

NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Payne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, January 15, 1842.

To our Delinquent Subscribers.

There are some names upon our books, whose subscription year will expire on the 2d of March next, and who will then owe for THREE years. Unless, or a portion, of the amount then due be paid, at or before that time, these names will be stricken from our list, and the accounts collected in the best way to us known. We have privately offered them easy terms, the which, if they do not accept, they are not desirous of paying at all.

As we have often before stated, no paper will be sent longer than three years without pay; and no paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance. These rules we have adopted, and with them, we'll either sink or swim. We perceive with much gratification that the Raleigh Standard has taken high ground in this respect, and we shall follow in its wake immediately; and we recommend all the Democratic papers in the State to do the same. If others are satisfied with the present system and will not come into the measure, why let them stick to it, if they are able. We go for protection, not by laying a tax, but by demanding pay in advance.

The Market.

The market has been active this week; not overstocked, but a general variety. Brandy, Peach, 32; Apples, 35 to 37. Rice, 5 to 5 1/2. Beans, 28. Cotton, best, sold for 8. Corn, has taken a rise, and sells for 50 to 55. Flour, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4. Oats are scarce and will readily at 4 1/2. Wheat \$1 to \$1 1/2. Whisk'y, the best was bought for 16. Wool, 15 to 17. Pork sells at from 3 1/2 to 4.

Wilmington Market.

Naval Stores.—Sales during the past week have been rather light. Turpentine has not changed since our last report, and we quote at the same, 2,15.—Tar has declined, the closing price of yesterday being 1,26. Timber.—There is a pretty large stock of timber about, and many rails have been taken at 5 to 6 dollars for ordinary qualities, and a little higher for choice kinds, say up to 7. Lumber.—There have been rather extensive transactions of late in wharfs and scantling, the former at from 7 to 7,50, the latter at 5 dollars. Very little if any thing doing in quarter boards, in fact there are no of any consequence at market. Bacon.—No large sales reported. New bacon comes in moderate quantities and brings in small parcels from 6 to 7 cents. Lard.—No wholesale transactions heard of. Corn.—No sale at. It is 1-1/2 in store at about 60 cents. Rice.—Sales at three dollars, and at 2 1/2. Groceries.—Transactions in sugar, Cuba molasses to a considerable extent are reported at 21 and 22 cents, and there was a sale at a somewhat lower rate, probably 20. Common shingles have brought within a few days 2,75.

Democratic State Convention.

RALEIGH, JAN. 11, 1842.

The Democratic Convention assembled in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, and Thomas H. Loring, Esq., of Cumberland, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Loring, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr Reid, of Cumberland, each delegate was requested to enroll his name at the Secretary's desk, which on motion of Mr Bayne was amended so that the name of the county each delegate represented should be affixed. This amendment was reconsidered, but finally carried.

The Convention was then organized by the appointment of Henry Fitts, Esq., of Warren, as President, Gen. Graves, of Caswell, and Dr. Watson, of Johnson, as Vice Presidents, and Messrs. Smith and Satterfield as Secretaries.

Mr Fitts, upon taking the Chair, made a few very appropriate remarks, (comprising a short review of the acts of the Extra Session of Congress,) and closed by exhorting the Convention to unity of action, and harmony of sentiment.

A committee of twenty-six was appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention, after which the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, same evening.

The Convention met agreeable to adjournment. Cadwallader Jones, Jr. Esq., of Orange, on the part of the committee of 26, remarked that the committee could not at the present time, collect the data upon which to found an argument or address, to put forth to the people, and that it be resolved that another convention be recommended to be held at Salisbury, at such time as this Convention may think proper to name. Upon this subject a discussion arose which lasted about an hour, when the gentleman from Orange withdrew the resolution. A motion was then made for an adjournment, but negatived. The Hon. Robert Strange and Hon. W. N. Edwards being present, by invitation of the Convention, were called upon to address the Convention, and engaged its attention for an hour or two with strains of eloquence, concise and faithful reviews of the conduct of the party in power, and facts drawn from documentary sources.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

At 10 o'clock the Convention assembled. Mr Hybart, of Cumberland, offered two resolutions on the subject of Bank suspensions, &c., which he moved be referred to the committee of 26. Another resolution was offered by a gentleman from Granville, recommending county organization throughout the State, which was also referred to said committee. The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock, to give the committee of 26 time for a general consultation.

At 2 o'clock the Convention met, and the committee of 26 reported a preamble and resolutions, which will hereafter appear in this paper.

Upon reading the preamble and resolutions, W. H. Haywood, Esq., expressed some dissent to a certain portion of the Report. He was answered in a few remarks from Col. Wheeler, of Mecklenburg, to which Mr Haywood replied in a speech of perhaps an

hour's length. The report was sustained by Messrs. Hybart and Allison.

