# RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH-CARGELINA GAZETTE.

the difficulty of subsistence in consequence of the excess of population. Upon this principle, Connecticut and New Jersey have sent forth their multitudes in search of territory upon which to spread the superabundance of their population. But this cannot be assigned as the reason for the removals from our own State, for a detness." The removals must be sought for in other causes. The west has many allurements, but the difficulties of a new settlement, and the love of our native home would more than countervail the desire of change. Every North-Carolini-an can with lervor repeat the lines:

there man, with soul so dead, ho never to himself hath said:

"This is my own, my native land. " The desire to emigrate then, arises no so much from the prospects with which the western States flatter us, as from the difficulties which damp the ardor of industry in our own, If our fields bless as with superabundance, a large portion of the profits melts away before our produce reaches the market-the journey is long and expensive ; the returns are small and discouraging. When, therefore, our sitizens leave us, they feel that it is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. In their bosoms, the amor patriae is a living principle-but, they go, not because they love their country less, but because they love their children more. They go, while their souls swell with the deep-toned sentiments of the poet:

Nes pairiae fines, et dulcia linquimus arva." Shall we permit the causes of our unhappy condition always to operate ? Shall we continue to sigh over the difficulties up our substance ? Shall we not rise with a motion was made to adjourn. the energy of a strong man, and strangle the monster that ravages our fruitful land? If it he asked, to what must our wants and Mr. Clay, said he had received a petiour general anathy be attributed, we re- tion which had given him some trouble to ply, to popular ignorance. This is the determine what to do with. It was the source of the evils which afflict us ; and petition of two persons, who call thembefore much can be done to improve our | selves subjects of endless life. It appearcondition, this must be removed. The ed that these persons had made some impeople must be informed ; they must be portant discoveries of improvements in

would be prepared to carry improvement to its very utmust limits. And if we extend our views, it would not be too much to say, that the next generation would in-vade the very marshes and swamps which now hold in quiet possession a large por-tion of the best lands of the State.

We conclude, by repeating that our large portion of our territory is yet a wil- Institute is not an experiment. Similar Institutions have been established, and their efficiency has exceeded the most sanguine After a few remarks foom I expectations of their friends: We believe, the reference was agreed to. with ordinary encouragement, we shall show that the Manual Labour System of Education is the best the State can adopt.

Here we would say, that our views are circumscribed by no sectarian feeling. We are citizens of the State, and the friends of man; and if our hearts do not deceive us, we are individually actuated by the sentiment,

"Homo rum, humani nihila me alienum puto."

# CONBBESS. IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 12. On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Committee on Indian Affaire were instructed to enquire into the expediency of appointing a General Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to reside at St. Louis, to superintend all Agents to the several tribes re- in reply. siding west of the Mississippi.

Illinois river with Lake Michigan, was given hereafter, ordered to be engrossed.

land bill. Mr. Buckner spoke in opposi that paralyse our industry and swallow tion to the bill, for nearly two hours, when he would be willing to give his vote in favor the order of the day for Thursday next.

### Monday, Jan. 14.

of order, but from the peculiar circumstances of his situation, he threw himself on the indulgence of the Senate. He der nied that the documents of S. Carolina were of a character hostile to the Union. Before the United States troops had been

concentrated in the Southern country, S. Carolina had looked to nothing beyond a civil process, by a suit at law, &c.

After a few remarks foom Mr. Forsyth,

Mr. Poindexter laid on the table certain amendments, which he proposed to make to Mr. Clay's land bill.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Land bill. The question being on the amendment proposed by the Land Committee, Mr. Black spoke in lavor of it.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mr. Foot offered a Resolution, calling on the Postmaster-General to inform the Senate why he had not complied with a Resolution of June last, directing him to report on the subject of the expenditures of his Department.

The Senate went again into the consideration of Mr. Clay's land bill.

Mr. Grundy spoke against the bill, and in favor of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Ewing then addressed the Senate

Mr. Poindexter then moved to amend . The bill to amend an act granting a the bill, by adding after the fourth section, quantity of land to the State of Illinois to the various sections which he had offered make a canal to connect the waters of the (by way of amendment, and which shall be

Mr. Clay then stated the objection The Senate then took up Mr. Clav's he had to the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi at this time. Although of the section which provides against any increase of the minimum price of the public lands.

