Communication.

GREAT UNION MEETING,
In Franklin County, N. C.

Pursuant to previous public notice, a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Citizens of Franklin, from every section of the county, convened at the Court-House in Louisburg, on the 29th of January, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the South-Carolina doctrines of Nullification and Secession, when Gideon Glenn, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Smith Patterson, Esq. appointed Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, James Farrier, Esq. arose and made a short but animated Address, explanatory of the objects of the meeting: after which, upon motion, the Chairman appointed Col. Jeremiah Perry, Capt. Jones Cook, James Farrier, Esq. Dr. Samuel R. Haywood, and William H. Battle, Esq. a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The Committee retired, and the meeting was adjourned for two hours, at the expiration of which time, the citizens were again convened, and Mr. Battle, on behalf of the Committee, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we cherish the most lively regard, and the most ardent attachment for the *Federal Constitution* and the *Union* of these States—that we believe the honor, the prosperity, the happiness, even the very existence of this mighty Nation, depends upon the firm and inflexible maintenance of those great constitutional principles upon which our Government is based; and that we feel constrained by the most sacred obligations, to use every means in our power to preserve them pure and inviolate.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard the Ordinance promulgated by the late Convention of South-Carolina, and the Acts of her Legislature founded thereupon, as a dangerous and desperate attempt to infringe upon the rightful authority of the General Government; and we solemnly believe, that the doctrines of *Nullification* and *Secession*, contained in them, are false in theory, and will be fatal in practice.

Resolved, That this expression of our decided disapprobation of the doctrines of Nullification and Secession, involves no recognition of the policy of a protective Tariff; on the contrary, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to declare to the world our deep conviction that the Tariff Acts, so far as they are protective in their character, are grossly unequal in their operation upon the different sections of our country, and are therefore manifestly illiberal and unjust: and we further declare our unbending determination to persevere in using all constitutional means, till we procure their repeal.

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in the present eventful crisis of our national affairs, meet our most cordial approbation, and shall receive our most determined support.

Resolved, That while we disapprove and condemn the mad and ruinous course pursued by the Authorities of South-Carolina, we yet look upon the citizens of that State, not as enemies, but as erring brethren; and we shall hail with feelings of unmingled joy, the day of their return to a proper sense of duty and obedience.

These Resolutions having been read, the question was taken upon each separately. The first passed unanimously. Upon the reading of the second, Mr. Thomas T. Russell moved to strike out the word *secession*, which was opposed by Messrs. Battle, Farrier, and Wynn, but upon his explaining that he wished a distinct expression of opinion upon the doctrine of Nullification, separate and apart from that of secession, his motion was agreed to without objection; when the question was put upon the Resolution as amended, and it was carried by an unanimous vote, with the exception of that of Mr. Samuel Lancaster, who had spoken against the Resolution, and in favor of Nullification. The question was then taken upon the Resolution as it stands above, and it was carried by a very large majority, only two or three voting against it. The third Resolution was also passed by a large majority, and the fourth and fifth were carried with but one dissenting voice. The Resolutions having been disposed of, it was moved and agreed that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the public presses at Raleigh. It was also moved and agreed, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the Chairman for the very satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of his station, for which he returned his acknowledgements, and expressed much gratification at the good order and decorum which had attended the deliberations of the meeting. After which, upon motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

It may not be improper to subjoin, that the day was animated by the firing of cannon and the display of the *United States* Flag upon the top of the Court-house; and that the citizens generally manifested uncommon interest on the subjects which called them together.

GIDEON GLENN, Ch.
SMITH PATTERSON, Secretary.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

The Senate did not sit.

Monday, Jan. 28.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun in reference to the affairs of S. Carolina.

The resolutions being read, and also Mr Grundy's proposed amendment,

Mr. Mangum said, the consideration of these Resolutions had been postponed to this day on his motion; he could not perceive any good that could arise from the present discussion of the momentous principles which were involved in them. He could only produce unnecessary excitement. He had hoped that ere this time there would have been in the other house a salutary action which would have made it less necessary to act on this subject. After some other remarks he moved to postpone the consideration of these resolutions until Thursday next.

