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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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[C]—We are now pretty nearly through the *hurry* of the business of congress; but many very valuable articles are lying-over, which shall be inserted with all convenient despatch. Our first purpose is to present and preserve important public papers—and, relieved of the notice of passing events in congress, our means are extensive. But the mass of interesting matter on hand, and about to be received, is uncommonly large.

[C]—The 22nd congress adjourned at an early hour on Sunday morning—Saturday's sitting being continued. We give a very full report of the proceedings of the last days of the session. No small degree of confusion and excitement appeared on several occasions, and especially in the house of representatives—but much feeling was expected, because of the various important subjects before that body; and, perhaps, they were disposed of with as good temper as could have been hoped for. It will be seen that the evening session of Thursday, the 28th Feb. extended to $\frac{1}{2}$ past one o'clock on Friday morning, the 1st March—by which the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was so placed by the *previous question*, that it was promptly passed by yeas and nays at the next sitting—149 to 48. The details are full of interest.

It will also be seen that Mr. *Clay's* tariff bill, which had been adopted and passed by the house and sent to the senate, passed the latter—29 to 16.

[C]—In the proceedings of the house of representatives of the 1st instant, is inserted a report from the committee of ways and means concerning the bank of the United States; that of the minority of the committee, on the same subject, is laid off for our next. It is pretty clear, we think, that the safety of the public money is not endangered by being deposited in that institution—notwithstanding the repeated assaults which have been made on its responsibility to meet its engagements! We suppose that the bank will now be suffered to reach its period—undisturbed. The people are deeply interested, that the bank should be rather assisted than embarrassed, in winding up its affairs. It entirely possesses the public confidence, and so may even yet materially subserve the public interests.

[C]—We shall soon have the proceedings of the convention of South Carolina, re-assembled by the proclamation of "major general Hamilton, commanding the state troops of South Carolina, in Charleston," (as "Randolph of Roanoke," has it)—and suppose that "the ordinance" will be triumphantly suspended, and with "a flourish of trumpets," and of "the shrill life and spirit-stirring drum," with the fullness of glory to the "brave volunteers"—although and notwithstanding "the ordinance" has been resisted, as it ought, by the congress of the United States, and its conditions have not been complied with, in most essential respects—the act of 1832 being yet in force, though to be *modified* hereafter, commencing on the 31st December next, but still not to be *repealed*, as was imperiously demanded by the "sovereign" state.

[C]—The U. S. Telegraph of the 4th inst. appeared in mourning—not because of "the inauguration of Andrew Jackson," but for the reason that the "*bloody bill*," the act "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," had become a law—saying "here lies the mortal remains of state rights;" and "it is for this we mourn," &c. We shall next week publish this law.

THE MAILS. The "summer arrangement" of the mails, which was put into operation about the 20th Feb. was "nullified" by a severe snow-storm and frost which commenced on the 1st of March; and from Saturday until Wednesday night, we had no mail from the east—and, at the last date mentioned, we received only two of the four that were then behind. The steam boat which was to have brought the Sunday mail, was embargoed by the ice in the Elk river; and, at the time of putting this sheet to press, had not arrived.

In consequence of the resumption of their regular trips, by the steam boats,—the lines of stages which carried the mail or passengers on the proper post road to Philadelphia, had been withdrawn; and the indirect route through York and Lancaster only remained for the public accommodation: hence many members of congress, and others, returning from Washington, were compelled to remain at Baltimore during the whole week, and all our extensive hotels were so filled, that a large number of persons had to seek private lodgings. The "frost king" however, has eased his icy fingers—and, in a day or two more, will probably depart—for the present.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION. We have given up a large portion of the present sheet to a detailed account of the proceedings of the last session of the 22nd congress, just now closed; and they are very important. A list of the acts, &c. is added.

It will be seen that, contrary to almost universal belief three weeks ago, that the three great bills—further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, Mr. Clay's bill to modify the tariff, and his bill concerning the proceeds of the public lands, all passed both houses of congress by large and extraordinary majorities. The latter, however,—though the vote in the senate was 23 for, and five against it, and in the house *ninety-six to forty*, being unsigned by the president, has not become a law! If it had passed in time—so that the president must have approved, or have placed his formal veto upon this bill,—it is believed that it would have become a law against the will of the executive; and this, we think, may be easily supposed from the meagre minorities which supported the administration in its projects for selling the stock of the bank of the United States, and withdrawing the public deposits from it. But the "force of circumstances," assisted, perhaps, by the thing called "management," shielded the president from this unpleasant condition, and enabled him to cause the bill to die an *unnatural* death, without the possibility of a re-action of the representatives of the people in its favor. We intend to give a pretty full *congressional history* of this bill, and make some free remarks on various proceedings had concerning it—some of which are esteemed as about the meanest ever practised by persons—*who ought to have seats in the senate!* And the refusal of the president to sign a bill so much desired by a very large majority of the people, as shown by the votes of the senate and of the house, is unparalleled in the history of constitutional governments.

It is an exertion of authority which neither the king of Great Britain, nor the king of France, would venture to practice. The high self-will of the chief magistrate is thus made sufficient to defeat the most wholesome measures of the legislature—fresh from the people, and fairly presumed to obey the "sovereign." We speak not as party politicians—but are influenced by the same principles which led us to support the bill "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports"—the principle that the ascertained wishes of the majority of the people may not be set aside, either by a president of the United States, or a governor of the state of South Carolina; and, hereafter, it may become necessary to form and pass bills with strange titles—for example,—"*to enforce the collection of the revenue on imports, and distribute the proceeds of the public lands*"—"*to defray the expenses of the civil list, and improve certain harbors*"—"*for the pay and subsistence of the navy, and to appropriate money for the Rockville road*," &c. that one man's legislative power may not become ABSOLUTE, as to the passage of laws!

The new tariff bill has become a law. We stand decidedly opposed to that bill—there are parts of it wholly irreconcilable to our deliberately formed and long cherished opinions, as we intend to show on a future occasion;* but we would not have had that bill rendered waste paper by the action of the president, or the refusal of his signature. In England, or France, if an administration has a clear majority against it in the legislative bodies, the ministers resign, as they ought, and the king yields himself up to the people's will. But what is the present condition of things in the United States? The administration was rendered dependent on its old and avowed opponents for the only favorite measure adopted in congress! In one leading case only was the wish of the executive gratified—and that by the support of its most resolute political enemies, because they thought that measure was a just one. A strange state of affairs exists. Gen. Jackson has been re-elected by a mighty majority—and yet so much are things mixed with things, and parties confounded with parties, that even the official organ of government could not obtain the vote of either house for the office of printer; and the bank of the United States was sustained by a vote of more than two to one against the executive direction of influence and power. But we are not politicians. We have had but little to do with them, in the REGISTER, and shall have yet less; notwithstanding, facts shall be still stated, and principles discussed and sustained.

The following paragraphs give summary notices of some of the chief things that have happened.

From the *National Intelligencer*, of March 4. The winter's tale is almost wound up. Much of the details of business of the two past days will be found in our columns to-day; but the important business of the session, from which it takes rank and character, may be summed up in three lines, as follows:

Congress have passed

1. A bill to modify the tariff;
2. A bill to enforce its collection; and
3. A bill to appropriate among the several states the revenue from public lands.

These bills have passed in a manner *pari passu*, and almost concurrently. The majorities by which they have passed are large, and, whatever misgivings may exist in the minds of our friends as to the operation of one or the other of them, we have no doubt that they will as a whole meet the approbation of the great body of the people.

We will not exult at the vote in the house on the subject of the bank of the United States; but it would be affectation in us to say, that we are not gratified in finding ourselves so triumphantly sustained by the representatives of the people, in the ground we have occupied on this subject. The house would not even leave it doubtful what its opinion was. It has most distinctly and emphatically declared it to the world.

From the same, of March 5. The reader will find in the preceding columns a complete list of the acts passed at the session of congress which has just terminated. [See page 31.] From this list the results of the session may be ascertained, and at this moment from no other source.

An unusually small number of bills failed this session, in transitu between the two houses. The most important of these was the *Light-house bill*, which was rejected by the opposition of a single senator to its passage, which, though according to the rule of the senate, seems to be the fruit of an anomaly in legislation.

The only bill which failed from the refusal of the president of the United States to sign it, was the important bill (Mr. Clay's great bill) to appropriate for a limited

term the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain states.

Among the acts, of which a list is published, is one, reported by Mr. Verplanck, which passed in the night of Saturday, and which seems to us of sufficient importance to the importing merchants, as well as to the revenue officers, to justify a special reference to it. By the operation of the general act of July, 1832, unintentionally, probably, on the part of congress and of those who framed it, the duties imposed on many kinds of *hardware* were nearly doubled, and other inconveniences interposed in the way of importers. These are removed by the act just passed; in which also the inconveniences from the duties on *copper*, brass plates, and copper for sheathing vessels, are also remedied, by restoring the duties on all these articles to their former footing, except copper sheathing, which is hereafter to be admitted free of duty.

The amount appropriated at the late session of congress for the continuation of the Cumberland road on westward, is nearly half a million of dollars.

From the same, of March 6. Before the close of the session of congress, our readers are already aware, the house of representatives declared, by a vote of considerably more than two to one, upon the recommendation of the committee of ways and means, their confidence in the bank of the United States. A still stronger testimony in favor of that institution, however, was borne by the senate, upon the recommendation of the committee of finance, of that body, seconded again by the house of representatives, and sanctioned even by the president of the United States, in the following manner:

The claimants for indemnity under the treaty with France, unwilling that the amount which is eventually to be divided amongst them should lie idle in the treasury, petitioned congress to cause the same to be invested so as to bear interest, until its distribution is awarded by the commissioners. In compliance with this petition, a provision was introduced, in the senate, into the general appropriation bill, and has become a law, requiring the secretary of the treasury to cause the money accruing under the treaty, to be invested in the stock of the bank of the United States, or loaned to individuals or trusts, upon pledges of stock of the United States, or of the bank of the United States, and upon no other security whatever. We here find all branches of the government in accord in placing the credit of the United States and that of the bank of the United States upon precisely the same footing, as entitled to higher confidence than any other mode of investment. The action of congress on this subject fully accords, we have no doubt, with the general wish of the claimants.

By one of the acts of the last session of congress, an office is established, entitled commissioner of pensions (to superintend the execution of the whole pension system) with a salary of 2,500 dollars per annum. It gives us pleasure to state that, with the advice and consent of the senate, James L. Edwards, who has long and faithfully discharged the same duties, has been appointed to fill the new office.

The finest haunch of mutton that has ever been seen in this city, was yesterday exhibited in the Centre market. It weighed 130 pounds, and was raised by Mr. John Bradley, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was sent here as a present to the president of the United States, (though the donor is no Jackson man). Thus it is in this case, as we have seen in other cases of greater consequence, the president's political adversaries treat him better than his professing friends.

From the same, of March 8. Among the miscellaneous appropriations contained in the general appropriation act for the present year, it gives us pleasure to find the following for the accommodation of the mercantile community, and the government agents connected with them, viz:

For the erection of a custom house at New York, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public warehouse, in the city of Baltimore, fifty thousand dollars.

For do. do. in Newburyport, in Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars.

* We specially allude to the want of discriminations in the amount of duties, after 1842, which we regard as a concession of the principle of protection: as to the operation of the law until that period, concerning those articles which now pay specific duties or according to a minimum, we are entirely in the dark; and have unsuccessfully sought information as to the manner in which the amount of duties payable on such goods is to be determined. On articles now paying simple ad valorem duties, the *modus operandi* is plain enough; but further than this, we find great doubts existing as to the effects of the law; the process by which the "excess" over 30 per cent. is to be ascertained, (with regard to other articles), does not seem clearly understood by any one individual that we have had the pleasure to meet with.

For do. at Middletown, in Connecticut, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For completing the custom house at New London, (Conn.) four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of custom house ground at Key West, four thousand dollars.

By a clause in the general appropriation act, the privilege of *franking* letters is given to members of congress from 60 days before each member takes his seat, [or *ought* to take his seat,] to the end of the term for which he is elected, and to the meeting of the congress following.

U. S. BANK STOCK. Upwards of 600 shares were sold at New York on Saturday last, at 105 a 105½. On the 4th of March, it had advanced to 109.

"COMBINATIONS." By turning to the 33d vol. of the REGISTER, page 114, it will be seen that certain letters from Mr. Floyd, (now governor of Virginia), were read in the house of delegates of that state, in which he said that, "combinations [not coalitions] for effecting the election of general Jackson were nearly complete, and that he wished to remain in congress until they were complete." Mr. Floyd was the friend of Mr. Crawford. The following shews "how the land lies" at present:

A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, from a correspondent at Richmond, under date of 24th ult. says:

"I gave you an item of intelligence which possibly you may not receive from any other quarter; one going fully to demonstrate, I think, the low ebb of nullification in the capital of this state. The general of Virginia, I understand, had at some trouble and expense, caused a superb flag to be prepared and painted, with the intention of having it hoisted at the quarters of the state guard, on Friday morning last, the 23d instant. Knowledge of its existence, and of his intention, somehow or other, was obtained on Thursday the 21st, and a good deal of excitement manifested itself among the representatives and the people. Either dissuaded by his party friends, or prompted by his own fears of the consequences that would result from displaying the flag, his excellency determined to let it remain snug in the painter's shop; and fortunate it was that he did so—for had the banner been unfurled to the breeze, and exposed to public gaze, it would unquestionably have been torn down and prostrated by the people, and in all probability with some bloodshed. Scarcely a voice was heard in favor of raising it and number were heard to express their determination, to rally under the star-spangled banner of the union. It was supposed by some, that had the state flag been hoisted on the day, the flag of the union would not have been, at least by order of the commanding chief. As it was, the union flag, fixed on a pole, was poked out of a hole in the southern end of the capitol list, and in this half erect and awkward situation, flapping on the end of the ridge of the building, and repeatedly hooked on the point of one of the lightning rods, it was torn in many places, and pieces thereof were flying in every direction over the heads of the military and citizens assembled on the public square."

LOTTERIES. A "dead set" is making at the lottery system in several of the states, and we think that it will not be permitted to endure much longer.