Mr Haywood then asked and obtained leave to retire from the Convention.

The report of the committee was then unanimously adopted, with the exception of a resolution recommending county organization among the several counties, which was stricken out.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville, was the nominee of the Convention, without a dissenting voice. In fact, no other gentleman was named.

Messrs. Cad. Jones, of Orange, and T. L. Hybart, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention in strains of eloquence.

Resolutions were then passed, offering the thanks of the Convention to its officers, for the faithful performance of their duty.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet at Salisbury on the 20th of May next, at the same time inviting all Democratic Counties not represented in this Convention, to send Delegates to that meeting.

The number of Counties represented, and the number of Delegates from each, will be given in the proceedings next week.

Above we have given a very imperfect sketch of the proceedings of the Convention, which we hope to remedy in our next, by publishing its proceedings in extenso. It is the first Convention in this State that we have had the pleasure of attending. We were not only forcibly struck with the appearance of the members, but we were struck by the bold and manly avowals of sound political principles. If the delegations from the counties represented were not more than a fair sample, then may North Carolina well be proud of her Democracy. The Convention was comprised almost exclusively of Farmers and Mechanics. There were but few lawyers and fewer politicians in it; indeed it may be said to be the People's Convention.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic Citizens of Cumberland are requested to assemble in the Town Hall this evening at half past 6 o'clock, on business of importance.

Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1842.

The Spoils-hating party.

When the Federalists were exerting every nerve to gain power, they stopped at nothing which was likely to enable them to attain their object. Among other devices, they pretended that the love of office and its emoluments, had no charms for them—that they wished for power solely for the good of the country. But since they have been unfortunately enough, (for the good of the country,) to displace the Democrats, there seems to be no end to the rapacity of their desire for the "filthy spoils;" showing, as was stated on a memorable occasion, by a Roman Consul, that there is a vast difference in the promises and declarations of men, before and after election. Does the President confer an office on a Democrat, forthwith the alarm is sounded by some spoils-hating Federal press, that it is "a singular appointment." Does a Postmaster advertise the list of letters remaining in his office in a Democratic print, a hue and cry is raised that the President has "looted Loco Foco"—the treasury paper has not fallen where it was expected to fall—in the mouth of an expectant Whig.

The Democratic Convention has evidently given the Whigs much trouble, uneasiness, and anxiety. The last Raleigh Register has devoted three columns to an attempt to ridicule its proceedings. This is prima facie evidence that its efficiency and imposing appearance has struck terror to their soul. "The reproaches of good men are a disgrace, while those of the worthless and profligate reflect honor on us."

As to the bait thrown out to Mr Haywood, in the last Register, it must think Mr H. is green, for the beard of the look is scarcely covered. Mr H.'s object in asking leave of absence from the Convention, was, (if we understood him aright,) that the Resolutions might be unanimously adopted.

When we got home, we found the paper nearly closed, and therefore have not room to make the remarks we would wish.

Caution to the Public.

A society of bankrupt speculators, brokers, &c., in the city of New York, are sending anonymous letters, (inclosing the form of a memorial to Congress, not to amend, postpone, or repeal the Bankrupt law,) to all parts, yea, to almost every family, in the U. States, soliciting persons to be active in getting signatures to the memorial, and forwarding the same on to Congress without an hour's delay, taxing the persons to whom they are sent 25 cents postage. This is impudence and imposition, if no more. It was under the influence of this organization in the large cities, that the Bankrupt bill was, by management and fraud, forced through Congress. And it seems these honest bankrupts, (imperfect as is the law,) don't wish it to be even amended. Little will they care for the law, if it remains long enough for them to effect their discharge. But our object in noticing it, was to protest against this sinister attempt to forestall the action of Congress, and to prevent discussion and examination.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Washingtonians are doing a great business in the west; at the last accounts they were hard at work in St. Louis, and scores were signing the pledge. It was noted as a pleasing incident that during the recent fire there, a bucket of brandy was brought to the Missouri Engine company, and although they were greatly fatigued with their exertions to stop the spread of the flames, they promptly hissed away the enemy, preferring rather, to suffer from exposure than from the effects of alcohol.

A DISGRACEFUL FACT.—At the dinner given to the Prince De Joinville, in Boston, a short time since, the ladies present were clothed in dresses which cost from \$100 to \$500! Such shameful extravagance is a disgrace to the age in which we live, and entirely at variance with every thing like the republican simplicity which once characterized us as a nation.

Mr. Deberry.

