CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Silsbee presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Tariff, which were read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Dallas laid before the Senate a copy of the proceedings of a large public meeting, held on Thursday last in Philadelphia, on the subject of the Tariff, which were laid on the table and directed to be printed. Several private bills were reported, and ordered to a second reading. At one o'clock the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Bibb took the floor in opposition to the bill, and after speaking two hours, he gave way to a motion by Mr. King that the Senate adjourn, which was carried. Mr. Bibb will resume his argument to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams presented a report of a Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, accompanied with sundry resolutions deprecating the passage of the Tariff bill now before the House, which were read and ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Wilde, after some preliminary remarks upon the imputations upon the Committee of Ways and Means, contained in the report of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote by which it was referred and ordered to be printed. Before the vote was taken on this motion the hour allotted to morning business had expired. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill—Mr. Wayne in the Chair. Mr. I. C. Bates addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill nearly two hours and was followed by Mr. Pearce, also against the bill,—who had not concluded his speech when our paper was made up.

In the Senate on Thursday, several bills from the House of Representatives of a private character, were passed. At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Bibb continued his argument in opposition to the bill. After speaking two hours, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Poindexter, that the Senate adjourn, which was negatived—ayes 11, noes 19. Mr. Bibb then spoke about fifteen minutes, when he again gave way to a motion by Mr. Mangum, that the Senate adjourn, which was carried—ayes 17, noes 14.

In the House of Representatives, the motion heretofore made by Mr. Wilde to reconsider the vote by which the report and resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts had been referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union came up and was debated by Messrs Wilde, J. Davis, E. Everett, Wickliffe, Polk, Adams. Before the question was taken the hour allotted to morning business had expired. The standing order of the day was then called. Upon the question will the House now resolve itself into the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union? Mr. Everett demanded the yeas and nays. It was carried, ayes 79, noes 68. The House went into Committee, Mr. Wayne in the Chair, upon the Tariff bill. Mr. Banks addressed the Committee about an hour and a half against the bill, and was followed by Mr. G. Evans on the same side, who also spoke about an hour and a half—when Mr. Jarvis made a few remarks in favor of the general principles of the bill, when Mr. Howard moved to insert 3d September 1832, after the word coffee, making the duty of one per cent per pound; to take effect from that date, which was agreed to. Mr. Burd then addressed the committee in favor of the motion of Mr. Huntington, to strike out the duties on tea and coffee. After he had concluded, the question was taken on that amendment, which was carried—ayes 69, noes 64. Mr. C. P. White then moved a series of amendments to the bill making the reduction of the rates of duty upon the most important articles more gradual. Before the question was taken on these amendments, the committee rose. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Friday, several memorials were presented, and various bills reported by the Standing Committees. A bill to provide payment for horses and arms lost by the volunteers in the late campaign against the hostile Indians, and a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of the Tariff act of 1832, were passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Bibb spoke an hour and a half in conclusion of his argument against the bill. Mr. Frelinghuysen then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Bibb. After speaking one hour, he gave way to a motion by Mr. Seymour, that the Senate adjourn, which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, after sundry memorials and resolutions had been disposed of, the motion heretofore offered by Mr. Wilde, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Legislature of Massachusetts had been referred and ordered to be printed, came up. Mr. Adams continued his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Alexander, Wayne and Clayton, until the hour allotted to morning business had expired; when Mr. Wickliffe proposed that the motion be laid on the table by unanimous consent, Mr. J. Davis objected.—The House then proceeded to the standing order of the day, and went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the Chair. The amendment of the bill, heretofore proposed by Mr. C. P. White, were separately taken up.—That to the first paragraph imposing duties on wool came up first—The bill as reported proposed a duty of 35 per cent. on unmanufactured wool until 1834, then 25 per cent. until 1835; and afterwards 15 per cent. The amendment proposed that from 1834 to 1835, the duty should be 30 per cent—from 1835 to 1836 25 per cent and afterwards 20 per cent. Mr. Root moved to amend the amendment by striking out 30 and inserting 45 per cent which was lost. Mr. H. Everett moved to amend the amendment by striking out the rate of duty and substituting 4 cents per pound and 40 per cent which was carried. Ayes 87 noes 67. Mr. Beardsley moved to amend the amendment by inserting "till 2d March 1834, then eight cents per pound and thirty five per cent till 1835—then 2 cents per pound and thirty per cent till 1836, after that time 1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent. This amendment, was also adopted—ayes 86, noes 69. The question of agreeing upon the amendment as amended was then taken and negatived—ayes 72, noes 82.—The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, relative to such blankets as should not come within the 5 per cent duty extending the period of the progressive reduction of the duty, was carried—ayes 66, noes 64. Mr. Stewart moved to amend the amendment of Mr. C. P. White, which proposed a similar extension of the period of the progressive reduction of duties on carpets, by striking out 35 per cent. the highest rate of duty proposed, and the progressive reduction, and inserting instead of 50 per centum, as the permanent rate of duty.—This motion was lost—ayes 75 noes 89. The amendment of Mr. C. P. White was adopted—ayes 76, noes 73.—The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, relative to manufactures of cotton and silk, was then taken up. After several ineffectual motions to amend it, the first by Mr. Pearce, to insert a specific duty of 7 1-2 cents per square yard on cotton manufactures, except colored or dyed cottons, on which a duty of 8 3-4 cents per square yard was proposed, was lost—ayes 68, noes 73; another by Mr. Stewart, to strike out that part of the amendment which related to certain manufactures of silk and cotton, was lost—ayes, 63, noes 78. Before the question was taken on the original amendment the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Mr. Frelinghuysen concluded his speech in favor of the bill. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to Monday. The Senate then spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some further debate upon the motion of Mr. Wilde, to reconsider the vote by which the report and resolutions of the State of Massachusetts had been referred to the committee of Ways and Means, in which Messrs. J. Davis and Wilde took part, the motion was withdrawn. The motion heretofore made by Mr. Plummer, to reconsider the vote by which the estimates from the General Land Office were referred to the Committee on public Lands, was negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee upon the Tariff bill, Mr. Wayne in the Chair. The amendment of Mr. C. P. White, striking out the 8th and 9th paragraphs of the first section, and fixing the duty on manufactures of cotton and silk, and cotton at 50 per cent. until 1834,—then till 1835 at 25 per cent. and then at 20 per cent. was taken up. Mr. Appleton moved to amend the amendment by striking out a portion and annexing a proviso that until 1834 the duty on plain cottons should not be less than 7 1-2 cents per square yard, and on printed cottons not less than 8 3-4 per square yard—and afterwards the duty on plain cottons should not be less than 6 cents per square yard, and on printed cottons not less than 8 cents per square yard. Upon this amendment a debate arose in which Messrs. Appleton, C. P. White, Wickliffe, Cambreleng, J. Reed, Burges, Boulden, E. Everett, Wilde, J. Davis, Clayton and Stewart took part. Before the motion was taken the Committee rose & the House adjourned.