NAVAL. The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, at Portsmouth, N. H. is said to be fitting for sea with all possible expedition, and the Boston, Erie and frigate Constitution, at the navy yard, Charlestown, are ordered to be put in readiness for sea.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. The following highly interesting article is from the Maryland Republican of Saturday last:

The supplement to the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, to construct a rail road to the city of Washington, passed the house of delegates on Wednesday, by a vote of 55 to 15, and will no doubt pass the senate—as it is in accordance with the propositions of the rail road company, there is no doubt of the project proceeding without delay—and we may look for its accomplishment at an early period. The state subscribes one third of the capital, and books are to be opened for individual subscriptions for the balance. The rail road company are authorized to take what stock may not be subscribed within thirty days after the opening of the books, and may borrow funds to a certain amount on the faith of the state, the payment of the principal and interest of which funds is secured by a pledge of the rail road itself. The maximum price for transporting passengers is fixed at \$2 50, one fifth of which is to be paid into the state treasury, as a bonus for the charter. This will probably produce a revenue to the state, derived, too, principally from "birds of passage," of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum; and increasing as the travel on that thoroughfare, between the north and south, shall increase.

PUBLIC LANDS. The following resolution was passed by the house of delegates of the state of Maryland, on the 21st ult. by a vote of 48 to 23, after several attempts to amend it.

Be it resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the recommendation by the president of the United States in his last annual message to congress, to cede the public lands to the

new states in which they are located, is impolitic, unjust and highly injurious to the fair and legitimate claims of Maryland; and that it is our duty to those whom we represent, solemnly to protest against the adoption of such a policy, and at the same time earnestly to request our representatives in congress to give a zealous support to the passage of the bill, from the senate, providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the several states and territories of this union, now pending in the house of representatives of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, comptroller's office, Feb. 16, 1833.—Circular to collectors of the revenue:

Sir:—As the law allows fifteen working days for unloading vessels of 300 tons and under, and twenty days in the case of vessels exceeding 300 tons, and it will be impracticable in many cases to land the goods and have them deposited in the custom house stores between it and the 3d of March next; you will be pleased to adopt this as a general rule, that where the vessels are placed in the custody, and under the locks and keys of an inspector, in such manner as to prevent any imposition on the revenue, the cargoes of such vessels may be considered to have been deposited in the custom house stores within contemplation of law, so as to be entitled to the benefit of the 16th section of the new tariff act of the 14th July, 1833—and entered as importations made after the 3d March next.

The credits for the duties, however, are to commence to run from the dates of the arrival of the vessels respectively.

It is proper to add, this arrangement has the approbation of the secretary of the treasury. Respectfully,
(Signed) JOSEPH ANDERSON, comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6th, 1833. Congress having by an act passed on the 3d inst authorized the secretary of the treasury, to "lend on interest the instalments under the treaty of indemnity concluded at Paris on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between the United States of America, and his majesty, the king of the French, upon a pledge of the stock of the United States, or of the bank of the United States, or to the bank of the United States, subject nevertheless to be repaid to the public treasury, whenever the commissioners appointed under the said treaty shall, by their award, direct to whom the said fund with the accumulated interest, shall be distributed:

In pursuance thereof, NOTICE is now given, That proposals will be received from the bank of the United States or other incorporated institutions, or from individuals, until the 20th inst. for borrowing the same. If from the bank of the United States, without any pledge of stock, and if from others upon a pledge of stock of the bank of the United States at par, to an amount equal to the sum borrowed, for the entire net proceeds of the first instalment under the said treaty, amounting to \$961,341 30, or for any part thereof, not less than \$100,000, to be repaid agreeably to the provisions of the said act.

LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE INDIANS. The article which we copied into the last REGISTER, page 2, as to the defeat of and capture of a company of U. S. rangers, by the Cananaha Indians, is set down as an arrant falsehood, imposed on the editor of the Louisville Journal.

The "Galesian" of Jan. 23, says—"We learn that the statement in the last REGISTER, of an attack by the Sac and Fox Indians on the Menomonee and Winnebagoes, was erroneous. The Winnebagoes got into a drunken frolic, and had a riot among themselves, in which two or three lives were lost, which gave rise to the whole report."

ORDER IN THE GALLERIES. Upon two or three recent occasions the spectators in the lobbies and galleries of the senate have evinced their approbation of remarks made, by applauding. We hope never to see this allowed in the presence of legislative or judicial bodies in this country; and we are glad to find that the presidents of the senate has determined, upon every such violation of order, to clear the galleries. If applause is once permitted, we shall next have hissing, and finally tumult and confusion. The rule of perfect silence on the part of the audience ought hereafter to be most rigidly enforced. [Alex. Gaz.]

CASE OF TOPHAS WATKINS. From the National Intelligencer of March 2. The chief justice announced yesterday, that the court being divided on the application for a habeas corpus in the case ex parte Watkins, the motion was, therefore, refused. The point or points upon which the difference of opinion occurred were not intimated from the bench, so that we do not know what further is to be done in the case. We learn, however, that it is probable that some further steps will be taken in the case by the counsel of Dr. Watkins.

NEW JERSEY. Chas. P. Seelye, president of the council, has been elected governor of New Jersey, for the remainder of the year, in place of Mr. Southard, elected a senator of the United States; and John Moore White has been elected attorney general of the state. The Jackson party voted for C. L. Harsenburgh as governor, and G. D. Wall as attorney general.

PENNSYLVANIA. An act has passed the legislature of this state for the entire abolition of lotteries after the 31st December next.

VIRGINIA. A bill has passed the Virginia house of delegates, appropriating \$18,000 annually, for five years, for the purpose of colonising in Africa, the free people of color in that state.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Mr. John C. West, who was recently elected sheriff, in Kershaw district, South Carolina, has been required by governor Hayne to take the nullification test oath before any of his acts will be considered "legal." He refused to do it, and has published an address to his constituents giving his reasons for refusal at length. He assigns, among other constitutional and conscientious objections, that he cannot swear "to enforce laws which an irresponsible association has the power to suspend at pleasure," meaning, we presume, the nullification club in Charleston. Mr. West, will doubtless be succeeded, and be again a candidate, and the Camden Journal promises that he will be sustained by a triumphant majority in the district. This process may be repeated perpetually, and all legal proceedings be thus arrested in the district by the peaceful action of the unionists in their good character. "Thus," says the Charleston City Gazette, "it will be seen that the reign of proscription has begun its good earnest." And the Courier says that Mr. West's example will be followed by the union party throughout the state.

It is believed (says the Augusta Courier,) that not less than 20,000 of the citizens of South Carolina of all kinds, have passed through this city on their way to the west. In consequence, the roads to Alabama are very bad, and provisions scarce and high in price. A letter from a gentleman who recently moved to that state says he has to pay two dollars per bushel for corn, from the number of persons who have removed to that part of the country within the last three months.

MA. GUYNN. It is stated that the senate has, for the third time, rejected the nomination of Samuel Guywn, as receiver of public moneys in one of the land offices in Mississippi. The like, we suppose, never happened before.

JAMAICA. We have received by the Orbit, a file of the Jamaica Courier to the 4th inst. It appears by these papers, that the opposition to the government, and the administration of Lord Mulgrave, was on the increase. Some notes had taken place. The Courier says:

We repeat our regrets, that the conduct of Lord Mulgrave should have reduced himself and the colony to their present condition. The signs of the times are awful, and our only salvation is coolness—discretion, with determination; and, with these united, Jamaica must yet flourish.

We learn, that for some weeks past, the towns and villages on the north side of the island have been placarded with such compliments to our extended governor, as—"down with Mulgrave!"—"independence to Jamaica!"—"no secretaries!"—"But success to the colonial union!" [N. Y. Mer. Ad.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT—By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Levett Harris, of New Jersey, to be charge d'affaires of the United States to his majesty the king of the French.

Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, Wylie Stillan, of Ohio, and John K. Livingston, jr. of New York, to be commissioners under the treaty with Naples.

Thomas Swann, jr. of the District of Columbia, to be secretary to the board of commissioners, and George Breathitt, of Kentucky, to be clerk under the same treaty.

Joseph Villamil, late of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at the port of Guayaquil.

J. B. Ferrand, to be consul of the United States at Panama in the republic of New Grenada.

Francis Thomassin, of South Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Baracoa, in the island of Cuba.

Obed Foiga, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Payta, in the republic of Peru.

Henry Carleton, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern part of Louisiana, in the place of John Shields, whose commission has expired.

Jonas L. Sibley, of Massachusetts, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, from the 3d of March, 1833, when the commission of Samuel D. Harris expired.

Andrew J. Donelson, to be the secretary authorised under the act "prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed, and executed," approved March 3d, 1833.

Thomas McCrate, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wiscasset, in the state of Maine, from the 11th of March, 1833, when his present commission will expire.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The following are Mr. Ritchie's approved March 3d, 1833. We have no present comment to make upon them.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 2.

THE TARIFF BILL.

We hope it is now a law of the land. It passed the house of representatives on Tuesday. Every vote south of the Potomac, we believe, with the exception of Mr. Mercer, being in favor of it. It is expected to pass the senate without difficulty. It is not the best bill to which we are entitled—nor is all probability the

best which the whole moral force of the united south could have wrung from the next congress. But we take it for the present for what it is worth. It will give peace to South Carolina—whose measures have been marked by so much precipitation and danger, and calculated to shake the union itself. And we, for one, shall hail the measure with sincere satisfaction.

We do not understand Mr. Clay's course. In his speech on Monday last, he hopes "that the manufacturers would go on and prosper, confident that the abandonment of protection was never intended, and looking to more favorable times for a renewal of a more efficient tariff." Renewal of a more efficient tariff! Now, what says his bill? That "from and after the day last aforesaid" (30th June, 1832), all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money, &c. such duties (not exceeding 20 per cent.) shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenues as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government." How stand the hope and the pledge together? Does Mr. Clay mean to tantalize the manufacturers with the hope of "more favorable times for the renewal of a more efficient tariff"—or, does he mean to say, that notwithstanding the pledge in the bill, a more favorable time is to be seized upon for the renewal of a more efficient tariff?

Mr. Clay disclaims any share in bringing the existing evils on the country! Why, has he not been one of the great champions of the American System?—and is it not this most oppressive system which has applied the "torch" to our political fabric? He now declares, "that when he saw the torch applied to a favorite system, he would rush to save it, and to restore security and peace." Why, this is nothing but right—for, well it is, that the incendiaries should rush to extinguish the flames he has principally contributed to kindle.

He declares, that he wishes to put the system on a permanent foundation for nine or ten years!—and adds, that he is willing to test his bill "by the opinions of the manufacturers themselves, a large number of whom are now assembled in Washington, and whose almost unanimous voice would be in favor of his bill." If they are contented with a system, he has no objection. But how foolishly would the south have acted, in submitting longer to a system, which the manufacturers can now afford to modify without a murmur? We doubt, however, whether Mr. Clay will find the manufacturers so quiet. Mr. Webster seems to think differently—but they may rely upon it, that their oppressive system is now gone—that no more favorable times will ever come for renewing a more efficient tariff—that Mr. Clay himself cannot bring it back—that the south has seen how gradually and insidiously this system has grown upon us—that they have seen the error, and will hereafter repudiate every return to it, with a jealousy and a determination which nothing can subdue. The die is cast, if this bill passes—and this unusual system, which is so much at war with the genius of the age, and the institutions of a free and a young country, will never be renewed after 1842, by all the Clays and the Calhouns in the country.

We shall be delighted to see it down—and though 9 or 10 years is pretty long for us to submit to it, yet we are willing to allow so much time to the manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the change—always reserving the right of cutting down the revenue to the most economical wants of the government. We hail the passage of the bill with satisfaction, in calculating to preserve the peace of our country. Mr. Clay has been the most active man in bringing it about. It was what he owed to the country—and we are glad that he has paid the debt. But, depend upon it, Mr. Clay, that your hopes about the return of more favorable times, and the renewal of a more efficient tariff, will never be consummated with the consent of the south. And another thing! you will never succeed, as you hint, in converting the southerners into "high tariff men"—that hope is gone! that source of joy is dried up. And another! the south have not "given up their constitutional objections"—and what is more, they never will—for, independently of their pecuniary interests, they regard the whole system as contrary to the genius of our institutions—as involving especially a jurisdiction over the rights and pursuits of the people, which was never, and never will be, yielded to a limited federal government.

LETTER FROM GENERAL MERCER.

Washington, D. C. March 4, 1833.

Edgar Snowden, esq. editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

DEAR SIR: In the analysis, which lately appeared in your paper, of the vote of the house of representatives, on the bill modifying the tariff of July 1832, it appears to be the only member from Virginia opposed to that measure; and, as it was regarded, by a large majority of those who voted for it, as one of pacification, I avail myself of the channel of your paper, to state briefly, the grounds of my dissent to it, sustained, as it was, by many of my personal and political friends.

Those grounds would have been publicly submitted to the house, of which I was a member, had I appeared to regard it as a duty to bear to protract a debate which consumed up a very large portion of the late session of congress; and, at one time, threatened to render an extra session of that body necessary to the administration of the government.

It is known to all my intimate friends, that, although I was not an original advocate of the protective system, beyond an acquiescent provision, in peace, of the means of defence in war, I consider the public faith solemnly pledged, by the various tariff acts of congress, since the last war with Great Britain, to

those citizens of the United States who have accepted the inauguration of those laws, to place their capital and labor under the shield of the protective policy.

The testimony of so many men, representatives of the eastern and middle states, in both houses of congress,—in whose knowledge of the condition of the manufacturers of the country I had much confidence, as well on account of their integrity and ability, as of their better opportunity of information, derived from their place of abode, a great proportion of whom voted against the bill in question,—occasioned in my mind no little hesitation to give it the sanction of my vote.

But an earnest desire to pacify the existing discontents, to the south, if practicable, in a manner consistent with what is due to the authority of the laws, induced me to declare to the friends around me, after the opportunity of information, derived from their place of abode, a great proportion of whom voted against the bill in question,—occasioned in my mind no little hesitation to give it the sanction of my vote.

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The order in which those bills should pass the senate, had been, in my judgment, very properly arranged; and that arrangement I regarded as of material consequence to the character of the nation.

South Carolina had nullified a law of the United States, and threatened resistance to any attempt to enforce its execution. To yield to this threat, would be, in my opinion, a virtual renunciation of the sanction, not of this particular law only, but of the entire authority of congress. While an attitude of defiance was maintained by that state, I regarded any concession from the federal government, prior to a provision of the means and the expression of a determination to maintain, unshaken, the authority of the union, as wholly derogatory to its character, and as eminently tending to endanger its future existence, by inviting similar resistance from other quarters, and a general and fatal distrust of its authority every where.

It was by no means certain, at the moment at which the late tariff bill passed the house of representatives, that the "enforcing act" might not be defeated, provided the former preceded it. Many causes led me to consider the passage of the "enforcing act," in such event, as doubtful. Among these were, the advanced period of the session, which must terminate in a few days, and the anxiety of many members to pass another very important act, called the "land bill." Accordingly, after the bill of consolidation had passed, there were more than 70 votes to lay the "enforcing act" on the table, with the avowed intent not again to consider it during the session.

