

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Thursday, 5th.—An animated debate grew out of Mr. Benton's motion to refer the bill reducing the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods to the committee on finance, and Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer the same bill to the committee on manufactures, in which Messrs. Benton, Dickerson, Brown, Buckner, Tyler, Clay and Smith participated. The motion of reference to the committee on finance was lost, yeas 17, nays 25—and the committee on manufactures prevailed, yeas 25, nays 13.

Monday, 9th.—Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, applying for a renewal of its charter, which was referred to a select committee chosen by ballot, consisting of Messrs. Dallas, Webster, Ewing, Hayne, and Johnston.—Mr. Clay submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to report a bill abolishing the duties on all articles imported, which do not compete with similar articles made or produced in the United States, with the exception of the duties on wines and silks, and reducing the duties on wines and silks. [When Mr. Clay's resolution was read, he rose and addressed the Senate at length, developing in an able and distinct manner, his views upon the Tariff. He assumed that the public debt, for all practical purposes, was already paid, and urged the necessity of an immediate reduction of the taxes to the amount of seven millions at least. This, he proposed to do, by repealing the duties, as his resolution suggests, on all articles, silks and wines excepted, which do not come into competition with articles of American production. He insists that the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of the amount of duties is erroneous, and assumed twenty-five instead of thirty millions, as a fair average. Seven millions will leave a fixed revenue of eighteen millions to be raised on the protected articles. This he represented to be a ground of compromise upon which all parties should unite.]

Wednesday, 11th.—Mr. Benton's four resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted.—After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the committee on finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not manufactured in the United States, except on wines and silks, and reducing the duties on those articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate, for about two hours, in favor of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne, after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching a question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday next, and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried.

Thursday, 12th.—A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the names of the applicants under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and the amount of the debts due from each; also, of the names of those who have obtained a release, together with the terms of compromise made in each case.

Friday, 13th.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business.

Monday, 16th.—The Senate was occupied the principal part of the day by Mr. Hayne's reply to Mr. Clay's opening speech on the new Tariff system. Previous to commencing his speech, Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolution as follows: That the existing duties on all articles from foreign countries, be so reduced, that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced in the United States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duties on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average. When Mr. Hayne had concluded his speech, Mr. Dickerson moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendments, to Monday next; which was, after some discussion, adopted. [The Telegraph says: Gen. Hayne's speech will be given as soon as prepared for the press. Were we to say that Gen. Hayne demonstrated, that the system, as it now is, is unjust and ruinous to the South, that it is prejudicial to the manufacturing interest which it professes to foster, and that it will not be submitted to, we should fall short of that which is due to his able and eloquent appeal to the patriotism and wisdom of the Senate.]

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Mr. Pendleton introduced several resolutions on the subject of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in criminal cases in courts of the States; declaring also the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary act applicable to final judgments in the criminal courts of the States, and making other provisions for the enforcement of the requisite processes under the act. Upon a division, by yeas and nays, the House, however, laid the proposition upon the table by a vote of 99 to 89.—Mr. Mercer proposed a resolution for applying part of the proceeds of the public land, after the national debt shall have been extinguished, to the purpose of the removal of free negroes to Africa; but before the sense of the House was taken on the subject, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, 4th.—Mr. Davis, of S. C. submitted a resolution calling on the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our ministers resident abroad, above the rank of charge d'affairs, to three, viz: to England, France and Russia. It was adopted by a vote of, yeas 89.—Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the sub-

ject of increasing the pay and emoluments of naval officers, so as to place them on an equality with officers of a similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to.

Thursday, 5th.—The consideration of the South-Carolina claims' bill was resumed; and an animated debate followed, in the course of which Messrs. Adams, M'Duffie, Speight, Everett, of Mass. Burges, Williams, Drayton, Reed, of Mass. and Davis, of Mass. severally addressed the House. [The remarks of Gen. Speight, on this occasion, will be found on our first page.]

Friday, 6th.—Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of North-Carolina, appeared and was qualified and took his seat.—Mr. Kerr, from the committee on the territories, reported a bill to establish the territorial government of Ouisconsin, which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Monday, 9th.—Mr. M'Duffie presented a petition from the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re-charter of said institution. A discussion of considerable length took place on the reference of this petition, which was finally referred to the committee of ways & means by a vote of 100 to 90.

Tuesday, 10th.—Considerable time was spent in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth census. The bill fixed the ratio at 48,000. A motion to strike out 48,000 and insert 75,000 was lost. It was then moved to strike out 48,000 and insert 45,000; but before the question was taken, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 11th.—Mr. Branch, from the committee on naval affairs, introduced a bill for the re-organization of the Navy, which was read a first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Thursday, 12th.—Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of a removal from the country by the General Government, of the free colored population. [After some remarks from Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Speight asked the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. J.) to postpone his resolution for a few days. The subject of it was of high importance, and he (Mr. S.) had received from his own State (N. Carolina) many communications respecting it. He wished, therefore, that time might be afforded for deliberation before the House proceeded to act upon it. For his own part, he observed, he should be in favor of the principle of the resolution if it could be shown to his satisfaction that such a course of action by the General Government were strictly constitutional. He concluded by repeating his wish that the bill be postponed for a few days, say till Monday.] After some discussion, the bill was postponed till Monday.

