

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plains of fair delightful peace, unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM  
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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### TERMS.

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### THE PEOPLE MOVING!

#### SAMPSON COUNTY.

A meeting, pursuant to public notice, of the Republican Freemen of Sampson county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, & Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, of the U. States, and in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, was held at the Court-House, in the town of Clinton, on Saturday the 25th of March. On motion, the meeting was organized by appointing Archibald Monk, Esq. Chairman; Hugh M. Clark and Franklin Sneed, Secretaries.

The Chairman having returned thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred by calling him to preside over its deliberations, and explained in a few brief but pertinent remarks the important objects for which the meeting had assembled, and the necessity of co-operating with energy in behalf of the Constitution and laws of the land, and of selecting men known to be favorable to Southern interests. Dr. William McKay rose and addressed the meeting in an eloquent, effective and truly patriotic strain.

When, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to retire and report Resolutions for the consideration of this meeting.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed said Committee, viz: Blackman Lee, Purdy J. Pemberton, H. M. Clark, Dr. Wm. McKay and Franklin Sneed. After an absence of a few moments, the Committee reported the following Preamble & Resolutions, which were considered separately and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we the freemen of Sampson county, desirous of perpetuating our happy system of Republican Government unimpaired, and of relieving it from our forefathers, who taught us the important lesson, that the "price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," and required of us to test our public men, and more especially candidates for high trusts, by the following stand-ards, namely—Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he a uniform supporter of the Constitution, and a defender of the rights of the People? And whereas, we believe a crisis has arrived when it behoves every honest man, and especially every Southern patriot, to reject the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, an irresponsible body, who, through their management, are endeavoring to palm upon us, Martin Van Buren as our next President—a man whose political honesty has been always held doubtful—a supporter of the odious Tariff of '24 and '28—a Missouri restrictionist, and a supposed friend of the Abolitionists—Therefore, That we will zealously support HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, for the Presidency, because we know his honesty and integrity to be above suspicion—his Republican principles of the Jefferson school, and not of the late counterfeit cast, that can change to all the colors of the chameleon; but a man firm and true to Southern principles and the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomination of JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States. Throughout his honorable public course, he has always discharged his duties with zeal, talent and industry. In his patriotism, ability and worth, we have the fullest confidence, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents, integrity and Republican principles of G. N. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, and will give our undivided support to secure his election as Governor of this State.

Resolved, That a Committee of vigilance be appointed for the County of Sampson, to carry into effect the object of the meeting.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Isaac C. Wright, Dr. John Owen, H. M. Clark, Richard Smith, Hiram Blackburn, Benjamin Hudson, Felix Blackburn, Wm. B. McKay, John Carter, Uriah Blackburn, Dickson Peterson, George Peterson, Joseph Edwards, Calvin Owen, Archibald Patterson, Wm. Peterson, Hiram Blackburn, Jr. Col. David Underwood, Dr. McKay, Gen. Harry Bryan, James Oats, Jethro Oats, J. W. Carroll, Blackman Lee, Ivy Lee, P. J. Pemberton, David Oats, Francis Westbrook, Franklin Westbrook, Wm. Westbrook, Jr. R. N. Herring, Joel Herring, Moses Cox, J. McLane, Wm. House, Wm. Westbrook, S. Ireland, John Fellow, J. Goodloe, Wm. Coffin, Joseph J. Fellow, B. M. Herring, Isaac Ward, Thos. Ward, B. Ward, F. Sneed, W. Thornton, A. Thornton, B. S. Thornton, M. Strickland, Asher Bizzel, J. Bizzel, J. Peters, Jr. R. Rainor, S. Rainor, R. Rainor, Uriah Thornton, J. L. Clifton, Thomas Smith, Lewis Oats, B. Hagrove, Owen Hagrove, J. C. Slocum, Carr Hagrove, Deary Smith, S. Ashford, T. Ashford, Wm. Slocum, A. D. Vann, B. Johnson, K. D. Hegister, John Treadwell, J. Peters, T. M. Loud, G. Hill, Jr. Col. H. House, G. Drayton, Sen. G. W. Droughon, R. Beat, J. Gilbert, Henry Lee, W. Lee, Sen. J. House, Jr. Isaac W. Dan, S. W. Matthews, J. Matthews, Isham Ritch, James Holland, Wm. Green, A. D. Young, J. Bryan, Esq. Olen McLamb, Wm. McLamb, Willie McLamb, Nathan McLamb, T. K. Morley, Willie Shipp, J. J. Cole, James Tart, Thomas Tart, Turner Watkins, James Wilkins, Wm. Wilkins, Bayford Haines, Joel Parker.