Mr. Webster said, for one, he was disposed to allow the gentlemen from South Carolina to select their own time for the consideration of these resolutions; and, so far as they were concerned, he would be entirely unwilling to interrupt any arrangement which might be made between the Senator from South Carolina and the gentleman from North-Carolina. But if he rightfully understood the motives by which the Senate, had allowed himself to be actuated, the very same motives which now operated upon him to move the postponement of these resolutions, might, in ten minutes more, when the special order should be taken up, induce him to move also the postponement of the bill. He perceived that he did not misunderstand the object of the honorable Senator; and if that gentleman should make such motion in reference to the bill, he, for one, would be found voting in opposition to the motion. It was his wish to go at once into the consideration of these important topics, and not to shun or to postpone the discussion. He would himself prefer that the resolutions and amendments should be made the special order of the day, so that they might be taken up and discussed, in connection with the bill itself, and thus the widest range of debate would be opened. But in that view also, he had the utmost disposition to defer to the wishes of the gentleman from South-Carolina. Should it be the desire of that gentleman that the subjects be taken up for consideration separately, and apart, he would at once yield his own inclinations. But he could not consent to postpone the discussion of the bill until Thursday. If the gentleman from South-Carolina desired to postpone the consideration of the resolutions, and to go at once into deliberation on the provisions of the bill, that gentleman should have his vote in carrying his wishes into effect.

Mr. Calhoun suggested that perhaps the object of all might be accomplished were the gentleman from North-Carolina so to modify his motion, as merely to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions until to-morrow. He understood the Senator from North-Carolina as signifying his assent to this suggestion. He requested the Senator from Tennessee, as an act of justice, which he had a right to claim at his hands, that he would withdraw the amendment which he had offered as a substitute for his resolutions. The State of South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity, and in defiance of the rights reserved to her by the Constitution, had found it necessary to annul an act of Congress. The President of the United States, considering the States as a mere mass of individuals, assuming to exercise rights to which they were not entitled, had recommended to Congress the adoption of certain measures, and to this recommendation the Committee on the Judiciary had responded. He, standing there, as one of the representatives of the State of South-Carolina, had submitted a series of propositions, with a view to bring the true question at once before the world. He had drawn up these resolutions with the utmost care and with the most scrupulous attention to the meaning of the language; he had not admitted a proposition which was not true—he did not intend to say, merely, which he did not think to be true—but which was not actually true. This then was the plea in bar, which he had put in, on the part of South Carolina. He had interposed between the President of the United States and the State of South-Carolina in the plea in bar. The bill which had been reported by the Committee on the Judiciary at the recommendation of the Executive—a bill which he viewed as worse than an abomination—a bill to create a dictator, to erect a military despotism, and let it be disguised as it might, to make war upon a sovereign State. As the plea of South Carolina in bar against this bill, he had interposed that sacred—did he say sacred?—no, no, that despised instrument, the Constitution, in the hope that it might arrest the step of unhallowed power and bring back the measures of the General Government to the limits of constitutional right.—And how had he been met, when he put in their plea? Instead of being met by a plain and manly denial of the facts stated in his resolutions, another plea had been put in opposition to his; and the result was, that they must both be considered in conjunction with each other, and that thus his propositions would not be disposed of in reference to the single principles which they declared. There never was an individual, however culpable, who, standing in the situation of a common culprit, whatever the nature of his crime, who was not allowed, as a matter of right, to put in his own plea. But, in this case, the plea of a sovereign State of the Union was overraid by another plea, with a view to prevent a judgment on its merits. He demanded, therefore of the Senator from Tennessee, in withdraw his amendment, in order that the question might not be subjected to embarrassment and difficulty, but that it might be taken on the facts laid down in the resolutions, and with a view to the argument by which those facts were to be sustained—facts and arguments which were so clear that no one could entertain a doubt respecting them.

Mr. Grundy declined to withdraw his proposed amendment, considering the course he had taken to be strictly parliamentary.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and Mr. Grundy rejoined.