As both acts have now passed, I have only to make, in justice to myself, this explanation to my constituents.

While I congratulate you and them, on the reasonable hope which those measures afford of the restoration of harmony in our union, without material injury to any class of citizens, I take this occasion to express my regret, for one moment, considered its existence seriously endangered by the political movements of South Carolina. That glorious bulwark, not of our own freedom merely, but of the liberty of mankind, I regard as incapable of being subverted by the madness or folly of a single state. I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. MERCER.

THE INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock, on Monday last, the president and vice president, elected, attended by the heads of departments, foreign ministers and their suites, the judges of the supreme court, the president of the senate, and senators, the speaker of the house of representatives, the members of the house of representatives, the marshal of the District and the mayor and corporate authorities of the city, and a vast concourse of citizens and strangers, entered the hall of representatives. The president took the seat of the speaker of the house with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his private secretary, Mr. Donelson on his right. After a pause of a few minutes, the president rose and was greeted by the cheers of the large assembly present. He then proceeded in an audible and firm voice to pronounce his inaugural address, at the close of which, he was again greeted with cheers and applause. The chief justice then approached the president and administered the usual oath, at the conclusion of which he was again cheered by the multitude. The oath was also administered to Mr. Van Buren. The president and vice president then retired amid the plaudits of the assembly.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOURTH OF MARCH, 1835.

Fellow citizens:—The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to preside through the multiplicity of the duties which devolve upon me as the dutiful president of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts to maintain the government, as to, preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the general government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy have been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining undusted.

In the domestic policy of this government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several states, and the integrity of the union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several states and of the U. States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our state governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the states, in the exercise proper to them, it impairs its own power and detracts from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the states, or tend to consolidate all political power in the general government. But of equal, and of no less importance to the interests of the States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the general government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to accustom yourselves to think and speak of the union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to encumber the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved,—without union they never can be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the maws of our people boric down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law givers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all our rights, of peace, of plenty, and of happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands: great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate, by my official acts, the necessity of exercising, by the general government, that degree of economy that are clearly delineated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the union. Constantly bearing in mind that, in entering into society, "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it is my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster with our brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and, by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable government and union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands

from the infancy of our republic to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever a UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

From the Globe of March 6.

Yesterday, the diplomatic representatives of the different foreign governments, waited upon the president to offer their congratulations on his re-election, and to assure him of the friendly disposition of their own countries towards the United States. They were received and introduced to the president, by the secretary of state, in the presence of the heads of departments, at one o'clock, and Mr. Scriver, minister plenipotentiary of France, made the following address on their behalf:

Mr. President: The diplomatic body accredited to the government of this republic, hastens to offer to your excellency their respectful felicitations on your second inauguration as president of the United States. They feel assured that this new and flat-sounding proof of the confidence your fellow citizens cannot but greatly contribute to confirm those friendly relations which already exist between this republic and the governments represented at Washington—relations which your excellency so happily preserved and extended during the four years of your first presidency.

I extend, Mr. President, at once a happiness and an honor to be, on an occasion so interesting, the interpreter of the sentiments which animate the diplomatic body towards you, personally, and to offer to you, in their name, the sincere wishes which every one of them truly entertains for the increasing prosperity of this republic, for the firmness of its union, and especially, Mr. President, for every thing that can contribute to your own personal glory and honor.

To this address the president made the following reply: It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen, to receive by the organ of the eldest and highly respected member of the diplomatic body, near the government of the United States, the congratulations you are pleased to offer on my re-election, and, above all, the assurances for my country of the friendly disposition of those which you represent.

It has been a principal object with me, to cultivate that disposition by the sincerest desire to cherish kindly feelings, extend the advantages of commerce, promote the interchange of every discovery in arts and science in peace, and lessen by humane stipulations, the evils of war, when, unfortunately, that scourge of the human race becomes inevitable.

I repeat these assurances, gentlemen, to the several governments you represent, as the invariable rule of my conduct towards them; and, for yourselves, accept the offer of the high respect and regard for you individually, with which your conduct during your residence here has inspired me.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

March 1. Mr. Grundy, vice select committee appointed to wait on the president, and vice president elect, to advise them of their election, reported that the committee had performed that duty, in regard to the vice president elect, and had received for answer, that he received this evidence of the confidence of the people with gratitude, and would enter on the discharge of his duties with a determination to act so as to justify that confidence.

The bill for modifying the duties on imports, as passed by the house of representatives, (in effect Mr. Clay's bill), being under consideration and on its passage—

Mr. Robbins spoke at some length, in opposition to the bill. He objected to the idea which seemed to pervade the bill, that the protective policy of the country was an evil; an evil to be deprecated, and only to be tolerated for a moment, to prevent a greater evil. This policy was now placed in the situation of a state criminal condemned to die, but allowed a short time to prepare himself for death, since die he must—his doom being fixed and irreversible. He took a view of the true character of the resources of the country, and the obligation which true policy imposed on us to cherish and protect them. With the correct path so distinctly marked before us, he expressed his great astonishment that our course should be unwilling to pursue it; that there should always appear a reluctance to adopt measures looking to the development and judicious direction of these resources, and a readiness to rescind them where they had been attempted.

In reference to what had been said as to the preservation of the principle of protection by this bill, he asked what was the use of preserving the principle of protection, if protection itself was to be abandoned. He deprecated this bill as suicidal in its effects upon the great interests, and the general prosperity of the country. What Great Britain, with her thousand ships, and her Wellington armies, could not accomplish, was given to her by this little act of our own. It had been said that this bill was necessary to preserve the union, and that without it the union would be dissolved; but he questioned the correctness of this view, and policy of adopting this measure in the present attitude of South Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun then said, that although he objected to many of the details of this bill, he should vote for it. He thought the time too long, the descent of the duties too slow, and the home valuation as exceptional; but all these are counterbalanced by the general spirit and principle of the bill. He stated that he

did not regard the bill as containing any pledged pledge; but as a measure adopted to meet a peculiar state of things. He believed that no attempt would be made to disturb the arrangement of this bill, and if it was, that it would be repelled with indignation. He believed that as far as the bill is concerned, peace will be given to the land; but he must say, with deep regret, that there is another bill which had originated in this body, and had just been returned with the sanction of the other house, which would disturb that peace. It would not do it immediately, but it was a precedent of the most dangerous character. He believed that this bill was a repeal of the constitution, and "can help me God!" said he, "I would rather have indignation repeated on the face of it." He viewed it as a measure which must inevitably tend to consolidation. It would not be acquiesced in. It would be resented, not by force, but by a long course of public opposition, which would never cease until the bill shall be expunged with disgrace from the statute book. The verdict of congress was against South Carolina; but there was an appeal which would lie to the people. The great republican party would again rally and be united, as it was in 1789, and by its force this evil will be corrected, or else the liberties of this country are gone forever. He rejoiced that one subject of controversy was settled and put to rest, but he deeply regretted that another should be opened which presented a different issue, and one of a most formidable character.

Mr. Frings spoke then making some remarks in explanation and justification of the vote he should give. He admitted that when this bill was originally introduced, he had strong doubts as to its wisdom, deeming it to be a precedent which was of doubtful, or even dangerous tendency. But the result of a free interchange of opinions, and of the knowledge which he had acquired from the manufacturers of his own state, had been the removal of these doubts, and a conviction that the measure ought to pass as a peace offering to the south. He adverted to the growing dissatisfaction in relation to the protective policy which prevailed in the south, and which rendered it necessary that something should be done to check the further increase of that policy. He complimented his honorable friend from Kentucky, for the great effort he had now made to restore peace and harmony to the country, and a conviction that that gentleman might be assailed, and his motives misrepresented by the presses of the country, the time would soon arrive when his course would be correctly understood, and properly appreciated. In his correspondence with some of the manufacturers of his state, to whom he had applied for information, he had ascertained that the guarantee of its permanence which this bill contained on its face, and the circumstance in which it was enacted, would be of far greater advantage to the manufacturers, than high duties, on the steadiness of which no reliance could be placed. He read an extract of a letter from one of these manufacturers to this effect; and then declared that he was satisfied that his course of duty was to give his vote for a bill which he was assured on the one hand, would tranquillize the south, and on the other, would be satisfactory to the manufacturers. He trusted that the effect of this compromise would be to induce gentlemen from the north and south to meet with kinder feelings than they had exhibited for the last ten years.

Mr. Dallas said that although the senator from S. Carolina had stated that the south would not view this bill in the light of a pledge to abandon the protective system, yet the gentleman who had opposed the bill had indicated a different opinion, and for himself he was opposed to all that kind of legislation. He expressed his fear that while we are tranquillizing one part of the country by this bill, we may be disturbing the tranquillity of another part, and thus be only shifting the scene of discontent. The bill would throw out of employment a great mass of people now occupied in the state of Pennsylvania in manufacturing establishments, and would render useless and profitless all those splendid works of internal improvement, her canals and rail roads, for the transportation of the fabrics which may be prepared by our domestic industry. It would diminish the value of her coal mines, and operate as a mischievous check on her prosperity. He thought that a bill involving such important results ought to have been more maturely considered and weighed, before any final decision was had upon it. Congress had acted hastily on a question which should have preceded from some popular assembly which ought to have proceeded from some popular assembly. He could have wished the postponement of this measure until the next congress shall assemble. In that congress there will be a fuller representation of the voice of the people, and if that body should then determine to destroy this system, he would acquiesce cheerfully in that decision, and so also would the state which so represented. All the conflicting interests had evinced a disposition to rest on this question, and he trusted that South Carolina had determined to suspend her operations until that time, and the subject might have gone over till then without any danger to the peace of the country. The tariff bill of the last session was passed after the most serious examination and discussion, and he believed that if a bill destroying that measure was now passed, it would be difficult to avoid the character of an emergency.

But he thought that as a substantive measure this bill ought not to pass. It had been hastily prepared, was loose in its structure, and had too few guards in it. He re-stated the views he had suggested while this bill was in preparation before the select committee, and the objection he had urged. The gentleman from Delaware had gone with him in most of his views,

in all except the return to cash duties which that gentleman had been willing to give up to the home valuation. He did not accord in the opinions of that gentleman as to the advantage of this home valuation. He declared that the immediate effect of this bill would be to reduce the value of all the property invested in manufactures, and to destroy the means which thousands of persons employed in them rely on for their daily sustenance. He expressed his inability to comprehend the benefits which he was told would result from the passage of the bill. A skilful pilot might be guiding a vessel in a storm safely to her harbor, while a less skilful landsman might suppose that he was running the vessel on the rocks. So it might be with the gentleman from Kentucky; he might see advantages which were likely to arise under this bill, such as a less skilful politician might be unable to discern. He looked on the passage of this bill by the votes of the senators from South Carolina as an abandonment of the doctrines of nullification, since, after declaring the tariff of 1832, by her ordinance, to be null and void, they vote for a measure which regards that very law in active and efficient operation. He had no doubt of the passage of the bill, and although he felt it would operate oppressively on the interests of the state which he represented, he was still disposed to give it fair play, and to look upon it as a measure of conciliation.

Mr. *Evring* succeeded. He declared that the bill contains nothing which is more of the character of a pledge, than is to be found in the resolutions of the senator from Massachusetts. He replied to the gentleman from Kentucky, who yielded the principle of protection, and quoted from the language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to day, and some days since, for the purpose of shewing that even he had changed his first views of the subject. He adverted to the doubts which he had originally felt in voting for this bill at the present session, but said that these doubts had subsequently given way. He took a view of the course pursued by the senator from Kentucky, in his reference to that tariff, in order to shew that his opinions had not always been stable and uniform on the subject. He stated that there was no reason to believe that the senator from Pennsylvania would vote against any measure which carries into effect the views expressed by the president in his message at the opening of the present session, until his friend from Kentucky had introduced this bill.

He expressed his regret that he should be found on this question in opposition to the views of his friend from Massachusetts, but he could not but think that his friend had attached too much importance to the evils to which he thought this bill would give rise. Totally differing from the views of the senator from South Carolina as to the right of that state to place herself in the position which she now occupies, he would never have voted for the bill, until the other measure had been passed. He remarked that the senator from Massachusetts had objected to this bill because of its prospective legislation.

Mr. *Webster* stated that he had not objected to prospective legislation, but he had said that this bill, excepting the first section, was not prospective legislation. All our legislation is prospective. We do not legislate for the past.

Mr. *Evring* then resumed, and argued that the bill gives sufficient protection to the manufacturers. It also saves the principle of protection which he would never have consented to abandon. It leaves no doubt as to the wisdom of the policy of the manufacturer. He believed that they who had hitherto opposed the protective system, would, when they should cease to view this question through a party medium, be disposed to yield a moderate protection to domestic industry.

Mr. *Mangum* then obtained the floor, and expressed his regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should have endeavored to mix poison in the cup which had been tendered to the senate, in order to induce her to push it away from her. He stated that no man wished such an adjustment of the tariff as, by prostrating by a sudden action the great interests of one section of the union, might produce the danger of reaction. He said that the feeling of the south would be one of deep gratitude to those who had come to her aid, when her friends were upon her, and in the dark hour when she was not a particle lighter than the sparkles which came from the steel of her enemies. He deprecated the panacea against panic which some gentlemen offered to them, and thanked those who had zealously hastened the present glorious consummation. He trusted that, although the present bill did not go so far as had been hoped, it would still conciliate the country, and obtain from all parties deep gratitude for those who have stepped forward, and by sacrificing a part of their system, saved the rest, and tranquillized the country.

