

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, June 26.—The joint resolution authorising the President to contract for a full length pedestrian statue of Geo. Washington, was read the third time and passed.

Wednesday, 27th.—Mr. Clay presented a resolution, relative to a joint committee of both Houses waiting upon the President and requesting him to designate a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to avert the Asiatic scourge, &c.—The Senate then spent some time in the consideration of the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

Thursday, 28th.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, relative to a day of prayer and humiliation, was taken up and after some debate agreed to—yeas 30, nays 13.—Some further discussion took place on the land bill.

Friday, 29th.—The resolution from the House, fixing on Monday, the 9th of July, for the adjournment of the two Houses of Congress, was postponed till Thursday next.—The Tariff bill from the House was read twice, referred to the committee on manufactures, and ordered to be printed.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted for attending the funeral, and for the manifestations of respect for the memory of the Hon. George E. Mitchell.

Saturday, 30th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Senate, enclosing a comparative tabular statement of the rates of duty imposed by the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, and of those embraced by the bills from the committee on manufactures of the Senate—3000 copies were ordered to be printed.—The Land bill was taken up, and a motion for its indefinite postponement negatived—yeas 17, nays 25.

Monday, July 2.—Mr. Dickerson, from the committee on manufactures, reported the Tariff bill, with a variety of amendments, which were ordered to be printed.—The Land bill was taken up, and ordered to a third reading.

Tuesday, 3d.—The Land bill was taken up and passed—yeas 26, nays 13.—The Senate concurred in the amendment to the Bank bill, made by the House.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and several amendments disposed of before the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, 4th.—The Harbor bill was taken up and after some discussion, ordered to be engrossed—yeas 25, nays 16.

Thursday, 5th.—The Senate was engaged nearly the whole of the sitting in discussing the details of the Tariff bill.

Friday, 6th.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and after the disposition of several amendments, the bill was reported.

Saturday, 7th.—The Tariff bill from the House passed to a third reading by a vote of 31 to 15, two friends of the bill being the only members absent. Some of the main amendments made to the bill in the Senate, and which yet require the concurrence of the House, and in which it seems to be thought that they may concur, are the abolition of all duties on tea and coffee; the reduction, by one half, of all existing duties on wines; the retaining of the present rate of duty on sugar, at

3 cents per lb. instead of 2½; fixing the duty on cotton bagging at 4 cents instead of 3½; fixing the ad valorem duty on broadcloths at 57 per cent. instead of 50; and sundry provisions respecting lead, copperas, cordage, &c. &c.

Monday, 9th.—The Senate, in the absence of the Vice President, was called to order by the Secretary; and proceeded to the election of a President, pro tempore. On the 5th ballot, Mr. Tazewell was elected, he having 24 votes, (the number necessary to a choice.) Mr. Poindexter 21 votes, and 2 scattering. Mr. Tazewell then took the Chair, and, in an appropriate address, tendered his thanks to the Senate for the trust reposed in him.—On motion of Mr. Clay, the tariff bill was then taken up for its third reading; and, after some remarks from Messrs. Grundy, Clay, Smith, King, Webster, Brown, and Dickerson, the bill was passed—yeas 32, nays 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Bell, Buckner, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hill, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the resolution relating to the adjournment of Congress, was, after a discussion, so amended as to fix on Monday, the 16th, as the day of adjournment, and then passed and sent to the other House for concurrence.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 26.—A letter was received from the Sergeant-at-Arms resigning his office, and the same, together with the books and papers connected with his official duties, was referred to the committee of accounts.—A resolution was passed directing the Door-Keeper of the House to officiate as Sergeant-at-Arms for the remainder of the present session.—The House resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill, the discussion of which was continued until the adjournment.

Wednesday, 27th.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed.

Thursday, 28th.—A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Boon, for an adjournment of Congress was negatived, was agreed to after some discussion, and the resolution to adjourn on the 9th inst. was finally adopted, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.—The Tariff came up for its third reading, and, after debate, was passed—yeas 132, nays 65.—The bill to carry into effect the Convention with the King of the French, was read a third time and passed.

Friday, 29th.—After the Journal was read, Mr. Howard rose and announced to the House the death of his colleague, Col. George E. Mitchell, upon whose military and civil character he pronounced an appropriate eulogy. Mr. H. concluded by moving a resolution that the house attend the funeral of Col. Mitchell—that a committee be appointed to superintend the funeral ceremonies—that the members wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of the session—and that a message be sent to the Senate giving that body information of the event—

all of which were unanimously agreed to—and the House adjourned.

Saturday, 30th.—The bill giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled an act to incorporate the Roanoke Inlet Company, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—A joint resolution from the Senate, proposing that a committee of both Houses wait upon the President of the United States, and request him to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for the aversion of the Asiatic Cholera, was read—Mr. Carson thought the resolution unnecessary, inasmuch as the President had already expressed his determination not to appoint such a day; and he read a letter of the President on that subject addressed to the Synod of the Dutch Church—(inserted on our last page.) After some discussion the resolution was adopted—93 to 52.—The House then took up the bill from the Senate for re-chartering the Bank of the U. States, on which some discussion took place before the adjournment.

Monday, July 2.—The Bank bill was taken up and discussed at length.

Tuesday, 3d.—The Bank bill taken up and after some discussion, passed by a vote of 107 to 85—(the delegation from this State voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Barringer, Shepard, Shepperd, and Williams, 4. Nays—Messrs. Bethune, Branch, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, Speight, 3—Carson absent.)—The bill from the Senate providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was postponed to the first Monday in December next by a vote of 92 to 88.

