

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 regulate 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.

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.

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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. Mangum then renewed his motion to postpone to Thursday.

Mr. Webster said, he was disposed to allow the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, to select his own time for the consideration of the resolutions. He was unwilling to interfere with any understanding which might exist between the senator from North Carolina, Mr. Mangum, and that gentleman on this subject, unless it extended to the special order, the bill reported by the committee of the judiciary.

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 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.

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.

under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as on appeal bonds for appeals from the County to the Superior Courts; and that any collector of tolls of either of said companies in making said seizure as aforesaid shall be authorized and empowered to summon persons to assist them and shall have in making such seizure all the power and authority of a Sheriff in executing a writ of Judicial attachment.

II. Be it further enacted, That the master or owner of every boat or vessel plying in the river Cape Fear, between the ports of Wilmington and Fayetteville, shall at the commencement and completion of every trip or voyage render to the collector of tolls of the Cape Fear Navigation Company a true and correct list of all articles on board such boat or vessel liable to toll as aforesaid, both at the port of departure and of destination, if required by the said collector of tolls, which list shall be rendered on oath, which oath any Justice of the Peace of the counties of New-Hanover, Bladen and Cumberland, is authorized to administer; and the said master or owner omitting to furnish such list for forty-eight hours after the same may be required as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for by action of debt in the Superior Court of the county in which such requisition may have been made, in the name and to the use of any person suing for the same, and the said collector of tolls shall have power and authority to enter at all times on board any such boat or vessel either laden or laded as aforesaid, to ascertain what articles may be on board liable to toll as aforesaid.

III. Be it further enacted, That any person resisting the seizure of any boat or vessel by any collector of tolls as aforesaid, or shall resist the entry on board of any boat or vessel, to ascertain what articles are on board liable to toll as aforesaid, shall for each and every act of resistance be subject to indictment in the Superior Court of the county where such offence may be committed, and on conviction, such offender may be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which such conviction may take place; and in case any collector shall in such seizure transcend the powers vested in him by law, he or they shall be subject to indictment in like manner as persons making resistance.

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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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.

VI. 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.

VII. 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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.

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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.

II. 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.

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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.

Residues 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. In raising his voice on this subject, it was not in behalf of the Tariff, but in support of the Union.

Any personal appeal with regard to the reduction of duties, was not applicable to him; any insinuation that he wished to preserve the Tariff system was unjust. The gentleman says, the bill from the judiciary committee closes the courts of justice of South Carolina. He would enquire, by way of reply, whether that State has not legislated the United States out of its limits? The object of the bill is to give due effect to the constitutional powers of the general government.

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. No application of force on the part of the State had been contemplated, when the United States, a giant with a hundred arms, comes forward and says, keep the peace, and now proposes to subvert the State government.

Mr. Webster thought nothing could be more irregular than this discussion; unless the gentlemen 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. He could not, as one of the Committee which had reported the bill, sit silently, after hearing that gentleman state that its object was to erect a military despotism—to create a Dictator.—He proposed to try conclusions with the gentleman with reference to his provisions, at a suitable time, and in a suitable manner. The gentleman was not only sure of his own integrity, which he [Mr. W.] should not doubt—but was certain of the absolute truth of his resolutions, to the word and letter.

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 gentleman upon abstract questions, except the case of the hero of Huddrass, 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 bill, reported 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. With regard to every provision in the bill except the first section, he might, if it was deemed proper, use the mode of reasoning called by logicians argumentum ad hominem, for there was not one of them which had not received the sanction and support of the representatives of South Carolina once and again. The charge that the bill erected a despotism and created a dictator, he felt bound to repel. Loud sounding words of that character, upon a subject, were unworthy the gentleman.

Mr. Calhoun said, if he had the wit of the author of Huddrass, 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. The Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster] says he can show that the principles of the bill have received the votes of the Representatives of South Carolina in their favor. That gentleman can show no such thing. According to the views entertained by that gentleman, a sovereign State showing herself on her reserved rights, may be placed upon the same ground with a band of smugglers, who are endeavoring to evade the revenue laws. But in point of fact, no such case as the present had ever before existed.

Mr. Poindexter could not persuade himself of the propriety of going into this discussion at this time. When the bill from the Judiciary Committee should come up, he should be prepared to sustain his declaration that it amounted, ipso facto, to a repeal of the Constitution, and invested the President with dictatorial power. The subject now before the Senate was a string of resolutions which involved the whole science of government, and if discussed in extenso would convert the Senate into a body to settle first principles. What was the situation of the country? A great excitement prevailed relative to the Tariff. The President had declared the rates of duties to be onerous and unjust. The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that they may be reduced six millions, principally on protected articles. A bill was now under discussion in the House of Representatives, carrying into execution, to a certain extent, the views of the Executive, which would probably be disposed of there in a few days.—While such an intermediate measure was under discussion, was it not premature to press the decision of an ultimate one. If the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee should pass the Senate, it would be nugatory if the bill before the House became a law. The wisest course would be to quiet this dis-