Mr. Webster, at length, obtained the floor.—Nothing, he said, could have been more irregular than the whole of this debate, and he could not avoid the expression of his surprise, that the Senators should have gone so far from the question. The question before the Senate was simply as to the time to which the resolution should be postponed, and on this unimportant question gentlemen had shown a disposition to rush at once into the discussion of the general subject. If Senators were disposed to act, as there seemed to be some indications that they would, on a motion of policy, that the first and most effectual mode of injuring a measure was to give it a bad name; that the first principle of attack was to controvert beforehand, and to raise, previous to the discussion of the bill, a cry which might operate on its progress, and afterwards provoke its echo throughout the country; then they had a right to pursue the course which was thus indicated. But he, as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who had reported the bill which was the special order for this day, could not remain silent in his seat, while the gentleman from South-Carolina charged him with having assisted, and been art and part in making a bill, which he had designated as worse than an abomination—a bill to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, and the like. He denied that such was the fact; and he proposed, at a proper time, to try conclusions with the gentleman on this point. He wished, in no degree, to avoid such a conflict. Nor did he intend to utter any denunciations against opposition to the bill. Whenever it should become necessary, he would be ready to assign the reasons which had induced him to give his assent to the bill. But he would ask, why was this discussion to be precipitated? Why was it not postponed until the proper time for bringing it on? A bill to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, reported by one of the Standing Committees of the Senate, and he a member of that Committee!

The gentleman from South-Carolina had laid it down, with an air of sincerity which he did not intend to depreciate, that the resolutions which he had offered contained indisputable facts. Now he, (Mr. W.) disputed these facts, and he would take issue with the gentleman from South-Carolina on that point. [Mr. Calhoun—I will meet it.] He denied that they were facts, and he should be happy to meet the gentleman from South-Carolina on that head. But when that gentleman threw out the idea that no one could deny his propositions, he took a very bold ground, and narrowed down the power of denial within very confined limits. To assert such a position was, in fact, a declaration of his own infallibility. The author of Hudibras made his hero see truth. He (Mr. W.) did not pretend to have had this personal acquaintance with truth; but, if to a mind as humble as his, the features of truth were ever exhibited, he was not able to identify them in the propositions of the gentleman from South-Carolina. But, there would be a proper time to go into this discussion. He wished to see that time arrive, and he was prepared to proceed immediately with the discussion of the bill.—Whenever the discussion should come on, he should feel it incumbent on him to show that there was no provision, no principle contained in this bill, which was not in strict conformity with the Constitution, and in harmony with other measures which had been adopted by the Government. And if it were proper on this occasion to use what was called the argument *ad hominum*, he should be ready to show that there was not a provision contained in this bill, with the exception of part of the first section, which had not, at some time, received the sanction of South-Carolina herself. The right of the criminal it was, to be heard first, then tried, then judged of. He claimed for this bill that it should be first heard, then tried, and judged of; and not that it should be judged of without trial or hearing. He repelled the charge that the bill was to create a dictator, to establish a military despotism, and to repeal the Constitution, and crush a sovereign State. This was, indeed, a high sounding indictment; but he called on the Senate to try it, and not receive it as proved without a trial.

Mr. Calhoun said, that if he possessed the wit of the author of Hudibras, he would not think of employing it on so solemn an occasion. It was no part of his policy, it was not his intention to give to the bill a bad name in advance, for the purpose of enlisting prejudices against it. While acting in defence of her rights, the State of S. Carolina had been cruelly denounced as setting herself up in wanton hostility against the General Government, as exciting rebellion, and intending to break down the Union; and her sons had been stigmatized as traitors. It was not so. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said, that saving the first section, a prudent reservation, all the provisions in the bill had at some time received the sanction of South Carolina. It was not so. To the peculiar perceptions of that gentleman such may appear to have been the fact, inasmuch as he regarded the State as merely a mass of individuals, a body of smugglers perhaps; but he would be unable to discover, in any one of the acts of the State of South-Carolina, a sanction of

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ties on imports.

Mr. Wilkins resumed his opening Speech, and adverted to the excitement at present existing in South-Carolina, to the blue cockade, Palmetto button, &c. declaring that it was next to impossible to avoid a collision, while the Ordinance of South-Carolina remained in force, and that gentlemen who represented that any bill passed by Congress would defeat the Ordinance were mistaken.

[Mr. Miller said he had not expressed the opinion that Nullification would be abandoned upon the passage of a bill of *any* character in reference to the Tariff. If Congress passed a bill altering the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, he was of opinion that such act would set aside the Ordinance, which was specific in its application to the Tariff acts of 1828 and 1832.]