Mr. *Clayton* then made some observations on the assertion that the principle of protection was abandoned, and a statement which he denied. He could not understand how any gentleman could stand up, in the face of all the exemptions which the bill contained of articles used by the manufacturer, and say that there was any intention to abandon the principle of protection. He would not sacrifice any of the great interests of the country, but would look abroad upon the whole, with a desire to extend to all an equal and an efficient protection. He believed, that instead of being abandoned, the tariff system would hereafter be placed on a better footing than any on which it had heretofore stood. It was from no feeling of panic that he had been induced to vote for this measure. He had been disposed to soothe the feelings of the people of South Carolina, and to produce a state of things which would bring all the great interests of the country to act together. He replied to some of the remarks of the senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. *Webster*), espe-

cially to the one in which he had said that this bill contained a pledge which would prevent an honorable man from voting for a repeal of this law. In such a case, he wished the senator from Massachusetts to establish a rule exclusively for his own government, and to leave others to the same free course of acquiescence. He also stated the ground on which he was to stand in the concurrence between the resolutions of that gentleman and the bill now under consideration. He then replied to what had fallen from the senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. *Dallas*), as to the course pursued in committee, and insisted that the protection secured by the bill as it now stands is more efficient than that which would have been obtained by the amendment of that gentleman. He also stated the ground on which he was to stand as a manufacturer, and had been satisfied that none of the great interests of the country would be sacrificed by this bill. In reference to the statements made by the senator from Pennsylvania, relative to the rum which this bill would bring on the establishments in Pennsylvania, he expressed his belief that as much injury would not result from this measure as would have resulted from the proposition made by the senator from Pennsylvania. However, if Pennsylvania may have legislated at home, she had not, on this floor, shewn that steady, inflexible determination not to surrender a particle of the principle of protection which was now manifested. He would not permit it to go forth to the world that he and his friends who were about to record with pleasure, because it would give peace to the country, their names in favor of the bill, were to yield any thing of the principle of protection. He regretted that he had occupied the state so long. He would not go through the clauses of the bill, which was printed. He trusted that his constituents would understand the motives which had induced him to vote for this bill. If he should find at the expiration of the nine years that there had been too much yielded of the interests of the manufacturers, he would willingly go with these friends with whom he had so long acted, in the same thing to their former course.

Mr. *Webster* replied that he stood on the ground that specific duties and discrimination in laying them, were the basis of the protective system, and these had been surrendered in this bill. He would leave this point to be settled by the people. He then made some brief answers to the remarks of the senators from Delaware and New Jersey. He thought it was among the possibilities that when gentlemen came together next session, they would be told that a new law would be necessary to carry this into effect. They would then be told that this bill would produce no diminution of the revenue, and that if the revenue is to be reduced, it must be by a different modification of the tariff. He replied that as to what had been said about practical men, the opinions of half a dozen or a dozen such convened here was not to be mistaken for public opinion; and he was far from believing that the opinions of practical men were always the surest guides for politicians. He reported that artisan and mechanics would be severe sufferers under the operation of this bill, which would take off the protection from those articles.

He made a brief reference to what had been said concerning his resolutions, and concluded with saying that he did take the ground that this bill was an abandonment of the essence of the protective principle.

Mr. *Frelingshuysen* made a few observations to explain a point on which he had been misunderstood by the senator from Massachusetts. He stated that he had received his information from the manufacturers, before he left home. He now said that his manufacturers would, if it came to that point, surrender the tariff for the preservation of the union, and so would he—he would live and die by the union.

Mr. *Stiles* said a few words on the subject of the home valuation, which he deemed to be impracticable, and said that if it was practicable, the result would not be so favorable to the manufacturer as had been supposed.

Mr. *Clayton* repeated his views for the purpose of extricating them from any doubt as to the home valuation. He said he thought there would be no difficulty in attaining a uniform rate of value by the same process.

Mr. *Forrest* said it was evident from the discussion that this was a very bad bill, and satisfied nobody. He expressed his conviction that public opinion is correcting, and almost correcting, on the subject of the tariff; and that the time is coming when this question will be put on its proper footing. He stated that this bill is the same with the tariff of 1832, with the exception of the high duty on woollens which was conceded last year as a boon from the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, (Mr. *Wilkins*), and from New Jersey, (Mr. *Dickerson*), and for which they were then seriously reprehended by those who now take the opposite ground. He thought it extraordinary that gentlemen on the other side had come so near together as they had.

In reference to the enforcing bill, and the remarks made by the senator from South Carolina, he said that he was glad to hear from him that this bill was to be discussed in the south hereafter, instead of the tariff. He rejoiced at this, and would meet the contest with pleasure, for it would be one which could be settled by the common sense of the people, and not by the artifice of artillery, when, instead of steel bayonets, steel pens might be the weapon, and the cartouch box would be laid aside for the ballot box. On the question of protection, the bill provided protection for nine years, and then afterwards for protection of 50 per cent. The amount is nothing. If the bill protects to a small amount, it admits the power to protect to a large amount.

Mr. *Sprague* replied to what had fallen from the last speaker, and expressed his regret that the gentleman from Georgia should

make his speech run counter to his vote. He repeated what he had formerly said, that this was a concession from the strong to the weak; and argued that a change had taken place in consequence of the influence of the desire of concession, in the opinions of many who were opposed to any legislative action. If the spirit which ran through the speech of the senator from Georgia was the prevailing spirit in the south, there would have been found in this part of the country a different spirit than that of concession.

Mr. Holmes said he was astonished that any one should speak of consistency in his presence. Every thing he saw or heard convinced him that he was the only consistent man in the senate. The senator from Massachusetts threw charges of inconsistency against South Carolina, and the latter threw them back, and so on and so forth. He was bound to believe them all, as they were all honorable men, and consequently he was bound to believe that they were all inconsistent. He then went into an examination of what had been said *pro* and *con*, on the subject of the pledge contained in the bill. In reference to the representative obligation, he was happy to be supported by his friend from Delaware, who had said that he did not view himself as the exclusive representative of Delaware. Now, he did not regard himself as the exclusive representative of his assumed constituents; and when he received some time since instructions from those who, like himself, were merely representatives of others, he thought them entitled to any thing rather than respect. He had answered them, and he believed they were sincerely sorry they had ever passed their resolutions; for what he had in answer, and with the disposition of it, they had managed to make themselves supremely ridiculous. He went on to state that the northern manufacturers would deem themselves sufficiently protected by this bill, and that the possibility was, that the next application for protection would be from the south. He then declared that all the legislative efforts which might be brought against the manufacturers and yankees he was found able to put down yankee industry and yankee enterprise.

Mr. Wright then rose, and stated the defects which he found in the bill. He objected to the proposed rate of reduction for the eight years, and to the want of a uniform rate of valuation. He objected to the inequality of the protection given by this bill. His next objection was that while the duty on negro cloth exists, it is fair to answer, and with the disposition of it, they had managed to make themselves supremely ridiculous. He went on to state that the northern manufacturers would deem themselves sufficiently protected by this bill, and that the possibility was, that the next application for protection would be from the south. He then declared that all the legislative efforts which might be brought against the manufacturers and yankees he was found able to put down yankee industry and yankee enterprise.

He also objected to the system of home valuation, which he deemed to be impracticable, or if practicable, most unequal; and he objected further to the abolition of all specific and discriminating duties, and substituting a mode unjust and oppressive. He would not discuss the question of the power of congress to protect our manufacturers by imposing duties on foreign articles, but he thought that this bill did not sufficiently recognize that power. On this point, he quoted the language of the address of the free trade convention which met last year. He expressed his own opinion to be in favor of laying imposts for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue for the wants of the country. So far, he was assured that the power to impose duties was vested in congress.

His strongest objection to the bill was that it endeavors to bind the action of future congresses. He considered this as a provision which was puerile in itself, and one which would never be considered as binding. He then viewed the circumstances under which congress was called upon to act on this bill, imperfect as it is. He knew that he should be charged with legislating under the influence of his fears. He could not suffer his fears to govern his conclusions. But he would not disregard them. There had been a deep and settled discontent in a certain portion of the country against our legislation, and he could not bring himself to regard that discontent lightly.

Under the expression of that feeling, congress had done what, if they had not done, would have left the union dissolved.

The operation of that discontent was against the whole body of laws for the collection of the revenue; and would, if carried on, have destroyed all the means of the government. And without the purse no government could exist. He had therefore come to the question deeply impressed with the conviction, that it was his duty to give his vote to prevent such an evil. He had been long of the opinion that the revenue ought to be reduced. He had also been long impressed with a sense of the inequality of the tariff system. No one had questioned the principle on which this bill was founded; it was only in reference to the details that difference of opinion existed. A part of the country is deeply excited, deeply exasperated; by what means, it was not for him to inquire, but the condition of things was such as to render it uncertain whether the union can exist even until the month of December, unless something shall be done.

Mr. Holmes then said, that he regarded the bill as a peace offering, so offered and so accepted, for the purpose of conciliation:

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this day of—"

not Old York, nor New York, but a son of the Old Dominion—from the States of Hanover—he did not care by what hand it was offered, he would willingly take it. He made a few additional observations on the propriety of taking the bill in the spirit in which it was offered.

Mr. Clay then said a few words in reference to this bill and the enforcing bill, both of which he considered that it was necessary to send forth, as well to show that the laws must be

executed, as well as that there is a disposition to make concessions. He stated, that on the subject of the government being a compact, he principally agreed with the senator from South Carolina, but with some difference as to the character of the right conferred by that compact. He did not adopt the opinion that there had been any advance made in the usurpation of powers by the general government. He then went into a view of the history of this system to shew, that twelve or thirteen years ago, there was no opposition raised against the power of congress to protect domestic industry. The opposition on constitutional grounds had subsequently grown up. He then stated, that in his opinion no state could so practically construe the constitution as to nullify the laws of the United States, without plunging the country into a war of anarchy. He said that he adhered to the doctrines of that ablest, wisest, and purest of American statesmen—James Madison—who still lives, and resides in Virginia—the doctrines which were advanced by him in 1799. The answer of that distinguished man to the resolutions of the other states, and his address to the people, effected a sudden revolution of public opinion. The people rallied around him—the union and federal laws were repeated—and the usurpations of the general government were arrested. He viewed the government as federative in its origin, in its character, and in its operation, and under the clause of the constitution which gives to congress to pass all laws to carry into effect the granted powers, they could pass all necessary laws. He hoped that the effect of this bill would conciliate all classes and all sections into the union.

He did not desire any insert for the passage of this bill. He had cherished this system as a favorite child, and he still clung to it, and should still cling to it. Why had he been reproached? He had come to the child and found it in the hands of the Philistines, who were desirous to destroy it. He wished to save and cherish it, and to find for it better and safer nurses. He did not wish to employ the sword, but to effect his object by concession and peace. He wished to see the system of the union planted on a secure base, to plant it in the bosoms and affections of the people. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had learned his views of the system from the senator from South Carolina, had spoken of him as the pilot who was directing the vessel. If it was so, he would ask if she had been secured by a faithful crew? If all had been faithful, he believed there would have been no danger now assailing the system. He assailed no one; he merely defended himself against the reproaches of others.

Another motive with him was to preserve the union. He feared he saw hands uplifted to destroy the system—he saw the union endangered—and in spite of all perils which might assail himself, he had determined to stand forward and attempt the rescue.

He felt himself pained exceedingly in being obliged to separate on the question from valued friends, especially from his friend from Massachusetts, whom he had always respected, and whom he still respected. He then replied to the argument founded on the idea that the protective principle had been abandoned by this bill. He admitted that protection had been better secured by former bills, but there was no surrender by him. He considered revenue as the first object, and protection as the second. As to the reduction of the system, he was of opinion that there was an error in the calculations of gentlemen. He thought that in the article of silks alone, there would be a considerable reduction. The protection to the mechanic arts was only reduced by the whole operation of the bill to 25 per cent, and he did not know that there would be any just ground for complaint, as some of the mechanic arts now enjoy only 85 per cent.

The argument of the senator from New York was against the bill, but he was happy to find his vote was to be for it. If his argument brought other minds to the same conclusion to which it had brought his, the bill would not be in any danger. He would say, save the country—save the union—and save the American System.

After a few words from Mr. Smith and Mr. Wright, in which the latter said he had so much confidence in the people, as to believe there would not be a worse congress than this.

Mr. Clay made a short rejoinder, in which he reminded the gentleman from New York of the words of a much greater man than any member of congress:—"Confidence is a plant of slow growth," which may be accelerated or retarded by circumstances. The gentleman should not outdo him in prepossessions of confidence in the people.

The question was then taken, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frothingham, Grundy, Hill, Holmes, Johnston, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Rives, Robinson, Sprague, Tompkinson, Tyler, Waggoner, Whitcomb, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Webster, Wilkins—16.

So the bill was finally passed.

The senate then took a recess of an hour and a half—(until a quarter past 7 o'clock.)

Evening session. The chair was resumed at half past 7 o'clock, and, until 9 o'clock, the senate was engaged in executive business—after which a great many private or local bills were variously disposed of, generally ordered to a third reading or passed—as well sufficiently appear in the list of acts. [It was hard to keep a quorum together this evening.]

The senate then took up the amendment made by the house of representatives to the bill authorizing the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. Clay said that, although the objects to which these proceeds are to be applied, were a favorite point with him, yet as he had found that he was differing on this topic with some of his friends, and as it had been suggested that there might be difficulty in another quarter, if the words struck out by the house were retained, he would move to concur in the amendment.

Mr. Robinson expressed a hope that the question would not be pressed at this time, so that a senate, when many were absent who are so much interested in the measure. He hoped that the question would not be taken, except in a full senate.

Mr. Clay expressed his regret that, at this late period of the session, the senator from Illinois should wish for delay, which might endanger the passage of the bill. It was not the fault of the members present, that there are so many absences.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the motion to concur.

Mr. Clay wished to take the question to night, in order that the executive might have time to act upon the bill.

Mr. Chambers said he should vote against the amendment. He would rather vote against the bill, than take it with the amendment.

The question was then taken on the motion to concur, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Black, Buckner, Clay, Clayton, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Hendricks, Holmeck, King, Mangum, Moore, Nauden, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silabee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Tyler, White—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Chambers, Grundy, Robinson, Tipton—5.

So the amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, it was ordered,

That when the senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

At 11 o'clock, the senate adjourned—yeas 17, nays 10.

March 2. Many bills were taken up and disposed of, which there is no use in a present recapitulation of. Among other proceedings—

On motion of Mr. King, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the establishment of a pension agency at Decatur, in the state of Alabama.

Mr. Moore moved to amend the bill, so as to read, "one pension agency in the northern part of the state of Alabama," &c.

Mr. Chambers objected to the bill, which he regarded as an effort to remove the public funds from the United States bank.

As the charter of this bank will expire in two years, it was scarcely worth while, for that short period, to make the change.

Mr. King disclaimed any intention to charge against the U. States bank that it was not competent to perform its obligations to pay the pensioners. The object of the friends of the bill was to enable the pensioners in Alabama to obtain their pensions without being put to the expense, inconvenience and delay, which are consequent on a journey to the place where the monies are deposited.

Mr. Sprague opposed the bill. He warned the senate against returning to the practice of investing the public funds in local banks, by which the government had already sustained heavy losses. The system established had been found convenient, easy and secure; and there was no reason for departing from it. If this bill passed, Maine would have an equal right to come to congress for a similar agency.

Mr. Ezling moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was then taken, and the motion was decided as follows: yeas 20, nays 17.