On the call of Mr. Poindester, the eas and nays were ordered on each section of his amendment separately.

Before any question was taken, the Se nate adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 18. The Senate again took up Mr. Clay's must be made to comprehend the nature having pot their memorial into his hands, | land bill. A motion was made to postpone and results of improvement. The rest he feared that if he did not fuifil their wish. the further consideration till Mondaylessness of thought must be excited. es, in presenting its he might incur their which was negatived by the casting vote The bill was then discussed by Mr King modest in reference to the terms on which and Mr. Chambers. Mr. Buckner moved the people of each Sta sacceded as a separate We now introduce the Manual Labor they should be given. They would be again that the further consideration be sovereign community, each binding itself by its willing to accept of them even in perpe- postponed till Monday, but the motion tuity ; but if, as they pretended, they had was rejected, and the Senate adjourned

force, he may proclame and order the disper such force ; and, if it be not thereupon dispersed, he may employ the land and naval

trict, in case of the use of the jails of any State being refused for the tafe-keeping of prisoners committed under the laws of the U. States, shall, under the direction of the District Judge of said other measures as may by necessary and expedient in such cases.

That any Judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the U. States may issue a writ of ha beas corpus, to bring offore him any individual confined in prison und er any law of any State, for the execution of an flaw of the U. States, or of any decree of any Court of the U. States, &c.

patents for public lands may be signed and executed, was taken up, and after some debate, ordere l' to be engrossed.

The Land bill of Mr. Clay, was then taken up. Mr. Poir-dexter concluded his remarks. Mr Ewing then spoke for three quarters of an hour; when he gave way, and on motion of M. Ruggles, the Senate adjourned.

#### Tuesday Jan. 22.

Mr. Grundy made a Report adverse to any reduction of prstage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hendricks coported a bill for continuing the CumberFind Road, and for the location of some other roads.

Mr. Wilkins moved to postpone previous orders of the dair, to take up the bill further to provide for the further collection of the duties on imports, which being agreed to, the bill was read a second time. Mr. W. then moved that the bill be made Mr. Bibb moved 'I hursday week.

Mr. Clay moved Monday next.

The yeas and nayi were taken on mak ing the bill the order of the day for Thursday next. It was peratived 37 votes to 9. The nine negatives viere, Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Maygum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Rives at d Tyler. Mr. Clay's motion for Monday next

was agreed to. Mr. Calboun their gose and offered the

is by the Constitution wholly transferrable from the State authorities to the General Government, lorces of the U. State, 17 disperse the same, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of 28th of February; 1793, and 21 March, 1607. That the Marshal of Le U. States for any dis-That the Marshal of Le U. States for any dis-

possessed by the Congress of the United States, whatever various opinions may exist as to their policy and justice.

" 5. Resolved, That an attempt on the part of district, use such other places, and adopt such a State to annul an act of Congress passed upon any subject exclusively confided by the Consti- the Indians west of the Mississippi. tution to Congress, is an encroachment on the rights of the General Government.

"6. Resolved, That attempts to obstruct or prevent the execution of the several acts of Congress imposing duffes on imports, whether by ordinances of Conventions or Legislative enact- being on its third reading, a considerable A bill describing, the mode by which

Mr. Grundy moved that the resolutions he had offered be printed.

Mr. Webster suggested that the motion, to be correct in point of form, should be, to postpone the whole subject till Monday, and in the mean time, to print the amendment.

Mr. Mangum then varied his motion to embrace the two objects, and the motion for posponement was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to distribute for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public

Lands. The question being on the motion of Mr. Phindexter to amend,

Mr. Ewing concluded the remarks which he had commenced on Monday. Mr. Hill followed in a speech against the original bill.

Mr. Moore moved that the Senate ad journ, and asked for the ayes and noes. The question was negatived 23 to 16. Mr. Buckner then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, in order that the Senate might proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Clay expressed a hope that the Senate would proceed with the bill without adjournment.