Thursday, 5th.—Mr. Drayton, from a majority of the committee appointed to inquire whether an attempt was made by the late Secretary of War, John H. Eaton, fraudulently to give Samuel Houston, or any other person or persons concerned with said Houston, a contract for supplying rations to emigrating Indians, made a report accompanied with a resolution declaring, that John H. Eaton, the late Secretary of War, and Samuel Houston do stand entirely acquitted in the judgment of this House, from all imputation of fraud, either committed, or attempted to be committed by them, or by either of them, in any manner relating to, or connected with the premises. Mr. Stanberry, on behalf of himself, and Mr. Isaac C. Bates, of the minority of the said committee, made a counter-report, setting forth, that in their opinion, Samuel Houston did attempt, wrongfully to obtain the contract referred to in the resolution of the house, for supplying rations to the emigrating Indians; that the late Secretary of War did attempt wrongfully to give said contract to said Houston, and that this was known to the President; and that, as an official transaction, they view it as extraordinary and unjustifiable throughout. Mr. J. L. Kerr, of the said minority, submitted a paper containing his views thereof; which reports were read and severally ordered to be printed.—The resolution respecting a day of humiliation and prayer, was read the third time, and after considerable debate, was passed.

Friday, 6th.—The House was engaged upon sundry bills, principally of a private nature, from the Senate.

Saturday, 7th.—The principal part of the day was spent in committee on numerous private bills.

Monday, 9th.—The tariff bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was, after some discussion, referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.



HARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1832.

Huzza! for Old Hickory!!
BANK BILL VETOED!

The Norfolk Herald Extra of Saturday, contains the "Message from the President of the U. States, returning the Bank Bill to the Senate with his objections"—dated the 10th inst. The President states that "Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution, which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections." We have barely room at present for the following extract from this all-important document:

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which in his opinion make it incompatible with the Constitution and sound policy. A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light, and settling important principles; and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people according to the last census, will bear to the Capital the verdict of public opinion, and, I doubt not, bring this important question to a satisfactory result."

The Tariff.—The following is the vote by States in the House of Representatives, on ordering the bill to a third reading, and on its final passage in the Senate, as amended:

	H. of Rep.		Senate.	
	Yeas.	Nays.	Yeas.	Nays.
Maine,	5	1	2	
N. Hampshire,	5		2	
Massachusetts,	4	8	2	
Rhode Island,		2	2	
Connecticut,	6		2	
Vermont,		3	2	
New York,	26	4	2	
New Jersey,	2	3	2	
Pennsylvania,	13	11	2	
Delaware,		1	2	
Maryland,	7		2	
Virginia,	10	7	2	
North Carolina,	9	4	2	
South Carolina,	1	6	2	
Georgia,	1	6	2	
Alabama,	2	1	2	
Mississippi,			2	
Tennessee,	9		2	
Kentucky,	8	3	1	1
Ohio,	9	3	2	
Indiana,	2	1	2	
Illinois,			1	1
Missouri,			2	
Louisiana,	2	1	2	

It appears that in the House of Representatives the votes of the Southern States were—23 yeas, 24 nays—whereas, the bill, as amended in the Senate met with the unbroken opposition of the Southern members.

We will in our next give a letter from the Hon. Jesse Speight, published in the Newbern Sentinel, and a letter from Washington, published in the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle, showing

the different views taken of this bill, which like its predecessor, is said to be objectionable to all parties.

We infer from the language used by several of the Editors in this State, and their correspondents, that Nullification is rapidly divesting itself of its imaginary absurdities, and that even a Southern Convention would find numerous advocates among us. We candidly confess, that we would with the utmost reluctance give our assent to the adoption of either of the above expedients to rid ourselves of a system of national policy, which is now threatened to be permanently fixed, and which, however the people of the South may differ as regards its constitutionality, all appear to coincide in sentiment that it is "unjust and oppressive"—were they equally united as to the "mode and measure of redress," a resort to either of the proposed expedients could hardly fail of success. What effect the present modification, as it is called, may have, we are unable even to conjecture, as such a diversity of opinion prevails respecting its practical operation. We however, wish our readers thoroughly to understand the different views presented, and having recently laid before them some of the Nullification doctrines, we now give them the following extract from a spirited article, furnished by a talented correspondent of the Windsor Herald over the signature of "Hampden," on the subject of a Southern Convention:

"The writer, with many misgivings, and much distrust in the soundness of his views, will now proceed to suggest such a modification of the plan proposed in Charleston, as he believes may be acceptable to all parties in the South. When Congress adjourns and our fears are realized; when it becomes worse than vain to look to that body for relief, then let a Convention of all the Southern States be constitutionally called by their separate Legislatures. If the crisis demand it, the several Governors may have a called session of those bodies. The Legislatures can limit the action of the Convention to an adjustment of the Tariff, but on this subject make its power plenary. This will afford another opportunity, if that be desired, to reason with, and memorialize Congress. An appeal may also be made to the people of the other States, to meet us in a National Convention, to settle, by compromise, this and other contested questions; and, as a last alternative, the people, by their Convention, can resolve quietly to submit to the evil rather than subvert the government; or they can, if our evils are no longer sufferable, in the language of free and sovereign States, present to Congress their ultimatum—a satisfactory arrangement, or secession. To be equally convenient to all, the Convention ought to assemble at some central place; and that the will of the people may be clearly and unequivocally known, at least one delegate should be elected from every county in the South. Thus constituted, the Convention cannot fail to reflect the wishes of the people. A community of interests, a connection so indissoluble that the action of one State on the Tariff, must involve the others, is a powerful recommendation to our counselling and acting together; and when thus united, ought we not magnanimously to merge the rancour of rival factions in the will of a majority? A Convention of this description, will combine a great moral with a controlling influence."

Southern Convention.—The "Union party" of Charleston, S. C. had a meeting on the 12th ult. at which it was resolved to hold a State Convention in September next, to consider the