

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

**Tuesday, June 19.**—The Senate met at the usual hour, and immediately thereafter adjourned, in consequence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, a member of the House of Representatives from Virginia, having been communicated by message.

**Wednesday, 20th.**—On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill to continue the act granting pensions to the widows and children of persons killed in the naval service of the United States, was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading.—On motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for internal improvements for the year 1832. The amendments reported from the committee on commerce were discussed at some length, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, who stated his wish that the Senate would now proceed to the consideration of the Land bill, the bill was laid on the table.—Mr. Forsyth moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. This motion was debated for some time and finally rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.—The bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up. Mr. Poindexter submitted two amendments, which were received informally, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Clay then rose, and addressed the Senate, at great length, in support of the bill.

**Thursday, 21st.**—Mr. Foot, from the committee of pensions, reported, with an amendment, the joint resolution, for transferring the duties imposed by the Pension act upon the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War.—The Chair communicated a report, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, transmitting a statement of the number, &c. of the Land Patents, which require the signature of the President.—On motion of Mr. Tipton, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

**Friday, 22d.**—The joint resolution, transferring the duties imposed by the Pension act upon the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, was considered, and, after some discussion, it was ordered to a third reading—yeas 28, nays 13; and subsequently it was read a third time and passed.—On motion of Mr. Wilkins, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the House, making appropriations for certain internal improvements for the year 1832. Several amendments were submitted, some of which were adopted and others rejected. The bill having been reported, the amendments made in the committee of the whole were then concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 26 to 13.—The following bills were read a third time and passed: the bill renewing the act granting pensions to the widows and children of persons who died in the naval service during the late war—and the act to provide for giving effect to the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

**Saturday, 23d.**—Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Library committee, reported a resolu-

tion authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to purchase of Rembrandt Peale, his original portrait of Gen. Washington; which passed its first reading.—The bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements passed its third reading—23 votes to 14.—The Senate then went into Executive business.

### H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Tuesday, June 19.**—All business was suspended in consequence of the decease of the Hon. Charles C. Johnston, of Virginia. This lamented occurrence was announced in an eloquent, pathetic, and affecting address from Mr. Bouldin; and, on the motion of that gentleman, resolutions were adopted for informing the Senate of the event, appointing a committee to make arrangements for the funeral, and directing the wearing of the usual badge of mourning for the remainder of the session.

**Wednesday, 20th.**—Mr. Howard, from the committee of commerce, offered a joint resolution placing \$50,000 at the discretion of the President of the U. States, to be expended in precautionary measures against the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera—which by the rules lays one day on the table. Mr. Howard moved the suspension of the rules to enable the House to act upon the resolution, which was lost—ayes 59, noes 62.—Mr. Speight moved the taking up the resolution heretofore presented by Mr. Boon, providing that Congress adjourn on the 25th inst. Upon the question of consideration of the resolution, the votes were 36 to 36—the Chair voting in the negative, the consideration of the resolution was refused.—The House went into committee upon the Tariff, Mr. Speight in the Chair. Several amendments were proposed and disposed of, after which the House adjourned.

**Thursday, 21st.**—Mr. Branch moved the suspension of the rules to enable several bills relating to the naval service, reported from the committee of the whole, to be acted on; which was carried, and a number of the bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The House went into committee upon the Tariff. Several amendments were proposed and disposed of, when the question was taken between the bill as amended and the substitute proposed by Mr. Stewart—which was rejected, ayes 43, noes 95. Mr. Clay moved the committee rise and report the bill to the House; which was agreed to. In the House, the bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

**Friday, 22d.**—The question of laying upon the table the joint resolution reported by Mr. Howard, from the committee on commerce, placing \$50,000 at the disposal of the President of the United States, to be expended for the purpose of counteracting the progress of the Asiatic Cholera, was taken and carried—ayes 110, noes 55.—The House then took up the Tariff bill. The first amendment made in the committee, restricting the operation of the act to the matters therein enumerated, was concurred in. The amendment fixing the date of the commencement of the operation of the act to the 3d of March, 1833, was concurred in. The amendment fixing the ad valorem rate of duty on unmanufactured

wool at 40 per cent. instead of 35 per cent. as originally contained in the bill, was carried—ayes 113, noes 76. The amendment striking out 35 per cent. ad valorem from the duty on woollen yarn, and inserting 50 per cent. was concurred in—ayes 110, noes 79. The amendment reducing the duty on salt from 10 cents per 56 pounds to 5 cents, was lost—ayes 87, noes 102. Several other amendments were also acted upon, when the House adjourned.

