

ceeded in forming such an arrangement with the British government, as the late administration had proffered and had failed to accomplish? Sir, said Mr. B., it appears to me that there lies the rub; the objection to Mr. Van Buren, he feared, with some gentlemen, was not that he had done too little, but that he had done too much. Under his auspices, as Secretary of State, a restoration of the West India trade had been effected, which the late administration had, by several successive missions, in vain endeavored to effect for several years.

He called on gentlemen who had spoken so pathetically of their country's disgrace, to adduce some proof in support of the charge. When had the American name stood more honored abroad? Under what administration, from the origin of the government to this time, had the national character held a more lofty elevation? There was no civilized country, but what American character, American institutions, were themes of the highest panegyric, and in none more than in that country, with whom this dishonorable transaction is said to have taken place. The lively sensibility which the President had on all occasions shown to the honor of his country, forbade the supposition that he would ever have sanctioned instructions to a foreign minister, by which the character of his country was to be compromised. That he had authorized the language of conciliation to be used, in the instructions to the Minister to England, was most honorable to him. From what President could a spirit of conciliation and courtesy towards England, come with more propriety than from him, by whose valor, in the field, her pride had been humbled?

There is no mark more inflexible, as regards the degree of wisdom with which a nation is governed, than the respectability of that nation in other countries. All history will testify to the truth of the remark, that an administration conducted feebly, is contemptible abroad, and that which is conducted with wisdom and vigor, never fails to secure respect.

Mr. Brown said, he would not institute a comparison between the management of our diplomatic affairs, under the present administration, and that which had preceded it, and it would be from no apprehension that the result would not redound greatly to the credit of the existing administration.

Mr. Van Buren had, he believed, while acting as Secretary of State, accomplished more in less time than any of his predecessors. Comparatively inexperienced in the new station which he had been called to act, the ease with which he had adapted himself to it, the rapidity with which he had comprehended the arduous and difficult duties of Secretary of State, bore honorable testimony to his abilities as a statesman.

It had been objected to the nominee, that he had introduced into the government of the United States, the party intrigues and discipline said to prevail in his own State. Without stooping to notice what he considered an unjust reflection, on the public character of a great and patriotic member of this confederacy, he called upon those who made the charge to support it by proof. It was honorable to the reputation of

Mr. Van Buren, both public and private, that when his enemies were asked to furnish evidence in support of the charges urged against him, that they were unable to fix upon him any one of them by the semblance of proof. Possessing talents of a high order, and rapidly growing in the esteem of his countrymen, it was not a matter of surprize that he had been marked out as the victim of unmerited persecution.

Mr. B. could conceive of no adequate reason or motive for rejecting the nomination of the Minister to England. He was peculiarly fitted for the station which he then filled. His thorough and intimate acquaintance with the commercial relations of the two countries pointed him out as a fit and proper representative of our interests at the Court of Great Britain. The State of New-York had repeatedly vouched for his character and standing, by bestowing on him the highest civil honors within her gift. Mr. B. said, he therefore considered it a duty which he owed to the country, and to the individual then representing us at the Court of Great Britain, to vote for confirming his nomination.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.—The resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Benton, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, whether the orders issued by the United States Bank, are received by the revenue officers, and by whose order, was agreed to.—The joint resolution from the House, inviting Mr. Carroll and others to attend the ceremony of the 22d, was taken up, and, after some discussion, Mr. Forsyth offered a substitute, which was adopted, requesting the President of the U. S. to superintend the deposit of the remains of George Washington, in the place which has been selected for that purpose, on the 22d inst.—Mr. Clay's tariff resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to it about two hours, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Thursday, 16th.—The resolutions submitted on Wednesday, by Mr. Holmes, the first calling for information as to the causes of the delay in the preparation of the annual commercial statements, and the second, enquiring why the answer to the resolution of the 22d December, respecting the trade between the United States and the British Colonies, had not been made, were taken up for consideration. After some discussion, a motion to lay the first resolution on the table was negatived by the casting vote of the Chair, and the second was laid on the table. The first resolution, after further discussion, was adopted.—The Vice-President communicated the correspondence between the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and the representatives of the Washington family, relative to the application made to the latter for the remains of George Washington and Martha Washington.—Mr. Clay's tariff resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy concluded his speech in opposition to it.

Friday, 17th.—The apportionment bill from the House was read twice, and referred to a select committee.—Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and

Mr. Ewing spoke at length, in its support. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, 20th.—The Senate spent about one hour in the consideration of Executive business; after which, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing resumed, and concluded his remarks in its support.

Tuesday, 21st.—The appropriation bills, received from the House, on Monday, were passed.—Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke two hours in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Thursday, 23d.—Mr. Benton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill repealing the laws establishing brevet rank in the army; also a bill to increase the number of Assistant Surgeons in the navy.—Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up after the morning business, and Mr. Miller concluded his speech in opposition to it.

Friday, 24th.—The Vice-President communicated a letter from the Governor of Virginia, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that Commonwealth, on the subject of the removal of the remains of George Washington from Mount Vernon.—Some private bills were acted on, and, at one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, after which they adjourned to Monday.

