

A failure to receive our Washington papers prevents us from laying before our readers the latest proceedings of Congress.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of this Town, for the ensuing year, viz: Henry C. Owens, Wm. W. Long, J. M. Slaughter, B. Oates and P. Hartly.

The following are the resolutions presented to the Senate of the U. States, by Mr. Webster, in opposition to Mr. Clay's Bill for the modification of the Tariff:

Resolved, That the annual revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Government; and that as soon as it shall be ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that the rates of duties on imports, as established by the act of July, 1822, will yield an excess over those wants, provision ought to be made for their reduction; and that, in making this reduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts of the country, so as most effectually to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Union, and to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the whole.

But, whereas it is certain that the diminution of the rates of duties on some articles would increase, instead of reducing, the aggregate amount of revenue on such articles—and whereas, in regard to such articles, as it has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce essential injury and even distress to large masses of the community, while another might, by a larger reduction without any such consequences—and whereas, also, there are many articles the duties on which might be reduced, or altogether abolished, without producing any other effect, than the reduction of revenue: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in reducing the rates of duties imposed on Imports by the Act of the 14th of July, 1822, it is not wise or judicious to proceed by way of an equal reduction per centum, on all articles, but that as well the amount as the time of reduction ought to be fixed, in respect to the several articles distinctly, having due regard, in each case, to the questions whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue alone, or how far it will operate seriously on those domestic manufactures hitherto protected; especially such as are essential in time of war, and such also as have been established on the faith of existing laws; and, above all, how such proposed reduction will affect the rates of wages and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and injudicious, in regulating imports, to adopt a plan, hitherto equal, rank down in the history of this Government, and the practice of enlightened nations, which shall, either immediately or prospectively, reject all discriminations on articles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity, or of luxury, of general consumption, or of limited consumption; and whether they be, or be not, such as are manufactured and produced at home; and which shall confine all duties to one equal rate per centum on all articles.

Resolved, That since the people of the United States have deprived the State Governments of all power of fostering manufactures, however indispensable in peace or in war, or however important to National Independence, by commercial regulations, or by laying duties on Imports, and have transferred the whole authority to make such regulations, and to lay such duties, to the Congress of the United States, Congress cannot surrender or abandon such power, compatibly with its constitutional duty; and therefore

Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subject of Imports, containing any stipulation, express or implied, or giving any pledge or assurance, direct or indirect, which shall tend to restrain Congress from the full exercise, at all times hereafter, of its constitutional powers, in giving reasonable protection to American Industry, countervailing the policy of Foreign nations, and maintaining the substantial Independence of the United States.

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WORTH ATTENDING TO!

As this is about the time when our readers are beginning to smoke their meat we do some good to inform them that a small bit of brimstone about the size of a quinquain, thrown into the fire once a day, will effectually prevent skippers and flies from getting into the bacon. This information, we have from a friend whom we highly esteem, and who assured us that he had so fully tried the efficacy of this plan, that he wished us to make it generally known. He added that no uncommon smell or taste is imparted to the bacon. We deem this information of great importance to those who have bacon to cure: as also those who have to buy it.

Carolina Watchman.

By one of those extraordinary currents which are to be met with in legislation as well as navigation, the TARIFF question took a sudden direction in the House of Representatives on Monday night entirely different from that which it has been traveling for the last six weeks; and the bill of Mr. CLAY, as it had passed to a third reading in the Senate, and was at that time under debate in that body, was adopted as an amendment to Mr. VERPLANCK'S bill; and the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, (thus swallowed up in its amendment) yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives by a majority of thirty-four votes, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate, finding the House acting thus rapidly, suspended proceeding on its bill, on Monday night, to await the result of the bill from the House, which, upon its having originated in that body, would be free at least from the objection to Mr. CLAY'S bill in the Senate on the source of its constitutionality, however small the force that objection might be considered.—The bill of the House was received by the Senate yesterday, before its adjournment, and read the first time. It will of course undoubtedly pass that body, in form, as it has already done in fact.

Our readers may therefore be morally

assured that the bill of Mr. CLAY, will become the law of the land, so far as depends upon the two Houses of Congress. Thus ends a much vexed and trying question, if it shall so end.—Nat. Intell. 27th inst.

Both Houses of Congress, it will be seen, were yesterday engaged on business of great importance. The prolonged sessions of the two branches, together with the present early departure of the mails, precluded the possibility of reports of debates in the papers of the following morning.—Short sketches only are attempted, as is done to-day, which will not prevent fuller reports, whenever it is possible to write them.

