

On our last page will be found a well written article, over the signature of Union, on the nature of our Federal and State Governments...

The hope that Congress will repeal the existing Tariff Laws, during the present session, and bring them down to a standard that will satisfy the South, is becoming fainter and fainter.

Actuated by the most selfish—calculating policy, the shylocks of the North manifest the most phlegmatic and cold hearted indifference to southern wrongs and southern remonstrances.

This is manifest from the opposition which Mr. Verplank's bill has met with this session in the House of Representatives, at a time when patriotism, justice, and the safety of the country demand concession...

It affords us pleasure to observe that the New York Evening Post, one of the most popular papers printed in the City of New York, and an efficient advocate of the election of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren...

It is impossible to view the course pursued by the dominant party of South Carolina without feeling the force of the truth, that such an interest among combinations and parties as individuals, is the balancing power needed to regulate the scale of Justice.

tracting subject—which would put the whole nation in a blaze—put a stop to all hope of modifying the Tariff—and result in what might be called a spinning-jenny war.

Mr. Calhoun would prefer that the resolutions be laid on the table—which agreed to without a division.

The Senate then, in execution of the special order of the day, took up the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

JANUARY 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on which a resolution on the subject had been referred, made a report adverse to a reduction of the present rates of postage, which was directed to be printed.

Mr. Webster then rose, and offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced by a speech of some length, reiterating and enlarging upon the views submitted by him to the Senate, on a recent occasion, and in the course of which he commented with much severity upon the character and provisions of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, composing these United States, are united as parties, to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, thus united by the constitutional compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating a General Government, to carry into effect the objects for which it was formed, delegated to that Government, for that purpose, certain definite powers to be exercised, jointly, severally, and successively, by its own separate government.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the resolutions were ordered to be printed. The Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Mr. Hunt, appeared and took his seat. Mr. Adams from the committee on Manufactures, made a report relative to the causes which had occasioned the delay in printing the returns from manufacturers, ordered to be printed on the 28th of May last, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers, 53 WATER STREET, NEW-YORK—receiving their Spring Importations in the above lines, comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain Looking-Glasses constantly on hand at low rates.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. Importers—53 Water St. New York. New-York, January 29, 1833.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28.

In the Senate, after several petitions and memorials, were presented and referred, and private bills reported, the resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Calhoun, declaring the theory of the form of government which exists in the United States, came up, upon the proposition of Mr. Grundy, to amend the resolutions by striking out the whole after the word Resolved, and inserting a declaration of the constitutional powers of the general government, relative to levying duties on imports.

Mr. Mangum, after some preliminary remarks, upon the propriety of delaying the debate upon this subject, until the result of the discussion elsewhere should be had, moved to postpone the consideration of the resolutions and amendment until Thursday next.

Mr. Foot enquired, if the amendment proposed to the amendment by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Clayton, was before the Senate?

The Chair stated, that the proposition had been read and ordered to be printed, but had not been moved.

Mr. Clayton then requested Mr. Mangum to withdraw his motion to postpone, to enable him to move his amendment, to which Mr. M. assented, when Mr. Clayton moved to strike out the 5th and 6th resolutions of Mr. Grundy's substitute, and insert instead thereof his amendment.

Mr. Webster thought nothing could be more irregular than this discussion; unless the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. C.] acts upon the notion that it is necessary, in order to oppose a measure with success, to give it a bad name, and to denounce in advance what he might find difficult to controvert in argument, when it came regularly before the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun had a request to make of the senator from Tennessee, Mr. Grundy, which was founded on strict justice. It was not necessary for him to detain the Senate with a detailed statement of the situation of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Grundy was not unwilling to discharge any duty imposed on him by the obligations of justice. But he must in this case be permitted to exercise his own judgment as to the obligation.

Mr. Calhoun said, as to the pacific character of this bill—(Good Lord, deliver us!) It proposed to make peace by annihilating the government of a sovereign State; in the first instance, by shutting up her courts of justice; and, if the principle is carried out, by shutting up her Legislature as well as the Convention of her citizens.

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CHAPTER XXI.

An act to provide for the more prompt administration of justice in the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Lincoln and Rutherford.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That special terms of the Superior Courts of law and equity shall be opened and held for the county of Buncombe on the fifth Monday of July next; for the county of Rutherford on the first Monday in August next; for the county of Lincoln on the second Monday in August next; and for the county of Burke on the third Monday of August next; each of said courts to continue for the term of one week, in like manner, and under all the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, for the Superior Courts of law and equity holding for said counties.