Resolved, That Franklin Sneed, Dr. John Owen and Wm. Ashford, be appointed Delegates to meet other Del. gates in Wilmington, on the 4th Monday of April next, to select some suitable person to be placed on the Whig Electoral Ticket for this District.

On motion of Gen. H. Bryan, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Arch'd Monk, Esq., for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he discharged the duties of the Chair, and to the Secretaries.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register and Star, with a request to all other Editors in the State, friendly to the Whig cause, to insert the same.

ARCH'D MONK, Chairman.  
HUGH M. CLARK, FRANKLIN SNEAD, Secretaries.

#### BLADEN COUNTY.

A meeting of the friends of Judge White was held at Elizabethtown, on the first day of the Superior Court. On motion of William McNeill, Col. Samuel B. Andres was appointed President, and John S. Pearson, Vice President; Col. Alexander Byrne and Thos. C. Smith, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was explained in a few pertinent remarks, by Isaac Wright, Esq., at the request of the President.

On motion of Saltar Lloyd, Esq., the President named the following persons as a Committee:—Isaac Wright, Saltar Lloyd, William D. McNeill, David Lewis, John A. Robeson, and John Bryan, to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, as to the nomination of President, Vice President, and Governor of the State. The Committee having retired for a short time, returned and submitted the following Report, which was unanimously adopted.

The importance of the Presidential Election suggests the inquiry, who is for us, and who is against us. We wish to unite with our friends, and oppose our enemies. We refer to eventual periods, to times of great national excitement, for a development of character; under this head we class the Missouri question and the Tariff. When the North and the South divide, our friends stand by us, and our enemies against us. In these times of peril, where was Wm. Van Buren? Did he enlist under our banner? Did he advocate our cause? We answer, no. I. he with us in a division of the proceeds of the public lands among the States—which would enrich them, and educate all their poor children? We answer, no. Is he for a cheap administration, the promise of which brought the present incumbent into office? We answer, he "treads mainly in the footsteps" of him, who has found it easier to increase than diminish the taxes, and his party give it out to the people, that he is more democratic, more of a Republican than White, and all the rest of them put together. Why then talk so much about fortifications, navies, standing armies, &c. and get into such terrible feuds and passions, and wrangling, about the three millions? It is better in the treasury than out of it. We have thought the first proof and the highest evidence of republicanism, was that of cutting down both army and navy, because they were expensive establishments; so said and so did, Thomas Jefferson. Have we been going down hill? Is our vigor and energy declining? Have they just now found it out? that they talk so much about our exposed and defenceless condition. We are not alarmed—we still think we are safe. Fifteen millions of people, their men and boys all pluck, and good marksmen besides, have nothing to fear.

It is said that it is necessary to elect Mr. Van Buren to carry out these republican measures. We think it would be more republican to reverse the money part of these measures—and give back to the people the millions for which the government hath no need, for the simple reason, that it leads to prodigality and waste. We don't like mid-night appropriations, they are too near akin to the mid-night Judges; when we look to the origin of the one, and the most prominent defence of the other, though severed by time, a family likeness appears. What strange associations take place now-a-days. We are opposed to the making two Presidential terms the ground work of a third. The Constitution, jealous of our rights, confines Executive power to a term; by running one Administration into another, power accumulates like the influence of many streams, and forms a mighty current, too strong for popular rights. We don't like favorites—we are advocates for equality, and had much rather the President, like Alexander the great, had left it to the people, however puzzling, to choose the most worthy.

Resolved, That we do not recognize in Mr. Van Buren, the patriot and statesman, whose firmness of character and greatness of mind, if elected, would do honor, with the term of his presidency, to these angry passions, which have more than heretofore disturbed the peace and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in the patriotism and ability of HUGH EANSON WHITE, that his public and private character is a sure pledge to us that he will administer the government on constitutional principles—uninfluenced by party, or sectional interests; we greet him with great cordiality, as a native of North Carolina, and will use all honorable means to elevate him to the Presidency.

Resolved, To the nomination of JOHN TYLER as Vice President, we respond, with no ordinary pleasure, as him we recognize one of Virginia's illustrious sons, high-minded, magnanimous and disinterested. Our influence is limited—our situation humble and rather obscure; but such force and energy as we possess, shall be directed to promote his election.

Resolved, That we have known EDWARD B. DUDLEY, as a merchant, as a planter, member of Congress and of the State Legislature—as a merchant, correct and liberal, as a planter, industrious, enterprising and successful. As a politician—true to his party when right—opposed to them when wrong. The advocate of measures—the supporter of principles and not men. We approve of his nomination for Governor, and will give him our support.