After a few words from Mr. Buckner and Mr. Smith, the question was taken and negatived 24 to 17.

od. The natural cause of emigration is visionary to predict, that our children | Mr. Calhoun rose and made some re-the difficulty of the U. States will be abstructed by military is that of laying duties on imports. Notes to 20 and made some re-the difficulty of multicity of the U. States will be abstructed by military is that of laying duties on imports. the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Lewis, from the Committee on In. dian Alfairs, reported a bill making anpropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for the removal of

The bill to refund to the legal representative of Matthew Lyon, dec. a sum of money paid by him as a fine under the Sedition Law, with interest from 1799 debate arose upon it. Amongst other things it was stated that the fine in question was not paid by Lyon, but by his party. The debate was not closed, when

on motion, the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 14. Among the memorials presented this morning, were Charges and Specifications made by William Cummins against Judge Johnson of the Arkansas Territory. On being read, Mr. Sevier, the Delegate of that Ferritory, went into a defence of the Judge, and shewed pretty clearly, that the charges were destitute of foundation. They were referred to the Judiciary conmittee.

Mr. Carr, of Indiana, presented a memorial from the Legislature of that State, soliciting an appropriation in money or land, for the improvement of the great Western Mail route. Referred.

The house again took up the Tariff bill. After Messrs. Ellsworth, Briggs & Dear. born had addressed the Chair against the bill, several motions were made for the committee to rise; but they all failed, and Mr. Dearborn resumed his Speech, and when he closed, the committee rose, w motion of Mr. Kennon, who has the floer to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 15. Mr. Stewart offered a Preamble and Resolution, proposing that five millions, (of surplus Revenue, if it shall aroount to o much,) shall be annually apportioned among the several States. . On the question of consideration, it was negatived 111 votes to 48.

System of Education, as a means, powerful in its operation for removing our preprospects. There is one consideration which cannot fail to recommend this system. It may be made a self-supporting system. With skilfet management, the youth of our State may be well educated, with an expense so very triffing that the most indigent of opr citizens may furnish themselves with all its advantages. Let us now place a youth at one of those Institutions, accompany his progress, and follow him into the station which he shall occupy in active life. On entering, he is immediately introduced to the modus operundi of the establishment. Seven hours of the twenty-four will suffice for sleep, three will be required for labor on the farm; fourteen well remain, from which had been before the Senate for some days the princ pal will select for the purposes of study and instruction, leaving what remains to be appropriated by the student himself to reading, amusement or labour. In the literary department, he becomes l familiar with books and sciences; he gathers strength to comprehend the thoughts which was the subject of the present moof others and to master his own. The tion, he must be allowed to give precetreasures of mind are spread out before him | dence to the former. -he is taught to select from the thoughts of others, and to think himself. He is le pover the broad fields of science-the objects as they command his attention, furnish low with employment in examiniog and analysing and comparing their variuus forms and nature, their peculias usefolgess and importance. And as his views extend over the infinitude of the region through which he is progressing, he feels of the 10th of December last ; and also the au-

conducted into the garden of literature, in which he may regale himself upon the Carolina, of the 20th of December last, which brilliant and the sombre, the gay and the was transmitted to him by the Executive of that inelancholy-he may feast upon its dain- State, with the request that he should lay them tics, or philosophise upon its productions. In the ugricultural department hebecomes familiar with seeds and with grains, with the nature of soil and the process of cultivation. The progress and results of experiments perform their wonders before

from activity and not from resting. Hav- of an act of S. Carolina. ing finished his, course of instruction. | Mr. Calnoun assented to let the

taught to understand their interests ; they our moral and religious condition'; and. Man must feel his own powers, before he | endless displeasure. The memorial asked | of the President. will seek objects upon which to employ for a quantity of public lauds, & was very

sent evils, and brightening our future discovered the secret of codless life, he till to-morrow.

would suggest to the Committee on Public Lands to look somewhat scrupulously mto the matter. before they acceded to the prayer of the petitioners.

Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Webster, pursuant to notice, moved that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the bill to indemnify certain citizens of the United States for spothe French prior to 1800.

