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Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		MOON'S PHASES.	
JUNE, 1836.	(Sun rises) (sets)	For June, 1836.	
24 Friday	4 47 13	d. n. m.	
25 Saturday	4 47 13	Full 6 9 3 morn.	
26 Sunday	4 47 13	Last 14 19 11 morn.	
27 Monday	4 47 13	New 22 12 11 morn.	
28 Tuesday	4 47 13	First 28 5 23 aft'n.	
29 Wednesday	4 48 12		
30 Thursday	4 48 12		

### THE ORIGINAL JACKSON PARTY—THE PRESENT VAN BUREN PARTY.

In our paper we lately enumerated some of those promises which were made, and some of the principles which were professed, by the original Jackson Party. We attempted to shew a wide and manifest difference between these and the practices of this administration. We again resume the subject. One of the practices of Adams, and one not the least condemned, was the appointment of members of Congress to Executive offices. Gen. Jackson himself had pointedly condemned this practice, and regarded it as an evil of sufficient magnitude to require an amendment of the Constitution. Placed by that instrument as watches upon Executive misrule and encroachment, it was, as we conceive, well feared, their vigilance might be lulled, their eyes charmed to sleep, by the official power, and the substantial emoluments at the disposal of the President. Has the present administration acted out this principle? Have they redeemed this pledge? They have utterly disregarded the one and contemned the other. More members of Congress have been appointed to office during this administration, than during the administration of all preceding Presidents together. This is a stubborn fact, and cannot be denied. But is this all? Have we not good reason to say, this power of appointment has been exercised with a view to influence the act on of Congress? We have. An honorable member from Virginia, in the face of the House of Representatives, and before the whole nation, has made the charge, made specifications, named the very individuals who have been thus operated upon; and who was found to gainsay it? Who dared contradict him? He affirmed that the Deposite question, a great constitutional question, one of the most important which for years has agitated the country, was controverted and decided by the mission to England. This proves but too clearly how well founded were the President's apprehensions; but it is unfortunately established that his doctrine is one thing—his practice another, and quite a different thing.

Again: the whole country rung with the danger of the line of safe precedents, viz. the election of a member of the Cabinet. It was said it would soon, to all practical purposes, give to the incumbent of the Presidential chair, the appointment of his successor. Mark the sequel! It is well known, no man can deny it, Mr. Van Buren is advocated expressly on the ground that the President desires his election. To the more ignorant and credulous part of the community, this appeal is constantly made: Gen. Jackson is your friend, he knows who will do best, and he is in favour of Van Buren. The immense patronage of the government, the great and unexampled personal popularity of the Executive, is notoriously exerted to procure Van Buren's election. Is this not establishing the line of safe precedents? If this nomination of his successor shall be ratified by the people, if they shall bend their necks to the yoke, will it not be introducing into this government a regal power, which no limited monarchy of modern Europe tolerates, and which is only known under the iron despotism of the Russian Autocrat? What will the empty form, the idle pageantry of electing our Chief Magistrate be worth, if we are mere puppets, to be moved at the will of our master?

Mr. Adams was loudly condemned for his latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, as entertaining high toned Federal doctrines; and we were promised that the government should be administered according to the principles of Mr. Jefferson. How have these fine promises been complied with? Have these pledges been redeemed? Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? A candid and brief review of the past will furnish the best answer. The proclamation of the President of the United States can scarcely have been forgotten. It is not likely soon to be forgotten. A highly republican document truly! Wonderfully accordant with Jeffersonian principles!

Again: the protest is another truly Jeffersonian State paper! Both these, according to his promises, gentle reader, and those of his friends, whilst he was yet A. Jackson, a private individual, and before his head was turned by the giddy height to which he had been raised by a grateful people, you would suppose contended for the strictest construction of the Constitution. This only shews your simplicity, and how little you are versed in the wiles of politicians. So far from its being so, we boldly venture the assertion, and challenge contradiction—we will and can prove it from the papers themselves—no two documents have ever emanated from any public man more high toned, more ultra-Federal, more at war with the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. So anxious is the President, in the first, to establish his lately adopted anti-republican doctrines and theories, that he falsifies history, to accomplish his object. He declares that not only are the States not sovereign, under the constitution, but that they never were so. He declares that any act of Congress, however palpably unconstitutional, is binding, unless the people think proper to resort to the glorious right of rebellion. He declares the Senators and the Representatives in Congress as not representing the particular State or District from whence they came, but the whole people of all the States, as one great consolidated government. In fine, he seems anxious, and such is the whole tendency of his proclamation, to make the General Government every thing, the State Governments nothing. Take any one of Daniel Webster's speeches, the celebrated speech for instance, on Foot's resolutions, and you will see the writer of this proclamation copies him—nay, outstrips him.