We are astonished at the course of this gentleman in Congress. We perceive in the proceedings of the House of the 7th, as reported in the Globe of the 8th inst., that Mr Andrews presented a petition against the 21st article, which excludes abolition petitions from the House, and that on the motion of Mr John Campbell, of S. Carolina, to lay the petition on the table, Mr Adams called for the yeas and nays, when Mr Deberry voted with Mr Adams and the Northern abolitionists against laying it on the table; all the other members from this State voting the other way.

Again, on the motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, he voted against it. Thus showing his opinions in favor of the course of the abolitionists and the Bankrupt law, in perfect contempt of the public opinion of the people of his district and of the whole State. When we recollect, that at the extra session Mr Deberry voted for the bill to charter a U. S. Bank—the law raising the taxes on the common necessities of life—the Distribution bill, and the Loan bill of \$12,000,000, we are amazed at the way he scorns public opinion!

Amazed at the people of this district will no longer suffer this gentleman to outrage their rights and opinions, without showing some resentment!

The Jewels stolen from the Patent Office, have been recovered. But not the bill.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

We omitted, through neglect, to publish in our Congress news last week, the proceedings of Wednesday the 29th Dec., which, however, will be found in to-day's paper.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1841.

The discussion in the Senate on the new Exchequer scheme to-day, was of too much interest to commit to a hasty analysis. The position which we are inclined to believe the Democratic party will take in relation to the proposed Administration measures of finance, was most distinctly pointed out by Mr Buchanan and Mr Calhoun. Mr Buchanan opened the debate on the proposition of Mr Tallmadge to refer the bill for the establishment of the Board of Exchequer, and the Cabinet exposition which accompanied it, to a select committee of five.

Mr Buchanan's speech was an able, comprehensive, impartial, generalized review of the whole subject, brought up by the new proposition. He stated the objections which forbade him and those who acted with him from embracing any of the extraordinary features engrafted on the simple substratum of the Independent Treasury. He showed that the whole superstructure was a Government Bank of immense and irresistible tendencies to mischief, and making absolute the identification of the political and moneyed powers of the country—a perfect blending of Bank and State.

Mr Calhoun, in a very brief and clear statement, touched on some important admissions of the Cabinet exposition, militating against the measure itself, and the whole system of banking as associated with Government. He sustained Mr Buchanan in all his positions, and declared resolutely the purpose to stand firmly on the ground and principles on which the Democracy had planted itself in the renewed struggles between it and its old antagonist in our Government.

Mr Rives undertook to reply in behalf of Mr Tallmadge and for himself, to the views delivered by Messrs Buchanan and Calhoun.

Mr Rives seemed to take offence that the Senators who had commented on the great measure proposed by the administration, had not waited until it had undergone the alterations which he did not hesitate to say it would receive from the hands of his friend, Mr Tallmadge, who concurred with him in so many points of political faith, modes of thinking and feeling. He went on to say, that he did not doubt that every thing contained in the proposed plan, which made it obnoxious to the charge of being a Government Bank, would be lopped off, if Mr Tallmadge (the mover of the committee, and therefore likely to be its head) could have his way. Mr Rives, for himself, expressly disclaimed all favor for the exchange and discount operations proposed for the Exchequer. He pronounced against the provision authorizing the Treasury to issue paper to three times the amount of specie on hand, and declared that he would assent to no issue of notes which the Government had not the gold and silver to redeem, dollar for dollar.

From the aspect which things assumed to-day in the Senate, we infer that the two well-yoked Conservatives, who look upon themselves as the make-weights who have hitherto, at will, played at see-saw upon the two great parties, have at length resolved to balance affairs, and take repose themselves, and give it to the country. The Charlottesville organ of Mr Rives, not long since, gave out that this gentleman had determined to do what neither Mr Tyler nor Mr Clay would permit the other to do, for the glory and success of Whigery; and to-day we have had some very distinct givings out from Mr Rives himself on the subject. The cabinet plan is knocked in the head—Mr Clay's plan is knocked in the head—and now the country is to look to Messrs Rives and Tallmadge for its preservation.

"Large streams from little fountains flow. Great trees from little acorns grow." We had thought this an era of great men—but, alas! alas! it seems that it is to be the reign of the Pigmies.

HOUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1841. At the suggestion of Mr Cushing, the several Standing Committees of the House were called on for reports; and Messrs Giddings, Burke, Cowan, Hubbard, Tomlinson, Morrow, and Goode, severally made reports from the Committee of Claims, with bills in favor of different individuals; which were read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill of the relief of

certain claimants for indemnity for French spoils prior to the year 1800; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr Cushing, the message of the President of the 9th of March, 1840, concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, the message of the President of December 31, 1839, concerning French vessels from Guiana, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr Lowell, by general consent, introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of Maine, for the services of her militia, in defending the Northeastern frontier, in the year 1839; which was twice read, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SENATE, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1842.