The same causes have prevented, hitherto, the publication of the speeches of Mr. Rives, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster, in the great Debate. The friends of these gentlemen were so desirous to have perfect reports of those speeches, that we have been obliged to defer the publication of them until they could undergo revision, which has not yet been practicable, owing to the constantly laborious sittings of the Senate.

National Intelligencer.

Official.—Mr. J. R. Clay, Secretary to the Legation of the U. States at St. Petersburg, has arrived in this city, bearing a treaty of Amity and Commerce, concluded between the United States and the Emperor of Russia, which, as we understand, will be immediately submitted to the Senate for ratification.—Washington Globe.

The Greenville Mountaineer says, that "the peaceable remedy is losing ground as a war measure," in that quarter. At the October elections there were nearly 500 votes for Nullification in Greenville District—but the whole number of "volunteers" does not exceed one hundred and twenty.

Chas. Courier.

More Munitions of War.—We learn that about 20 cases of muskets and rifles, were received here by the U. L. brig Courier, for the use of the State of South Carolina. They were landed yesterday, and whilst removing them from the wharf, one day load, (the horse being blind) was precipitated, horse, dray, and guns, into the river—but they were saved from sinking by the exertions of the by-standers.—ib.

A letter from a gentleman at Bona Vista, Cape de Verdis, dated 27th Dec. states that the almost incredible number of fifteen to twenty thousand persons have perished from famine in those Islands. The heavy rains had interfered with salt making, having filled the salt pans with fresh water.—ib.

Governor Hamilton's Sugar.—We understand (says the Southern Patriot), that Gen. Hamilton has declined to give bonds to the Collector, for the Sugars imported in the Catharine, but required that they should be stored for the present.

Lotteries.—Efforts are making to induce the Legislature of Pennsylvania to abolish all Lotteries within the limits of that State. It appears by the proceedings of the Legislature of New-York, that all Lotteries are to cease in that State from and after the 31st day of December next.

Charleston Courier.

Mr. Clay's bill for a final adjustment of the Tariff, has excited great interest in this city, and is received with universal satisfaction. We have conversed with High-Tariff men and Free Trade men, Jackson men and Anti-Jackson men; and have not yet heard a dissenting voice. In fact we speak without exaggeration when we say, that the prospect of a return to good fellowship on terms so honorable to all, has created something of the same feeling among our citizens which a sailor experiences when he finds himself safe from an impending tempest.—N. Y. Jour. Com. 14th inst. 1 P. M.

The following hit at nullification, is from a late speech of Mr. Clarkson in the Pennsylvania Legislature:

There was, he said, a trait of human nature as conspicuous in the national as the individual character.—It was, the proneness of man to exact from those who were always willing to submit rather than contend. We saw it in the cradle. A child in the arms would cry for one toy, and if he got it he would cry for every thing he saw; he would cry for the moon and beat his nurse, because she couldn't give it to him. An illustration of our peevish sister. She cried for the tariff, and got it; and then she cried for a modification of the tariff, and she got that too; and now she is crying and threatening to beat us, because we will not throw into her lap, as mere toys, the constitution and laws, and policies of the Union, the sun and the moon and the stars of our political firmament.

Masonry.—An act has passed both branches of the Legislature of Rhode-Island, without a dissenting vote, and become a law, which imposes a fine of \$100 upon any one who takes or receives a masonic oath in the state, and for a repetition of the offence he is to be forever disqualified from holding any office under the State.—The Legislature had either very little business to occupy their attention, or have committed a great waste of time.

Reynolds Advocate.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Jan. 15th.

"The great extent of the sales in Cotton for the past week, amounting to 34,300 bales, which with the exception of 2,000 on speculation, were all taken by the trade, produced at the commencement of the week an improvement in prices. Importers met the demand freely, and notwithstanding this extent of business, the small advance of 1/4d. obtained early in the week, was at the close entirely lost, and with it an increased desire to sell, and such has continued to be the case up to this date."

Samuel L. Southard, (late Secretary of the Navy,) now Governor of the State of New-Jersey, was, on Saturday last, elected a Senator of the U. States from that State, for six years, to succeed Mr. Dickerson, whose term of service will expire with the third day of March.

Shocking.—At a late hour on Monday night, the attention of one of our citizens was attracted by cries of distress which proceeded from an adjacent building. On reaching the premises, he discovered a woman enveloped in flames, the fire having communicated to her clothes whilst she lay in a state of drunken insensibility. By extraordinary exertions the devouring element was extinguished, but the wretched sufferer was so shockingly burnt that she expired on the following day.—Newbern Scimitar.