Again: take his protest, and examine it. Who, before the mighty genius of the author of that paper shed its bright illuminations on our dark and benighted minds, ever, in this country, heard of "inherent Executive power," "left unchecked by the Constitution?" Is not this neither more nor less than the divine right of kings, exploded long since? "Inherent Executive power!!!!" Our constitutions speak in no such language. Our strictly limited and well defined grants of power, for specified purposes, countenance no such idea. The whole theory of our government, all our institutions utterly repudiate this monstrous doctrine. The arrogant and haughty tone of the Protest is not less remarkable than the lofty claims of Executive power contained in it are dangerous and unwarranted. It more resembles the style of a despot, addressing his slaves and menials, than a communication from the American President to the American Senate; from one co-ordinate department of the Government to another.

Has the system of Internal Improvement been prostrated? No; so far from it, more money has been expended on such objects, during this administration, than any preceding one. True the President has made some mighty discoveries on this subject, discoveries worthy the sage and profound statesman who claims their paternity. Congress can make national works, but not local ones; or, to state the proposition in plain language, the President has so construed the constitution as to diminish the Legislative power, but swell immeasurably the Executive power. Those sections of the country which are desirous these works should go on, and which formerly looked to the law-making power, the money appropriating power, must conciliate whoever is at the head of the Executive department of the government. Do we misrepresent his views? Let his acts speak. He approves an appropriation to clear out one river, because, he says, it is a national object; and he vetoes an appropriation to clear out another river, because it is a local object. The Cumberland River is a national object; the Wabash is a local one. The whole subject is within his discretion; and we again repeat, that whilst he may have diminished the power of Congress on this subject, he has increased his own, inasmuch as he must be conciliated before any of these appropriations can be effected.

Whilst on this subject, we beg to make a remark or two upon another discovery, the most remarkable of the many remarkable doctrines emanating from this administration. It is that Congress can alter the Constitution; that by legislation to day, they can clothe themselves with power to-morrow, which they did not previously possess. By creating a port of entry at Milton, on the Roanoke, they will have, according to this new light which has shone upon us, power to clear out the river to Plymouth, that being the highest port of entry. But enough for the present.

The Russian Ambassador.—Mr. Wm. Wilkins, (sailed the Lynchburg Virginian) having pocketed \$22,500 has returned from his Mission to Russia, having made his bow to the Emperor Nicholas, and remained just long enough in St. Petersburg to ascertain the range of the thermometer during a little month! Who gets the next trip?

### SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, June 3, 1836.

SENATE.—A Bill to reorganize the General Land Office, was considered and ordered to be engrossed. Passed next day.

Mr. Wright Chairman of the Select Committee of Nine, to whom were referred the Bill to regulate the Deposites of the Public Money, reported a substitute for that Bill. Ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—The Bill to extend the Western boundary of Mississippi was read a third time, and passed.

A message was received from the President, on the subject of the damage sustained by the Potomac Bridge, from the late rains; and a resolution appropriating the requisite sum out of the Treasury, for its repair, introduced by Mr. W. B. Shopshire, of this State, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, was passed.

The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the Bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, &c. for the year 1836; which was carried through Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House.

SENATE.—The Bill from the House, appropriating funds to repair the Potomac Bridge, was considered and passed.

The Bill to extend the Charters of certain Banks in the District of Columbia, was considered and passed.—Yeas 26, Nays 14.

HOUSE.—The House refused to take up the resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the present session of Congress, by a vote of 104 to 72.

Monday, June 6.

SENATE.—A resolution offered some days ago, by Mr. Preston, to provide for the purchase of four Historical Paintings to fill the vacant niches in the Rotundo, was agreed to.

