

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, 18th.—Mr. Sprague's resolution, calling for the correspondence which led to the selection of the arbitrator of the disputed boundary question, was adopted, with a proviso, that the correspondence should be communicated "confidentially or otherwise" as the President may think proper.

Friday, 20th.—Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring that the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the offices of Discount and Deposite, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorized by any thing contained in the charter, and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed. Mr. Benton supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Webster, Wilkins, Bibb, Chambers and Smith; & further supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Miller, Kane, Marcy and Tyler. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was refused—ayes 16, noes 25.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution, which was read and laid on the table, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have passed, between the Treasury Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, showing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of March, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day, including the act of the 19th of May, 1830.

Monday, 23d.—After the morning business, the special order of the day, Mr. Clay's resolution, with the amendment offered by Mr. Hayne, was taken up. Mr. Dickerson, having the floor by courtesy, spoke about three hours in reply to Mr. Hayne and in support of the original resolution. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, to Wednesday next, when of course, Mr. Smith will have the floor.

Tuesday, 24th.—Mr. Hayne presented the Memorial of the minority of the South Carolina Legislature, opposed to nullification, against the protecting system, which, without debate, was referred to the committee on finance.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. It was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The House spent considerable time in committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Apportionment bill. The motion to strike out 48,000 as the ratio, and insert 46,000, was lost. The original motion to strike out 48,000, was lost by a vote of 84 to 93. Mr.

Hubbard then moved to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,000, but before the question was taken on this amendment, the committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 18th.—Mr. Stewart concluded his remarks on Mr. Bouldin's resolution on the subject of the Tariff. Mr. Davis, of Mass. offered an amendment in lieu of the original resolution, directing the committee on manufactures to inquire into the practical effect of the revenue laws upon the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of this country; and whether frauds are not perpetrated in the importation of goods, and the revenue thereby reduced, and how such frauds may be suppressed, &c. Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question, which was sustained by a vote of 96 to 77. The question was then propounded, "shall the main question be now put?" which was decided in the negative, by yeas 93, nays 96.

Considerable time was spent in committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Apportionment bill. The merits and principles of the bill were discussed with much zeal upon Mr. Hubbard's motion to amend by striking out 48,000 as the ratio, and to insert 44,000. [44,000 would give to the House 259 members. Mr. Speight said, it was due to his friends who should vote against the motion, as well as himself, to state the reasons of this vote. He would go as far as any individual to maintain the rights of the original 13 States—but a paramount consideration was the interest of the country at large. This interest required that the number of this House be confined to a number who might be able to transact the public business with decorum and despatch. It had been urged that a numerous House was agreeable to the principles of democracy. Another principle of democracy was economy of the public money. Now, scarcely the most trivial measure is brought forward, but it is swallowed up in debate. Swell the number of the House to 260, and it will approximate to a mob. If the principle stated, that the number of the House should keep pace with the increase of population, he admitted, in a few years the number will increase to 500—we shall be obliged to erect barracks to accommodate the members. It is said, the old States should not be deprived of their representation. Sir, what was done when the present ratio was established? Delaware and Virginia were both deprived of a member. Delaware lost half her delegation on this floor. The principle contended for has already been destroyed, and the step has been sanctioned by the approbation of the people.] Before the question was taken on this amendment, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, 19th.—Mr. Adams, from the committee on manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and sugar, &c. together with such information as he may deem material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the ad-

justment of the Tariff. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways and means, of a similar character to the above, was then considered and agreed to.

Friday, 20th.—Mr. Root, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk in the U. States.

The Speaker presented the Memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Monday, 23d.—Among the memorials presented, was one by Mr. Drayton, from the members of the Legislature of South Carolina, opposed to Nullification, praying a modification of the Tariff, which was, after some discussion, referred to the committee of ways and means. Mr. Drayton also presented the petition of the journeymen tailors of the city of Philadelphia, complaining of the high duties on woollen cloths, and praying that they may be reduced to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The resolution of Mr. Bouldin on the subject of the Tariff, as amended on motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, was adopted, by a vote of 127 to 59.

Tuesday, 24th.—Mr. Watmough, from the committee on naval affairs, reported bills relative to naval schools, and to authorize a revision of the rules and regulations of the naval service of the U. States. The resolution submitted by Mr. Jenifer, in relation to the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the U. States, and her Territories, the free people of color, was considered. A motion to lay the subject upon the table was lost—yeas 71, nays 104. The merits of the resolution were then discussed by Messrs. Jenifer and R. Coke, Jr. until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1832.

Rail Road.—We are truly pleased to witness the unanimity that prevails among our citizens, in regard to the contemplated Rail Road from this place to Hamilton. True, there are a few who view the project in an unfavorable light, under the impression that corporations of every description violate that section of our Bill of Rights which declares, "That perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed." Others are somewhat jealous of it, fearful that it may be brought into conflict with the principle they have long advocated, viz: that the General or State Governments do not possess the right to appropriate money for purposes of internal improvement—if this be not the case, if confined to individual exertion, we unhesitatingly express the belief, that our citizens generally will extend to the proposed undertaking, which all admit to be of the highest importance to this place and the surrounding country, their hearty cooperation. We expect shortly to receive a copy of the Act of incorporation, which we will immediately present to our readers.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Edgewood, held at

Christopher Harrell's, on Monday, the 23d inst. *Gray Little*, Esq. was called to the Chair, and *William W. Andrews*, Esq. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman. The meeting was then addressed by William Sutton, James S. Stiles, Benjamin R. Hines, and Joseph R. Lloyd, Esqs.