THE STATE BANK.

In the reported bill to establish a Bank of the State of Maryland, there are omissions of important provisions necessary to protect the Bank and give it the confidence of the Public. Permit me to suggest them for consideration.

1. The charter does not provide that the President, Directors or subordinate officers, either of the parent bank or its branches, shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties, or distribution of the funds entrusted to them.

2. The power to remove Branch Directors and subordinate officers, is not given to the parent board, nor to any public authority.

3. The number of Directors necessary to form a quorum is not specified.

4. The powers of the President and Directors are not defined, nor are those of the Branch Directors.

5. The right to expend public money in the purchase or lease of property for the convenience of the Bank is not limited to any amount.

6. The meaning of the word *graduating*, as applied to loans in the different counties, requires some explanation.

7. The public officers of the State and counties ought to be required to deposit public monies received by them in the State Bank.

8. Some portion of the Directors ought to be re-appointed every year—say one or two.

9. Some portion of the Directors ought to be residents of the place where the parent bank is established.

10. The Bank ought to have power to sue and be made liable to be sued.

11. It ought to be declared a public corporation, so as to have the right of the Legislature to modify the charter at pleasure unquestionable.

12. The notes bearing interest ought not to be redeemable after demand. They will naturally accumulate in the hands of the rich, and might become the instrument of injuring its credit in improper hands.

13. If it is not intended that the Bank should supply a circulating medium, that power ought to be denied. If designed that it should supply such a medium, the power to make and sign such notes should be expressly provided for. The Bank, however, will be safer without the power to issue notes payable to bearer.

14. In the 2d sect. the Capital of the Bank is declared to consist of "Cash deposited" and "Investments on public stock." It may be asked, cash deposited where, by, or with whom? and also what is meant by public stock? If intended to include Bank Stock, Rail Road Stock, Manufacturing Stock, Canal Stock, as these are stocks in *private* Corporations, they would not pass under the terms "public stock."

15. The proposed charter is liable to the charge of ambiguity in various parts—powers upon various and independent subjects having no connexion, are singularly blended in some of the sections. The bill should be re-committed to competent hands, and many of its excellent principles rescued from the doubts which now unnecessarily surround them.

