

arise to pour his poisonous breath into the ears of the President, the accused would not be condemned unheard, and his innocence would be triumphant—they would still be happy. It was presumable also that possessing the confidence of the three successive administrations (whose testimony in his favor I presented to you) that he was not unworthy the office he held, besides the signatures of a hundred of our first mercantile houses, established the fact of his having given perfect satisfaction in the manner he transacted the business of his office. In this state of calm security, without a moment's warning—like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, your dismissal came, and, in a moment, the house of joy was converted into one of mourning. Sir, was not this the refinement of cruelty? But this was not all.—The wife whom you have thus agonized, drew her being from the illustrious Chase, whose voice of thunder early broke the spell of British allegiance, when, in the American Senate, he swore by Heaven that he owed no allegiance to the British Crown—one, too, whose signature was broadly before your eyes, affixed to the Charter of our Independence. The husband and the father whom you have thus wronged, was the first born son of a hero, whose naval and military renown brightens the page of our country's history, from '76 to 1815, with whose achievements posterity will not condescend to compare yours; for he fought amidst greater dangers, and he fought for Independence.

By the side of that father, in the second British war fought the son; and the glorious 12th of September bears testimony to his unshaken intrepidity. A wife, a husband, thus deprived; a family of children drawing their existence from this double revolutionary fountain, you have recklessly, causelessly, perfidiously, and therefore inhumanly, cast helpless and destitute upon the icy bosom of the world; and the children and grand children of Judge Chase and Commodore Barney are poverty stricken upon the soil which owes its freedom and fertility, in part, to their heroic patriotism.

Sir, I would be unworthy the title of an American matron, or an American wife, if I did not vindicate his, and my children's wrongs. In this happy land, the panoply of liberty protects all without distinction of age or sex. In the severity practised towards my husband, (confessedly without cause,) you have injured me and my children—you have grievously injured them without achieving any correspondent good to individuals, to your country, or yourself. Silence, therefore, would be criminal even in me; and when the honest and regular feelings of this country, (who cannot be long deluded) shall have been restored, and when party frenzy, that poison to our national happiness, liberties and honor, shall have subsided, I have no doubt that the exterminating system of "Reform" will be regarded as the greatest tyranny, though now masked under specious names, and executed with some of the formalities of patriotism and of liberty. It is possible this communication from an unhappy mother, and from a female, who until now had many reasons to love her country, will be regarded by you as unworthy of notice; if otherwise, and your inclination corresponds with your power, you have still the means of repairing the injury you have done.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
 MARY BARNEY.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, May 20.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill for the relief of widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the U. S. Schr. Wild Cat was read the second time, considered in committee of the whole, and, it being amended, the amendment being concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate resumed the resolution submitted by Mr. Foot on the 30th December last, in relation to future surveys and sales of the public lands; when Mr. Robbins rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length.

HOUSE. The bill reported yesterday, for reducing the duty on Salt, being read third time.

Mr. King of New York, moved that the bill be committed to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. M'Duffie opposed this course, as merely going to produce delay and a defeat of the bill, which if there was a majority favorable to the subject, should be acted on immediately to effect its passage this session.

Mr. Ingersoll moved that the Committee of the whole, be instructed to amend the bill, by adding thereto the following section; "From and after the 30th September, 1830, the duty on Molasses, shall be five cents per gallon, and no more, and from and after that time, a drawback be allowed on all spirits distilled in this country from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof, to any foreign country, the same as was allowed before the tariff of 19th May, 1828."

Mr. Tucker, for the purpose of bringing on a discussion upon the bill by itself, moved the previous question, which motion being seconded by a majority; and the previous question being sustained by a vote, by yeas and nays, of 98 to 88.

The main question was then put, viz: "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?" and was decided in the affirmative by the following vote: yeas 103 and nays 88.

FRIDAY, May 21.

SENATE. The bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. Foot on the 30th December last, as modified by him on the 20th January, in relation to future sales of Public lands, together with the motion to postpone it indefinitely; and after Mr. Benton had made some remarks,

On motion of Mr. Bell it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the Senate resumed, as in Committee of the whole, the bill authorizing a subscription of Stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and it having been amended by Mr. Chambers,

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments being concurred in, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. M'Duffie from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duty on Molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, after an unsuccessful effort by Mr. Irwin of Ohio, to lay the bill on the table.

