

ments to show the amount... appropriated for that purpose... of the power of the committee... of the officers of Government... data to go upon—the estimate... sent to the House... King replied that the estimate ought to be the first duty of the Department... to make proper... probability, defray the... There was... appropriate...

Mr Everett suggested that the motion was not then in order, but must be made when that particular resolution came up. The question coming up on the reference of the subject of the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, Mr Atherton renewed his motion to strike out the committee on Manufactures, and insert that of Ways and Means—upon which an animated debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Messrs. Atherton, Wise, Foster, Rhett, Meriwether, Smith of Virginia and Proffit, and was opposed by Messrs. Fillmore, Everett, Tillinghast, Briggs, and W. Irwin. When Mr Irwin concluded, Messrs. of Virginia obtained the floor, but Mr Hopkins, who moved an ad-

position of this body, who are unwilling to sit calmly by and see the constitution and rights of the People disregarded and trampled under foot, to leave the House. I for one shall assume the responsibility of this—I will go and take my seat with the Immortal Twelve at the other end of the Capitol and join in their correct readings of the Constitution. "Come one, come all." About this time the democratic portion of the House, with one or two exceptions, passed over to the Senate Chamber and remained there with the twelve Senators who declined going into convention on the ground that the mode was not in accordance with the letter and meaning of the Constitution, and remained there until the Speaker with his twelve followers came back, when they retired to their own House and adjourned. So the attempt to elect a U. S. Senator on yesterday failed.

mount and insuperable. The... fishing a Government paper currency... tually to abolish the constitutional... and silver—to banish them from the country... back to the paper money system of the revolution... to render the prices of every thing uncertain and fluctuating—to throw its losses by depreciation, upon the laboring classes—to raise up an army of brokers and speculators, and finally to relax all these losses upon the people to redden the paper in the hands of those very speculators, who first crid it down to increase their gains, and now combine in the elections, in and out of the legislative halls, to get laws passed to assume and fund the debt, making the scrip capital for some new Bank, and thus realize to tune by the premiums upon their new stock and the speculations upon the original purchase of the currency below par. We therefore put our veto upon it!



NORTH-CAROLINIAN. Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE: Friday Morning, December 24, 1841.

The devil says that Christmas comes but once a year, let's enjoy it while it's here! Upon this hint we publish the paper to-day, we may not interfere with his views.

The Market. A lively appearance and brisk trade has characterized our market the present week. Cotton still dull, and but little coming in; sells at 8 cents.—Brandy, Peach, still scarce, at 40 to 50 cents. Apple, is selling at 33 to 37 1/2 cents, an active demand, and the stock of last week considerably reduced.—Whiskey, 39 to 35 cents, fair demand, stock reduced. Beeswax, 28 cents. Flour \$5 1/2 to \$6 1/2, no change. Flaxseed, \$1 35 to \$1 40, good demand. Oats, 30 to 37 1/2 cents, stock on hand light. Corn, 40 to 50 cents. Pork, 3 to 4 cents. Tallow, 10 cts. Wheat, \$1 10, no change.

An error occurred in our Market article last week.—Otter Skins should have been \$2 1/2 to \$3, instead of 2 1/2 to 3 cents.

Wilmington Market. Extensive transactions in Turpentine since our last report at 2 21 and 2 22, the last named rate the closing price of yesterday. Tar has slightly advanced since the 15th inst., say 5 cents per barrel. It brought 1 30 on yesterday.

The demand for timber is not quite as brisk as it was a week ago, although considerable has come in lately, and has been sold at from 5 to 7 dollars per M.

Sales of wide boards at \$7, and of scantling at 5. There are some qr. boards at Market unsold the demand for them having slackened of late. Old hams have recently brought 19 cents; in other kinds of bacon very little doing. Pork is worth 4 to 4 1/2 cents.