On motion of Isaac Wright, Esq., Saltar Lloyd John A. Robeson, Thomas C. Smith, William McNeill and Col. Samuel B. Andres, were appointed delegates, to meet the Convention at Wilmington, on the first day of the Superior Court to nominate an Elector for this district.

On motion of Doctor Smith, Isaac Wright was added to the number of delegates.

On motion of Col. Burney, it was Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that the Editor of the Wilmington Advertiser give it an insertion, and such other papers as are friendly to the cause.

SAMUEL B. ANDRES, President.  
JNO. S. PEARSON, Vice President.  
THOMAS C. SMITH, J. SECRETARIES.  
A. J. BYRNE,

#### BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

In pursuance of notice given, the citizens of Brunswick county, friendly to the election of Hugh L. White to the highest office within the gift of the people, assembled at the Court-House in Smithville, on Monday the 7th inst. for the purpose of an interchange of opinion upon the political condition of the country, and of selecting suitable persons to be run for the Vice-Presidency and for Governor of the State. The meeting was organized by appointing Francis Morse, Esq. Chairman, and Nathaniel Potter, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in a forcible address from Dr. Frederick J. Hill, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, viz: Cornelius Galloway, sen. Dr. S. B. Everitt, and L. P. Swain, who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported as follows:

Whereas, in a Government deriving its powers from the People, the preservation of its republican purity depends, in a great degree, upon its freedom from the influence of Executive favoritism and patronage; and we have strong reason to believe, and do believe, that an attempt is now being made through such means, to place in power Martin Van Buren, whose motto is, the spoils belong to the victors, and whose success, we believe, would be accompanied by the worst consequences to the best interests of the country; and whereas, the views on a subject of vital importance to the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, render his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, an event truly to be deprecated by every Southern patriot—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will support by all fair means, the election of HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, to the Presidency of the U. States.

Resolved further, That having entire confidence in the talents, integrity and republican principles of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, we will give him our zealous support for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election in August next.

Resolved, That we recommend to the other Counties composing this Electoral District, the name of Isaac Wright, Esq. of Bladen, to be run upon the Whig Electoral Ticket, in November next.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and all other papers in the State friendly to the cause.

FRANCIS MORSE, Chairman.  
NATH'L POTTER, Sec'y.

#### Public Meeting in Person County.

We understand that a large political meeting was held at the Court House in Person county on Tuesday last. Proclamation was at first made for a meeting of the friends of Martin Van Buren; but after some conversation the proclamation was modified, and the citizens of the county generally were invited. Upon this last invitation a large number of citizens collected in the Court Room, and the meeting was organized. A number of Resolutions were submitted by James M. Williamson, Esq. in favor of Martin Van Buren, which he supported in a speech of some length. He was replied to in a very powerful and effective address by Edwin G. Read, Esq. Mr. Williamson rejoined, and Mr. Read was about again to reply, when he was stopped by Mr. Williamson, on the ground that the meeting was intended exclusively for the friends of Mr. Van Buren. At this time there were upwards of eighty persons present. William Allen, Esq. a very respectable citizen of Person, then observed, that if it was to be a party meeting he would retire; he did so, and was followed by so large a number that on counting, there were found to be but thirty five persons remaining. So much for Van Burenism in Person county. Hillsboro' Recorder.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Tuesday, April 5.  
Mr. Benton, according to notice some days since, introduced a bill for the better supply of silver bullion to the U. S. Mint, and explained that he had been in correspondence with the Director of that institution to ascertain what quantity of bullion would be sufficient to keep the mint in constant activity. He believed, that a supply of about a million of dollars, a month, would be sufficient for present purposes, and he had provided by his bill that this sum should be transferred by the Deposit Banks to the mint out of the money in their possession.

The bill was read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on finance.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Expunging Resolution, offered by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Leigh resumed his remarks, and with equal ability pursued his subject. He was of the opinion, that the expunction would be unconstitutional,—that, if it could be done in relation to Legislative records, it might also be done in relation to Executive and Judicial records.

If it should be determined to expunge the expunction (supposing the present resolution to succeed)—and then again it should be determined to expunge the expunction of the expunction, he presented the difficulties which these accumulated processes would produce.

He was very severe on the language of Mr. Benton, particularly on the part where he expressed his hope that the young mother would instill into her infant from the breast, the word "Expunge." If (said Mr. Leigh) such a young mother should be found, may she have no more offspring—and, if the child should suck in the avenging word "expunge," he would be likely to be guilty of such deeds of vengeance in his after life, as he was sure the Senator from Missouri would wish no son of his to perform.