After the presentation of petitions and the reception of reports from Committees,

The bill to increase the pay of certain officers of the revenue cutter service whilst serving in the navy of the United States, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole. Mr Huntington occupied the remainder of the morning hour in explaining the provisions of the bill, and advocating its passage.

The President pro. tem. announced the order of the day, which was the proposition to refer to a select committee of nine, the plan of a board of Exchequer, which was debated until 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1842.

Mr Fillmore, said that he had been directed by the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. [A laugh.]

The bill having been read twice,

Mr Fillmore moved that it be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr Stuart of Illinois moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion, after some remarks from Messrs Fillmore, Jos. R. Ingersoll, and Stuart, was decided in the negative—yeas 33, nays 163.

The question recurring on Mr Fillmore's motion to print and refer the bill,

Mr McKean gave notice that when it should come up, he would offer an amendment to repeal the Distribution bill.

SENATE, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1842.

The morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions, several of which were adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr Woodbury in the discussion of the Board of Exchequer bill, and the proposition to refer it to a select committee of nine.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1842.

Mr Fillmore offered a resolution authorizing the Committee of Claims to ascertain the number of appropriations which have usually been made without authority of law, and to report a general bill to legalize such as are necessary, dispensing with such as are not indispensable to the public service. This resolution, after some remarks from Mr F. was adopted.

Mr Saltonstall offered a resolution to authorize the Committee on Manufactures, of which he is chairman, to collect testimony in relation to the various branches of domestic industry, preparatory to their report on the subject of the tariff, that was referred to them by the House.

This resolution was advocated by Messrs Saltonstall and Tillinghast, and opposed by Messrs Johnson of Maryland, Habersham, and Wise, continuing to the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion by Mr Fillmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union [Mr Hopkins of Virginia in the chair,] and took up the bill providing for the issue of five millions of dollars of Treasury notes.

Mr Fillmore briefly advocated and supported the bill.

Mr Garret Davis made some remarks in opposition to it; and

Mr Wise replied to Mr D. suggesting, in the course of his remarks, an amendment which he submitted at the close, of their providing that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be applied to the discharge of the liabilities of the Government, and that no Treasury notes shall be issued so long as there are funds arising from the sales of the public lands in the Treasury; but that when there are no such funds in the Treasury, notes may be issued, &c.

Mr Fillmore hoped his friend from Virginia would withdraw his amendment. The Treasury was in immediate want, and if, said he, we are to have a debate on the repeal of the Distribution bill, it will not be ended before the dog days. Mr F. also opposed the amendment as out of order, because of its incongruity with the subject of the bill.

The committee then rose and reported progress; when the House adjourned.

HOUSE, Friday, Jan. 7, 1842.

Mr Fernando Wood, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be requested to take into consideration the propriety of introducing a bill which shall require all appointments of consular and commercial agents of the Government to be made from citizens of the United States. Also, to inquire into the expediency of compensating such officers by fixed salaries, and not by fees, and whether, after dividing them into four classes, with salaries according to the importance, duties, and expenses of living of their stations, the amount of fees now received will not be sufficient to pay the whole expense arising from such regulation.

Mr Payne asked leave to present the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama on the subject of a National Foundry.

Mr Adams objected.

Mr Payne moved a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to present the memorial.

Mr Adams said if the gentleman would move for a suspension of the rules so as to receive petitions generally, he would consent to it.

Mr Payne assented, and accordingly varied his motion so as to ask for a suspension of the rules for the reception of all petitions; and the question having been taken by yeas and nays, was carried; yeas 110, nays 42—two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Petitions were then presented from Alabama, by Mr Chapman and by Mr Payne, who presented the memorial of the Legislature of that State on the subject of a National Foundry; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

By Mr John Miller: Preamble and resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to vote against the passage of any law, now in force, providing for the naturalization of aliens, and resist all measures designed to cause further delay or difficulty in the attainment of citizenship: referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

From Ohio, by Mr Giddings, a petition asking for the repeal of all laws by which the people of the free States are compelled to protect slavery.

Also a petition praying the repeal of laws authorizing the holding and transportation of slaves coastwise in the vessels of the United States, and praying the interference of Government to protect all persons held to slavery, who, by being carried to sea by the consent of their owners, are constitutionally entitled to their freedom.

Messrs Johnson of Maryland and Wise objected to the reception of the petitions, and urged their objections at some length.