Mr. Clay expressed his regret that the motion should be made at this time, when the discussion of the bill relative to pub- 45. lic Lands was unfinished. That subject and might be speedily disposed of. But if the French speliations were to be taken up and discussed, it would occupy several Jays, and probably the whole weak .-As to the importance of the two subjects. without intending to undervalue the bill

After some remarks, Mr. Webster's bill, on motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun then laid the following Resolution on the table :

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of his Proclamation ments accompany ng the same 1 and of the Pro-

The Senate then adjourned.

# Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Calhoun's Resolution calling on the President for a copy of his Proclamahim-a feeble and sickly soil, under kind tion, &c. was taken up, when Mr. King, nursing, grows vigorous and fertile ; and and afterwards Mr. Grundy, suggested the fills the hand that nourished it into health. propriety of not pressing the resolution, He will make the discovery, though it be as the President would, in a few days, contrary to all the instruction which he communicate the papers called for ; that may have received from his fathers, that | they would have been sooner sent, but poor lands, like upon men, become rich that he waited for an authenticated copy

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

A message was received from the Pre-

## Saturday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution au The petition was then referred to the thorising the Secretary of State to deliver to the Commissioners under the French Treaty, the evidence of claims, &c. It. was stated that the making of copies would government; and that whenever the general gocost upwards of \$10,000. It was hoped therefore, that the originals might be us liations committed on their commerce by |ed ; which course was finally agreed to.

> Land bill, and the motion on postponement was put and negatived, 27 votes to

Mr. Poindexter then addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. B fore he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

#### Monday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Robbins, reported bills authorizing subscriptions to a stereotype edition of the Laws of the U. States, and to the Documentary History of the Revolution.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Judiciary Commotion prevailed. The bill was taken up, mittee, to whom was referred the Presiand he spoke for two hours, developing dent's last Message, reported a bill furthe principles of the bill ; after which, the thor to provide for the collection of the duties on Impurits.

pinations or obstructions to the due execution of the laws of the United States, it may be impracticable for the proper officers to collect the Revenue from Import Duties at any particular his capacity to receive, expanding, and thenticated copies of the Ordinance of the People port, the President of the U. States may direct his taste to admire, improving. He is of the State of South-Carolina, with the docuclamation of the Governor of the State of South- | cruing to be paid in cash, deducting interest, &c. The goods which may be in custody of such Collector shall not be removed by any authority but that of the Courts of the U. States ; and it any attempt be made to seize or outain possession of said goods under color of any other au-

thority, the President of the U. States may direct the land and naval forces of the U. States to resist and repel it.

That the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the U. States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the laws of the U. States ; On motion of Mr. Snith (the hour being and any person suffering injury in his person or late) the Senate adj arned. property for any act done under the laws of the U. States, may institute and prosecute a suit in the Circuit Court, and be entitled to damages proportioned to said injury. Property seized by any officer of the Government, under the authority of the laws of the U. States, is to be repleviable only by process of Courts of the U. States: and any person who shall dispossess or rescue good could result firm the discussion of inserting a general proviso that each of any property in custody of an officer, shall be these Resolutions a) present, moved deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and hable to fine and imprisonment according to the act of 30th April, 1790.

following Resolution, which he prefaced with some animated emarks, which will be reported herealter :

" Recoived, That the people of the several States comprising these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which own particular ratificaties; and that the union. of which the said compart is the bond, is an union tetween the States rate ying the same.

" 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 car winto effect the objects for which they were for ied, delegated to that rovernment, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time, each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers, to be exercis d by its own separate egated by the compact, its acts are unauthorized, and are of no effect, and that the same government is not made the final judge of the pow-The Senate again took up, Mr. Clav's ers delegated to it, sin a that would make its discretion, and not the f postitution, the measure of its powers ; but that, as in all other cases of compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each hal an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the i fraction, as of the mode and measure of redress.

" Resolved. That the' ssertions that the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, are now; or eier have been, united on the principle of the spci I compact, and as such are now formed into one nation or people, or that they have ever been so united in any one stage of their political existen 'e; that the people of the several States comp sing the Union have not. as members thereof, re ained their sovereignty ; that the allegiance of heir citizens have been transferred to the General Government ; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason through their espective State Governments : and that they I. ve not the right of judging in the last resort as b the extent of the powers reserved, and of co sequence of those delegated ; are not only wig yout foundation in truth, but are contrary to the most certain and plain [This Bill provi les that whenever, by any com- historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the General Government, or any of its Departments, claiming authority from such ertoneous assumptions, must of necessity be constitutional-must tend, directly and inevitably, to subvert the sovereignty of the States, to destroy place within the State, and the duties there ac- the federal character of the Union, and to rear on its ruins a consolida ed government, without constitutional check o limitation, and which must necessarily terminate in loss of liberty it.