**Saturday, 23d.**—The Tariff bill being taken up, Mr. Fitzgerald moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the duty on fossil and crude salt was rated at 4 cents a bushel. The House refused to re-consider—93 votes to 34. Several amendments were discussed and acted on; after which, the House adjourned.

**Monday, 25th.**—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, moved to take up the resolution, providing for the adjournment of the present Congress on the 25th instant; which was agreed to—ayes 118, noes 52. Mr. Boon proposed to modify the resolution by fixing the day for the 2d of July. Mr. Watmough moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till next Monday. [On this question an incidental debate arose, from which we extract the following:]

Mr. SPEIGHT said, he was glad to hear the sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dearborn,) and it would give him still more pleasure if the votes of that gentleman had corresponded with what he had said. He (Mr. S.) had been an attentive observer of the course of this debate—he had remained silent, but had watched its progress closely, in the hope that something might occur which could induce an opinion favorable to the settlement of this agitating matter, in harmony and peace. But what had he seen? What had they all seen? Every proposition, which had a tendency to relieve the oppressed South, had been in that debate, in a spirit of anything but frankness and conciliation—in any spirit, indeed, but the one that ought to pervade that hall. Every such proposition had been voted down. He appealed to the gentleman from Massachusetts, whether he himself, (Mr. Dearborn,) had not voted against every measure that might probably conduce to a settlement of the agitation of this distracted country. He asked the gentleman to state what he would concede in, in order that the South might understand what it had to expect from his good wishes. He fully agreed with the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Isaacs,) that if they were not to act upon the Tariff, they had been here already too long for their own credit, and he said with him also, that if there was any assurance of their coming to a decision on the question, he would cheerfully remain even till the first of August, or to any time that might be necessary. But he must say with the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Blair,) that his hopes were gone, and that they might prepare to meet a most serious result. It was his decided opinion, that if they parted without adjusting the question, this would be the last Congress of the United States that would meet in peace and harmony. He would vote against postponing the resolution.

Mr. BRANCH observed, that he only had one word to say. He would vote for an early day of adjournment, for he believed that the country would be in a state of more quiet and repose under the existing Tariff, than if the one proposed in the bill before them should be agreed to. He was of opinion that it would be far preferable to defer the subject to the next session of Congress, than give to the people the certainty of continuing the system by passing the bill. For this reason he was anxious for an adjournment; and he was well aware of the necessity of allaying the angry feelings which now prevailed. It was gratifying certainly to see the small degree of personal animosity that was manifested; but still the political excitement was great. It was better to pass no bill than the one be-

fore them. Mr. B. after some further remarks, went on by observing that part of the feeling was, no doubt, to be ascribed to the excitement produced by the approaching presidential election, and repeated his opinion that it would be advisable to defer the question, and act upon the other important business before the House.



## TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1832.

[P]We have been favored by the Hon. T. H. Hall, Representative in Congress from this district, with an interesting public document on the subject of steam carriages, &c. which will be submitted to the inspection of any person desirous of giving it a perusal. Also, copies of the Internal Improvement and Harbor bills—we will embrace an early opportunity of giving the details of these bills, that our readers may see what they pay their money for.

[P]The Rail Road mania has, we believe, totally subsided in this vicinity, and the further prosecution of the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road in all probability, will be left as "a question for posterity." Not so, however, with our immediate neighbors. The Newbern Spectator informs us that \$14,100 were subscribed by the citizens of that town, and \$14,000 by the citizens of Trenton, for the Central Rail Road; and that the Engineer will shortly commence the survey of the route. And, the Fayetteville Observer states that \$51,600 have been subscribed in that town, and \$50,000 in Wilmington, for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road; and that Gov. Stokes has directed the Engineer, Mr. Rawle, to repair to that place for the purpose of commencing the survey of the route. On the other hand, we learn that the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road is progressing rapidly—and that Col. Crozet, the State Engineer of Virginia, has been employed by the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company to make a survey of the country between Portsmouth and Weldon, with a view to fix upon the most eligible site for the contemplated road. We fervently hope that success may attend these noble efforts, as well as all others where left as they ought to be to individual enterprise, and that the public spirited citizens engaged in them may be amply remunerated.