Balt. Gaz.

Office of the Reporter and Counterfeit Detector,
January 30th, 1833.

A large number of counterfeit notes, drawn for the sum of ten dollars, on the State Bank at Camden, N. J. have just been put in circulation in this city. They are dangerous counterfeits, being so well executed as to render it almost impossible to designate them from the genuine notes. The paper of those we have seen is rather thin and flimsy, and very glossy? Letter C. payable to J. Cam, dated May 1st, 1830, R. W. Ogden, Cashier, and Rich M. Cooper, President. The name of the cashier is written with Japan ink, and that of the President with very light ink. The public should be on their guard.

ROBERT T. BICKNEL.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

You find that ours is not the only part of the country that suffers in the Reform the Mails have undergone under the Jackson Administration. Almost every paper that comes to hand from every quarter contains either complaints of the irregularity of the Mails, or of their losses and miscarriages, or both. We see by the Philadelphia papers that the whole way Mail with all the Southern Letters, on Tuesday 22d January, was actually LOST, between Chester and Philadelphia, going Northward. We see similar accounts of lost Mails both north and South,—and still we are told on all hands that there is the greatest desire at the department at Washington, to give despatch and certainty to the Mails throughout.

During the whole long period that Mr. McLean was Postmaster General, no department was ever better organized, no arrangements were ever more complete in themselves or were ever better carried into operation, than the whole Mail concern for transferring letters and papers—it was sufficiently dispatchful for all business, and it was punctual to serve all convenience—Mr. McLean, whilst Postmaster General, never asked, and cared not a fig of what politics a Postmaster or Mail Contractor was—he sought out the man of integrity and business and punctuality, who would do the public service in a proper manner—he meddled not with their politics—and he turned out none who were faithful and strict in their business—he kept none in but those who were faithful and strict in their business—their politics might be for him or against him, it was all the same—he neither enquired about that nor did he know or care.

In this state of things the Post Office Department was handed over to Gen. Jackson's administration—thus arranged and filled throughout with well tried, approved, and skillful officers.

In producing the Reform that was made to take place in all the Departments by those who ruled the Jackson Administration, it was required of Postmaster General, McLean, that he should reform (by turning out of office) a great portion of the officers in the Department at Washington, and on the Mail lines throughout the Country—and so arrange the matters in making the Mail Contracts, that whilst it appeared as if the Contract was given to the lowest bidder, it should uniformly be given to a thorough-stick partizan—and it is believed, no instance can be given to the contrary among the mail contracts since there made. To this course so inquistous in itself, so unjust to well tried and faithful officers, so destructive to the public interest and convenience as connected with the Mails, the Postmaster General, McLean, positively objected—and because he objected, he was removed from that station and translated to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Mr. McLean would not agree to prostitute the Post Office Department to subserve the schemes and plots of political party, and he was removed. But Mr. McLean was too dangerous an opponent, he was a man of too much influence and popularity in the West to turn out of office, and he was therefore propitiated by a seat on the Supreme Court Bench.

Postmaster General McLean being thus disposed of and got out of the way, a proper successor was to be provided who would enter into the views of the arch Magician, and convert the whole Post Office establishment from North to South, from East to West, into one great political party Engine, whose chiefest and most particular business should be to convey with despatch and distribute with care all political party letters and papers for the administration and its friends, to serve their purposes—and to repress and delay all other letters and papers, the better to forward the first and disappoint the last. The entire control over every man connected with the Post Office and Mail was considered essential to their success by the rulers of the administration—& although it is known that there is here & there, chiefly on retired, unimportant routes, a post master or two who is not wholly given up to his employers—yet they are so few, as compared with the rest, scarcely to amount to an exception, whilst the great residue move to order, hold their offices and contracts upon the principle of perfect abject servility—and careless about Laws or public interest or convenience, they do that, be it what it may, that orders from Washington command them to do.