The Bill to extend the time for receiving the proof of certain pre-emption claims of settlers on public lands, under the Act of June 1834, was considered and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Lawrence, (of Mass.) presented four remonstrances, signed by 152 males and 286 females, of Boston, against the admission of the Territory of Arkansas into the Union as a Slaveholding State. [The "dear creatures" of Boston are unwilling to see slavery extend among any class but their own. We wish them the bonds speedily.]

A petition of the same character was received from the New York State Abolition Society. Mr. Slade presented ten others of the same character from persons of both sexes, in Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. Mr. Hazlett presented a similar petition, signed by two thousand inhabitants of New York City.

The Indian Department and Annuity Bill was considered in the House, and finally passed.

A Bill for the payment of Messrs. Moore and Letcher, in the case of the contested seat in the last session of Congress, was considered and passed.

Tuesday, June 7.

SENATE.—Nothing of the least importance in the proceedings of the Senate this day.

HOUSE.—Land Bill.—The bill from the Senate, providing for the Distribution amongst the several States, for a limited time, of the Proceeds of the Sale of the Public Lands, and the motions pending on the reference of the same, were taken up.

The question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Williams of Kentucky, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when there appeared yeas 97, nays 96.

The Speaker said that, under the ninth rule of the House, he was entitled to vote in this case; and he accordingly voted in the affirmative. So the motion was lost.

The question being next on the motion of Mr. Carr, to refer the Bill to the Committee on Public Lands—the question was debated until the expiration of the hour allotted to such business, without taking the vote.

The Bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications for the year 1836, was then taken up, and discussed until the adjournment.

Wednesday, June 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the Bill from the House, to reorganize the Post Office Department, with amendments.

The House Bill for the establishment of an Arsenal in N. Carolina, was passed.

Incidental Publications.—On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate then proceeded to consider the Bill to prohibit deputy postmasters from receiving and transmitting certain papers described therein, in the States in which they are or may be prohibited by law.

The question being on the passage of the Bill, A discussion took place, in which Messrs. Webster, Buchanan, Davis, Grundy, Clay, Calhoun, Walker, Cuthbert, Morris, and Ewing, of Ohio, engaged.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the passage of the Bill, and decided as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Grundy, King of Ala., King of Geo., Mangum, Moore, Nicholas, Porter, Preston, Rivers, Robinson, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Illinois, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kern, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Morris, Nauden, Niles, Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall, Webster—25.

So the Bill was rejected.

[By mistake, we stated, in our last paper, that this Bill had passed the Senate;—we were led in to the error by mistaking the vote on the question of its third reading, for the vote on its final passage.—Ed. Journal.]

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some private business, the House took up, in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Speight in the Chair—the Bill to establish the Northern boundary of Ohio, and the Bill to admit Michigan and Arkansas into the Union; which were debated until the adjournment.

Thursday, June 9.

SENATE.—Michigan School Lands, &c.—On motion of Mr. Wright, the Bill supplementary to the Bill to establish the Northern boundary of Ohio, and for the admission of Michigan into the Union, with the amendment thereto proposed by him, was taken up and considered.

Mr. Ewing explained the provisions of the bill (and of the amendment) which was to make the usual reservations, in behalf of Michigan, of school lands, and of five per cent. of the net proceeds of sales of public lands, on the condition of the recognition of the absolute right of the United States

to dispose of the vacant lands, &c. &c. The only peculiar feature in the bill, he pointed out to be, that it did not contain the usual exemption from taxation for five years of lands purchased by individuals from the United States. Dispensing with this exemption, it was thought, would tend to discourage purchases merely for speculation, and be otherwise of general benefit.

The Bill was passed, after some debate.

The Bill to regulate the Deposites, &c. as it came from the Select Committee of Nine, was debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—After some private business, the Committee of the Whole was again engaged in the consideration of the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary of Ohio, and the Bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. Upon these Bills the Committee of the Whole continued in session during the whole night of the 9th, and until half past eleven o'clock on the next day, when the Committee rose and reported the Bills to the House and the Members, worn out with fatigue, adjourned the House over to Saturday.