[P]A detailed account of the proceedings of the State Convention will be found on our first page—we will give the Address in our next. We will immediately thereafter publish the letter of Gen. R. M. Saunders to the Jackson Central Committee, relative to the Baltimore Convention, should there in the mean time no intimation be given of an Address from that Committee. We would also freely meet the wishes of a correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel, and insert his "Address to the Adams party of North Carolina," if it would not, before we could conveniently do so, become quite an old story.

We copy from the debates in the State Convention, reported for the Raleigh Register, the following remarks said to have been made by Jos. R. Lloyd, Esq. the delegate from this county:—

Mr. Lloyd felt unwilling to occupy the time of the Convention; but as his friend from Granville (Mr. O'Brien,) had brought forward the grounds on which Mr. Van Buren's pretensions to the Vice Presidency were founded, it became necessary to take some notice of them.

North Carolina came into the Union cautiously: she was one of the last to adopt the Constitution, and she will be one of the last to desert the Union. The people of this State are not prepared to go to extremities. This is the first meeting which has been called to express our feelings on the critical state of the country. We prefer this opportunity, because it can be done in a mild and constitutional manner. We shall do it

by showing that we will advance no man to office whose opinions are adverse to the interests of the Southern States.

We are not prepared to go the whole length of Nullification. We are determined to use all mild means to obtain redress for our grievances; but if we fail to effect relief in this way, if Government will pay no respect to our representations and remonstrances, we must have recourse to a Convention of the Southern States; and if the voice of such a Convention, setting forth the grievances under which we labor, should be disregarded, it may become necessary, as a last resort, to recede from the Union. But, until all these means have been tried, North Carolina will throw no obstacle in the way of the due execution of the laws.

Mr. L. said, he could not express his feelings on this subject better than by voting in favor of Mr. Barbour for the Vice Presidency in preference to Mr. Van Buren. In doing so, he should exert his influence to put down a man who had supported the Tariff system. But it is said, Mr. Van Buren ought to be elected because Gen. Jackson wishes it. Can the President, or any other person, say who shall, or who shall not, be elected to office by the people? It is a calumny to say any such thing. Has not Gen. Jackson expressed his opinion on this subject, denouncing all improper influence from being used in elections? Will it be said, that he has so far lost sight of his duty or himself, as to attempt the use of any such influence? It is believed the President would spurn such an idea. If the friends of Mr. Van Buren, or any others, have any proof of such a charge, let them bring it forward. Because Mr. Van Buren had been in office under Gen. Jackson, he might prefer him for the office in question to any other; but it cannot be believed that he would presume to dictate to any portion of the people in what manner they should exercise their rights as freemen.

But it is said, we ought to elect Mr. Van Buren, because he was recommended by the Baltimore Convention. It is known that the scheme of that Convention was determined upon before Mr. Van Buren's nomination was rejected. It is believed, however, that his friends did all they could to promote his nomination in that body. All the States, except Missouri, were represented there; and he received the votes of all the Tariff States, from which neither he nor Gen. Jackson will ultimately get a single vote, and in this way, and by getting the votes of several of the Southern States, he obtained so large a majority. Van Buren is thus supported by Hartford Convention and other Tariff men—by Southern Anti-Tariff men; and it is said we should still hold to the Jackson and Van Buren party, otherwise we cause a division in it. But why should the Southern Anti-Tariff men remain bound to a party from which they can derive no benefit? He did not admit that our declining to vote for Van Buren would divide the party. We say to the party we have been oppressed by you long enough, it is time you yield something to us. We say to them, in strong language, we have gone with you, and submitted to you, until the National Debt is paid. You have im-