Mr. W. said, S. Carolina offers but two modes of adjustment, viz: the abandonment of the protective system, and raising the whole revenue wanted from unprotected articles, which would place the labouring classes of Pennsylvania on a footing with the paupers of the old world, and abolish the policy which S. Carolina had assisted in establishing. The admirable Speech of the Senator from S. Carolina on that occasion in 1815 was engraved on the hearts of the people of Pennsylvania, and was hung up in their houses beside the Farewell Address of Washington.

[Mr. Calhoun here said, I thank the gentleman for alluding to that speech. It has been much and very often misrepresented, and I shall take an early opportunity to explain it.]

Mr. Wilkins. I shall be happy to witness the exhibition of the Senator's ingenuity in explaining the speech in such a manner as to make it accord with his present views. I should not have alluded to it, had not the Senator remarked upon the bill from our Committee as a bill "of abominations."

Mr. Calhoun. It requires no apology.

Mr. Wilkins proceeded to state the considerations which rendered a compliance with the terms proposed by South-Carolina improbable, if not impossible. For his own part, he was free to say, that he could not bring his mind to assent to so destructive a measure. The other proposition for the adjustment of the controversy was, the call of a general Convention of the States, in order to submit to them the arbitrament of the disputed powers. But it was not probable that two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the States would be willing to call a Convention for this purpose, for the people are averse from any change in the Constitution, believing that it could not be made better.

Mr. W. stated, that on a proper occasion, he meant to propose two amendments to the bill, viz: one to limit some of its provisions to the end of the next session of Congress; the other, to restrict the use of military force by the Executive to the suppression of violence (and not to prevent it). Mr. W. said, that if we examine the measures taken by the Administration in reference to the present crisis, it would be found that they were not at all of that military character to justify the measures of South-Carolina which it was alleged had followed them.

[Mr. Calhoun said that South-Carolina was undoubtedly preparing to resist force by force.—But, let the United States withdraw its forces from her borders, and lay this bill upon the table, and her preparations would cease.]

Mr Wilkins resumed. That is, sir, if we do not oppose any of her movements, all will be right. If we fold our arms, and exhibit a perfect indifference whether the Laws of the Union are obeyed or not, all will be quiet! This, I admit, would be an admirable mode to avoid collision and prevent disturbance; but is it one that we can submit to? The moment we fail to counteract the Nullification proceedings of South-Carolina, the Union is dissolved; for, in this government of laws, union is obedience, and obedience is union. The moment South-Carolina—

[Mr. Calhoun—Who relies upon force in this controversy? I have insisted upon it that South-Carolina relied altogether on civil process, and that, if the General Government resorts to force, then only will South-Carolina rely upon force. If force be introduced by either party, upon that party will fall the responsibility.]

Mr. Wilkins.—The General Government will not appeal in the first instance, to force. It will appeal to the patriotism of South-Carolina—to that magnanimity of which she boasts so much.

[Mr. Calhoun.—I am sorry that South-Carolina cannot appeal to the sense of justice of the General Government.] Order! Order! (from one or two members.)

Mr. Wilkins.—The Government will appeal to that political sense which exhorts obedience to the laws of the country, as the first duty of the citizen. It will appeal to the moral force in the community. If this appeal be in vain, it will appeal to the Judiciary. If the mild arm of the Judiciary be not sufficient to execute the laws, it will call out the civil force to sustain the laws. If that be insufficient, God save and protect us in the last resort. But if the evil does come upon the country, *who* is responsible for it? If *force* be brought into the aid of law, who, I ask of gentlemen, is responsible for it to the People of the United States? That is the question.—Talk of it as you please, mystify matters as you will, theorize as you may, pile up abstract propositions to any extent, at last the question resolves itself into one of obedience or resistance of the laws—in other words, of union or disunion. Wherein, said Mr. W. consists our liberty? What is the foundation of our political institutions which we boast of; which we hold up to the world for imitation, and for the enjoyment of which the votary of freedom rams in every portion of the globe—what is it? It is that of a government where the People *make* the laws, and where the People *obey* the laws which they themselves have made. There were several cases in which the use of force is referred to in the Ordinance, in which Mr. W. admitted the right to use it.—If, for example, as in a case supposed, Congress intended to overrun and subdue the State of S. Carolina and overturn their liberties, he admitted the right of resistance by force. But, come down to the contingency in which the Ordinance declares that force shall be used, and it is in the event of the attempt by the United States to enforce the execution of the Revenue Laws. "Enforce" is the word employed by the Ordinance. For the meaning of this word it was not necessary to resort to Johnson or Webster: the law may be "enforced" by execution, by judicial process, by a simple demand of payment of duties by an United States Officer. It needs not the iron grasp of power, the naked sword, or the fixed bayonet, to constitute enforcement of the laws. You enforce the laws every day, and every hour of every day, in the most tranquil state of society. This enforcement of the laws it is which is, after the 1st of February, to be construed into an attempt to put down the people of South-Carolina, and to justify calling forth of thousands upon thousands of armed men to resist it!