The resolution reported by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, some time since from the Committee on Agriculture, for the printing of 10,000 copies of the pamphlet on the Manufacture of Silk, was taken up for consideration, when

Mr. Spencer addressed the House in support of the proposition, and in reply to the objections which had been stated in opposition to it. He gave some facts to show the superiority of the American Silk over that of foreign production, and the preference which had been given to it by the best essayers in France. He insisted therefore, on the propriety of aiding the production of silk in this country. He modified the resolution so as to read as follows:

Resolved, that six thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture made to this House on the 12th day of March last, with the communication accompanying the same on the culture and manufacture of Silk, and the like number of copies of Essays on American Silk by Messrs. Peter S. Du Pontcau and John D' Homergue, recently submitted, be printed for the use of this House.

Mr. Haynes moved to lay the resolution on the table, Ayes 71 Noes 92.

Mr. Polk then rose to address the House, when the Speaker announced the hour had elapsed.

SATURDAY, May 22.

SENATE. The bill "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," was lost on the question for its third reading, by a vote of 20 to 22. The bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was considered; and on the motion of Mr. McKinley was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 21 to 19.

The House of Representatives were occupied during the morning hour, in the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the committee on Agriculture, and Mr. Duboucau's and Mr. L. Handricie's work on Silk. The hour expired before the discussion was concluded, after an unsuccessful motion to lay the resolution on the table, by Mr. Chilton. The residue of the day, was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

MONDAY, May 24th.

SENATE. Much time was spent on the bill to secure the faithful collection and disbursement of the revenue, and to displace defaulters, which was still under consideration at the adjournment.

HOUSE. The resolution offered by Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to print 6,000 copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture on the Manufacture of Silk was adopted. The House then resumed the consideration of the Indian bill which led to a long and animated discussion.

[From the National Intelligencer of June 1.]

CLOSE OF THE SESSION

Yesterday at 10 o'clock, terminated the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

Saturday was the last business-day of the present Session of Congress; that is, the last day on which any bill could pass either House. And on no day, probably, in the History of Congress, have so many questions of interest (whose fate was doubtful up to the moment of their passage) been decided. The Previous Question was freely used; and both Houses sat, with little interruption, from ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday to four or five o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

1. The Colonial Trade.

The bill upon this subject which passed the House of Representatives on Thursday passed the Senate by a large majority (after some time spent, as was in the other House, in secret Session) and has been approved and signed by the President of the U. S. States, and become a law.

2. Duty on Molasses. The bill to reduce the Duty on Molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago, passed the Senate by a vote of 30 to 8, has received the signature of the President, and become a law.

3. Duty on Salt. The bill to reduce the duty on Salt in like manner, has become a law, having passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 15.

4. Solicitor of the Treasury. The bill which originated in the Senate to establish the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, passed the House of Representatives, and has become a law.

5. The Cumberland Road. The bill which provides for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and of Surveys for objects of Internal Improvement, passed the House of Representatives. An amendment was made there, striking out the appropriation for continuing the Road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, on the ground that that was a road of the description upon which the President of the U. States recently put his veto.

7. Louisville and Portland Canal.—The bill authorizing and additional subscription to the Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 79 to 35.

8. Frederick and Rockville Road. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of Washington and Frederick Turnpike Road Company, (the only ancient link in the Road from Washington to the waters of the Mississippi) passed the House of Representatives (having already passed the Senate by a vote of 74 to 37).

9. The Massachusetts Claims. The bill providing for the adjustment in part of the long contended claim of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the Militia during the war of 1814—15, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 86 to 12.

10. Public Lands. The bill which had passed the Senate for graduating the price of the Public Lands, was taken up, and lost, by a vote to lay it on the table.

EXTRACT

FROM MR. LIVINGSTON'S SPEECH

"These being my deliberate opinions on the nature and consequences of the constructions hitherto given of the Federal compact, and the obligations and rights of the States under it; deeming these circumstances erroneous, and in the highest degree dangerous to the Union, I felt it a duty to my place and to my country, to say so. Having done this, I ought perhaps to stop. But, Sir, I dare not! I dare not stifle the expression of apprehensions, which have fastened upon my mind.