So the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Clay then rose, and addressed the chair to the following effect:

Mr. Clay. An incident occurred a few days ago which gave me very great pain, and I am quite sure that in that feeling the whole senate participated.* I allude to some of the observations made by the honorable senator from Mississippi and the honorable senator from Massachusetts near me, with reference to an important bill then pending. I was persuaded at the time those remarks were made, that they were the result of mutual misconception, and were to be attributed solely to that zeal which each of those honorable senators felt—in the position in which they stood towards each other—the one to carry, the other to defeat the measure, with respect to which my friend from Mississippi and myself unfortunately took different views.

The concluding observations of the senator from Mississippi, after having delivered a very able and argumentative speech, one which I need not say to him and the senate embodied all

which could be brought to bear on his side of the question, and made me regret that we had lost the benefit of his ability. In concluding his remarks, it did appear to some members of the senate, and to myself, and I have no doubt that it was so felt by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, that there was something personal, and peculiarly harsh in his language. Acting on that supposition the honorable senator from Massachusetts, in the course of his observations, also used language which may have seemed to be unnecessarily harsh. But in the sense which I understood the remarks of the honorable senator from Mississippi, the senator from Massachusetts might have found some justification.

I can perfectly well conceive, however, that the senator from Mississippi was influenced in his course by nothing beyond the ardor of the momentary excitement to which he had yielded himself. I know the respect which he bears, has borne at least, and I am sure, yet bears to the senator from Massachusetts, the personal and friendly intercourse which has always existed between them, and the respect which they bear to each other, and I am perfectly persuaded that the honorable senator from Mississippi, in the remarks with which he concluded his speech, referred solely to the public course—the public measures—of the honorable senator from Massachusetts, and the character of the particular measure under consideration, without intending to reflect on the personal character of the gentleman from Massachusetts. And I am sure, it was not the purpose of the honorable senator from Massachusetts to give any personal bearing to observations which he felt called upon to make. Under these circumstances, I should feel, and I am sure the senate would also feel, great pain, if these two gentlemen, who have been for so long a time on a footing of friendship, should be separated by any circumstance attributable to hostile feeling; or, rather to a misunderstanding, which has arisen, and I am sure, that the senate as well as myself, would be glad that these two gentlemen should still pursue their friendly feelings to each other; and I hope such an explanation will be given as will produce a reconciliation between the two gentlemen, who have so frequently acted in concert together on important subjects, and who entertain towards each other the highest respect. And I do hope that, in some way or other, means will be found to remove this momentary interruption of these gentlemen, and that nothing will occur to disturb, among the members of the senate, that harmony and peace, which I trust will prevail among all the members of this body.

Mr. Poindexter rose and said, that the circumstance which the honorable senator from Kentucky had alluded to, as having passed between him and the honorable senator from Massachusetts, was to him a source of regret. The measure under consideration at the time, was one to which he was strongly opposed, and against which he entered his solemn protest. The honorable senator from Massachusetts had advocated that measure with his usual zeal and ability. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the course of the south in opposition to the American System, and charged upon citizens of that section of the union in general, and more particularly on South Carolina, acts which amount to treason and rebellion, and a disposition to rupture our happy union, and to burn the constitution at the point of the bayonet. Coming, sir, from that quarter of the union, I felt it to be my duty to vindicate it from those aspersions, and to throw back to the honorable senator, as far as I could, a Roland for his Oliver. Believing that the south was right in the position which she has assumed, I felt authorized to allude to the past history of the country, and to the political conduct of the honorable gentleman himself, in illustration of my argument. Perhaps, in the ardor of my feeling, I went too far; and, if so, I deeply regret it. Far it was far from my purpose to violate the decorum of debate which has ever characterized this body, or to express myself with harshness towards the honorable senator from Massachusetts. He well knows the respect and kindness which I bear for him; and I assure him that I had no intention to reflect either upon his personal character, or the purity of his political motives. Having said this, I trust I have not myself "erred in curia." I was assuredly far from my intention to trespass on the feelings of the honorable member from Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster. It is not more a matter of regret to the honorable senator from Mississippi than to myself, that any misunderstanding should have occurred between us. Since our acquaintance in this body, we have been on a footing of kindness and courtesy, and there is no gentleman in the senate towards whom I have been less inclined to manifest any warmth or animosity than towards the honorable senator from Mississippi. I certainly thought that the last portion of the honorable senator's remarks had a very strong personal bearing on myself. I certainly thought they were intended to have that effect. I am very happy to hear the honorable gentleman disavow that he intended to give them such a bearing. I respond entirely to the declaration that there has been but myself "erred in curia." I have no ground for complaint. There are incidents connected with our late mutual views towards each other which would make it extremely unpleasant that any thing should occur which can disturb the good understanding which ought to exist between honorable members. I therefore entirely disavow any intention to offend any personal disrespect towards him, in my answer to the remarks which he made to me.

Mr. Poindexter then rose and said: The disclaimer made by the gentleman from Massachusetts calls for further explanation from me. In reply to what I deemed a personal affront, towards

* Mr. Poindexter had taken occasion to allude to the course of Mr. Webster during the war of 1812, on which he commented with great severity, and compared it with the conduct of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster declined all explanations to the senator from Mississippi. He said that the senator from South Carolina was with him in the house of representatives at the period to which Mr. P. alluded, and if that senator wished any explanation of his course at that time, he would pay the most cheerful and respectful attention to his request. But he did not feel himself called upon to take any notice of the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi. Mr. Poindexter immediately arose and said, "he felt the most perfect contempt for the senator from Massachusetts."

myself, from the honorable senator, I used expressions which, if such was not intended, might appear harsh, and a violation of the respect which ought to be preserved between members of this honorable body. Finding from the explanation which has been given by the honorable senator, that his purpose was not to offend or add personal insult, or to wound my sensibility as an individual, I take this occasion voluntarily, and with great pleasure, to retract the offensive expressions, hastily used, under the impulse of the moment; and I tender my hand to the honorable senator with perfect freedom and cordiality.

Evening session. A private bill being passed—
On motion of Mr. Dudley, the senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

When the doors were re-opened, Mr. Clay was found speaking. He was engaged in expressing his approbation of the conduct of the president pro tem. of this body. The president, he said, had been a very arduous session. He should not have voted for the present presiding officer, had he been present when he was elected; nor did he mean to say what would be his vote, if the election were now to be made. But he gave with great pleasure his testimony in favor of the faithful and able and impartial manner in which that officer had performed his duty. He concluded with asking leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be presented to the hon. Hugh L. White, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of president pro tempore of the senate.

The resolution was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

Late in the course of the evening—
Mr. Poindexter moved that when the senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow; and asked for the yeas and nays, which were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Hibb, Black, Buckner, Clay, Dickerson, Holmes, Johnston, Moore, Poindexter, Robbins, Tyler, Waggaman.—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Chambers, Dallas, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Knight, Naudain, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Sprague, Tipton, Toulinson, Webster, Wilkins, Wright, White.—23.

In the course of the evening—
A bill from the house of representatives for making appropriations for building light houses, &c. was read a first time, and on the question that it be now read a second time,

Mr. Grundy objected; and the motion requiring by rule the unanimous consent of the senate, the bill was of course rejected.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the resolution offered by him some days ago, calling upon the secretary of war to furnish a plan for equalizing the pay of the army, was taken up and agreed to.

The chair communicated a message from the president of the United States, communicating information respecting the consular establishments of the U. States; which was ordered to be printed.

The senate spent about three hours in the consideration of executive business.

Several attempts were made to induce the senate to take up the bill for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Lyon, but the senate refused to consider it.

About half past 4 o'clock, a committee on the part of the senate was appointed to join such committee as the house might appoint, to wait on the president, and inform him that the two houses were ready to adjourn.

The house having appointed a committee, the joint committee waited on the president, and returned with an answer that he had no further communication to make; whereupon,

Mr. King moved that the senate then adjourn, *sine die*.

Mr. White, (president pro tem.) then rose and addressed the senate to the following effect:

Before the presiding officer leaves the chair, he is desirous of saying a few words.

We met under circumstances calculated to induce us to believe that matters of high excitement would arise during our sojourn here. It was by the will of the majority of this body that I was placed in this chair, to preside over your deliberations. I looked upon the high honor thus conferred to be but temporary; for could I then have foreseen that I was to act in this capacity till now, most certainly my distrust of my experience would have induced me to shrink from undertaking the task.

The duties of the chair are at all times arduous, but the more particularly so, when topics of high interest and importance are under discussion. My experience, however, has convinced me that even under these circumstances, the presiding officer may have a pleasant task to perform, when every member submits himself to be guided by the rules of this body, instead of having a law for himself.

I take pleasure in stating that during the whole course of the session, no act has been done by any one member, and no single expression has reached my ear, calculated to give pain to the presiding officer. If, in the discharge of the duties confided to me, I have had the misfortune to injure or to wound the feelings of any individual, I trust he will do me the justice to believe that it has happened without any intention on my part. I have endeavored to act impartially towards every member of this body; and I would have them to bear in mind, that if, during the arduous duties I have had to perform, and amidst all the excitements that have existed, any thing like order has been preserved, it must be attributed more to the kindness and cour-

tesy of senators towards the presiding officer, than to the capacity which he was able to bring to the duties assigned him. It is not probable, in the course of human events, that we can all ever assemble in this chamber again. I shall, after putting the question, take a farewell of all who are here present; and I feel regret that I cannot exchange good wishes with those who are absent; hoping that it may be our good fortune all to meet again.

The president then put the question on adjournment; which was carried *unanimously*.

The senate then, at 5 o'clock, [A. M.] adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Proceedings of Thursday, Feb. 28, continued.—Evening session.
Among various senate bills which received their first reading, the house took up a joint resolution from the senate, suspending the rule which forbids the sending of bills from one house to the other on the three last days of the session, so far as to allow them to be sent on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Adams moved to amend it by extending the suspension also to the rule which prohibits bills to be sent to the president on the last day.

Mr. Wickliffe wished to limit the effect of the suspension to the ordinary appropriation bills only.

After a desultory conversation, in which Messrs. Adams, Taylor, Wickliffe and Edgeworth, took part, the amendment was made specific, by enumerating certain bills to be excepted.

Mr. Hoffman supported the amendments of Mr. Wickliffe, and protested against consuming the morning of Sunday in legislation.

Mr. Irwin hoped the land bill would be included, and Mr. Newton, the light house bill.

Mr. Durf, of Mass. Mr. Cambreleng, and Mr. Adams, opposed the limitation proposed by Mr. Wickliffe.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but this was negatived.

Mr. Wickliffe's amendment was then rejected, and that proposed by Mr. Adams was agreed to.

Mr. Wickliffe then proposed that both houses be adjourned by the presiding officers thereof, on Saturday night, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Stewart moved the previous question on this motion, which was agreed to—yeas 69, nays 40.

The joint resolution, as amended, was then ordered to be read a third time.

The house then resumed the orders of the day, being the bill further providing for the collection of the revenue; when

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, took the floor, and continued to occupy it in a speech in support of the bill, and in reply to Mr. McDuffie's argument of the morning.

Mr. Patton, of Georgia, succeeded, and spoke with very great force and animation, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, next addressed the house, and did not resume his seat until a quarter before twelve o'clock; when

Mr. Craig, of Virginia, after some previous remarks, demanded the previous question; but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Carson, of N. C. who, under a promise to renew the motion, made an explanation in reference to something which had been said by Mr. Daniel. He then, according to promise, renewed the motion for the previous question.

Mr. Lewis moved an adjournment. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Clayton wished Mr. Craig to withdraw his motion for the previous question, to allow him to explain; but Mr. Craig declining to do so,

Mr. Wickliffe said he had an amendment or two to offer. He was called to order, as the motion for the previous question was not debatable.

The demand for the previous question was seconded—yeas 103.

The previous question was then put, as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?"

A call of the house was moved, but negatived.

The previous question was then carried by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 119, nays 44.

So the house determined that the main question should now be put.

The main question was accordingly put—"Shall the bill be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time?" and determined as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Childton Allan, H. Allen, Anderson, Appleton, Ashley, Banks, N. Barber, Harringer, Barstow, I. C. Bates, James Bates, Beardley, Bell, Bergen, James Blair, John Blair, Bonn, Bouck, Briggs, J. Brodhead, J. C. Brodhead, Bucher, Bullard, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Corwin, Craig, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, J. Davis, Dayan, Darborn, Deany, Dickson, Doubleday, Draper, Geo. Evans, Joshua Evans, Edgeworth, Horace Everett, Finlady, Fitzgerald, Ford, Grennell, William Hall, Holland Hall, Harper, Hawkins, Heister, Hodges, Hoffman, Hogan, Hilland, Hirs, Howard, Hubbard, Huntington, Irwin, Irwin, Isaacs, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Kavanaugh, Kendall, Kennon, J. King, Henry King, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Litcher, Lyon, Mann, Marshall, Maxwell, Wm. McCreo, McIntire, McKay, McKenna, Mercer, Mitchell, M. M. Mulholland, Nelson, Newton, Prece, Pendleton, Pierce, Pitche, Potis, J. Reed, E. C. Reed, Russel, Sewell, Slade, Smith, Southard, Speight, Standifer, Stephens, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, F. Thomas, P. Thomas, John Thomson, Tompkins, Tracy, Verplanck,

Ward, Wardwell, Watnough, Wayne, Wilkin, Elisha Whittlesey, Camp. P. White, Edward D. White, Worthington, Young—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, B. Allen, Arcler, Arnold, Barnwell, Bouldin, Carson, Chinn, Claiborne, Clayton, Coke, Connor, Coater, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Felder, Foster, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas H. Hall, Lewis, Mason, Robert McCoy, Newman, Nuckolls, Patton, Plummer, Roane, Root, W. Thompson, Wheeler, Wickliffe—33.

Mr. *Held* moved that the bill have its third reading now.

Mr. *Carson* remonstrated, and proposed to-morrow.

Mr. *Levis* demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Gordon* opposed the third reading at this time, on account of the absence of many gentlemen who wished to record their names against it. He wished, himself, to offer some remarks upon the bill.

Mr. *Davis*, of S. C. said he had been anxious to have addressed the house, and would, if it were the wish of the house, occupy about twenty minutes. But he could not ask it. Were he a mere demagogue, he would with no greater advantage than to have the bill thus driven through the house.

Mr. *Foster* moved an adjournment; but withdrew his motion.

Mr. *Ward* said a few words, proposing a course to be adopted.

Mr. *Wickliffe* said he never had known the previous question called on a bill which had never been read, either in the house or in committee.

Mr. *Letcher* remonstrated against proceeding at this time, as the bill was completely in the power of the house, and its passage could not be prevented.