Late sales of corn, neat cargoes, are reported at 50 and 60 cents. Transactions in rice to a considerable extent within the few past days at \$3 per 100 lbs. The salt cargo of the Sch. Mary Clark, from N. P. brought 35 cents.—Chronicle

The Message. We are sorry to say that this document is in several respects very exceptionable, both in spirit and matter. In treating of our foreign relations, no European power is mentioned but England. Our ancient ally, France, Austria, Russia, and the other powers, are entirely forgotten. It is said, that this is without precedent, in any similar document.—This of itself was sufficient enough to England, and would it were no worse! We feel degraded, however, as Americans, to witness in it a low, craven, truckling spirit to the insulting and domineering conduct of England towards us. She has insulted our flag on the seas, the great high road of nations, by seizing, searching, and detaining our merchant vessels, and treating our citizens with contumely, and insists upon the right to do so, (notwithstanding they may be engaged in a lawful trade with the kings and powers of Africa,) under the insulting pretence that her treaties with other powers, and to which we are not parties, are to give laws to the African seas. This is the same thing in principle, as if in common life, one man or set of men, were to set up the right to seize and insult every traveller on the common high roads of the country—to search and detain their wagons and teams on the way to market, and to say when and upon what terms they might trade and travel; a pretence which got us into the last war with Great Britain, and will, and ought to bring on another, unless she relinquishes it. The Message, instead of speaking outright and downright upon this subject, assumes a piling apologetic tone—seems afraid to urge our rights with the manliness of conscious rectitude, barely suggests, or insinuates them, and straightway falls into a compliment to England, lest she might take offence at our presumption to question her right to insult the whole globe! We learn too, by the Message, that England, while she avows the act of seizing and burning the Caroline, and murdering her crew, on our own territory, under our own laws and flag, is yet unwilling to make reparation for it, and the President hopes that England will do better in future. As to the McLeod affair, the President again hopes that England will be satisfied with the manner in which he was tried and let off, and suggests to Congress the propriety, (in subservience to the arrogance of British pretensions,) of providing by law, that in all such cases in future, the Federal Courts shall have the right to dismiss the prosecution, and leave the honor and security of the States in the high keeping (we suppose) of such Federal Secretaries as the honorable Daniel Webster. This is not the way to treat Great Britain!—cowering to her will only invites and does not avert her insolence.—This is all Mr Webster—who being deficient in moral courage, strongly under the dominion of British influences and prejudices—with all the propositions too, of an old Federalist in her law, seems always to be overpowered by a sense of her superiority and our inferiority, and either tamely surrenders our rights and honor, or obsequiously apologizes for daring to intimate them.

Mr Webster must be dismissed, or we shall have war with England or national disgrace!!

The President's scheme of a Fiscal Agent, is nothing more than a National Bank, unconnected with associates as stockholders, and repealable by law. This is a great merit, to be sure, because it keeps it in the power or control of the "representatives of the people," and beyond the monopoly of such mammoth swindlers as Nicholas Biddle; but notwithstanding this, the objections to it are para-

Tennessee. We gather the following particulars of an attempt to elect a U. S. Senator, from the Nashville Union:

"According to a joint resolution to go into the election of U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term for which Gen. Anderson was elected, the House on yesterday morning informed the Senate that it was then ready to receive that body for the purpose. On receiving the information the President of the Senate with twelve other Senators passed into the House of Representatives while the immortal twelve [one star seeming to have shot madly from its sphere] remained in their seats ready to transact any business in their own hall which they believed to be constitutional.

When the moiety of the Senate entered the House the Speaker thereof ascended the rostrum, took a seat beside the Speaker of the House, and ordered the Senate roll to be called; it being done, it appeared that only thirteen of the twenty-five Senators were present.

Mr Fentress inquired of the Speaker of the House if there was a quorum of the Senate present.

The Speaker of the Senate said there was not a quorum present.

A motion was made to adjourn, which brought on a lengthy and warm discussion. Amid the cry of "question, question," Mr Fentress [taking his hat and cane] said he would not vote on any question as in convention, and he could not recognize the Speaker of the Senate as a presiding officer when he had not brought into the House a quorum of the Senate.

[Cries of "question" continued.] Mr Polk. It is quite time that the republi-

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SENATE, Monday, Dec. 20, 1841.

The President pro tem. announced to-day the names of the Standing Committee on Printing, at the head of which was Mr Mangum, the gentleman on whose resolution the committee was raised. The names of the other members we did not hear. Mr Mangum begged that the Chair would excuse him from serving, on the ground that the committee was of such a character that it required daily & hourly attention, and that he was already engaged with more business than he could properly attend to if he was compelled to give part of his attention to this committee. The Chair replied, that it was out of his power to excuse him, and submitted the question to the Senate.

The question was about being put to the Senate, and there being but one vote in the affirmative, Mr Mangum declined to press his request.