After Mr. Leigh had concluded, no other Senator being desirous to address the Chair, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Resolution was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Public Land Bill—the Bill to authorize contracts with Rail Road Companies—and the resolution to retrocede the District were, for the present, laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun then moved to take up the bill to prevent the circulation of incendiary Pamphlets, but, before any action took place on the bill, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, which consumed the residue of the day.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled an act to establish the mint, and to regulate the coin of the United States. Read twice & committed to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Wise renewed the motion which he made yesterday, to suspend the rules in order to submit his resolutions for the appointment of a select committee to make certain inquiries in regard to the Deposit Banks. The motion was rejected—Yeas 89—Nays 91.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House went into Committee of the whole [Mr. Hamer in the Chair] and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States, for the year 1836.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Bell to strike out the following clause: "For repairs and improvements of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, \$67,000."

Mr. Robertson, of Va. took the floor and spoke, at great length, on the subject of the principles and measures of the present Administration. At half past three, Mr. Robertson, without concluding, gave way to a motion that the Committee rise.

The Committee rose, and Mr. Evans, moved an adjournment.

### IN SENATE.

Wednesday, April 6.  
After the transaction of considerable business of little public interest, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions.

Mr. Benton had proposed an amendment to compel the Government to pay all sums less than \$20 in gold and silver—to which Mr. Niles offered an amendment, fixing the sum at \$10 for the present and \$20 for the next year. Mr. Niles' amendment was adopted—Yeas 22—Nays 13.

After a further amendment by Mr. Porter providing that nothing in the bill should be construed as making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Glasscock, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the National defence, by organizing and arming a uniform militia, throughout the United States, and to provide for the discipline thereof—read twice and committed.

Mr. Wise again asked leave of the House, to offer, in a modified form, his resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the connexion between the Deposit Banks and the Government. Mr. Wise stated that it was not his object nor that of any of his friends to discuss the subject and he therefore hoped no opposition would be made to the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Cambreleng, after some remarks, stated that he would cheerfully vote for the resolution.

Objections having been made, Mr. Wise moved the suspension of the rules, and wished the Yeas and Nays on the motion, which were ordered.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected, Yeas 96, Nays 87—not twain-thirds.

Mr. Wise rose and said that he should not offer the proposition again, being now convinced that it was the decision of the House that no inquiry upon the subject, be made.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval service bill, and Mr. Robertson resumed and concluded his remarks, passing in review the leading principles and measures of the Administration.

### IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 7.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Post office and Post Roads, made a report on the subject of Rail Road contracts for the transportation of the mail, which he read from the Clerk's table.—The report viewed the introduction of Rail Roads as one of the incidents of civilization. The general power to make roads was considered as belonging to the States, and it has been the subject of conflicting opinion whether the General Government might constitutionally exercise jurisdiction over them when made. The Rail Road system promises to put this conflict to rest. The proposed plan is that Congress shall make the contracts with the R. R. Companies for long periods. This would take the contract duty out of the hands of the Postmaster General. These contracts might be made perpetual, where the charters of the roads are perpetual. Where the charters are limited, in order to secure the Government for the advances of money made to them, a lien might be retained on the property of the Company, until the amount, in case the contract should terminate, should be repaid. The money to be advanced only on such part of a road as may be completed, and brought into use. The Company could apply this money to any part of the road they may think proper. If the duty of making the contracts, be left in the hands of the Postmaster General, exorbitant demands might be made by the companies for carrying the mail, an evil which would increase with the extension of the roads, until, at length, it might become necessary to try whether Congress might not compel the companies to transport the public mails for a reasonable compensation. This evil was prevented by placing the power of making the contracts in Congress alone. The magnitude and weight of the mails were productive of great and constant difficulty under the present system. This inconvenience would be obviated under the new arrangement. The transportation of troops which would be secured by the Bill, would be a great advantage, as, in time of necessity, it would enable the government to send them to any given point, in a short period of time. At present, the same roads which enable our troops to move across the country, afford equal facilities to an enemy, but on rail roads, our own troops can be conveyed, and on the approach of an enemy, the cars might be taken away, or the road broken up so as to render it impossible. At this moment contracts may be most favourably made, as the companies are in want of money, to carry on their operations. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company might be willing, by receiving money from the Government on the road now in use, to obtain the means of carrying their road through to its completion. The condition of the Treasury, at this time, was an auspicious circumstance, as the large surplus on hand could be beneficially distributed in this manner among the different States of the Union, and it will cut off from the department the heavy expenditures incurred annually in making contracts for transportation.