Mr. *Coulter* hoped those opposed to the bill would commit it into the hands of the majority. It was plain that the bill must pass. He also wished to address a few remarks to the house—but he was not solicitous on the subject—because there was another way of reaching the public than by speeches in that house.

Mr. *Carson* said he should resign the bill in the majority.

Mr. *Polk* thought it would be better to delay the third reading of the bill until the house was fuller.

Mr. *Bouldin* said there could be no need to postpone, unless those opposed to the bill could be heard. He had no other word to say, whether the bill pass to-night or to-morrow: it was the same thing to the part of the country he represented; but he ought to be allowed to declare their sentiments before it became a law.

Mr. *Beardsley* pressed the question to-night: the house had no time to hear further debate.

Mr. *Craig* said he was conscientious in voting for the bill; but he should do so without knowing how his constituents viewed it.

Mr. *Lyon* thought it would be better to read the bill now; and he would, in the morning, move the previous question; when all would record their votes.

Mr. *Coke* said the indications of the will of the house that the bill should pass without hearing the views of the minority were so decided that he should not oppose it: but he should prefer delivering his views.

Mr. *Polk* inquired whether, if the bill should be ordered to the third reading, and then the previous question should be called, the bill would be the first order in the morning?

Mr. *Levis* replied in the affirmative.

The chair moved an adjournment: which was negatived without a count.

The question was at length put on deferring the reading of the bill until to-morrow, and decided in the negative, without a count.

The question was thereupon put, on reading the bill now.

Mr. *Beardsley* moved the previous question: and it was seconded.

Mr. *Foster* asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. *Wickliffe* inquired whether the speaker could recognize the motion for the previous question as in order, before the bill had ever been read at all?

The speaker referred to the Journal to prove that the bill had been twice read.

The chair then inquired whether any member wished the reading of the bill? if they did it should be read.

Mr. *Wickliffe* again made his question of order, and in-quired that the previous question could not have been in order till the bill had been read through, as the house had ordered.

The chair decided that the bill must first be read. It was then read through at the clerk's table.

[It was now one o'clock in the morning.]

The question being propounded on the passage of the bill.

Mr. *Beardsley* moved the previous question—it was seconded, put and carried by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 111, nays 40.

The house then adjourned at about half past one.

Friday, March 1. After some minor business—

Mr. *Verplanck*, under instruction from the committee of ways and means, made the following report:

The committee of ways and means report: That, among the subjects referred to the committee of ways and means, at an early period of the session, were the transactions of the bank of the United States, in relation to the payment of a portion of the public debt; and the inquiry into the present pecuniary and financial state and management of the institution.

The arrangement made by the bank for a temporary postponement, with the consent of the holders, of the payment of five

millions of the three per cent. debt, being now substantially closed by the surrender to the government of the certificates of stock, except for a small amount, and the whole debt having been liquidated, so far as respects the government, is entirely paid; and it is probable it would otherwise have been, this question seems no longer to present any important or practical object of inquiry, or to call for any action of congress upon it.

The committee have examined several of the directors on this subject, as well as upon other points connected with the management of the institution. Their testimony is herewith submitted, as the committee specially refer to the evidence of Mr. Devan and Mr. Eyc as explanatory of the history and motives of this transaction.

It is due, however, in the government to express the opinion, that, in the arrangement made by the bank agent in England for the purchase of the three per cent. stock, and the detention of the certificates, (which measures were afterwards disavowed by the bank), the bank exceeded its legitimate authority, and that this proceeding had no sufficient warrant in the correspondence of the secretary of the treasury.

The inquiry into the present condition of the bank, the general character of its business, and the soundness of its capital, is a subject of much greater interest and importance, since it involves not only the question of the safety of the public deposits, but the value of the large amount of stock held by government, and the still more momentous considerations of the soundness of a large portion of our currency, and the consequent security or insecurity of the domestic exchanges and commerce of the country.

The president, in his message to congress, at the opening of the present session, informed them, "that such measures as were within the reach of the secretary of the treasury had been taken to judge whether the public deposits in the bank of the United States were entirely safe; but, his limited power might prove insufficient to that object," he therefore recommended the subject to congress, as particularly worthy of their investigation.

Since that period, the report of the agent appointed by government for this examination, has been communicated to congress, and referred to the committee. The committee of ways and means have also received from the directors of the bank a report on the principal points of its administration and its present state, prepared by the exchange committee of the bank, and adopted by the board of directors.

The importance of the statements and results, contained in that report, induced the committee of ways and means, in the course of the examination of the directors composing the exchange committee, to require their attestation, under oath, to the facts and statements of that paper, as distinguished from its opinions and arguments. This was done very fully. The same, and other directors, (two of whom had heretofore been government directors, one under the present, and one under two former administrations), in reply to various interrogatories, stated, as will be seen in the evidence herewith submitted, the means at the command of the board of directors, or any member of it, for distinctly knowing the operations of the several branches, and the character of the paper discounted at them, together with their own opinion, drawn from these sources, of the general safety of such paper.

The committee of ways and means have to regret that the constant and daily pressure of the various duties which have devolved upon them, during this short and laborious session, did not permit a more full examination into the concerns of the institution. If, however, in the entire absence of any evidence elicited to refute, or in any way, impeach, that which is before the committee, the statements and opinions of the treasury agent, selected by the treasury to examine the condition of the bank; those of several of the present directors, men of character and intelligence, long conversant with accounts and banking business; the official returns of the bank itself, and the report of its principal committee, attested to under oath; if all these can be relied upon, as furnishing satisfactory information on the present state and pecuniary means of the institution, the following results will appear:

First. The directors of the bank at Philadelphia receive from the boards of their branches frequent, regular and minute returns of the paper discounted by them. These returns, together with the separate correspondence of the cashiers of the several branches, afford such information of all the business of those branches as to enable the board of the mother bank, or any single director who may wish to inquire into it, to ascertain the character of the business of those branches; as, for instance, whether the mass of paper discounted be founded on ordinary commercial transactions, and to be paid from their proceeds when at maturity, or whether any considerable proportion of it consists of what is called accommodation paper, regularly renewed. They may know, in like manner, whether the domestic bills of exchange, purchased at the branches, are out of business transactions, and to be paid when at maturity, or whether they are mere accommodation paper in another form, to be repeatedly renewed by drawing and re-drawing between distant offices.

Second. These returns together with the reports of the boards of the several branches, upon whose character and judgment they place great reliance, form the ground upon which the directors may stand, under oath, their full confidence that the mass of paper discounted by the bank and its branches, and detailed as active debt in their statement, is safe. On this, a report

relieve, no serious loss need be apprehended. The dishonored paper held by the bank is stated to be returned as doubtful or suspicious paper, and to be estimated, not at its nominal, but at its present value. The real estate of the bank is, in like manner, valued, not at cost, but on estimates founded on the sale of the same at the probable market value. They depend, that, to the accuracy of their knowledge and belief, of the whole amount, with inconsiderable exceptions, if any, of domestic bills of exchange purchased by the bank and its offices, is regular business paper, founded upon the agricultural exports and commercial imports of the country; and thus by its great portion (probably nine-tenths) of the notes discounted is of the same character. They also assert, with much confidence, that most of their accommodation notes are well secured, and form, in fact, the safest investment of the bank.

The inquiries respecting the amount of accommodation paper were made to ascertain the character of the general business transactions of the bank; and not because the committee believed that accommodation paper, discounted to a great extent, would necessarily endanger the solidity of any moneyed institution. Such paper may frequently be as safe, and such loans as useful, as any. But it is certain, that, when moneyed institutions are in a hollow and unsound state, it commonly arises from the capital having been invested in doubtful paper of this description. The very fact, therefore, of the discounts of a bank being principally applied to the ordinary business paper of an active commercial community, will show, that, allowing for ordinary judgment and integrity in the selection of such paper, nothing short of some general overthrow of mercantile credit will produce material loss.

Third. In general corroboration of their statements on this point, as well as of their opinions of the security of the bank debt, the directors appeal, 1st, to the fact of the great fluctuation of the exchange business, at the same points, at different periods, corresponding with the periods of the shipments of agricultural produce in the west; as for instance, at Nashville, with in three months in 1831, from \$366,000 to \$1,063,000. And again, at the same place, in 1832, within about half a year, from \$2,760,000 down to \$503,000. 2d, That of the early reduction, during the last year, of about one-eighth of the whole amount of the bank debt throughout the union, and specially to the amount reduced in the western offices. 3d, To the very small amount of losses which have occurred for some time past in these offices, and to the facilities with which, in addition to the aggregate reduction of loans there, a very considerable proportion of the local debt, on promissory notes, has been converted into the more secure and manageable form of domestic bills of exchange.

If these statements, and this evidence, can be relied upon, the available and secure resources of the bank amounted, on the 1st of January last, to eighty million eight hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, whilst all the claims against it, for bills, debts and deposits, including those of the government, and for the redemption of the public debt, were but \$37,800,000, leaving above forty-three millions as a guarantee to the nation against any losses. For as the whole amount of debts, bills and deposits must be paid before the stockholders, the whole capital and the surplus must be considered as a pledge for the debts due to individuals and to the government. If, therefore, the amount of thirty-five millions of dollars, it would appear, from this statement, that the bank had earned, and then possessed, a surplus of twenty-two per cent. above the amount of its capital. Whether that surplus could or could not be realized, at a final winding up of the bank, is a subject only interesting to the buyers, sellers, and holders of stock. The single point of view in which it is important to the nation, is in regard to its bearing on the healthy state of the bank, and the consequent safety of the public deposits, and the sound state of the currency. For those objects, it is sufficient to inquire, whether this surplus does or does not afford a sufficient guarantee that the original capital of \$35,000,000 is unimpaired.

The whole amount of bills and paper held by the bank, on the 1st January last, was \$61,693,000; of which \$28,246,000 is stated to be the local debt of the western States, and \$33,447,000 is the debt of the Atlantic commercial cities, and that in the shape of domestic bills, between them and the interior. There seems no reason to doubt that the paper of the description last mentioned, is of the same general character as that of other city banks, managed with ordinary discretion. Now, it is well known, that, in our great cities, business paper is constantly guaranteed by commercial paper actually received in payment, for a *del credere* commission of two and a half per cent. On much of the better class of paper, and in some of our northern cities, upon most of it, the ordinary charge is much less; but a greater proportion of loss than this ought certainly not to occur in a well managed city bank, where the judgment and information of a board of directors is combined with that of its officers. In point of fact, it is believed that two and a half per cent. on their discounted paper actually exceeds the losses of recently managed institutions in our cities. But, allowing the loss on the Atlantic and commercial debt, to reach four times that amount, say ten per cent. then \$3,370,000 of the surplus, would be an ample guarantee against such loss. This would leave \$2,680,000 as a surplus, which would meet the loss of about one third of the local western debt, without impairing the original capital of the bank.

The committee do not mean to be understood as asserting their belief that the western debt is more hazardous than that

in any other part of the union. The bank directors express their conviction that it is not so; and the agent appointed by the treasury does not hesitate to say, "that he considers that debt to be a safe and wholesome state, and that a greater amount of loss need not be apprehended from it, than from a similar mass distributed in the cities of the Atlantic frontier." But this estimate has been made, because the extent of the western transactions of the bank has been mentioned as one of the subjects peculiarly calling for investigation.

These general views of the situation of the bank, and the consequent safety of its depositors and bill holders derive strong confirmation from the fact of the large proportion of the specie in the country which is held by the bank. It appears from official documents of unquestionable authority, that the specie, actually, in the vaults of the bank of the United States, is within one-tenth of the amount held by all the other banks in the union, whilst its circulation of paper is but one-fourth of the aggregate of theirs. In other words; the bank of the United States has above nine millions of specie, with a circulation of notes to the amount of seventeen millions and a half; whilst the aggregate of all the other banks, with specie in their vaults, but a little above ten millions, have a circulation of sixty-eight millions of bank paper.

If, then, the evidence herewith submitted, can be relied upon, which it is for the house to judge of, there can be no doubt of the entire soundness of the whole bank capital, after meeting all demands upon it, either by its bill holders or the government; and such is the opinion of the committee, who feel great confidence in the well known character and intelligence of the directors whose testimony supports the facts above stated.

The committee conclude by respectfully recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the government deposits may, in the opinion of the house, be safely continued in the bank of the United States."

The report was accompanied by sundry documents.

Mr. *Watmough* moved the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the report and documents; which was agreed to, (Mr. *Horn*, who had objected to the motion, having withdrawn his objection).

Mr. *Polk* then made a report from the minority (three members) of the committee, of which the same number was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Dawson*, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the president's message as related to the exercise of doubtful powers, made a verbal report, stating that there was not a single point on which the committee could agree; and he had therefore been directed to move that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which was, after some joacular conversation, agreed to.

The question recurring on the motion heretofore made, to print the report from the minority of the committee on manufactures.

Mr. *Adams* said that he should have been glad to have made some reply to the remarks of Mr. *Hoffman*, merely to satisfy the house that there had been no unfairness on the part of the minority. The report was not a speech, as the gentlemen had intimated, but a report, signed by those members who had agreed to it. It is on account of the consciousness of time, he should be content with leaving the question taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Hoffman* concurred. He had merely meant to say that the paper, though in the form of a report, was, in fact, little different from a speech.

Mr. *Barbour* said that though there was scarcely a position in the report to which he agreed, he hoped it would be printed.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the printing was ordered—yeas 53, nays 58.

The bill from the senate further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports came up on its final passage, (the previous question thereon having been last night ordered).

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Allison, Anderson, Appleton, Armstrong, Ashley, Banks, Noyes Barber, Barksdale, Barton, Bates, Beardsley, Bates, Beardsley, Hill, Bergen, Betts, James Blair, John Blair, Bourke, Briggs, John Brodhead, John C. Brodhead, Bucher, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Calhoun, Cambreleng, Carr, Chandler, Choate, Collier, Eleutheros Cooke, Hates Cooke, Corwin, Craig, Crauc, Crawford, Creighton, John Davis, Dearborn, Deany, Dewart, Dickson, Doubleday, Drayton, Draper, Edithworth, Geo. Evans, John Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Fendley, Fitzgerald, Ford, Gilmore, Grannis, William Hall, Hildard Hall, Harper, Hawkins, Heister, Hodges, Hoffman, Hingan, Holland, Horn, Howard, Bulward, Huntington, Thrie, Jugesroll, Jarvis, Isaacs, Jarvis, Jenifer, Richard M. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Kavanagh, Kendall, Adam King, John King, Henry King, Kerr, Lansing, Leavitt, Leecompe, Letcher, Lyon, Mann, Marshall, Maxwell, McCarty, William McCoy, McIntire, McKay, McKenman, Mercer, Mifflin, Mitchell, Muldenburg, Nelson, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pierson, Pletcher, Polk, Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Edward C. Reed, Russel, Semmes, Sewall, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Slade, Smith, Soule, Speight, Standifer, Stephens, Stewart, Sutherland, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Philomena Thomas, John Thomson, Tompkins, Tracy, Verplanck, Vinton, Ward, Wardwell, Washington, Watmough, Wayne, Wilkin, Elisha Whittlesey, Fredrick Whittlesey, Camp. P. White, Edward D. White, Williams, Worthington, Young—149.

WAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Robert Allen, Archer, Arnold, Babcock, John S. Barbour, Barnwell, Bouldin, Carson, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Coke, Conner, Cooper, Couter, Daniel, Drivenport, Warren R. Davis, Felder, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas H. Hall, Hawes, Hughes, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lewis, Mardis, Mason, McDuffie, Newman, Nuckolls, Patton, Plummer, Rencher, Roane, Root, Stanberry, W. Thompson, Weeks, Whister, Wickliffe, Wide—48.

So the bill was finally passed.

The question being on its title,

Mr. McDuffie said that he rose to perform a solemn duty. The house was about to destroy the rights of the states—and was about to bury the constitution: he asked the poor privilege of writing its epitaph. He then offered an amendment to the title of the bill, by striking out its present title, and inserting the following in lieu thereof:—"An act to subvert the sovereignty of the states of this union, to establish a consolidated government without limitation of powers, and to make the civil subordinate to the military power."

Mr. Wayne moved to lay the amendment upon the table.

The chair said the motion was not in order.

Mr. Speight demanded the previous question, and the call was seconded by the house.

The yeas and nays were thereupon ordered, and being taken, stood as follows: yeas 150, nays 35.

So the house determined that the main question should now be put.

[The main question was on agreeing to the title of the bill as it came from the senate. Mr. McDuffie's proposed amendment having been cut off by the affirmative vote upon the previous question.]

The question was accordingly put and carried; and, in the same shape in which it passed the senate, the bill was returned to that body.

The speaker then proceeded to call the orders of the day; and the bill concerning the Virginia military land warrant being reached, Mr. Russell withdrew the amendment he offered there-to some days ago, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to establish the territory of Wisconsin, and the bill authorizing a subscription to an edition of the laws of the United States, were severally ordered to lie on the table.

Among the business attended to was the following:

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on the public lands, reported the following resolution, which was read and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house continue the compilation of the land laws from the year 1827, to the end of the present session of congress, in conformity with the resolutions of 1st March, 1826, and 6th February, 1827.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official enrolments and expenditures for the year 1832, of the officers of the customs; which letter and abstract were laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a report of the director of the mint of the assays of foreign coins in the year 1832; which letter and report were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. C. P. White,
Resolved, That the director of the mint of the United States be requested to communicate to this house at the commencement of the next session of congress, such amendment to the existing laws, governing and regulating the mint, as he may deem necessary to the efficiency of that institution.

Mr. Boon submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house, as early as practicable, the amount of T. Canby's defalcation on his first bond, as receiver of public monies at Crawfordville, Indiana, at the time of his entering into a second bond as receiver, and also the amount of money received by said Canby, after the date of the order for his removal from office.

Resolved, further, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house, whether said Canby, late receiver as aforesaid, has not entered lands to a considerable amount, in his own name and that of others, with the public monies by him received; which lands yet remain unpatented; the purchase money of which go to swell the amount of his defalcation, now in progress of collection against his securities.

All the succeeding orders of the day were then, by successive motions by Mr. Wickliffe, postponed to in-morrow, until the land bill was reached; when, on motion of Mr. W.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, the speaker calling Mr. Polk to the chair.

Mr. Ferplank moved that the committee take up some appropriation bills, but the motion was negatived; and then, by a decisive majority, took up the bill, from the senate, to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, in committee of the whole.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Duncan to set apart 20 per cent. of the value of the public land in certain of the new states, before the division of the proceeds should be made, instead of 13 per cent. as in the bill. But it was negatived.

Mr. Duncan moved an amendment, proposing to fix the minimum price of the public lands at one dollar. But it was rejected without a count.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the second section thereof, by striking out the words which restrict the application of the funds accruing to the several states to three specified objects, (inter-

nal improvement, education and colonization), and to leave it to the states to apply the funds in such manner as the legislatures thereof shall direct.

The amendment was adopted, without a count.

Mr. Wickliffe also added a proviso postponing the effect of the bill, until the public debt should have been paid.

This was adopted, yeas 67, nays 42.

Mr. Plummer proposed to amend the bill so as to require the expense of surveys and sales of the public lands to be first deducted, before the distribution should be made among the states. He made a short speech in support of this motion, and

The question being put, it was negatived.

Mr. Florida, of Florida, moved to amend to the bill, so as to include White in the distribution of the land; but it was negatived without a count.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved to amend the bill so as to allow the location of the granted lands in tracts of 80 acres, instead of 320 acres, as proposed in the bill.

In support of this motion, Mr. Plummer addressed the house for some time; but the motion was negatived.

Mr. Clay then moved to amend the bill, by striking out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof two sections, which he read.

[His amendment went to graduate the price of the lands, diminishing it in proportion to the time they had been in market, and remained un sold.]

Mr. Speight now moved a recess, but the motion was negatived—yeas 29, nays 86.

Mr. Clay then commenced a speech, in explanation and support of his amendment. Having proceeded about an hour, he gave way to

Mr. Mardis, who moved a recess. The motion was again negatived—yeas 11, nays 97.

Mr. Clay resumed, and having again proceeded for some time, yielded the floor to

Mr. Duncan, who proposed that the bill be for the present laid aside. But the committee was manifestly averse to doing so, and some confusion arising,

Mr. Duncan withdrew his motion; and

Mr. Clay proceeded, and having concluded,

Mr. Mardis obtained the floor, and addressed the committee for about an hour in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Plummer next obtained the floor; and held it until 10 o'clock, in a speech directed against the bill, and in support of the amendment. Repeated attempts were made to induce him to resume his seat, and the house was frequently in a state of extreme confusion and disorder.

Mr. Polk, who was in the chair, earnestly remonstrated, and implored the house to be mindful of its own dignity, and however anxious they might be to act upon the bill, to respect the constitutional right of the member from Mississippi to be heard.

Mr. Plummer said that when he rose, he had been prepared for interruption and insult; but should not be intimidated from the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Root called Mr. Plummer to order, as having reflected in an offensive manner upon the house.

The chair, however, pronounced him to be in order, inasmuch as he had not said that the insult to which he alluded was intended or offered by the members of the house.

Mr. Plummer having at length concluded his remarks, the question was taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, which was rejected without a count.

Mr. Clay offered it again as an additional section to the bill. It was again negatived.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved an amendment, the effect of which would be, that the whole expense of survey and sale of the land, and of the salaries of all officers connected therewith, including the expense of the general land office, should be deducted before the proceeds of the land should be distributed. The amendment was also rejected; when

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, the committee rose, and reported the bill and amendments to the house.

In the house, the amendments were read, and concurred in, with the exception of Mr. Wickliffe's proviso, which he, himself, after examination, thought ought not to be adopted, inasmuch as the contingency for which he had intended it, would not exist.

Mr. Mason again pressed the amendment he had offered in committee.

It was supported by Mr. Lewis, and opposed by Mr. Wickliffe, when

Mr. Stewart demanded the previous question, (which cuts off all pending amendments).

The demand being seconded, Mr. Mason called for the yeas and nays.

They were ordered, and the previous question was thereupon put, and carried—yeas 91, nays 46.

The main question on ordering the bill to its third reading was then agreed to.

The bill was read a third time, and the question being on its passage, it was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, C. Allen, Heman Allan, Arnold, Babcock, Banks, Noves Barber, J. S. Barbour, Barringer, Barstow, Beardley, Briggs, Bueher, Bullard, Burd, Eleutheros Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Conter, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, J. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward

Everett, Horace Everett, Gilmore, Greenell, Highland Hall, Heister, Hodges, Hogan, Hughes, Huntington, Larie, Ivin, Jenifer, J. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kendall, Kefton, Adam King, Henry King, Kerr, Leavitt, Leitcher, Marshall, Maxwell, McCarty, Robt. McCoy, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Mulhensberg, Nelson, Newton, Pearce, Postleton, Pierson, Fitcher, Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Root, Russell, Aug. H. Shepperd, Slade, Smith, Southard, Stanberry, Stewart, Sutherland, Taylor, Pleasant Thomas, John Thompson, Tompkins, Verplanck, Vinland, Wardwell, Washington, Warrough, Wilkin, Eliza Whitlsey, Fred'k Whitlsey, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Williams—96.

NAVY.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Ashley, Barnwell, Beathune, John Blair, Boon, Cantabrigg, Carr, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Duncan, Felder, Gordon, Griffin, William Hall, Hawkins, Hoff, Isacks, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Leecombe, Lewis, Lyon, Nields, Mason, Wm. McCoy, McIntire, McKay, Plummer, Roane, Sewall, Standifer, Wiley Thompson, Ward, Camp, P. White, Worthington—40.

So the bill was passed, and returned to the senate.

[It was now near 11 o'clock; when] On motion of Mr. Verplanck, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair, and took up the harbor bill.

[Making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and also for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road and certain territorial roads.]

Mr. Coke moved that the committee rise, believing the house to be too much exhausted to proceed, and the committee proceeded to read and amend the bill.

The most important of the amendments were an item of \$25,000 for the continuation of surveys under the act of 1824, and \$34,000 for the repairs of the Cumberland road in Virginia.

Various attempts were made to insert provisions in this bill for new surveys, and the commencement of new works, but they were all promptly rejected.

The bill was then laid aside, and the committee took up the general appropriation bill, for the expenses of government for the year 1855.

On motion of Mr. Everett, items were added to provide for arranging the papers in the state department, and making an index to the whole of them. Also for completing the publication of the diplomatic correspondence, and the printing of the last census.

On the subject of the expenses of the general land office, Mr. Wickliffe said that the committee on the public lands had not been able for want of time to complete the investigation of the concerns of that department. But from the progress they had made to it, he was fully convinced that the commissioner had made an improper application of the funds placed in his hands. Mr. Verplanck proposed an item to cover certain arrearages which had improperly accrued in the land office. He did it with great reluctance, and merely because the United States must of course pay debts contracted by its authority. But the expenditure had the decided disapprobation of the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Wickliffe concurred in this sentiment, and hoped that this instance might prove a warning to all subordinate officers in the government, against exceeding the limit of the expenses they were authorized to incur.

A good deal of discussion was had in respect to extra clerks in that department, and the great amount of its contingencies.

Mr. Verplanck proposed an allowance of \$34,000 for extra clerk hire in the post office department; which was promptly rejected, \$55,000 was provided for completing the survey of the Choctaw lands; 16,000 for the Creek cession, and 80,000 for that of the Chickasaws.

Items were inserted for continuing the printing of the public documents—for 250 copies of the debates of the old congress; and 2,000 copies of Cobb's Manual.

Mr. Washington moved to insert an item of \$20,000 in cash to be the expatriation of Washington to pay up his subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. This amendment was negatived, with the understanding that it was to be renewed in the house.

The bill was then laid aside, and the committee took up a bill appointing a clerk to sign the name of the president to land warrants, which was agreed without amendment; when the committee rose, and reported the bills to the house; and [a little after one o'clock in the morning]—the house adjourned.

☞—An error occurred in the copy from which we printed the yeas and nays in the house of representatives on the passage of the bill for modifying the tariff, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who voted against the bill, being set down as voting for it.

Saturday, March 2. The resolution reported by the committee of ways and means, expressive of the opinion that the government deposits might, with safety, be continued to be deposited in the bank of the United States, coming up for the action of the house.

Mr. Polk delivered a vehement speech, in opposition to its adoption. It was followed by Mr. Ingersoll, in support of the resolution.

Mr. Boon moved the orders of the day; the motion was negatived—yeas 54, nays 65.

Mr. Ingersoll, thereupon referring to the pressure of business and the impatience of the house, moved the previous question, he, however withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. McDuffie, who replied to Mr. Polk, and briefly, but ardently advocated the resolution. He concluded by moving (according to his promise to Mr. Ingersoll) the previous question.

Mr. Wayne requested him to withdraw it. He referred the gentleman to Mr. Ingersoll, but while these gentlemen were conversing on the subject,

Mr. Whittlesley rose, and after a word or two moved the previous question.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolution on the table. On this motion Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wayne remonstrated, and he believed that the motion of Mr. Whittlesley was in order, and out of order.

The chair deciding otherwise, Mr. Wayne submitted.

The question was then put on Mr. Patton's motion to lay the resolution on the table, and decided by yeas 110, nays 79, nays 96.

So the house refused to lay on the table. The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Whittlesley for the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the house—yeas 86, nays 30. The previous question was then put and carried, and the main question, on the adoption of the resolution, was decided by yeas and nays—yeas 110, nays 46. So the house—

Resolved, That the government deposits may, in the opinion of the house, be safely continued to the bank of the United States.

The house then took up the general appropriation bill, with the amendments reported from the committee of the whole.

Some desultory debate occurred on one or two of the items—particularly on an amendment offered by Mr. E. Everett, to extend the franking privilege, by giving it to members from the period of sixty days before their entering congress, to the first day of the ensuing succeeding year. This amendment was agreed to.

The item of \$34,000 for extra clerk hire in the post office department, produced a somewhat sharp debate, in which Messrs. Whittlesley and Wickliffe opposed, and Messrs. Conner and R. M. Johnson defended and supported the amendment. A letter of the late post master general was read; and after some desultory conversation on a few amendments of minor importance,

Mr. Hubbard demanded the previous question; which was seconded, put, and carried; and the bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The house then took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The evening session. The house was occupied in reading a third time and passing some of the appropriation bills, &c.

A joint resolution with an amendment, from the senate, extending the interpretation of the pension law, occasioned some debate. Mr. Wickliffe opposed the resolution, and moved to lay it on the table, but withdrew his motion for Mr. Hubbard to explain.

Mr. Wickliffe further opposed, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, advocated the resolution, insisting that pensions ought to run not only to the proclamation of peace, but till the day of the disbanding of the revolutionary army, (Sept. 1783).

The question being taken on laying the resolution on the table, it was decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 73.

The senate's amendment was then concurred in.

The appropriation bill for the engineer and ordnance departments was amended, and then ordered to its third reading.