Chief Justice Marshall.—Mr. Tyler told the Senate on Wednesday, that towards the venerable Chief Justice, he could not express himself too warmly. Take him from his earliest dawn to his setting sun, said he, there is a beautiful consistency of conduct in his life. In vigor and intellect, force of logic, purity of heart, and innocency of life, he stands unrivalled.

In the New York House of Assembly, on the 14th ult. amongst other petitions, was one from the town of Calhoun, in Orange county, for a change of the name of that town to that of Mount Hope. The reason alleged for this change, was the political course of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John Randolph would have marred the symmetry of his political character, had he not arrayed himself against the Administration. He has now fulfilled his destiny; and may enjoy the singular distinction of having denounced every President of the United States, since the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—[Albany E. Jour.

The Editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce have been favored with the following extract of a letter dated

"CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV 19, 1832.

"On my arrival here, I found Mr. Eckford on his death-bed, and he died on the 11th inst. His business is now in charge of Commodore Porter. We shall get away as soon as possible, for the corpse of Mr. Eckford will come home with us (in the ship American, Captain Matthews.) He died of a brain fever. The plague is very bad here."

View of Charleston.—It affords us pleasure to state that Mr. George Lehman, of this city, has just published an accurate view of Charleston, S. C. from an original sketch taken by him on the spot. We trust Mr. Lehman's enterprise will be sustained by the public—and that, from the interest at present existing in the public mind, a large number of impressions will be speedily sold.

Phil. Com. Herald.

High Waters.—The Cape Fear has been higher during the past week, we understand, than at any time since 1817. Other water courses North and South of this must also have experienced the effects of the heavy rains, as the Northern mails, we believe, were delayed some hours, and the Southern entirely stopped for two or three days by the impossibility of crossing some streams.

Among the other effects of the flood, we understand that the Mill at the mouth of Rockfish has been nearly under water—the roof was taken off from the Mill at the mouth of Cross Creek, in this vicinity, and the water upon the lower floor of the Cotton Factory and the Cool Spring Mills. The mails were stopped at Cheraw three days, and it is now with difficulty they can cross there.

Fay. Observer, 26th ult.

MARRIED.

In Lancaster District, S. C. by the Rev. Thomas Kitchen, Mr. William M. Walker, of this county, to Miss Keziah Hagan, daughter of Joseph Hagan.

In this county, on the 20th ult. by Hugh J. McCain, Esq. Mr. Levi H. Ashcraft, of Anson county, to Miss Elizabeth M. Nelson, daughter of James Nelson.

On the 13th ult. in Lancaster District, S. C. by the Rev. Thomas Kitchen, Mr. Nathaniel H. Nelson, of this county, to Miss Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart.

In Lancaster District, S. C. on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Kitchen, Mr. Simpson Harper to Miss Isabella Craig.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has 30 or 40 bushels of Sweet Potato Seed and a quantity of Seed Oats for Sale.

STEN. FOX.

March 6th, 1833.

and measure with him. Yet, on the 2 to 3 to 2 to low open will be doubtful powers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A notice having been published in most of the papers in the United States, that "simultaneous meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in every town and village of our country, have been invited on the 26th day of February, 1833," for the purpose of forming Temperance Societies and otherwise extending the cause of Temperance, the citizens of this town, owing to the press of business, (it being court week) postponed holding a meeting until the week following.

On the 6th inst. a large number of the citizens of this town met at the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. On motion, John Irwin, Esq. was appointed Chairman and Washington Morrison and Thos. J. Holton, Esqs. were appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. A. J. Leavenworth rose and explained in a short and pertinent speech the object of the meeting, and urging the necessity of advocating the cause of Temperance.

On motion, of the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, the Constitution was read.

After being read, the meeting was addressed by Joseph H. Wilson and Washington Morrison, Esqs. and the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth in a very appropriate manner in favor of the object of the meeting.

On motion of the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, the Constitution was again read.

After the Constitution was read again, it was proposed that those wishing to become members should come forward and have their names enrolled. The chairman called upon the Ladies to set the Gentlemen an example, when 18 ladies and 29 gentlemen came forward and had their names enrolled as members of the Society.

The Society then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

- JOHN IRWIN, President.
W. MORRISON, Vice-President.
JOS. H. WILSON, Secretary.
J. H. WELLS, Treasurer.

On motion of Washington Morrison, Esq. it was Resolved, That the meetings of this Society shall be held monthly, and an appropriate Address delivered at each meeting by some member appointed for the purpose.

On motion of Mr. N. Carrel, Washington Morrison, Esq. was appointed to deliver an address at the next meeting of the Society, which will be held on the 3d of April.

The meeting was then closed by prayer.

JOHN IRWIN, Chairman.

