

# THE ANTI-MASONIC STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.  
SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday memorials against the removal of the Southern Indians were presented by Mr. Robins of Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague of Maine and Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnard from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to the organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia. The bill for the relief of the legal representations of General Moses Hazen was read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorize the extension and construction of a lateral branch of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail-Road through the District of Columbia was, together with sundry other bills from the House of Representatives, forwarded through the preliminary stages, and referred for revision. Several private and local bills were considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; after which the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in legislation on the Military Pension Bill, and the claims of individuals for pensions.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

No business of material interest was transacted in the Senate yesterday.

Among the bills passed by the House yesterday, was that for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which includes the Militia, &c. employed during the revolution. The House sat in committee of the whole on the bills making appropriations for the Naval and Military Service, for the improvement of certain harbors, for fortifications, for the Indian Department, and for the Engineers, Ordnance and Quarter Masters Departments.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Louisiana, were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the Executive Departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of Government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question. Mr. Hoffman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreling reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and St. Louis, to be paid at those places instead of, as heretofore, at New Orleans.

After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriation bills were taken up; and after having been severally discussed were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for 1831, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill making compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following, (making compensation) "to the persons heretofore employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse." Mr. Ellis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; which motions were carried. After spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lee submitted a resolution in amendment of the report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of internal improvement, providing for the disbursement of the monies granted by Congress for this purpose, by the States respectively, and for the distribution of the same, according to representation and direct taxation. The various appropriation bills, considered on a preceding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the one for the improvement of harbors, a long, and interesting debate ensued. It was passed, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Bell presented two memorials from the inhabitants of Grafton county, New Hampshire, against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Bell presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Peru and Chesterfield, in the State of New York; and Mr. Marks a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, severally praying the establishment of new post routes. The bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the late treaty with Denmark, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sum to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States under the stipulations of the convention, was read a third

time and passed. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians. Mr. Everett spoke about two hours; in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was as judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr. Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the bills from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the naval and military service of the United States for the year 1831. The bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1831, was read the third time, and passed.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, Mr. Tazewell addressed the Senate at length in favor of the motion made by him to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty.

Mr. Tazewell was followed by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury, and Livingston; the last named gentleman however, after a brief exordium, and at a late hour, yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the house several communications from public departments, among which was one from the Secretary to the Navy, on the subject of an appropriation for Fort Delaware. The Speaker also presented a message received from the President, on the subject of the recent treaty with Turkey, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Navy pension fund bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the bills for regulating the collection of imposts and for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel Laurens. The bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the House adjourned.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### 12 Days Later from England.

The Editors of the New York Commercial have received, by the ship James Cropper, London papers of the 13th January, and Liverpool of the 14—by the Pacific, London papers of the 16th, and Liverpool of the 17th, both inclusive.

### THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

It appears from the Proclamation of the Russian Emperor, and Manifesto that nothing short of a full and unconditional submission, and the exemplary punishment of the guilty, will satisfy the Autocrat. As to the prevailing feeling of the Polish people, not immediately within the influence and atmosphere of the capital, the accounts are widely different. For instance, among other articles, representing the Poles to be all actuated by one spirit, and that a spirit of enthusiasm prevailed in favor of the revolution, we have the following:

"The Poles appear to be taking vigorous measures for their defence, and the hostile preparations in progress had caused the communication with Russia by the frontier of Terespol and Brezse to be stopped. Some of the horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw."

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw: We this moment learn that the Emperor refuses to listen to the proposals of the Polish deputation, and is already on his march against us. This news instead of exciting alarm, has created general joy. No country ever presented a finer spectacle than that of Poland at this moment. The magical words, "our country," heard every idea, and predominate over every other sentiment. The women, according to ancient custom before a battle, are preparing linn and other dressings, singing the while the songs of Beranger.

Warsaw, Dec. 31.