A bill increasing the number of passengers in proportion to tonnage which vessels may bring into the United States, coming up, Mr. Jarvis moved to lay it upon the table. The motion prevailed, yeas 74.

The bill empowering the president to change the location of land offices was laid on the table.

The bill giving the assent of congress to an act of the state of Virginia, on the subject of the Cumberland road, coming up, Mr. Alexander moved to strike out the portion retaining the jurisdiction of congress over the road.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Finton, McKennan and Mercer, and advocated by Messrs. Mason, Alexander and Clay. Mr. Stewart demanded the previous question.

Mr. Clay moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived.

The previous question was seconded, put, and carried, and the main question being put, the bill was ordered to its third reading.

The house, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, went into committee of the whole on the state of the union—and after a struggle in respect to different bills proposed, took up the bill from the senate, (128), to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.

It was amended, on motion of Mr. E. Everett, by adding a provision for the valuation of the buildings and improvements of the Assiniboine band among the Choctaws, and the payment of the balance only. The bill was then ordered to its third reading.

The committee next took up the amendments from the senate to the general appropriation bill; among these was an item for a custom house in Baltimore, advocated by Mr. Horner, and concurred in; another for a custom house in Newburyport; another for the investment of the money received from the government of France under the late treaty, until paid over to the claimants; another allowing the officers of the customs the same income as they would have been entitled to, had the tariff act of 1823 not passed; with some others, which our reporter failed to hear.

The amendments were all concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The committee took up the bill to explain the 18th section of the tariff law of 1822. It was amended in several respects, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, and then ordered to its third reading. The hardware bill was taken up and amended, on motion of Messrs. Stewart and Adams.

The bill for improving harbors and rivers in the territories, on motion of Mr. Sevier, and the light house bill, on motion of Mr. Newton, were considered in committee, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

The committee then rose, and reported the bills to the house. The bill to explain the 18th section of the tariff act, occasioned a pretty warm debate. Mr. Wickliffe insisting on the provision he had offered when the bill had formerly been in committee of the whole, confining the effect of the bill to goods which would have been entitled to drawback.

Messrs. Hoffman, Cambreleng and Wickliffe supported, and Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment.

The question being put, it was carried.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading—*yeas 79, nays 67.*

When the light house bill came to its third reading, an ardent contest arose. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, vehemently opposed the bill, and threatened to call yeas and nays on every item of the bill.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. and Mr. Cambreleng replied, when Mr. Lewis moved to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were taken on this motion, and stood as follows:—*yeas 44, nays 71.*

So the house refused to lay the bill on the table. Mr. Hoffman made various inquiries of Mr. Cambreleng in relation to the grounds on which the items had been inserted in the bill.

Mr. Cambreleng replied, and stated the strictness with which the committee of commerce had investigated each item. The amendments were all agreed to, and the bill ordered to its third reading.

[It was now two o'clock in the morning.]

Mr. Wickliffe moved to suspend the rules, to allow him to move that the house send a message to the senate, informing them that the house would adjourn at 4 o'clock *sine die.*

But the motion failed.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, obtained leave to present a memorial from the legislature of that state, condemning the doctrine of nullification. The reading was dispensed with, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whittier moved to go into committee on various private bills, which he named. The motion was warmly opposed, but it succeeded.

Mr. Wickliffe then moved a call of the house, which motion prevailing, the house was called accordingly, when 116 members answered to their names.

Mr. Wickliffe, hoping that this number of members could be kept in the house to business, moved to suspend the call. It was thereupon suspended.

The bills named, were then passed through committee, and reported to the house.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the following vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be presented to the hon. Andrew Stevenson, speaker, for the firmness, dignity, skill, and impartiality, with which he has discharged the duties of the chair, during the twenty-second congress.

Mr. Sevier moved to go into committee on three bills, for territorial objects. The yeas and nays were called, and it appeared that only ninety members answered to their names.

At a little before 5 o'clock, a motion was made to appoint a joint committee on the part of the house, to join a committee on the part of the senate, to inform the president that the two houses were ready to adjourn.

The question was put and decided in the affirmative—*yeas 70, nays 19.*

Mr. White, of New York, and Mr. Polk, were appointed the committee—and in a short time after, they returned and reported that the president had no further communication to make to congress.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the house adjourned *sine die.*

The speaker then rose, and addressed the house as follows: *Gentlemen:* I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments, for this renewed expression of confidence and approbation, in the discharge of the official duties of this high office.

I receive it in the same spirit of kindness, in which I flatter myself it has been offered, and shall cherish it with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude. For the last six years, it has been your pleasure, that the arduous duties of this chair, should be assigned to me.

This whole period of service, has, as you well know, gentlemen, been distinguished by events, well calculated to render this station, one of more than ordinary labor and responsibility.

I have zealously and faithfully endeavored to meet this responsibility, and I hope I shall not be deemed arrogant, when I say, that I feel a proud consciousness, that the duties of this high trust, have been discharged by me, with a single eye to the character and dignity of this house, the interest of my country, and my own honor.

That I have often erred, I most readily admit; but they have been errors of rule and principle, not caprice or passion; and if there has been any apparent rigor or harshness in the chair, you will do me the justice to believe, that it was unintentional and indiscriminate.

If, gentlemen, in moments of excitement and commotion, any thing unkind has occurred between myself and the individual members of the house, let me assure you it has long since passed from my memory, and been forgiven and forgotten.

I have no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them; if they exist, and I stand apart with you all, this night, 'tis the spirit of peace and good will.

Before we separate, gentlemen, will you pardon me for a moment, in offering a single suggestion?

Our councils of late have been greatly divided, and their harmony and peace disturbed.

Our country has been deeply and painfully excited, and the safety and security of the union threatened.

May we not all now lose sight of the causes of excitement are hourly subsiding and passing off? That peace and harmony and brotherly affection, will soon shed their holy calm and blessed influences around us, and that our beloved country will again become united, peaceful and happy.

In assuming this station, some years ago, I took the liberty of then expressing to the house a sentiment which I had long cherished, and what I now seize this fit occasion of repeating from the chair. It is this: that our confederated republic can only safely exist, under the influence of wise, equal and just laws; by the ties of common interest and brotherly affection; and individually, and by cherishing a devoted union, secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the stable foundations upon which our liberties and free institutions can alone rest; and God grant they may be eternal.

This, gentlemen, in all human probability, is the moment of separation, with many, very many of us, forever. Is there one individual present to whose bosom a dual separation from those with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, will not cast a painful and bitter pang? If there be, I confess I envy not his feelings.

You will carry with you, gentlemen, my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity and honors, and I pray you to receive this my most affectionate, and possibly, last farewell.

The speaker then adjourned the house *sine die.*

House of representatives—Monday, Feb. 25. A message, in writing, was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private secretary, as follows:—*Washington, 23d Feb. 1833.*

To the house of representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the house, a letter from general Lafayette, to the secretary of state, with the petition which came enclosed in it of the countess d'Amberg, and Mde. de la Gorce, granddaughters of marshall count Rochambeau, and original documents in support thereof, praying compensation for services rendered by the count to the United States during the revolutionary war; together with translations of the same. And I transmit with the same view, the petition of Messrs. de Fontaville de Juranont, and de Bossignol Grandmont, praying compensation for services rendered by them to the United States in the French army, and during the same war, with original papers in support thereof; all received through the same channel, together with translations of the same.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The said message with the petitions and papers accompanying the same, was referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the twenty-second congress.

An act to explain an act, entitled "an act to reduce the duties on coffee, tea and cocoa," passed the twentieth of May, 1830.

An act to establish a land office in the territory of Michigan.

An act to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army and marine corps of the United States, and to prevent desertion.

An act making appropriations for the engineer and ordinance departments.

An act authorizing the commissioner of the general land office to issue patents to persons therein named.

An act to authorize the county commissioners for the county of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a seat of justice, and for other purposes.

An act granting an additional quantity of land for the location of revolutionary bounty land warrants.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved 19th February, 1831.

An act for the purchase of certain copies of Watterson & Vauzand's Statistical Tables, and to authorize a subscription for the continuation of the same.

An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for labor done, and materials furnished in the erection of buildings in the District of Columbia.

An act for the construction of a road from the Mississippi river to William Stroug's, on the St. Francis, in the territory of Arkansas.

An act for making Calais and Pembroke, in the state of Maine, ports of delivery.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1833, and for certain expenditures of the year 1832.

An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States.

An act making appropriations for carrying on the fortifications of the United States during the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1833.

An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania avenue.

An act to authorise the laying out and constructing a road from Lime to the Chatahochee, and for repairing the road on which the road is now transported.

An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan territory.

An act to change the names of William B. Finch and Elizabeth B. Finch, to that of William Compton Bolton and Elizabeth Bolton.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the state of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the state of Ohio for commencing the Miami canal from Dayton to Lake Erie.

An act prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed.

An act to authorise the president of the United States to cause the public surveys to be continued in the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Illinois.

An act to explain and amend the 17th and 18th sections of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved 14th July, 1832.

An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, of the District of Columbia.

An act supplemental to "an act for the relief of Alexander Claxton," passed on the 28th day of May, 1830.

An act further to extend the powers of the board of canal commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee river, in the state of Alabama.

An act making provision for the publication of the documentary history of the American revolution.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. [This is what has been called "the revenue collection bill."]

An act to revive the act entitled "an act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands.

An act declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Virginia, heretofore recited.

An act for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the territories of Florida and Michigan and for surveys, and for other purposes.

An act establishing a port of entry and delivery at the village of Fall River, in Massachusetts, and discontinuing the office at Dighton.

An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes, for the year 1833.

An act to eradic sundry new land offices, and to alter the boundaries of other land offices of the U. States.

An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year 1833.

An act further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the territory of Arkansas.

An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports. [This is Mr. Clay's bill.]

An act making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. States for the year 1833.

An act for the more perfect defence of the frontiers.

An act granting certain city lots to the president and directors of the Georgetown college, in the District of Columbia.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri."

An act to authorise the legislature of the state of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion, in the Ohio company's and John Cleves Symmes' purchase.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1833.

An act making appropriations for the erection of certain fortifications.

An act in relation to the Potomac bridge.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year 1833.

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution."

An act authorising the removal of the office of surveyor general of public lands south of Tennessee.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1833.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act concerning a seminary of learning in the territory of Arkansas," approved 2d March, 1827.

An act to authorise the issuing of a patent or patents to Samuel Hall.

An act in addition to, and in alteration of an act, entitled "an act vesting in the corporation of the city of Washington all the rights of the Washington canal company, and for other purposes."

An act to authorise the president of the U. States to exchange certain lands belonging to the navy yard at Brooklyn for other lands contiguous thereto.

An act making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and also for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road and certain territorial roads.

An act to establish a town at St. Marks, in Florida.

An act making appropriations for the public buildings; and for other purposes.

An act authorising an alteration in the election districts for members of the legislative council of the territory of Michigan.

An act prolonging the second session of the fifth legislative council of the territory of Michigan.

An act to authorise the governor of the territory of Arkansas to sell the land granted to said territory by an act of congress approved the 15th June, 1830, and for other purposes.

An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his majesty the king of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the 14th day of October, 1828.

An act to extend the provisions of the act of the 3rd of March, 1827, entitled "an act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States until authorised by law."

An act to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July 14, 1832, so far as relates to hardware, and certain manufactures of copper.

An act for the relief of the widow and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States schooner the Sylph.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act for the relief of William Tharp; James Taylor, of Kentucky; Eleanor Court, widow of Richard Henley Court; the mother of Fitz Henry Babbin, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States; Parish Carter; John D. Sloat; Enoch Wilhoit; the heirs and legal representatives of George Hoed, deceased; Samuel Goode; Adam Caplinger; Edward B. Babby; Newton Berryman; Joseph Gaston, of South Carolina; Raphael Paine and Elias Arnold; Algernon S. Thurston; Elizabeth Scott, assignee of Alexander Scott, jun.; Absalom Bales; James Gibbon and Sarah Price, widow of William Price; and Philip Staughton; the heirs of Jean Baptist Saucier; Eugene Borelli; Daniel Johnson; Joseph Eaton, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States; Thomas Triplett; Russell Hotchkiss and others, owners of the brig Stranger; Josiah P. Creesey and others; Gabriel Godfrey and Jean Baptiste Beaugrand; John Thomas and Peter Foster; the children of Charles Comis and Marguerite Laviolette, his wife; Riddle, Beckie and Headington; Robert Eaton; Jane Dauphin, administratrix of John Dauphin; James Brownlee; the legal representatives of the late col. John Thornton, deceased; Joel Thomas; Daniel Goodwin, executor of Benjamin Goodwin, deceased; Matthew Flournoy, and R. J. Ward, of the state of Mississippi; Archibald Gamble; the heirs of Nicholas Hart, deceased, and the heirs of John Grayson, deceased; and Jacob Bosworth, Archibald Watt; William B. Keene and John L. Martin, and for other purposes; Peter McCormick; Crosby Arrey; major Abraham H. Massias; the legal representative of John Miller, deceased; George Mayfield; the heirs of John Wilson, deceased; William A. Tennille, of Georgia; Josiah Barker; Alexander Donelson; Andrew Moore; Robert Kane; John S. Devlin; the legal representatives of John Peter Wagon, deceased; the heirs and representatives of John Campbell, late of the city of N. York, deceased; Jared E. Groce, of the state of Alabama; William Osborn; hunt. Harvey Brown; William Stewart; Hugh Beard; Peter Barge, jun. Stephen Norton and Hiram Wolverton; Thaddeus Phelps & Co.; Archibald W. Hamilton; Sylvester Ilavans; certain invalid pensioners therein named; the widow of Joseph Knight; Wm. F. Zantzing; Joshua P. Frothingham and the heirs of Thomas Hopping, deceased; the heirs of Broughton, late owner of the fishing schooner Union, and also for the relief of the crew of said vessel; lieutenant George D. Ramsay, of the army of the U. States; Abraham Adams; Sarah Carr, widow of Richard Carr, deceased; James Range, a soldier of the revolution; the heirs of Dr. Isaac Ledyard; the heirs of col. John Ely, deceased; James Barnett; Robert C. Jennings, and the executors of James Roddy, deceased.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution in relation to the execution of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

A resolution to place thirty copies of the diplomatic correspondence of the American revolution at the disposition of the secretary of state.

A resolution for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore.

Resolution authorising the delivery of certain papers in the department of state to the commissioners for settling claims under the treaty with France, of the 2d of February, 1823.

Resolutions providing for the continuation of Gales & Seaton's compilation of state papers.

Resolution authorising the secretary of war to correct certain mistakes.