

are estimated to have been consumed in the country. While the exports of the country continue to be between sixty and seventy millions, independent of the profits and earnings of our commerce and navigation in the foreign trade, there can not be, after 1836 or 1837, any considerable reduction from the above estimate. A duty of 20 per cent. upon the protected articles, and of ten upon the others, would yield a net revenue of about eleven millions, which, with the income from public lands, would make an aggregate receipt into the Treasury of near fourteen millions annually.

It is in vain, Sir, for us to attempt to evade or to postpone this question. Our revenue from customs and public lands, now estimated at twenty-one millions annually, must be reduced to thirteen or fourteen millions. Our revenue from imports alone must be brought down to about eleven millions, and without permanent prohibitory duties, which never will be tolerated in this country, a higher permanent duty on protected articles, than 30 per cent. cannot be maintained, without producing more revenue than the necessities of government require. In this state of things, Sir, we may throw aside all our theories on both sides of this question. Whatever may be our opinions, they must yield to the actual condition of the country. We must surrender all our favorite speculations to the more substantial good sense and sound understanding of those who never refine—of that great agricultural interest, which happily for our country controls its destinies. If thirty or forty, or even fifty dollars on every hundred consumed, were required for the use of government, that interest would cheerfully submit to it; but, Sir, to require as we may, if twenty be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the Treasury, to twenty will our farmers have our permanent taxes reduced. The bill as reported contains many provisions which I should wish to have amended. Its discriminations, whether the policy be wise or not, are not adapted to a confederacy; political considerations will compel us, in the end, to equalize the impost on protected articles, whether they are the productions of the North, South, East, or West. But the details of a tariff cannot be adjusted to please all, and I shall cheerfully support the measure, whatever form it may probably assume. I cannot, however, avoid noticing the discriminations in favor of iron and sugar, the policy and justice of which are, in my view, extremely questionable. I am aware that my colleague, [Mr. Verplanck,] the Chairman of the Committee, has detested the iron duty, as that article is necessary in war. He must pardon me for expressing my surprise, that one of his intelligence and just views should have conceded an exception, which would sanction the doctrine of protection in all cases whatsoever. Of all articles, iron has the fewest claims to protection in our country. It was a manufacture before the revolution, and the excessive cost of transportation secures to it a monopoly of neighboring markets. No duty can be more unwise as a measure of public policy. No tax can be more oppressive to agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Brown sugar, too, is one of those necessities of life which should certainly not be taxed as it is, higher in proportion than other articles. Gentlemen who represent other interests complain of these discriminations; but I think the advantage is on the side of those interests which are reduced by this bill to the minimum rates, as they will hereafter remain undisturbed, while the duties on the others must continue to be a subject of legislation, until they are reduced to a corresponding rate. It is not for me, Sir, to counsel those who represent the various branches of industry interested in the fate of this bill; but in their position I should entreat Congress to establish the duties on some permanent foundation, and to do it as speedily as possible.

We have been told, Sir, that we passed a bill in July last, and that it is improper to pass another before that takes effect. Under other circumstances this objection would be a strong one; but I appeal to every gentleman whether that act does not leave an annual surplus of many millions, and whether it is expedient to allow the session to pass away, when we know that the revenue will exceed the wants of government. We deceive ourselves, Sir, if we suppose that the great revolution in our revenue laws demanded by the extinguishment of the public debt, can be accomplished in one or two sessions. We must be inspired if we could regulate our indirect and fluctuating revenues so as to produce an amount equal, or even nearly so, to our expenditures. This question must employ Congress for many sessions to come. The act of July last, together with our revenue from other sources, leaves a surplus, varying according to the estimates of gentlemen of from six to eight millions annually. I am neither prudent, wise or just to postpone the reduction of our revenue and permit an accumulation of twenty or thirty millions in the Treasury, to put in jeopardy every interest and even the Union itself. We are also told that this is not the time for acting upon this question—true, Sir, this is not the most proper time, for that time has past—this question ought to have been adjusted, so far as our internal interests were concerned, two or three years ago, when our attention was first called to it by the President. It was the interest as well as the duty, of all concerned in our manufactures to have come forward with patriotism and to have submitted to a change which was rendered inevitable by the altered condition of our finances. Had such a course been adopted, we should have witnessed no discontent in the South; and I appeal to gentlemen whether they would not have secured for our manufacturers much