> The Resolutions were ordered to be printed.

#### Wednesday Jan. 23.

The Resolution, offered by Mr. Cal-

Mr. Mangum net conceiving that any

Mr. Moore then addressed the Senate shortly, in defence of the new States, from imputation's which he believed had been cast upou them.

Mr. Forsyth asked for time to send for is colleague before the question was ta-

Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate diourn.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the call of Mr. Clav, the question was put, and decided in the negative-Yeas 20, Navs 21.

would be taken to-morrow, on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

#### Thursday, Jan. 24.

After some preliminary business, the vernment assumes the effercise of powers not de- Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to appropriate, for a limited time,

the proceeds of public lands, &c. The question being on motion of Mr. Poindexter to amend, Mr. Benton addressed the Senate against the original bill. The question was then taken on the ment, and decided as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Benton, Bluck. Buckner, Grunly, Hendricks, Kane, King, Moore, Poindester, Robinson, Smith, Tiptons, Wright-13. Nays-Messrs, Bell, Brown, Calhoun, Chamers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Forsyth, Frefinghuysen, Hill, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Mangum, Miller, Naudain, Premiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, of them ordered to be printed. Silsbee, Sprigue, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Wright-30.

The question was then taken on the second section of the amendment, and decided in the negative, 32 votes to 12. The question was then upon the third

section, which provides for the completion on Naval Affairs, were instructed to make of the surveys, and makes appropriation sundry enquiries in relation to Naval Alfor that object.

Mr. Benton moved to fill the blank with 250,000 dollars, and asked for the Yeas and Navs.

to fill the blank with 80,000. Mr. Ewing said that was the usual a-

nount. then taken on filling the blank with 250,000 adjourned.

and negatived, S7 to 6.

The blank was then filled with 80,000. The question was then taken on the third section, and carried 25 to 14.

section, after being amended, it was agreed lowed by Mr. Verplanck, who replied to to, 27 votes to 17.

The question then recurred on the amendment reported by the Land Committee, which was rejected 26 votes to 17. | ton, which went to reduce the duties on Mr. Benton then moved to amend the teas.

bill by striking out the specific quantities of lands granted to the States named, and tee rose. the other States named shall have as

The bill to enable the President to change the location of land-offices produced some debate on its third reading .-No question was taken.

The Tariff bill then came under consideration. Mr. Burges offered an amendment, which had reference to any State who had or might pass any Ordinance in opposition to the laws of the Union, requi-After an understanding that the question ring the duties to be paid in ready money, deducting interest for prompt payment. Mr. Kennon and Mr. Cheate spoke 1-

gainst the bill, and Mr. Gilmore in favor of it, (the first speech made in its behalf.) The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

# Wednesday, Jan. 16.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report a list of articles upon which the reduction of six millions may be deducted ; and also first section of Mr. Poindexter's amend- of such articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety it time of war.

A message was received from the President in relation to the proceedings in South-Carolina; which being read, was on motion of Mr. Archer, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and 25,000 copies

Thursday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. Wilde, sundry resolutions in relation to the Public Land and Land Offices, were passed.

On motion of Mr. Hogan the Committee lairs.

"The Resolutions. of Mr. Adams presented yesterday, coming up for conside ration, some debate arose upon them which Mr. Poindexter stated that he proposed was not finished, when the order of the day was called for.