The Committee close their report by recommending the passage of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to take up the bill prohibiting deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail to any State, territory or district, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which by the laws of said State, territory or district may be prohibited, and for other purposes—when

Mr. Davis, of Mass. addressed the Senate at some length, in a clear and forcible argument, to show that the bill was dangerous and unconstitutional, that it gave to the Post Office Department powers new and unheard of, and which might be exercised in a manner detrimental to the freedom of the press, and in subversion of the great principles of public liberty.

When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Mr. Greenell moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of submitting a Resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of them amongst the several States of the Union, according to their federal numbers, with such an allowance to the new States, as may be deemed just and equitable.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 63, Nays 108.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out the clause granting ten thousand acres of land for the erection of public buildings for the use of the Government, and substitute \$20,000, which motion, after some debate, was agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill, with amendments, and it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Michigan, that the bill should have precedence of all other business, from 11 to 1 o'clock to-morrow.

This Bill, which was reported from the Committee of the Whole, last night, was taken up.

The amendments made in Committee were concurred in.

Mr. White, of Florida, renewed the motion heretofore made by him to increase the appropriation for the Navy Yard at Pensacola, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered.

After a long debate the motion was agreed to.—Yeas 151, Nays 26.

### IN SENATE.

Friday, April 8.

Mr. Ruggles of Maine, offered some resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State, upon the subject of the slave emancipation agitation; and upon the subject matter of these resolutions, a spirited debate arose, as is usual upon the presentation of any paper touching that subject, now. The motion was to receive and print these resolutions.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his sentiments as he has done before, & with the same fervid eloquence and indignant reprehension of the movements of the abolitionists, which have before marked his speeches to the Senate on the same topic.

These resolutions, it may not be amiss to remark, emanate from one of the most tightly collared clan of Martin Van Buren's men in the country. The Maine Legislature contains men (and they form its majority) who boldly declare in debate what are the requisitions of "the party," and call on all true Jackson Van Buren men, to toe the mark. One of them said the other day in his place that those who did not do what they were commanded, were no true disciples! And it was to this Legislature, as well as to others, that the fat went forth to assume just the attitude upon the subject of abolition, which is now presented by the passage of the resolutions offered this morning by Mr. Ruggles.

In his allusions to this party arrangement for the party purposes of a Northern candidate, as such, Mr. Calhoun was particularly pointed and plain. He called on all Southern men in Congress to resist any sanction to the legality of this agitation, which might be given it by the entertainment of it for a moment, as the subject of legislative action.

Mr. Brown of North-Carolina, next addressed the Senate. He has ever been willing to receive the petitions which have been sent to the Senate upon this subject, as the best means of keeping down the excitement, which has arisen upon it in certain parts of the Union; and these views he now reiterated at length.

Mr. Brown was followed by his colleague Mr. Mangum, who, in some sensible remarks, uttered with great eloquence and feeling, expressed the opinion, that the sentiments of the South were not at all represented by those who took the ground that there was no danger of the increase of abolitionism. He did not believe that it was competent for Congress to legislate upon the subject, even to the extent of receiving the petitions, and he was very decided in his reprobation of that temporizing and weak party-policy which actuated Southern gentlemen in apologizing for, and underrating the extent of, the evils incident to the agitation of the abolition question at the North.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the suggestion of Mr. Brown, that he had in times past voted for the reference of similar petitions to the Committee on the District of Columbia. He denied having done so.

Mr. Brown then arose once more with that ineffable dignity which he puts on when he wishes to seem quite demosthenic, and said that the Senator from South Carolina had sat by while such votes were taken, and had never interposed a word against the reception and reference of the petitions alluded to—and that this was precisely the same thing. He then talked about the crying of wolf! wolf! when there was no wolf, and deprecated all action on the subject.

Mr. Preston thought it was better to be too watchful, than not sufficiently so. It was a great responsibility for Southern gentlemen to assume the ground taken by the Senator from North-Carolina—that this danger was so insignificant, as not to require even common vigilance. Circumstances had much altered since those times when the few petitions which came to Congress on this subject were suffered to go, as a matter of course, to the Committees. It was now a question of safety or no safety. The "little cloud" was now darkening the horizon.—The remedy should be appositioned to the evil. It was easy to trample out a single brand thrown upon the floor of the chamber, but different measures were to be taken, when the incendiary band were surrounding the house in countless hosts.

The Resolutions were then ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, adjourned to Monday.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

There is seldom any thing in the House to attract a listener on Friday or Saturday, which days are usually devoted to what are called private orders. This business of private claimants and petitions