Mr. W. proceeded to examine the Ordinance, and the doings of the people of S. Carolina in consequence of it, and shewed that the provisions of the bills before the Senate were necessary in order to meet the extraordinary measures taken, and proposed to be taken by S. Carolina in opposition to the laws of the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. W. said, he had attempted to explain the reasons which had induced him to give his sanction to the bill. He should only say, in addition, that if it were the pleasure of Congress to enact this bill into a law, he should most fervently pray that no occasion might ever occur to require a resort to its provisions. It was his desire that the present bill, when it should become a law, might be rendered unnecessary by a return of the state of happy tranquility which would renew the cement of our Union, and might live for ages to come, without the necessity of reference to its provisions, slumbering in the libraries of the lawyer and among the archives of legislation.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow, and the Senate entered on Executive business.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

After some preliminary business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, further to provide for the collection of duties on imposts.

Mr. Grundy restated the amendments mentioned by Mr. Wilkins yesterday, proposed by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bibb then rose and addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. "My voice, said he, is still for peace, and I wish to produce it in the way most practicable as well as desirable. He could have wished that this discussion had been delayed so as to have taken advantage of all circumstances that might occur. But his wishes availed not, he was compelled to go into the discussion of the bill, and deliver such views of it, as appeared to him pertinent. Mr. B. said he cherished the Union as the safe guard of our country from foreign invasion and the bond of peace and concord at home.

Mr B then referred to the President's Proclamation and Message, and to the bill before the Senate, which was said to be responsive to the Message. Taking the proposed amendments to the bill, with the bill into view, the object could not be mistaken. He considered the steps taken by S Carolina as taken by the State in its sovereign character. He did not mean to justify the extremities to which the State had gone, nor to defend all her positions, but to examine the Constitution, and to test the doctrines which the Proclamation, the Message and the bill propose to establish by force of arms; & to discuss the question whether the present conflict of opinion could not be adjusted without the sword and the bayonet.

Mr B then went at length into an examination of the subject, comparing the present dispute between S. Carolina and the General Government with the dispute between Great Britain and the American Colonies, which issued in our Independence. Mr. B. in the course of his remarks, insisted on the Sovereignty of the States and considered the Government of the United States merely as an agent of the States, for certain purposes, for the due execution of all which duties, the Government is accountable to the States its creator.

Mr. Bibb did not get through his argument, but gave way for a motion of Mr. King for adjournment.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr. King, the orders of the day were postponed to take up the bill to explain and amend the 18th section of the bill of last session respecting imposts, which, it was stated, must pass before the 15th of February to be of avail. The bill was taken, up and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate then resumed the Revenue Collection bill, and Mr. Bibb continued speaking till the usual hour of adjournment, when he gave way, and Mr. Poindexter moved that the Senate adjourn, which motion was negatived, 19 votes to 11.

Mr. Buckner then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, and to make it the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Webster rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Kentucky had given way in the usual manner, to a motion to adjourn. Such was the practice in the Senate. But if a gentleman yielded the floor for any other motion, he yielded the right to resume it.

Mr. Poindexter said, it must be apparent to the Senate, that the question now before the Senate was one of the greatest importance. He had never before seen a disposition manifested by this body to refuse to a member an opportunity for rest and research in order to enable himself to close his argument in a manner which would be satisfactory to himself and to the country. If the Senator from Massachusetts were disposed to speak to the Senate for a week, he would always vote for adjournment when it was requested.