[During the night and morning, numberless motions were made to adjourn, and for the rising of the Committee, but were all lost. The following extracts from the proceedings, at different periods of the night and morning, will give the reader an idea of the scene which prevailed during the session, as well as the reasons why it was so unconsciously protracted:

Mr. Phillips said it was now past midnight.—Exhausted in body and mind, he could not feel that it was his duty to remain and consent to the precipitate action by which it was evidently intended to force through the committee two bills of the importance of those under consideration. He therefore moved that the committee rise.

The motion having been put, there were yeas 17, nays 92—not a quorum.

Mr. Sevier requested Mr. Phillips to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Phillips said that if, with a knowledge of the fact that a quorum was not present, he could be persuaded to withdraw his motion, or to refrain from insisting that the Chairman rise and report the fact to the House, according to its rules, for the purpose of acting upon a Bill to ADMIT A STATE INTO THE UNION, he should feel himself unworthy of the place he held.

The Committee then rose, and reported the fact that they were without a quorum.

Mr. Reed moved an adjournment.

Mr. Adams requested that the hour (near 1 o'clock) might be noted on the Journal.

The Chairman said it was not in order.

The question on the adjournment being taken, the vote was—yeas 24, nays 98.

There being a quorum, the House went into committee upon the Bill for the admission of Arkansas.

A motion was again made that the committee rise, and the vote was, yeas 15, nays 95—not a quorum; and the members having been counted, 112 were reported present.

The committee rose, and reported that they were without a quorum.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost.

A call of the House was ordered, at near half past one o'clock, and was proceeded in, till, at about half past four, 112 members having answered and several absentees having been sent for, and brought up in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, a motion to excuse all the absentees prevailed, and the doors were opened.

Many amusing but unimportant incidents occurred.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by introducing a clause "that nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to the article in the Constitution of the said State in relation to slavery and the emancipation of slaves."

This motion was debated at some extent by Messrs. Adams, Cushing, Hard, and Briggs, in favor of it, and Mr. Wise against; and was negatively, at about four o'clock in the morning, by a vote of 98 to 32.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved at 7 o'clock in the morning, that the Committee rise, and report the two Michigan and Arkansas Bills to the House.

Mr. Wise then rose, and addressed the House at length, in opposition to the course of the majority, in pressing this question upon a House, sleepy, tired, and drunk. He was opposed to the motion that the committee report the bills, and said he would speak till 10 o'clock, when the House would be under the necessity of dropping the subject, as it was not a special order for Friday.

Mr. Wise several times gave way to motions that the committee rise, which were lost without a count.

At half past nine, Mr. Wise having yielded the floor, Mr. McKennan suggested that, as the members were much exhausted, the committee should rise, with the understanding that the House should then adjourn till to-morrow, when the gentleman from Virginia would resume his remarks.

Mr. Wise said it was true that he was in an unfit condition to continue his remarks; but it was near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to have his will over this subject, and, so help him God, he would persevere, if he died by it.

Mr. Wise proceeded in his remarks till ten o'clock.

Mr. Chambers, of Kentucky, then rose, Mr. Wise having temporarily yielded the floor, and called upon the Chair to decide whether the committee could continue to sit, it now being ten o'clock, the hour assigned by the Rules for the House to meet, and the Speaker to take the Chair.

Mr. Wise said he would ask the Sergeant-at-Arms, where now is the Speaker of the House.

"In his room," was answered by some one.

Mr. McKennan asked of the Chair, as a question of order, whether it was not the duty of the Speaker to take the chair, every day, on the arrival of the hour of 10 o'clock?

The Chairman said that he should not undertake, in his present place, (of Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) to decide any question in reference to the duty of the Speaker of the House.

gentlemen to respect not the parliamentary law, but the positive written Rules of the House.

The question was taken on the motion which had been made for the committee to rise, and determined in the negative.

Mr. Wise then resumed the thread of his remarks upon the bill, and concluded at a little after eleven o'clock. When

Mr. McKennan obtained the floor. The Members of the House were, he said, evidently all worn out by this protracted sitting; many had not slept, and others had not broken their fast. All had need of repose. We have (said he) fought the bill manfully, and done our best to stave off the decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) has fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, verified the old adage, "a lean dog for a long chase."

I hope, sir, the committee will rise, and report the bills, and that we shall adjourn over till to-morrow.