After a department has been so deranged under the pretence of reform, when no reform was wanting—filled up with officers and agents because they were partizans, not because they were men of business—whose faults and incapacities have been overlooked whilst they remained faithful and active to do the business confided to them as party agents—who, engrossed with electioneering for their masters, neither learn nor pay attention to any thing about their offices and contracts, further than to make all they can be permitted to make out of them. Is it at all to be wondered at, that from such a Department, so misconducted and filled with such officers and agents, the people of the country should be perpetually thwarted, disappointed, and aggrieved? These new men had scarcely got warm on their seat before some of them began to pilfer from letters, and we heard of an unusual number of Post Office thefts.—Letters were violated, abused, kept back—inattention was predominant and marked—letters and papers and packages belonging to one mail were left, or sent by another—routes were changed to suit Contractors and friends, and this deranged the sending the right letters and papers by the right mail lines. Confusion and disorder and negligence and indifference were the results of the boasted reform, and post masters and agents were conscious that they would be suffered to do as they please, *provided* they would attend faithfully to the electioneering part of their duty. If a letter went through the Mail from one opposition man to another opposition man, the faithful Post Master noted it—it was talked of spread through the party circles of administration supporters, and it was laid up for use when use could be made of it.—As to the secrecy or inviolability of the Post Office, that is no longer even thought of—you might as well stick up your letters for a week in the Market House before you send them to a post office, for it would not insure them more publicity than by sending them to the Post Office at once, if the letters are supposed to have any reference to politics, or if an understanding can be presumed from them to exist between two opposition men. It is considered now that every letter that goes to the Post Office, if suspicion attaches to it, and suspicions hover there like Vultures over their prey, is well eyed, handled, perhaps pryed into, talked of first among the select few, possibly retained for further consideration and advice. In fact the Post Office has justly lost all confidence—it is an establishment for partizan pensioners—it is an administration Machine to work for administration party ends—and although the People are made to pay enormously, excessively for it, the people are receiving less and less benefits and conveniences from it every day. So great have the derangements and inconveniences become, that if this state of things continues, or, as is most likely, if it grows worse, there will be no remedy, and the people will be obliged to substitute private mails and posts.

X. Y. Z.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9.

The Great Contest.—Every thing in our Country that is political is so entirely conducted upon the principle of contest for victory, that all are more or less skilled in the arts of a Generalissimo. Before a matter comes up fairly, either for consideration or decision, some attempt is made to preoccupy or prejudice the public mind—a bad name, or a terrific, or a hateful epithet or character is affixed to it—or it is put in combination or association with something that will either give the world a distate for it, or detract from its just merits. Every year, every week affords us some example of this sort; but that which most strikingly calls forth remark is the course of Mr. Calhoun in relation to the Bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, which he stigmatizes in advance with all the epithets that convey odium—then again we see Gen. Green of the Telegraph, after the issue is made up on the Senate floor between Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun on some of the great dividing points, coming forth in advance to disparage and weaken Mr. Webster's force by pronouncing him the Ally of the Administration—thus striving to make him participate in the ill fame of those, with whom he (Gen. G.) considers it to be derogatory to become an associate and coadjutor—when if there is any truth known to man, it is, that Mr. Webster, in this our day, is the source from whence the *saving doctrine* has issued in timely warning, (if sound wisdom there had been to have been warned,) both to the wrong doers and to those whose official duty it was to vindicate the country against the wrong.

Mr. Webster pays as little regard to the existing administration, collectively or individually, as to any other set of men who are doomed to divide among themselves so much, so gross, such meritted imputations as they labour under. He has his public duties to perform—he has his overshadowing public standing to maintain—he has his personal character for integrity & wisdom to preserve. When the administration in their tortuous courses force themselves upon his attention in matters of high concern, his wisdom degrades their folly and his reprehensions chastise their misdoings. Though borne up by partizans & power, they hold on their course and cling together, yet they are distinguished among men by the impress of "the Great Senators" rebuke, and they must wear the badge as a memorial of their misdoings. If again, from whatever cause, the administration persue a right course to right ends in a national matter, and it is within the province of Mr. Webster's duties to act on the same point—too elevated to be reached by any feeling of prejudice, or animosity, or vindictiveness—too strongly entrenched in integrity either to loiter in or quit for a moment the path of rectitude,—he consults the great Charter of his Country's Rights, Liberties, and Powers, and under that guidance he goes forth clad in triple steel to defend her cause, regardless who may side with him or who is against him. To go no farther back than the past year—it was such we saw him at Worcester when he desired to throw around his country a salutary defence against the pestilence that the Veto Message doctrines were infusing into every neighbourhood. It was such we saw him in Faneuil Hall when he gave sanction to the general principles of the Proclamation.

The late Vice President of the Country, long distinguished as a cherished favorite in the party opposed to Mr. Webster—now the hope and leader of the Party of Nullifiers—the selected Organ to proclaim their doctrines—the confided champion to maintain their cause—attacks with early and impatient asperity the Bill from the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Webster is a member—and he introduces into the Senate sundry resolutions in defence of Nullification and Secession, with the abstract doctrines upon which they are supposed to be justified, which he calls a plea in bar in behalf of South Carolina against the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Webster objects to this disparagement of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and proposes, at a proper time, "to try conclusions" with the Gentleman on this point. Mr. Webster further said, that the Gentleman had laid it down that the resolutions which he had offered contained "indubitable facts." These facts Mr. Webster disputed, and on that point he would take issue with the Gentleman. (Mr. Calhoun promised to meet him.) Thus pledged to defend the principles of the Bill—thus engaged to shew that what the late Vice President held to be facts were not facts at all, it was but generous and fair to leave the matter further unhandled until the interesting contest was decided.