It would be useless affectation, to pretend ignorance of the discontent that prevails in an important section of the Union; its language is too loud, too decisive, too menacing, not to have been heard, and heard with the deepest concern. It has already been more than once alluded to in this debate, in terms of severe censure. I shall not assume that tone, although I cannot but deprecate the light manner in which the greatest evil that can befall us, is spoken of, as if it was an every day occurrence. Arguments for and against the dissolution of the Union, are canvassed in the public papers; form the topics of dinner speeches; are condensed into toasts, and treated in every respect as if it were "a knot of policy that might be loosened familiar as a garter." Sir, it is a Gordian knot, that can be severed only by the sword. The band cannot be unloosed until it is wet with the blood of brothers. I cannot, therefore, conscientiously, be silent, and humbly as I think of my influence, as powers of persuasion, I should feel myself guilty if they were not exerted in a remonstrance to both parties in this eventful controversy. The tariff is the prominent grievance that excites the discontents in some of the Southern States, and particularly in South Carolina. It is denounced as unconstitutional, injurious to the whole country, ruinous to the South, and beneficial only to a particular interest in the North and East. My sentiments on this subject may be expressed in very few words. A decided convert to the free trade system, I think it may be departed from in the few cases in which restrictions may be used, with the hope of producing a relaxation of similar restrictions by foreign Powers. I therefore believe the present tariff unjust, unequal, and oppressive in its operations, but I cannot think it unconstitutional. And I consider one of its worst consequences to be, that, when it has been long persisted in, and considered as the settled policy of the nation, so much of the capital and population of the country may be employed, in the manufactures protected by it, as to make it a matter of serious calculation whether a sudden and total abandonment of the policy, may not produce greater evil to the whole nation than the benefit to be expected from throwing open the trade. With

these opinions on the subject of the Southern discontents, I enter largely into their feelings and join them in lamenting a policy which operates so distressingly on their prosperity.

There is no doubt, that, for some years past, the pecuniary difficulties of that part of the country have increased; that the value of property has diminished; and that, from a state of affluence, many of the citizens are, without extravagance or individual misfortune, greatly reduced in circumstances. But, would it not be prudent, calmly to consider whether all this distress is to be attributed to this one cause—whether the low price of the staples of that district (the immediate cause) has been produced by that measure; whether the actual price of imported goods paying the duty, or the same kind of goods protected by it, have not, from other causes, been kept down nearly to their former value? and that, therefore, although they may lose the advantage which the fall of prices would have given, independent of the tariff, whether the actual expenditure is increased beyond that of former years, and if this should be the result, whether the evil is not of such a nature as may be borne without recurring to extremities—in the hope, in the certain hope, that it will not be of long continuance?

For, Sir, let them also consider the powerful agents that are at work for their relief. First, in point of efficiency, is the press. It may spread errors, but it also diffuses truths, and, with an intelligent, an educated people, such as ours, these last will ultimately prevail. Political economy was but lately with us considered as a science; a false, but specious, and now exploded policy, usurped its place, under the imposing title of the American system. The true science was the subject of idle sneers and jests by those who found it easier to adopt an old error, than to study a new science; and to found political combinations upon sectional interests, than to acquire popularity on the broad basis of the general good. These doctrines are in a course of examination; they cannot stand the test of theory, still less of practice.—Sir, the professor is in his chair! the press is at work! and a powerful but demoralizing agent is demonstrating the truth of their science. The smuggler is abroad—his boats and cutters are in all our bays, and inlets, and rivers, and the Atlantic; his canoes are on your lakes; he is lurking in the woods of your frontiers; and presently, Sir, when your oppressive laws have become unpopular, he will come in at noon day, in defiance of them. You may seize, and sue, and prosecute; but when the feelings of the people, in such a Government as ours, are enlisted against the laws, you cannot execute them; and this is one of the worst consequences of the restrictive system—an unavoidable consequence.—Oaths are disregarded, evasions of law considered as proofs of genius, and the agent or captain who has the most address in defeating the officers of the customs, is sure to be the most employed. Let one who doubts this, look back to the times of the non-intercourse and embargo. How many vessels, bound from Charleston or New Orleans to New York, blown by irresistible gales from Sandy Hook to Liverpool; how many false log books, how many perjured protests, how many acquittals against evidence; presenting a mass of perjury, fraud, and combination to defeat the laws perpetrated by men in every other view respectable, but who have become contaminated by the corrupt influence of these demoralizing laws. In every country in the world, high duties have been defeated by illicit trade; it is inevitable; no cause is more certain of producing its effect; it will be so forever. If the morals of the country are correct, it will corrupt them. If the frontier is small and guarded, the officers will be bribed; if it is extensive, their vigilance will be avoided.—If France with 130,000 men, and England with a fleet of revenue cutters, cannot prevent it, what can be expected from our insignificant revenue force, on a coast of more than 2000 miles and an inland frontier of the same extent? These causes will disgust those for whose exclusive use the system was intended with its operation, and at the same time, convince the People of its injustice. It is possible, also, that the improvements in machinery, and the competition fostered by the protection, may reduce the price of some of the domestic articles, so as materially to lessen the evil.