Mr. McK. made a motion to this effect.

The motion was carried. The committee rose, and reported the two bills, and the House then adjourned over to meet on Saturday, at the usual hour (10 o'clock).

Friday, June 10.

SENATE.—A Veto Message was received from the President, declining to sign the Bill providing for the change in the time for the meeting of Congress. [The following is the first paragraph of the Message:

To the Senate of the United States: The act of Congress "to appoint a day for the annual meeting of Congress," which originated in the Senate, has not received my signature. The power of Congress to fix, by law, a day for the regular annual meeting of Congress is undoubted; but the concluding part of this act, which is intended to fix the adjournment of every succeeding Congress to the second Monday in May, after the commencement of the first session, does not appear to me to be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The Message was ordered to be printed, and was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Select Committee's Bill for the regulation of the Public Deposites, was again under discussion until the adjournment.

THE SESSION OF 25 HOURS!

In relation to the extraordinarily protracted session of the House of Representatives on Thursday the 9th instant, the National Intelligencer remarks:

"The present session of Congress has been somewhat remarkable for the want of aptitude to business in the House of Representatives; in consequence of which, and the defectiveness of the Rules of the House, that body has gone through great labor, in proportion to the amount of business actually transacted by it. Never, that we remember, have the sittings of the House, at any former session, been so frequently prolonged to a late hour. Never has the Previous Question been so freely used, nor the Yeas and Nays so often resorted to.

"The sitting of the House, however, which began at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, and ended at 11 o'clock yesterday, is absolutely without a precedent in our history, if not in all the history of legislation. It was a Herculean task for those members who persevered to the end, and a vexatious and painful trial to the constitutions of those who were at last obliged to seek repose, many of whom were brought out of their beds in the dead hour of the night, by the officers of the House, to enable it to keep a quorum.

"The purpose of this great effort on the part of the Majority may, we suppose, be stated plainly here, without offence to any one, because it is a purpose which no individual in that majority would desire to conceal. The bills which have passed the Senate, for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan as States into the Union, were before the House as in Committee of the Whole; that is, the Speaker's Chair is filled, in such case, by another Member, who becomes Chairman of the House, which, by a legal fiction, is then called a committee. Whilst in committee, the Previous Question is silent, nor can the Yeas and Nays be taken.—There is no way, therefore, of ending any debate in Committee of the Whole, if the minority persist in it, whatever may be the will of the majority, but by sitting it out. The majority in the case before us were determined to get these bills out of Committee of the Whole, that being reported to the House (as they have been), they might be subject to the operation of the Previous Question.

"The majority of the House is anxious of all things, that these bills should pass; and that they should pass without amendment, apprehending that their final passage would be endangered by having to go back to the Senate with amendments. By resorting to the Previous Question, the majority, having succeeded in forcing the Committee of the Whole to report the bills to the House, will have it in their power, if they chuse, when the bills again come up, to preclude both debate and amendment, and bring the House at once to a direct question on the passage of the Bills."

THE SPEAKER'S VETO ON THE LAND BILL!

Mr. Speaker Polk has, in the House of Representatives, applied the veto in a new and extraordinary form to the Land Bill. A proposition was made to refer that bill to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; another to refer it to the Committee on Public Lands, and a third to commit it to the Committee on Finance. This proposition was well understood to involve the fate of that great measure. If it were referred to either of the two latter Committees, it was known that the bill might be reported when and how the Committee pleased, or not reported at all during this session, if such should be the pleasure of the Committee; and no one doubts that such would be its pleasure, if any party purpose were to be advanced; whereas, if the bill were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it would remain under the custody of the whole House, and nothing could be done with it which would not be public and open, and within the knowledge and observation of all the members.—Under these circumstances, the question of reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union came up on the 7th instant, and there were for it 97 yeas, against 96 nays. According to the usual course of business according to courtesy; according to all fair and open investigation, the question ought to have been considered as settled, and the reference ordered to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but here Mr. Speaker Polk interposed his veto power, voted under a rule of the House, of which, in such a state of the question, a Speaker rarely, if ever, avails himself, and, by making the number of the yeas 97 (exactly equal to the yeas.) defeated the reference! Thus, by this extraordinary exercise