The new manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas is the complement of aristocratic folly. This document has made the greatest impression here on the Russians who are still attached to the person of their Emperor, while those among the Russians who desire their enfranchisement rejoice, because they are sure, that this singular manifesto will commence the epoch of a new liberty, which escaped them in 1825, at the death of the Emperor Alexander. Several Lithuanian officers, from the army of Lithuania,

have arrived here to take the orders of the Dictator. One of the pupils of the Military School, named Zalwaki, had set out several days ago for Lithuania. All these provinces are on a volcano. We expect with impatience the details of the insurrection at Wilna, 3,000 Russians have perished there; but after three days triumph the Muscovites re-occupied it. The manufacture of arms is carried on with extraordinary activity. All the men employed sing, while they are at work, the celebrated *Mazurka* of Lombrowaki, and every where are seen the portraits of Kosciusko, Poniatowski, and so many other Generals whose memory was proscribed by the brutal despotism of the Grand Duke Constantine.

### RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Gazette, of Dec. 21, contains the following:—"The Grand Duke Constantine, by a letter dated 13th inst. acquaints the Emperor with his arrival on that day within the government of Volhynia, having passed the Boug near Woldawa, with all the Russian guards that came with him from Poland. The treason and defection of the greater part of the Polish troops rendered it impossible for His Imperial Highness to remain in that kingdom, and he effected his retreat by Pulawy and Lubrystoff. The Grand Duke adds that at the moment of sending off this despatch, the Polish Minister of Finance, Lubeczek, and Count Jezeirski, arrived at Warsaw, on their way to St. Petersburg, and had waited upon His Imperial Highness."

### HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

There are pretty strong indications that hostilities will re-commence between Holland and Belgium. The troops of the King are gathering towards the line. A letter from Bois la Duc, Jan. 9, says:—"The vanguard, under the command of Gen. Boreel, arrived yesterday at Valkensward, Riethoven, and Dommel. The main body, under the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, consisting of seven battalions and five squadrons, will be in the environs of Edinhoven to-day. The brigades of infantry are under Colonel de Posson. These troops have batteries of horse artillery. The reserve is under Col. Klerck, and will, it is said, for the present occupy Telberg."

Six thousand troops were expected in Edinhoven in a few days. A letter from Paris, Jan. 12, says:

"Our intelligence from Brussels is always announcing the prevalence of the French party. The Congress is menaced with a popular insurrection in favor of union with France. This will clearly take place if the new King is not chosen very soon. If, really, Russia, after crushing Poland, marches towards France, we shall then have reason to regret (and so will England) not having accepted the fortress of the Netherlands."

The Prince Otto, son of the King of Bavaria, it is understood has been recommended by the five powers, as the future king of Belgium. The Courier states that he had been previously proposed and accepted as a fit sovereign for Greece, and that his family had consented to his going to that country; in which case Capo d'Istria would have acted as Regent during his minority. It is said that the English Cabinet has made great efforts in favor of the Prince of Saxe Coburg. The subject caused a warm discussion among the Ministers of the great powers. It is said that the French Ambassador opposed the election of this Prince with so much warmth and perseverance, as nearly to cause the negotiation to be broken off.

### SWITZERLAND.

The troubles in Switzerland were on the increase. News from Basle (Switzerland) of the 5th January, mention a most serious revolt of the whole peasantry. The citizens were resolved to resist, and a most serious conflict is expected; 8000 armed peasants surrounded the town.

### FRANCE.

Every thing upon the surface breathes peace and tranquility, for the present. It is stated that the reception of the Russian Ambassador, Pozzo di Borgo, by the King of the French, on occasion of the Minister's presenting his letters of credence, was of the warmest and most cordial kind. The Count is an old personal acquaintance of the King. The Emperor of Russia desired his Ambassador to assure the King of his most favorable attachment, as well as his strongest desire to co-operate with him in maintaining the general peace of Europe. Pozzo di Borgo was afterwards received by the Queen and the younger branches of the royal family. The King had also received recent communications from the Austrian court which breathe the spirit of peace; and all those who have confidential access to the palace are desired by the royal family to disseminate the assurance, that there is the best reason to believe that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The Duke de Mortemart sat out for St. Petersburg on Sunday week.

On the other hand it is stated in a letter that, at the parade, when the Emperor Nicholas made known to his troops the events in Poland, turning on a sudden to the Ambassador of France, he said:—"It is from your country, sir, that all these horrors have come to us; you have nothing more to do here. Go and tell your jacobins what is the disposition of my troops!"