As a Senator in Congress it becomes Mr. Webster, understanding as he well does the nature, character, and sound construction of the Federal Constitution to set them forth in strength and light.—As a Senator in Congress it becomes his duty, constitutionally and effectively to aid the Chief Executive Officer of the Country, with whatever means may be necessary to enable him to discharge his constitutional duty, of "taking care that the laws be faithfully executed." A member of the Judiciary Committee to which the subject of affording aid to the President had been committed he was bound to defend the bill reported by that Committee which he approved, when attacked by such a man as Mr. Calhoun, and in such a manner. On all the points brought into this discussion, Mr. Webster's opinions are known—they are not now to be formed or fashioned—they have been promulged—and instead of being the ally of the administration, or the associate of any man or body of men on this occasion, he is independently and pre-eminently the leader in the Country, confessed, confided in, and looked to by nineteen-twentieths of the People of the United States, to put down the false doctrines on which Nullification and Secession rest for support, and now to settle and establish, in all time to come, the true, rational, and practical principles of the Federal Constitution.

However improper, it is vain to practice either the little or the blacker arts against such a man—he is too lofty to be reached, he is too great to be compassed by such men or means—there is little doubt he will go into and come out of this contest "The Great Senator"—and although the administration may be incidentally aided by him, it will be because they are participators in common with the whole American People in the benefits conferred upon his Country by the greatest patriotic Statesman in our time.

Historical Anecdote.—William L. Smith of South Carolina—one of the most distinguished men during the presidentiads of Washington and John Adams, and a zealous supporter of both, retired from Congress when Mr. Jefferson came in, and it was well known became soon after very much infected with new principles—so much so, that it was thought, if he could have got back again to Congress he would not have been averse to supporting Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Smith professed to be greatly taken with the new notions about domestic manufactures, home spun cloathes and so on, that became very fashionable in Charleston and South Carolina generally about that time, and which were claimed as the characteristic doctrines of the Republicans of that day. Assuming the home spun Coat, Mr. S. was accosted one day by a dry old democratic Quaker who had known him as a leading Federalist, somewhat in this way. Well friend Smith, thou hast changed thy coat I see—it is new to thee—well, wear it steadily, and when thou hast got used to it and hast worn it seven years, then we will take thee up and trust thee.

This little occurrence seems to indicate that there was a time, not very long gone by, when a strong sentiment favourable to domestic manufactures existed in South Carolina.

A bill to establish a State Bank has been passed by the legislature of Indiana. The capital is $1,600,000.

The Washington Telegraph says—

"Who would have thought, said a quondam Jackson man, that Daniel Webster would become the main prop of this administration."

It might as well be asked—"Who would have thought that the Constitution and all the sound part of the people would become the main props of this administration?" The Nullifiers have occasioned the one as well as the other result. If these agitators persist, they will work more wonders yet, quite as unwelcome to themselves.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Challenge en-masse.—The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope sends the following challenge to one of the New York militia corps, which had volunteered its services to the President to aid him in sustaining the laws of the Union:

"One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be, of a sudden so keen, they can be accommodated without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial feast, for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each from their Colonel to their Corporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York expressly to gratify them, and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their Regiment of slaves. *We know gentlemen enough, in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the Regiment in question will accept the proposals, and send on the names of their officers.*"

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

CONSTELLATION.—Effectually to remove any remaining apprehensions of the public about the reported loss of the Frigate Constellation, we have the pleasure to state, that a letter has been received this day by the Secretary of the Navy, from an officer on board, dated, Archipelago, Nov. 22d, 1832, stating she was then on her way to Mahon—all well.

This is almost a month subsequent to the arrival of the merchant vessel at Trieste, reporting her loss.—*Globe.*

American Turf Register for February 1833.—There has been no falling off in any particular in this entertaining little periodical, which, though designed chiefly for the Sporting world, deserves the patronage of all who take an interest in the noblest of our domestic animals. We had no idea that our country was prepared for a work of this nature, but the extensive success which its enterprising proprietor and editor has met with, proves that we have inherited the characteristic partiality of the English for Field Sports.—*Balt. Gaz.*

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