The Chair decided, that if a Senator yielded the floor for any other motion than a motion to djourn, he lost his right to the floor.

Mr. Poindexter then renewed the motion to adjourn, and asked for the yeas and nays which were ordered. The question was then taken and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Buckner, Calhoun, Clay, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Rives, Robinson, Tyler and White—14.

Nays—Messrs. Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson Dudley, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Hill, Holmes, Kane, Knight, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins and Wright—20.

Mr. Bibb then continued a few minutes longer, when he again gave way; and, on motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Gen. McPherson was taken up, and after some debate, the question on its third reading was taken, and negatived 28 votes to 17.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Revenue Collection bill. Mr. Bibb again took the floor, and did not close his Speech until the usual hour of adjournment; when Mr. Smith moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill till to-morrow; but on the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, that unless the progress of the bill should be expedited, there was no prospect of getting it through, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then obtained the floor, and commenced in reply to Mr. Bibb. He occupied about an hour, in an exposition of the fallacy of the grounds on which it had been argued, that this Government was a mere compact, powerless for all purposes of energetic government, and destitute of any title to the allegiance of any of its citizens. He showed by argument and illustration, that if the government was not entitled to allegiance, it was an absurdity in the Constitution to invest it with the power to punish treason, which was a violation of allegiance. By adverting to the manner in which the Constitution was ratified, and the language of the ratifications, he proved, that the Constitution was the will of the people by their delegates; and that it was ratified by the people in Convention, and not by the Legislatures, and with the forms of State authority.

His comments on the language of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions drew an explanation from that gentleman, and at 3 o'clock, Mr. Frelinghuysen having given way, on motion of Mr. Seymour, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Verplanck represented a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road, and other unfinished improvements.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a Resolution, but did not press a decision upon it, proposing to graduate the reductions contemplated in the Tariff, so that the lowest rate of duty shall not take effect, until the year 1836, and the quantum of reduction be equally apportioned among the previous years.

The house again went into a Committee on the Tariff bill. Mr. Burges spoke in opposition to the bill until 3 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Grennell, the Committee rose.

Monday, Jan. 28.

After some preliminary business, the House entered upon the consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Burges resumed and concluded his Speech. Mr. Young of Connecticut, next obtained the floor, and moved for the rising of the Committee, but the mot on was negatived 67 votes to 61. He then spoke till half past five; when another mo ion was made to rise, which was negatived 80 votes to 54.

Mr. Howard of Maryland then took the floor; and having concluded, Mr. W. B. Shepperd moved that the Commitee rise, which was carried 77 votes to 71.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Mr. Appleton's Resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information in relation to the Tariff, was taken up, after some debate, a motion was made and carried, to proceed to the order of the day.

Mr. W. B. Shepperd, of N. C. addressed the Committee, in opposition to the Tariff bill, till near 3 o'clock. Mr. Slade next rose, on the same side, and spoke till near 8 o'clock. The committee rose on motion of Mr. Bates

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from the Legislature of Massachusetts, strongly expressive of its dissent to the passage of the Tariff bill now before the house. The memorial was referred; but, afterwards, Mr. Wilde moved to reconsider the vote of reference, on account of an expression in the preamble which imputed to the Committee of Ways and Means (of which he was a member) with reporting this bill for an object different from the object *they professed*, but the debate was cut off, for the order of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Adams gave notice, that after his friends had had an opportunity to express their views respecting the bill, and to offer their respective amendments, he should move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, who had moved yesterday for the rising of the Committee, rose and addressed the Committee in opposition to the Bill. He occupied the floor until past three o'clock.

Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, obtained the floor, and commenced a speech against the bill, which lasted until eight o'clock. At half past five, a motion was made for the Committee to rise, but it was negatived; at seven another shared the same fate; Yeas 83, Nays 76.

Mr. Banks, of Penn. moved that the Committee do now rise. The motion prevailed, Yeas 89, Noes 57.

The committee rose accordingly.

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The motion of Mr. Wilde to reconsider the vote for referring the memorial from Massachusetts, was again discussed at considerable length, and was again interrupted by a call for the order of the day.