### ENGLAND.

State of the Country.—It does not appear that the burnings and destruction of machines had become less frequent, though the trials of those arrested were going on rapidly, and severe sentences passed on a great number of them.

### IRELAND.

The state of Ireland is perhaps alarming. An old magistrate of Cavan observed that

he had never known the peasantry in a more disturbed state or more lawless mood, since the few months preceding 1797. A combination of a wide and universal character is spoken of among the poorer classes, which is perhaps exaggerated by the fears of the rich. We have no room to insert the particulars of nightly meetings, robbing of arms and measures of violence employed to intimidate landed proprietors. Several meetings called by O'Connell had been successively enjoined by Lord Anglesey's proclamations. The Lord Lieutenant had received loyal addresses from the Corporation of Dublin, the faculty and students of the University, &c. praying that "he may long remain among them, to restrain their factious citizens." Mr. O'Connell has abandoned his contemplated "association," and said, at a meeting of the subscribers, "I propose, instead of this meeting that has been suppressed, three modes of defeating the proclamation, and for every proclamation that shall be issued, I will establish three new societies. In the first place, I will substitute myself as a society, and I will take upon myself to exercise its functions. (Cheers.) I will appoint Mr. Dwyer my Secretary. Any one that wishes to aid me can subscribe 5s. We will soon create a sufficient fund."

### UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—By the following paragraph it will be seen that the King of the Netherlands had decided the boundary question referred to his arbitration by the governments of the United States and England. Nothing has transpired by which we can even guess in whose favor the decision has been made.

HAGUE, Jan. 10.—"Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of His Majesty, the Act which declares the decision given by His Majesty, as umpire, in the differences between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories."

### STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sully has arrived at N. York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th of January, and brought Paris papers to 19th inclusive.

### BELGIUM—RE-COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Another protocol of the five Great Powers, relating to Belgium, has been laid before the Belgic Congress, the purport of which is that the measures taken by the King of the Netherlands to obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt are of a hostile nature, contrary to the armistice and to the previous protocol recognising and enforcing this armistice. The five Powers, therefore, demand the repeal of those measures, and add that they shall consider the rejection of the demand as an act of hostility against themselves. With regard to Belgium, the Powers require the troops to cease the hostilities begun at Maestricht, and to return to their former position by the 20th of Jan.

The Journal Belgique contains the following item of intelligence in relation to the affairs of Belgium:—"We learn from Antwerp, under date of the 11th of January, that hostilities appear to have re-commenced on all points. On Sunday a brisk cannonade was heard in that town, in the direction of the north."

The Hague Journal of January 6th, contains the following:—"Hostilities have recommenced. This is no doubt fortunate. From this moment the Belgians can have no hopes of concession from us but such as force may make us grant. Diplomacy will have gained nothing from us. This is the essential point. Notwithstanding the Congress at London, and all that may have fallen from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in France on the subject of the navigation of the Scheldt, the river is not in the least degree more free, for we submit to the dictation of no power. Holland has maintained the position to which she is entitled, and her Government has begun to display a proper energy. Armed with the justice of our cause, we prefer taking the chances of war to making concessions which might be attributed to a sense of weakness. Let us then fly to arms!"

The Paris Times of the 15th in speaking on the choice of a King for Belgium, says:—"The answer of the French Government to Congress is positive. The Duke de Nemours refuses the crown, and the Prince de Keuchtenberg, if elected, will not be acknowledged by France."

The Constitutionnel has the following:—"Credible information leads us to believe that the Prince of Orange still preserves some hopes of the Crown of Belgium, and is secretly supported by the Autocrat of the North. On the other hand, we have been assured that in the late conferences at London, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has again been brought forward; England, finding that all other competitors have failed, has again put forth her own pretensions. It is added, that the French Ambassador makes no opposition to the claim, but this cannot be credited; for it would be complete weakness on the part of France to permit England thus to come to the very gates of the Kingdom."

### THE POLES—REPORTED VICTORY.

On the 17th of January, one of the Paris papers, *Le Globe*, announced confidently that several engagements had taken place between the Polish and Russian vanguards, in all which the Poles had been victorious;

having taken six pieces of cannon from the enemy, and 1500 prisoners. Notwithstanding the circumstantiality of this account, it does not seem to have been much credited, and it was not confirmed at the last dates.