But, if these should fail, I cannot but place great reliance on an address to the justice of the nation, and do not believe, when, in the confidence of private correspondence, the venerable Jefferson, in a moment of warmth and irritation said, that "you might as well reason with the marble columns which surround them," that he uttered the cool dictates of his judgment. No, Sir! he had a higher idea of the value of representation in Government. In a debate like this, on the importance of the Union his genius would have drawn a different illustration from those which surround us, and sustain the dome under which we deliberate. What were they originally? Worthless heaps of unconnected sand and pebble; washed apart by every wave; blown asunder by every wind. What are they now? Bound together by an indissoluble cement of nature; fashioned by the hand of skill, they are changed into lofty columns, the component parts are the support of a noble edifice—symbols of the Union and strength on which alone our Government can rest—solid, within, polished without; standing firm only by the rectitude of their position, they are emblems of what Senators of the United States should be, and teach us, that the slightest obliquity of position would prostrate the structure, and draw with their own fall, that of all they support and protect, in one mighty ruin.

A distrust of the justice and good feeling of one part of the Union by another, is a most dangerous symptom; it ought not to be indulged even when occasional circumstances justify it. A distrust of the justice of the whole is still more fatal. How can we hope for ready obedience to our laws, if the people are taught to believe in a permanent hostility of one part of the Union towards another; and that every appeal made by reason and argument to their common head, is vain? Perseverance will do much: for even if the illustration which has been made, of party obduracy, were just, we should remember that the hardest marble is worn by a succession of drops; much more may we hope that prejudice, however strong, will yield to the claims of justice, frequently enforced by a repetition of sound argument.

Menace is unwise, because it is generally inefficacious; and of all menaces, that which strikes at the existence of the Union is the most irritating. Have those who thus rashly use it, who endeavor to familiarize the people to the idea, have they themselves, ever done what they recommend? Have they calculated, have they considered, what one, two, or three States would be, disjoined from the rest? Are they sure they would not be disjoined themselves? That parts of any State, which might try the hazardous experiment, might not prefer their allegiance to the whole? Even if civil war should be the consequence of such disunion—an exemption of which I cannot conceive the possibility—What must be the state of such detached parts of the mighty whole? Dependence on foreign alliances for protection against brothers and friends; degradation in the scale of nations; disposed of by the protocols of allied monarchs to one of their dependents, like the defenceless Greeks. But I will not enlarge on this topic, so fruitful of the most appalling apprehensions—Disunion; the thought itself—the means by which it may be effected—its frightful and degrading consequences—the idea, the very mention of it, ought to be banished from our debates—from our minds. God deliver us from this worst, this greatest evil.—All others we can resist and overcome; encroachments on individual or State rights cannot under our representative government be long or oppressively persevered in. There are legitimate and effectual means to correct any palpable infraction of our Constitution. Try them all before recourse is had to the menace of this worst of evils. But when an honest difference exists, surely such extreme means or arguments ought not to be resorted to. Let the cry of unconstitutional oppression be justly raised within these walls, and it will be heard abroad—it will be examined; the people are intelligent, the people are just, and in time these characteristics must have an effect on their Representatives. But let the cry of danger to the Union be heard, and it will be echoed from the White to the Rocky Mountains; every patriotic heart will beat high with indignation; every hand will draw a sword in its defence.—Let the partisans on either side of this argument be assured, that this people will not submit to consolidation, nor suffer disunion, and that their good sense will detect the fallacy of arguments which lead to either.

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The interior columns of the Capitol are of a beautiful marble, composed of variegated pebbles, united by a native calcareous cement.