The consideration of the Tariff bill being again resumed, Mr. Banks, of Pa. who had the floor, addressed the Committee, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Evans of Maine, followed on the same side, Mr. Jarvis, from the same State, supported the bill.

The question being on Mr. Huntington's amendment to strike out the duties on tea and coffee,

Mr. Howard offered an amendment, to make the duty on coffee commence on the 3d of September, 1833, which was agreed to.

The question then occurring on Mr. Huntington's amendment, which goes to strike out the 31st and 32d sections of the bill, containing the duties on coffee and tea.

After a few remarks from Mr. Burd of Pa. in favor of the amendment,

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative,—Yeas 69, Nays 63.

Mr. White now moved an amendment, the particulars of which we shall present hereafter, but the general effect of which is, to make the reduction of the duties on wool, on blankets, on carpets, flannel's &c. and on manufactures of cotton, more gradual than is proposed in the bill.

On this motion the Committee rose—Yeas 77, Nays 44.

Friday, Feb. 1.

The debate on Mr. Wilde's motion to re-consider the vote on certain Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts was resumed, but was not concluded before the hour expired. The Tariff bill was again taken up. Mr. White's amendment came first under consideration;—which went to reduce the duty on wool and on twist and yarn, more gradual, viz: 35 per cent. till 1834, 30 till 1835; 25 till 1836, and 20 cents thereafter.

Mr. Root of N. York, thought the protection on wool not sufficiently high. And after a speech explanatory of his views, moved to amend Mr. White's amendment, so as to make the duty 40 per cent. till the 2d March, 1835 (intending afterwards to raise the rate, for 1834, to 50 per cent. and then decrease the duty gradually.)

The question being put on this amendment, the votes were—ayes 61, noes 60. The Chair voting in the negative produced a tie. So the amendment was lost.

The question recurring on Mr. White's amendment—after some remarks from Mr. Stewart, in which he insisted that 25 or 20 per cent. on wool, was no protection and that as the duty was merely for revenue, he preferred 20 to 25 per cent.

Mr. Burges followed, and further illustrated the same view.

Mr. Root then moved another amendment, so as to insert 45 per cent instead of 30, as he before proposed for the year 1834.

Mr. Polk opposed the motion.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. inquired if Mr. R. intended also to raise the duty on woollens.

Mr. Root replied in the negative.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Hoffman, Everett of Vt. and Jennifer took part, Mr. Root's amendment was negatived, ayes 18—noes not counted.

Mr. Everett, of Vermont, then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. White so as to restore the protective duty of the act of last year on wool viz: 4 cents per lb. and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, which was agreed to: Ayes 87, Noes 67.

The question then recurring on Mr. White's amendment, as thus amended by Mr. H. Everett,

Mr Polk warmly remonstrated against its adoption, as going in substance to declare that the House would do nothing in the way of compromise, but would insist on retaining the protective duties as they were at present in force.

Mr. Ingersol contended that the woollen interest had suffered most in the bill of last session, and ought now not to be forsaken.

Mr. Cambreleng referred to great speculations which had taken place in wool and to competition between the wool growers and the manufacturers, in consequence of the duty being raised by a former act. If the amendment should be adopted, he should consider it as an indication that no bill was to pass—and that we were to have war between the north and south.

Mr. Beardsley of N. York, now moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Everett, so as to limit to the first year, and then to decrease the duty successively by one cent each year, in the specific duty, and 5 per cent. in the *ad valorem* duty, as follows: 4 cents specific and 40 per cent. ad valorem till 1834; 3 cents and 35 per cent. till 1835; 2 cents and 30 per cent. till 1836, and then 1 cent and 25 per ct. ad valorem thereafter.

This amendment was carried—ayes 86, noes 69.

The question being on Mr. Everett's amendment, as amended by Mr. Beardsley, it was *rejected*—ayes 72, noes 73.

Mr. White's first amendment was then adopted without alteration. Leaving the duty on wool at 35 per cent. till 1834; 30 till 1835; 25 till 1836; 20 thereafter, (permanent.)

The question was next put on Mr. White's second amendment, which is on the third section of the bill.

Mr. White's amendment made the reduction more gradual, as follows: 30 dollars till 1834; 25 till 1835; 20 till 1836; and then 15 permanent.