In the mean time, the preparations on the part of the Poles are going on with vigor. A regular army of 64,000 men has been raised, and arrangements have been made for increasing it. It has marched to the frontiers, supported by a militia of 50,000.

The *Warsaw Gazette* of the 31st ult. announces that the Finance Committee, assisted by several members of the Chamber of Nuncios, are occupied with the budget of the Civil List, those of the Committees of Public Instruction and Justice and that of the Attorney General. New batteries have just been terminated at Praga. The works for fortifying Modlin are pushed forward with the utmost activity.

Warsaw, Jan. 5.

Since the publication here of the Russian manifesto, an enthusiasm has been manifested among all classes of the people which was not exceeded in the first wars of Polish independence, and sustains the hope of success, if the forces which Russia brings to the contest should not be too superior in numbers and resources. They implicitly obey the Dictator, who enjoys the entire confidence of the nation. His constant activity adds new strength to the army every day which now amounts to sixty-four thousand men, who have marched for the frontiers, supported by fifty thousand militia. The Poles look for no indulgence. The language of the Emperor is too formal for any doubt to remain that he will support it with his whole force. The war then must be bloody and accompanied with the most calamitous circumstances; for the hatred of belligerent nations is carried to the highest pitch. A want of provisions is already felt.

The inhabitants of the country are no less excited than those of the city. They repair to the army in detachments, armed with pikes and pitchforks. They compose distinct battalions, which being well directed, will prove very dangerous to the enemy.—Their patriotism is still more inflamed by the clergy. The people devote themselves to the cause with more enthusiasm, more absolute sacrificing of themselves, than did even the inhabitants of Paris. They labor by thousands on the fortifications, not receiving the pay allowed by the government, that it may be employed in the equipment of the army.

The following is from the Grand Duchy of Posen:—"The affairs of Poland are going on well. Enthusiasm pervades every class of the people, and the Jews and peasantry vie with the nobility in patriotism. Before the end of January Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 200,000 irregulars armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable, and the sacrifices immense. Mde. de Szanieckie, who, on the 20th of June, 1826, sent to the Paris Committee 862fr. for the Greeks, has given up the whole of her fortune to her country, and has become a nun, in order to devote herself to the care of those who may be wounded in battle."

### FRANCE.

M. de St. Aignan has been charged by the King of the French with a special mission to Switzerland.

Up to the latest dates, the Chamber of Deputies was engaged in discussing the subject of finance. The financial affairs of the Kingdom are in a wretched condition. The speech of Lafitte, in the Deputies, on the 13th, produced an unfavorable impression on the Exchange. The Budget of 1830 presents a deficiency of 50 millions, and the Government announces the necessity of resorting to loans.

The news from Belgium was occupying the close attention of the French ministers. The Belgians seem determined to obtain a French King, either in the person of Louis Philippe, or his second son. It is even proposed by the Belgic Congress to declare war against Holland, and at the same time declare a union with France.

The Havre Journal of the 19th, contains a letter from Paris of the preceding day, which closes as follows:

"I know from a good source, that the reunion of Belgium with France has been resolved upon in Cabinet Council—that we shall have a war for which France will make preparations, and for which she is even now prepared."

There is no good foundation for this assertion, at the present moment. There is no doubt that the present Ministry is making every exertion to avert a war, but while they deprecate hostilities, they are necessarily preparing for them. They have even refused to receive the Polish Envoy, sent to solicit assistance.

Marshal Soult declared, on the 14th, that he was ready and prepared for war, in case of necessity.

A letter from Paris, which we have seen, states, that disclosures have proved the late change in the British Cabinet to have been most opportune for France; arrangements having been agreed to, as is believed, for the assembling on the Spanish frontiers of 80,000 Spanish troops, 30,000 English and as many Portuguese under English officers.

### PORTUGAL.

A letter from Paris to a gentleman of Havre, announces the death of Dom Miguel, by poison. There is no truth in this story, as we believe.

An expedition is preparing at Tencreira, against Portugal. More than 8,000 men are already assembled. An English banker has loaned the Emperor Pedro twenty-five millions. The Portuguese refugees at Paris