The Tariff bill was then taken op, and after Mr. McKennon and Mr. Root had After some discussion, the question was spoken in opposition to the bill, the house

# Friday, Jun. 18.

The House went again into a consideration of the new Tariff bill, when Mr. The question being then on the fourth Root concluded his remarks. He was folthe objections which had been urged against the bill, and moved an amendment to that proposed by Mr. Hanting-

On motion of Mr. Jenifer, the Commit-

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Clay's Land Bill ; when Mr. Ewing rose to continue his remarks.

noun yesterday, whie taken up.

with a mind enlightened by science, ac- lution lie. On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Commitcomplished by literature, and enriched by practical knowledge, with a body vigorous | tee on lands was discharged from the furfrom healthy labor, our youth steps into ther consideration of the petition of the area of active life. In a short time subjects of Endless Life. the effects of his education begin to show

The Senate took up the bill to increase themselves about his home. The moral the pay of certain navy officers. After davit, to the Circuit Court of the U. States, and and social virtues are cultivated. A thou- some discussion, the bill was ordered to sand little luxuries grow up around him. lie on the table.

His farm exhibits the improvement of an This tarm exhibits the happrovement of an internet of a propriating the proceeds and attachments, &c. as if the suit had been ori-industrious hand, and the attractions of a of the public lands was again taken up. ginally commenced in the Circuit Court. This cultivated mind. His influence is felt Mr. Buckner concluded his remarks ;--in the neighborhood eubjects of common and on motion of Mr. Black, the Senate evasion of its regulations inprovement and general interest are agi- adjourned.

tared-his expanded views are listened to, and the community is half dispused to adopt these, shake off their apathy and reduce them to practice. This is a child sident of the U. States, with a copy of of a Manual Labor Institute.

If we suppose that Manual Labor In- documents ; which being read, Mr. Grunstitutes were established in every section dy moved to refur them to the Judiciary That whenever the President of the U. States of our State, we should not consider it Committee.

That in any suit or prosecution in any Court of any State against any officer for any act done under the authority of the laws of the U. States, it shall be lawful, at any time before the trial thereof, to remove the case, on petition and affiany further proceeding thereon in the State Courts shall thereafter be null and void.

The bill for appropriating the proceeds, further provides for continuation of all process section also contains other provisions against

That where any copies of papers of records of any State Court, necessary to be used in any suit in a Court of the U. States; are refused, the U. States Court may direct and allow the record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circusistances of the case may allow, and prohis Proclamation and the South-Carolina | cead without it. as if certified copies of such re cords and proceedings were regularly had be-

is officially intermed that the execution of the

postpone their consideration. much land granted as will make each Mr. Calloun concenting, the question stand on an equal footing with Onion was about to be put, when

This motion, after debate, aud several Mr. Grundy expressed a hope that the ineffectual motions to adjourn, was nega-gentleman from Nirth-Carolina would, tived 26 votes to 12. for a moment, withdraw his motion, in After several other ineffectual attempts order to give him an opportunity to present an amendment to, or rather a sub-

to amend, the bill was reported as amended, and ordered to be engrossed. stitute for, the original resolutions. His. substitute might then be printed, and the

Friday, Jan. 25. whole might be taken up together. He The Chair presented a protest from the would, after offering his amendment, ac-Territory of Michigan against the measure quiesce in any motion for postponement. under consideration of admitting that Ter-Mr. Mangum withdrew his motion. ritory into the Union. Mr. Grundy then noved the following

Mr. Clayton submitted an amendment as a substitute for the original resolutions: which he proposed to move to Mr. Grun-dy's amendment of Mr. Calhoun's Reso-" Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, certain powers are delegated to lutions in relation to the doctrines of S. the General Governmest, and those not delega-Carolina, when the subject was considerted nor prohinited to states, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the People. "2. Resolued, That one of the powers ex-

"2. Resolved, That one of the powers ex-pressly granted by the Constitution to the Gen, time, the proceeds of the public lands, was read a third time, and after various

Saturday, Jan. 19. Mr. Adams's Resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the Tariff, were taken up and discussed till the hour expired allutted to Resolutions. The House then again went into 1 Committee on the new Tariff bill. Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Deuny spoke against the bill. After which, the House adjourned, on motion of Mr. White of Louisiana.

Monday, Jun. 21.

After some preliminary business, the house again took up the new Tariff bill, Mr. White of Louisiana addres-ed the Committee in an unimated Speech, in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Polk, who referred to the documentany proof collected at the last session. The committee ense, on motion of Ma Reed, and the House adjourned.