Friday, 13th.—The consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution on the subject of *ad valorem* duties on certain goods, was resumed, and farther discussed. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, was proceeding to move a further amendment when

the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day.

Monday, 16th.—Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee of ways and means, introduced a bill making appropriations for objects of internal improvement, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. M'Duffie also reported a resolution from the same committee, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information of the extent and condition, generally, of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also for such a tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest. It was laid upon the table one day.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1832.

[P] We shall publish shortly, perhaps in our next paper, the able and interesting "Address of the Nash Humane and Slave Protecting Society," which appears in the Raleigh Constitutional of the 10th inst.

[P] The inhabitants of this place were considerably agitated on Thursday last, by a report that an attempt had been made that morning, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, to set fire to the corn and fodder house attached to the tavern of Mr. C. Windham. The affair was investigated by two magistrates, and dreadful to relate, a respectable citizen, a man of family and of extensive connexions, was charged with this horrible crime. We forbear mentioning names, as the individual implicated has been bound over to answer the charge at our next Superior Court.

[P] We learn from the Raleigh Star, that the Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* on Saturday, the 14th inst. after a session of eight weeks; in which time they passed 48 Acts of a public nature, 121 private Acts, and 50 Resolutions. The following are added to those published in our last paper:

PUBLIC ACTS.

- 40. Giving additional fees to Registers in certain cases.
- 41. To increase the liability of Sheriffs, and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes.
- 42. Extending the time within which the reports of the Supreme Court shall be published.
- 43. To regulate retailers of spirituous liquors.
- 44. Amending the act to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a Board for the management thereof.
- 45. Authorising the County Courts of this State to appoint committees of finance.
- 46. Amending the act of 1820, entitled an act to repeal an act passed in 1796, entitled an act to punish persons for removing debtors out of one county to another, and out of the State.
- 47. To secure the more perfect administration of justice in certain cases.
- 48. Giving the power to regimental courts martial of laying off and altering the several captains' districts within their regiments.

PRIVATE ACTS.

Incorporating the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road Company.
For the better regulation of the town of Tarborough.

[P] The Raleigh Register gives the following statement of the final

proceedings of the General Assembly. It seems the resolutions relative to the Bank of the United States, and to the Tariff, were not acted on:

On Saturday morning, James Wyche, Esq. was elected Superintendent of Public Works, pursuant to the provisions of an act, passed at this session.

The Homestead bill—the bill to render slaves liable to indictment for perjury—the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, in less quantity than one gallon, at public places—the bill respecting the harboring of runaway slaves—the bill to provide for having the militia laws of the State digested, amended, and published—the bill to create a fund for purchasing a Public Library for the State—the bill to exempt from execution, the growing crops, and to secure to debtors a certain portion of the same after they shall have been severed from the freehold—the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to revise and digest the laws of this State, as to administrators and executors, and the payment of debts of deceased persons—the bill authorizing the Comptroller to allow Sheriffs for insolvents—the bill in relation to the allotment of Widows' dower—the bill to extend to teachers and scholars of all schools within this State, the same privileges as are enjoyed by the students of the University and all other seminaries of learning particularly established by law—the bill to aid in draining White Marsh, in Columbus county—the bill to insure the fair valuation of lands, in this State, when the same shall be given in for taxation—the bill to encourage the publication of the History of North-Carolina, and the bill giving Wardens of the Poor, the power of building property for their benefit, were, during the last two days of the session, indefinitely postponed.

The thanks of the two Houses were unanimously voted to their respective Speakers, for the "able, dignified and impartial manner," in which their duties were discharged, and they in return, made their acknowledgments to the members, in appropriate addresses.

Raleigh, Jan. 13.

Our Legislature.—A resolution was on Wednesday adopted by both Houses, agreeing to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow. The most important business transacted by that body since our last, is briefly summed up as follows:—the House of Commons indefinitely postponed the Convention resolutions on Friday last, by a vote of 69 to 56, after three days' discussion, in which Messrs. Fisher, Pearson, Long, M'Queen, Wyche, O'Brien, Outlaw, Leak, Daniel, Townsend and Gaston, took part. Their speeches were taken down in short hand by our reporter, and shall be published as soon as we can make room for them.

In the Senate, on Friday, the resolutions approving of the administration of President Jackson, and recommending him for re-election, were, after undergoing some amendment, adopted by that House, and sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence. On the question of adopting the resolution approving of the Administration, the vote stood, yeas 56, noes 7. This is the relative strength of parties in that body; for, altho' 20 voted against the adoption of the second resolution, which recommends Gen. Jackson for