Monday, 27th.—Mr. Webster presented several petitions in favor of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.—A number of memorials in favor of the renewal of the charter of the U. States Bank, were presented.—Mr. White, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill establishing the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs.—Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up and Mr. Dallas spoke two hours and a half in its support, when not having concluded, he gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Tuesday, 28th.—The resolution respecting the Tariff, submitted by Mr. Clay, was taken up, and Mr. Dallas resumed and concluded his speech in its support. Mr. Forsyth then took the floor, and, after speaking some time in opposition to the resolution, gave way to a motion for adjournment.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.—Mr. Polk, from the select committee, to whom was recommended the bill for the apportionment of Representatives, with instructions to fix the ratio at 47,700, made a report in obedience to an order of the House. Several amendments were proposed and rejected by large majorities. The question was then taken on concurring in the report of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 119, nays 75. The other parts of the bill were then made to conform to the ratio of 47,700; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, 16th.—The bill for the apportionment of Representatives was passed, yeas 130, nays 58.—A message was received from the President of the U. S. on the subject of the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, giving an outline of the progress already made in the work, and what remains to be

done, &c.—The bills making appropriations for pensions, the naval service, and fortifications, for the year 1832, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The Speaker laid before the House the correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of George Washington, &c.

Friday, 17th.—Mr. Blair, of Tenn. from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to provide for laying out and constructing a National Road from Portsmouth, in Ohio, to a point south of the Linden mountain, in North Carolina. The resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to procure a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be executed by Vanderlyn, was agreed to.—The bill for liquidating and settling the claims of the State of South Carolina against the U. States, and the four appropriation bills mentioned in our analysis of yesterday, were passed.

Saturday, 18th.—The resolution directing the President of the United States to procure the execution of a pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol was agreed to—yeas 114, nays 50. At an early hour the House went into committee of the whole upon the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, *et al.* A prolonged discussion ensued, and at 4 o'clock the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

Monday, 20th.—A joint resolution was adopted for an adjournment of the two Houses, from the 21st to the 23d inst.

Tuesday, 21st.—Mr. Irvin, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, (as modified by the mover), calling on the President for part of the treaty concluded with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the year 1830, &c. Mr. Everett again modified his resolution, directing the Committee on the public lands to elicit the information, which seemed to be the object of the original enquiry. The resolution, thus modified, was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 77. At an early hour the House adjourned over to Thursday.

Thursday, 23d.—Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the transactions of the Bank of the United States, with power to send for persons and papers. It was postponed until Monday next.—The House spent some time in committee of the whole, upon the bill making appropriations for the army for the year 1832, and the general appropriation bill for 1832. Various amendments were adopted, when the committee rose, reported the bills, and the House adjourned.

Friday, 24th.—Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the United States corps of marines. At an early hour, the House went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur. An animated discussion ensued, after which, the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, 25th.—Mr. Adams submitted a resolution calling

on the President for a copy of the instructions to the agent who negotiated the treaty with the Sublime Porte. The resolutions submitted by Mr. Branch on the 23d inst. calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information respecting the live oak on the public lands in Florida, &c. were taken up. Mr. White, of Florida, offered amendments proposing to extend the enquiry. A discussion of an acrimonious and personal character occurred, between Messrs. Branch and White. The amendments were finally modified by the mover at the instance of Mr. Branch, and, together with the original resolutions, were agreed to by the House. The House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, *et al.*—after some spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Monday, 27th.—Mr. HALL, of North-Carolina, from the committee on public expenditures, reported a bill to establish a uniform rule for computing the mileage of members of Congress.—Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the militia, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the national defence.—The resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Adams, was modified by the mover and agreed to.

Tuesday, 28th.—Mr. Doddridge, from the committee on the District of Columbia, made a report on so much of the President's Message as related to the expediency of granting to the citizens of this district, a delegate in Congress, or a territorial government, concluding with a resolution adverse to the views of the President. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, proposed by Mr. Clayton, for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the U. States. Messrs. Patton, Polk and Cambreleng, addressed the House in favor of the resolution; and Messrs. Jennifer, Branch and Huntington, in opposition to it.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1832.

The friends of Gen. Jackson are requested to meet at the Court-house in Tarborough, on Wednesday (in Superior Court week) the 14th inst. to appoint a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, to be held in May next, to nominate a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency. *Con.*

The reader will find in our columns the speeches of Messrs. Hayne and Brown, on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England. These speeches, together with that of Mr. Clay, which we recently inserted, embrace the principal grounds on which the different parties in the Senate placed their votes, either against or for the nomination. We confess that we regretted the acceptance of this embassy by Mr. Van Buren—not that we doubted his capacity for the station, but the other members of the deranged Cabinet having declined office, we thought it would have a tendency further to distract and divide the friends of the Executive. Mr. Van Buren, however, having accepted the appointment and entered upon its duties, we ardently hoped that it would be confirmed by the Senate, because we felt satisfied that if it were not, the dissensions already existing would be much heightened. This unhappily has proved to be the case, and from appearances, unity of action among the avowed supporters of the