Be it further enacted, That the County Courts which may be held next, immediately preceding the special Terms provided by this act, shall proceed to draw fifteen jurors to serve at the special courts provided by this act. And the clerks of the County Courts, and the Sheriffs of said counties respectively, shall in delivering lists to the Sheriffs, and in summoning said jurors, discharge the same duties as now prescribed by law.

Be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of law and equity, provided to be held by this act, shall have jurisdiction of all civil causes pending for trial in said courts, and of all criminal causes pending as aforesaid, whenever the party defendant shall be in actual confinement, and bills of indictment shall have been previously found, in as full and ample manner as the Superior Courts of law and equity now held for said counties.

Be it further enacted, That whenever a criminal cause shall be for trial in pursuance of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the presiding Judge to assign counsel for the State; and the counsel so assigned, and acting shall receive the same fees in the event of conviction as are now allowed by law.

Be it further enacted, That all mesne process, and no other, in causes pending for trial at the special terms provided to be held by this act, shall be made returnable to the said terms under the same rules and regulations now prescribed by law for the issuing service, and return of such process.

Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State shall issue a commission to some one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity for this State, commanding and authorizing him to hold the several courts provided for by this act, and the Judge so holding said courts shall receive the same compensation as is now received, to be paid under the same rules and regulations as are now prescribed by law, for the payment of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and equity.

Be it further enacted, That all executions issuing from the Courts provided to be held by this act, shall be made returnable in the manner following, to wit: to the Superior Court of law and equity already provided to be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March one thousand eight hundred and thirty four; to the like court, provided to be held for the county of Rutherford, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four; to the like court, provided to be held for the county of Lincoln, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four; and to the like court, provided to be held for the county of Burke, on the fourth Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Be it further enacted, That the clerks and sheriffs of the counties herein before mentioned, shall attend the courts provided to be held by this act, in like manner as they are now required to attend the Superior Courts of law and equity already provided to be held by law.

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall in no wise be construed to prevent the holding of the Superior Courts of law and equity, now provided to be held by law.

CHAPTER XXII.

An act to create one additional wreck district in the county of Hyde and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a wreck district in said county, which commences at New Inlet, shall be, and the same is hereby divided and formed into two districts; the first district shall commence at said New Inlet, and extend to Ina Midgetts; the second district shall commence at said Ina Midgetts and extend to Bald Beach.

Be it further enacted, That one wreck master shall be appointed for the first district created by this act, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed by law in cases concerning wrecks, and this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof; and any thing contained in any other, or former law, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER XXIII.

An act to prevent disputes in consequence of a late survey of the line dividing the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the running and establishing said dividing line by the commissioners appointed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall not in any wise whatever, affect the legal title to lands of the claimants of either county in consequence of the said line not being found by the said commissioners to run as it was supposed to run previous to the surveys aforesaid.

Resolved three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1832.

LOUIS D. HENRY, S. II. C. W. D. MOSELEY, S. S.

A true copy. WM. HILL, Secretary.

which he wished might now be read, which was accordingly done, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grundy requested permission to make one declaration, which he wished might be remembered. He had never given his aid in establishing the Tariff system. He was now probably willing to go as far as the senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, in reducing that system.

Mr. Calhoun said, the gentleman had enquired if South Carolina had not legislated the United States out of its limits. He answered, no. The States have reserved powers—the United States delegated powers. The State had thrown herself upon her reserved powers to obtain justice. Nothing was intended but to meet process by process.

Mr. Webster thought nothing could be more irregular than this discussion; unless the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. C.] acts upon the notion that it is necessary, in order to oppose a measure with success, to give it a bad name, and to denounce in advance what he might find difficult to controvert in argument, when it came regularly before the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun said, there was not fact stated in them which was not true. Mr. Webster.—That is what I deny, and wish to put in issue.

Mr. Calhoun would be happy to meet that issue.

Mr. Webster had met with nothing comparable to the absolute infidelity of the gentlemen upon abstract questions, except the case of the hero of Huddras, who had met with and conversed with Truth in her proper person. Humble minds, like his own, which had not enjoyed that advantage were compelled to acquire the knowledge of Truth by argument, reasoning and discussion, as to the measures recommended in the resolutions proposed by the Judiciary Committee, he felt it incumbent on him to say there was not a principle to be found in it which was not in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws heretofore passed.

Mr. Calhoun said, if he had the wit of the author of Huddras, he would not use it upon such a solemn occasion. It was not his purpose to denounce the bill or the Committee which had reported it—though the citizens of South Carolina, exercising no powers but such as rightfully belonged to them, had been denounced as traitors.

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