Mr Wright and Mr Buchanan presented sundry petitions from numerous merchants of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, asking the modification or repeal of the Bank-rupt law. The latter gentleman expressed his happiness to find that the mercantile community began to think it was just and right, and better for all classes, that the banks should be involved within the provisions of that law. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Printing.

The bill making appropriations, in part, for the support of the civil Department of the Government for 1842, having passed through all the forms of proceeding, was read the third time and passed.

House, Monday, Dec. 20, 1841.

The Speaker called up the unfinished business of Friday last, which was the resolution of Mr Fillmore, to refer that portion of the President's Message, which relates to the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures; the question being on Mr Atherton's motion to amend by striking out the Committee on Manufactures and inserting the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr Slade then took the floor in opposition to the amendment, and spoke at considerable length.

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Mr Atherton asked for the reading of the resolutions again, which having been done, Mr A. remarked that he had supposed that if a tariff was to be laid for the purpose of revenue alone, and not for the protection of manufactures, the proper reference of that subject would be to the Committee of Ways and Means. Heretofore, whenever the question came up with regard to the disposition of this portion of the President's message, those who were willing to vote for a tariff for protection, and to lay duties for the express purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and not for revenue alone, had generally been in favor of referring it to the Committee on Manufactures; while, on the other hand, those who supposed that a tariff should be laid only for revenue, had voted for referring it to the financial Committee. In order to test the question, he would move to strike out Committee on Manufactures, and insert Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr King opposed the motion to have final action upon the bill without its usual reference to the proper committee. He denounced the practice of making partial appropriations for the payment of members of Congress alone as unjust in the extreme, whilst the whole civil list, who stood on the same footing that they did, and many of whom were much more in need of the funds than they, were compelled to serve the Government for months without a cent of pay. Many of the clerks in the Departments, whose sole dependence was on their salary, have been compelled, by this partial system of legislation, to wait for their pay for months after it was due, or suffer themselves to be shamed by the brokers, at a ruinous rate.

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Mr Wise then observed that his committee, he supposed, would have the general subject of the currency before them, and that they were at liberty to adopt, alter, or propose a substitute for the President's plan of finance, if they thought proper.

Mr Atherton asked for the reading of the resolutions again, which having been done, Mr A. remarked that he had supposed that if a tariff was to be laid for the purpose of revenue alone, and not for the protection of manufactures, the proper reference of that subject would be to the Committee of Ways and Means. Heretofore, whenever the question came up with regard to the disposition of this portion of the President's message, those who were willing to vote for a tariff for protection, and to lay duties for the express purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures, and not for revenue alone, had generally been in favor of referring it to the Committee on Manufactures; while, on the other hand, those who supposed that a tariff should be laid only for revenue, had voted for referring it to the financial Committee. In order to test the question, he would move to strike out Committee on Manufactures, and insert Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr King opposed the motion to have final action upon the bill without its usual reference to the proper committee. He denounced the practice of making partial appropriations for the payment of members of Congress alone as unjust in the extreme, whilst the whole civil list, who stood on the same footing that they did, and many of whom were much more in need of the funds than they, were compelled to serve the Government for months without a cent of pay. Many of the clerks in the Departments, whose sole dependence was on their salary, have been compelled, by this partial system of legislation, to wait for their pay for months after it was due, or suffer themselves to be shamed by the brokers, at a ruinous rate.

Mr Evans urged as an objection to this course, that no estimates were in from the

House, Thursday Dec. 16, 1841.

Mr Thompson of Indiana gave notice that he would to-morrow introduce a bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road through Indiana and other Western States.

The Speaker then called for petitions from the Territories, when petitions were presented by Mr Levy of Florida, Mr Dodge of Wisconsin, and Mr Dodge of Iowa.

Mr Fillmore submitted a series of resolutions for the reference of the President's message.

The resolutions having been read, Mr Wise inquired if the chairman of the Committee on Finance what jurisdiction he proposed to the Select Committee on Finance. He saw by his resolution that he proposed to refer the general subject of finance to the Committee of Ways and Means; the subject of the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures; and the plan of finance to the Select Committee. Now the explanation he wished was, whether the Select Committee was to be confined to the plan of finance referred to in the President's message; or were they to consider themselves at liberty to consider the subject of the currency generally, and the propriety of altering, amending, or proposing a substitute for that plan.

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