W. MORRISON, J. H. WILSON, T. J. HOLTON, Secretaries.

For the Miners' & Farmers' Journal.

MY DREAM.

I fancied myself travelling through South-Carolina, whether on business or in the pursuit of pleasure, it is neither for me to tell, nor for the reader to know. After a ride of thirty-five miles along a road which at every half mile, could not fail to call the attention of the most careless observer, to the subject of internal improvement, I arrived at a small but very neat village, heartily inclined to "take mine ease in mine inn." Having partaken of a comfortable repast, and seen the last whiff of my second "Spanish" gracefully curling as it ascended to be lost in its kindred clouds, I threw myself into the arms of "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Well it is said, the sleep of the laboring man is sweet, and I enjoyed it in all its luxury. The glorious orb of day was rejecting in the east, ere I was aroused to the perception of external objects. I had scarcely resumed and adjusted the various articles of my dress, when my ears were saluted with the sound of a horseman's bugle. Presently the rolling of drums accompanied with the shrill notes of the fife was heard to strike up from almost every point of the compass, making a most discordant melody. The hum of mingled voices, the hurried tramp of horses and the occasional report of a gun all portended a day of some importance to the villagers, but of what character I was wholly ignorant. I listened to enquire of the landlord the cause of those military preparations which were going on, so so early an hour in the streets. He replied, with evident agitation, this is the great day of Nullification—this day will show to the world that South-Carolina will assert her rights and maintain her freedom. A little further conversation convinced me that a violent political discussion had occurred at a meeting, a few days previous, between the Nullifiers and the Union men,—that it had terminated in mutual threats and recriminations and that this day had been appointed to decide the matter in controversy by an appeal to the ultima ratio of nations. Alas, my country! A match is about to be put to the great magazine of human passions, the mighty explosion of which may frighten the Genius of Liberty from the only spot on earth she has ever inhabited. All the unutterable horrors of civil war seemed to be spread out before my eyes. And with a dreaming incoherence, I saw a vast maelstrom in the midst of our beloved land, attracting with an imperceptible but fatal approximation, all its several parts into its insatiable vortex. My duty is plain, thought I, and it shall be done. What the voice and hands of a single patriot can effect, shall, at least, be attempted, and if I fail, let it be a glorious failure. My horse, my horse, "a kingdom for a horse." I mounted and outrode the wind in the direction of the field chosen for the mortal arbitrament, with the humane intention of exhorting my countrymen to peace. But before I could possibly get near enough to be heard, both lines were put to the charge. Each party rushed to the onset with an impetuosity so overwhelming I thought their destruction unavoidable without the use of arms. Hope forsook me, and I stood, for a while, calmly contemplating the unnatural confusion about to ensue. With awful rapidity the distance between them appeared to be annihilated. But just before they came in actual contact, just before I expected to see the very "wreck of matter and the crush of worlds," with one consent they halted. It was apparently to take the parting look—the last gaze of affection, father of son, brother of brother, friend of friend. I thought I saw the manly tear bedew the cheek of the aged parent when about to sacrifice his son on the altar of unholy ambition. But the officers, of whom it might be said, they would "rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven," raved and cursed like fiends incarnate. They commanded, persuaded and entreated. Ready! Aim!! Fire!!! Another long riveting look, and both armies simultaneously discharged their pieces in the air, hurled them to the ground, and rushed to the fraternal embrace, shouting victory, victory. We have conquered ourselves, huzza, huzza for the UNION. SYDNEY.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

SCRIPTURAL CONUNDRUM.

Beneath the Heavens a creature once did dwell, As sacred writers unconteated tell; This world his vital breath he drew, And neither sin nor moral evil knew; He never shall be raised from the dead, Or at the day of judgment lift his head; Nor never shall he in Heaven's kingdom dwell, Nor yet be doomed to suffer pains in Hell; Yet within him there was a soul that must Sink into Hell, or rise amongst the just.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

Table with columns for MARCH 1833, Sun, Sun rises, Sun sets, and MOON'S PHASES. Rows include dates from Saturday to Friday with corresponding moon phases and times.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 5. Brandy, Cognac \$1 1/2 a 2; Peach 50 a 00; Apple 40 a 45; Bacon, 7 a 7 1/2; Beeswax, 18 a 00; Bagging, 13 a 17; Coffee, 13 1/2 a 17; Cotton; 8 a 10; Corn, 55 a 60; Flaxseed, \$1 50 a \$1 60; Flour, 94 1/2 a 00; Feathers, 32 a 35; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Lard, 10 a 00; Molasses, 32 a 35; Oats, 35 a 37; Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 6 3/4; wrought, 18 a 20; Rum, Jamaica, 140 a 175; N. England, 45 a 50; Rice, 4 a 4 1/2; Sugar, 9 1/2 a 10; common, 8 a 8 1/2; loaf and lump, 16 a 18; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Eng. blistered, 16 a 19; German, 14 a 17; Tallow 9 a 10; Wheat, 85 a 90; Whiskey, 35 a 37 1/2.