Mr Giddings replied; after which

The Speaker decided that the first part of the petition came under the 21st rule, and could not be received.

Mr Giddings moved to refer the second branch of the petition to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr Wise again objected to its reception. Mr Campbell of South Carolina moved to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr Adams raised the point of order, and after a debate, the question on Mr Campbell's motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 104, nays 86.

Mr Giddings also presented several abolition petitions, which, coming under the 21st rule, were not received.

Mr Giddings offered a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying that the people of the free States may not be bound to countenance, protect, or in any manner aid, in the support of slavery.

Mr Wise objected to the reception of the petition, and moved to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr Giddings appealed to Mr Wise, as an act of courtesy, to withdraw his objection to the reception of the petition, and to suffer it to lay over for discussion. It was a new question, he said, and it would be doing a favor to the free States to suffer it to be fully discussed and understood.

Mr Wise replied, that he was willing on all proper occasions, to exhibit a becoming courtesy to the gentleman from Ohio, as well as every other gentleman; but he could not consent to carry his courtesy so far as to play the incendiary, or assist in cutting the throats of his constituents.

Petitions of a similar nature to those presented by Mr Giddings, were subsequently offered by Messrs Stokely, Andrews of Ohio, and Cowan; the questions on the reception of which having been objected to, were laid on the table.

Messrs Stokely and Weller severally presented petitions praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and moved to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to. Also, petitions praying Congress to admit no new State into the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery; which were laid on the table.

HOUSE, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1842.

Mr Briggs offered a resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures to inquire into the circumstances connected with the purchase of certain furniture for the New York custom-house; and whether proper economy has been observed in the same. Also, to inquire what reduction, if any, can be made in the number and compensations of the custom-house officers at that city. Agreed to.

Mr Cushing said he had been instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report two bills, which good faith towards the Government of France, and also that of Spain, required should be acted on promptly; and he begged permission to report the bills in question, in order that they might be printed, and entered in the calendar of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Leave being granted, Mr C. reported a bill concerning Spanish tonnage duties, and a bill regulating commercial intercourse with the port of Cayenne; which were severally read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr Marshall presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to bring in a bill forthwith, to repeal said act.

A member asked if it was in order to instruct a committee to report forthwith; and several gentlemen made objections to the insertion of that word in the instructions.

Mr Hopkins suggested to the gentleman from Kentucky to modify his motion so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report the bill on Monday next; instead of "forthwith," as moved by him.

Mr Marshall said that, with the assent of the House, he would withdraw the obnoxious word "forthwith," and insert Monday next in lieu thereof, at the same time calling for the previous question on the motion.

The second to the previous question having been carried—

Mr Wm. W. Irwin observed that he considered it to be his duty to make one effort to save the Bankrupt bill, and he would therefore move for a call of the House.

The Speaker said the motion was not in order, the previous question having been seconded by the House.

Mr Irwin then moved that the House adjourn, which motion was negatived—yeas 28, nays 159.

The previous question was next carried; when Mr Fillmore called for the yeas and nays on the main question, which were accordingly ordered.

Mr Marshall again modified his motion, with the consent of the House, so as to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report on Tuesday, instead of Monday. He was not aware, when he made his motion, that that committee would not sit till Tuesday next.

The main question being on the motion to refer the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill on Tuesday next, for the repeal of the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, was then taken, resulting in yeas 112, nays 88, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Besson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Bowae, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Cowen, Cravens, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fournace, T. F. Foster, Gentry, Gilmer, Goggins, W. O. Goode, Gordon, Graham, Green, Gustine, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Lewis, Lowell, Ab sham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, Marchand, Alfred, Marshall, T. F. Marshall, John Thompson, Mason, Matthews, Mattocks, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Owsley, Parmenter, Patridge, Payne, Plumer, Pope, Proffit, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Sandford, Saunders, Shaw, Sheppard, William Smith, Snyder, Sollers, Steeppod, Alexander H. Stuart, Summers, Sumter, Sweeney, John B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Underwood, Van Buren, Ward, Watson, Weller, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, and Augustus Young—112.

NAYS—Messrs Adams, Allen, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Milton Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cranston, Dawson, Deberry, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gamble, Gates, Granger, Gwin, Habersham, Hall, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, James Irwin, Wm. W. Irwin, James, William Cost Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, McKean, Sampson Mason, Mathiot, Maxwell, Maynard, Morrow, Osborne, Pendleton, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Roosevelt, William Russell, J. M. Russell, Stanton, Simonton, Slade, T. Smith, Saltonstall, Stokely, Stratton, John T. Stuart, Tallaferro, Richard W. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Warren, Washington, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Wood, Yorke, and John Young—88.

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