Mr. James S. Stiles then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting heartily concur in the project of constructing a Rail Road from Tarborough to Hamilton, and that they will use their best exertions to accomplish said object.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, those individuals who are opposed to said Rail Road, are actuated by no dishonest motive, but are mistaken from misunderstanding the manner and means by which it is to be constructed.

On motion of Mr. Seth Little, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and ordered to be published in the N. C. Free Press.

The meeting then adjourned.
Gray Little, Ch'n.
Wm. W. Andrews, Sec'y.

The President has appointed *John Haywood* to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Windsor, in this State, vice James Palmer, deceased.

Ex-President Adams.—A letter from Washington to the Editor of the Charleston "State Rights and Free Trade Evening Post," which is stated to be from "unquestionable authority," says, that at a meeting of the committee of manufactures, of which Mr. Adams is Chairman, he came out in the most decided manner in favor of a reduction of the duties, using substantially this strong language:—

"Mr. Clay's proposition is entirely inadmissible; it keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the sense. I am for affording substantial relief to the South; their complaints are just—they are oppressed—they cannot, and will not be satisfied with any delusive scheme of modification. I tell gentlemen they must relieve the South or fight them. I, for one, declare that I will not hazard the Union for any scheme of policy like the present Tariff."

Something new under the Sun.—The Nullification party of South Carolina are so in love with Mr. Adams's generous espousal of their cause, that they talk of running him against Clay and Jackson for the Presidency. One of their most talented and respectable prints says that he is to be preferred to Mr. Clay, with his 'consolidation and monopoly politics,' and to Gen. Jackson, with his 'no politics at all.'—*Fay. Obs.*

The Navy.—The bill to reorganize the Navy, reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Branch, on the 11th inst., provides for the appointment of not less than 1 Admiral, 2 Rear-Admirals, 30 Captains, 30 Masters Commandant, 230 Lieutenants, 400 Midshipmen, including those who have passed examination, 35 surgeons with 50 Assistants, 35 Pursers, &c. It authorizes the President, if necessary, according to his judgment, to increase the number of Captains to 40, of Commanders to 50, of Lieutenants to 250, of Midshipmen to 500, of Surgeons to 45 with 60 Assistants, of Pursers to 40, &c. The shore pay is fixed at \$4000

for the Admiral, Rear-Admirals \$3000, Captains \$2,500, Commanders \$1,600, Schoolmasters at the Navy Yard \$720, and elsewhere \$350. The pay of other officers to remain as heretofore.

The Mint, &c.—It appears, from the Report of the Director of the Mint to Congress, that the coinage of the past year amounted to \$3,923,473 60; viz: \$714,270 in gold coins—\$3,175,600 in silver coins—and \$33,603 60 in copper coins. Consisting, altogether, of 11,792,284 pieces, viz: half eagles, 140,594—quarter eagles, 4,526—half dollars, 5,873,660—quarter dollars, 398,000—dimes, 771,350—half dimes, 1,242,700—cents, 3,359,260—and half cents, 2,200.—\$26,000 worth of the gold coined was received from Virginia—\$294,000 from North Carolina—& from Georgia, \$176,000 worth. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold bullion to the amount of about \$1,000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The coinage of copper yielded a profit of about ten thousand dollars, the last year; and, in consequence, reduced the expense of the Mint establishment, for that time, to \$28,000.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1830, was \$70,876,920; of which value, \$35,624,070, or more than half, arrived at the single port of New-York. The total value of exports during the same year, was \$73,849,503, of which \$56,462,029 were of domestic produce.

Virginia Legislature.—The debate on the "Abolition of Slavery" still continues in the House of Delegates. We regret the agitation of this subject, especially in the abrupt manner that it was introduced, as we entertain no doubt that the result of the discussion will be, an agreement with the committee that "it is inexpedient for the present Legislature to make any legislative enactment for the abolition of slavery." If, during the present session, some effectual plan can be devised for the removal of the Free Negroes, it will be going as far as the people generally expect—reserving the "abolition" question for more mature reflection.—*Petersburg Times.*

Rumor.—As rumors of an alarming nature, growing out of the apprehension of several slaves in the county of Dinwiddie eight or ten days ago, have been extensively circulated, and as usual with numerous exaggerations; it is proper to mention that said negroes were tried on Monday last, and unanimously acquitted by the Court.—*ib.*

From Jamaica.—The Jamaica Courant of the 30th ult: states that an insurrection among the slaves of the island had taken place. Two companies of the 34th regiment had embarked at Port Henderson for Montego bay to assist in restoring order in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny. Fires in the direction of St. James were burning, and a postscript to the Cornwall Courier, dated at 11 o'clock at night says—"The work of destruction is going on. The whole sky in the southwest is illuminated. From