SALE OF LAND AND NEGROES.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, on the 30th of October, A. D. 1832, by Robert I. Dinkins, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in this month, being the 25th of the same, about

25 LIKELY NEGROES,

and a Tract of LAND, lying two miles below Charlotte, on the Mason's Ferry Road, containing 350 acres, bounded by the lands of Col. Thos. Boyd, J. H. Bissell, the heirs of Joseph Wilson, dec'd. and W. Morrison, Esq. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH H. WILSON, Trustee. March 5, 1833. 28330

NOTICE.

The firm of Cohen & Co. or Cohen & Wyatt being dissolved, I am prepared to pay my personal debts on demand, and also those of the firm. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past year, and he hopes by attention to business to merit their custom.—His shop is one door above his former stand. Any debts contracted by Mr. Cohen I will not be responsible for. JOHN WYATT. March 2, 1833.—2834

N. B. Those indebted to me or the firm of Cohen & Wyatt, will please make payment to me personally. J. W.

NOTICE.

ON the 27th instant, at the late dwelling house of Samuel Pharr, dec'd. I will sell at public auction, 15 or 16 likely young NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children. A credit of twelve months will be given to purchasers giving bond and satisfactory security. There are also some other articles which will be sold on the same day. D. R. DUNLAP, Adm'r. March 6, 1833. 3130

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!

THOSE in arrears for their taxes, from the year 1824 up to 1832, must pay them and that without delay. The delinquents for Taxes included in the above dates are put into my hands for collection, and they will be collected without fear, favor, or affection, and that with costs. ISAAC SPENCER, Const. March 5, 1833. 3130

Information Wanted.

MY brother, DANIEL ROSEMAN, left this country some five or six years since, and the last news I have had of him was from Louisville, Kentucky, which has been about four years, and it was understood that he had gone down the Mississippi river to New-Orleans. He is a latter by profession, is about 27 years old, six feet high, and has a peculiar scar or mark on the upper lip, occasioned by the kick of a horse. Any person informing me if he is alive, and where he lives, or if dead, when and where he died, by letter or otherwise, will confer a lasting favor on his brother at Charlotte, N. C. The cause of the inquiry is, that there is an estate to settle and divide, and he is a lawful heir, if living. JOHN ROSEMAN. March 8th, 1833. 3130

The Editors of papers in Louisville, Kentucky, and other western papers, will confer a favor on Daniel Roseman by inserting the above advertisement two or three weeks.

\$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, who will apprehend my boy WILLIAM and lodge him in any jail, or deliver him to me, at this place. He is a stout made boy, yellow complexioned, good looking; about 21 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high. He left me on the 23d inst. and took with him my brown horse, saddle and bridle. He was raised in Virginia and may be trying to get back. THOMAS McLEURE. Chesterville, S. C. Feb. 27, 1833.—28330

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public, that the firm of Cohen & Co. or Cohen & Wyatt is dissolved, and that I will not be responsible for any debts that may be contracted in the name of the above firm, after this date. Any contract made, or debt incurred by Mrs. Cohen I will not be accountable for, unless I am consulted personally. BENJ. COHEN. Feb. 1, 1833. 3129

The American Farmer,

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, is issued every Friday, in Baltimore, at \$4 per annum, in advance. Contents of the 50th Number.

Editorial; Preserved Yeast; To make Good Wheat Bread; To make Fine Rusk; To make Apple Dumplings—Remarks on the Warenton Grapevine; by T. McCall—Experiments in Caloric—Foreign Markets—Remarks on Agriculture—On the Culture of Corn with the Plough, unassisted by the Hoe, by Thomas Parker—Account of Several Premium Crops of Corn and Potatoes, by Dr. C. W. Capers—Seed Wheat, Chess, &c.—Cultivation of the Poppy—Difference between buying Potatoes and having them to sell—Field Culture of Carrots—Vines best adapted to Culture, &c. in the latitude of Baltimore, after ten years Experience and Observation, by Robert Sinclair—On the Culture of Rhubarb, by John D. Legare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, continued—Cause of the Variation of Fruits, &c. produced from Seed—Yellow Locust—Remarks on the Barbary—Pebble Stone Fence—Samuel S. Grison's Meteorological Journal for January—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.