higher imposts than they will ever be able to obtain hereafter. The longer this adjustment is postponed the more embarrassing will it be to our internal interests. I pray gentlemen to reflect whether it can be for the interest of our manufacturers to have this question agitated from session to session? Let them consult our old and skillful manufacturers—those who are unconnected with politics, and a large majority of them will tell you, "We care not so much what your rate of duty may be—but spare us the embarrassments growing out of your perpetual legislation—make it what you will; but establish your laws permanently, and leave us hereafter undisturbed." Such, Sir, would be the language of every man who depends on his industry, frugality and enterprise. It is surely, time, Sir, that we should cease to legislate on this subject. For seven years our manufacturers have been made, most wantonly too, the sport and victims of ambition. Not, Sir, that noble passion, which seeks a glorious name by laboring to increase the prosperity of nations and to improve the condition of the human race—but that son-empire sentiment, which tempts us to make the industry of our country subservient to political fortunes; to regulate our manufacturing policy according to the fluctuations of parties; and to advocate or abandon, as it may suit the purpose of the hour, any and every constitutional principle or public measure proposed, in order to secure the short-lived honor of administering the affairs of government. It is time, Sir, to make an effort to rescue our internal industry from the uncertain guardianship of such ambition—from the questionable friendship of all such politicians, no matter to what party they may belong.

This measure is opposed, Sir, upon another ground—it must be postponed to another Congress because South Carolina is about to engage in a war with our revenue laws! In adjusting our revenue to our expenditures, what have we to do with the terrors of her Ordinance or the defiance of her Convention? Are we, Sir, to be driven from our course and to postpone our public obligations; are we to continue some six or eight millions of unnecessary taxes upon the country, because a portion of the people in one of the four and twenty States have declared our laws to be unconstitutional and their determination to resist them? Certainly not, Sir. We are called upon to discharge the double duty of reducing our revenue and of adopting measures to execute our laws; for however unwise I may deem the latter, while they continue, they must be executed. No gentleman can be more opposed to this system than I am; I consider it the impoverishing offspring of public debt which must perish when its parent dies. I believe these laws to be unwise and unjust, but I cannot persuade myself that they are unconstitutional. We have abused the power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce, by imposing duties when they were not required by the Treasury, and by pretending to counteract laws which were not in existence; still the acts of 1828 and 1832 are the laws of the land, and as such must be respected and executed. But, Sir, while we are not to be driven from our course, on either of these great questions, by the attitude of South Carolina, I must disclaim all participation in those vindictive passions which some gentlemen have displayed in this debate. The condition of that State is with me a subject rather of regret than of angry feeling. Whether nullification shall perish or not, on the soil from whence it springs; whether her cause shall fail or triumph, the commerce of that State must be suspended; public confidence must be destroyed; and her inevitable doom will be poverty and ruin—aggravated, perhaps, by the reflection, that the arrow with which she is wounded is "feathered from her own wing." But, though, in adjusting this revenue question we ought not to be influenced by the conduct, condition or ultimate fate of South Carolina—there are some considerations which I trust will have their influence on every generous—every noble mind. If, Sir, in discharging a great public duty, it should happen, that our legislative row, might say the uplifted arm of one of our countrymen—if it should, so, be the effusion of one drop of American blood—is there one, convinced of the propriety of this measure—is there one among us, so callous, to every impulse of humanity; so devoid of every lofty sentiment of patriotism; as to postpone the bill, lest he might be suspected of yielding to South Carolina? Let us not, M. Chairman, mistake stubborn prejudice for stern patriotism; or, from some less respectable, less dignified motives, postpone our obligations to the country.

There are however other considerations, more comprehensive, which should not be overlooked—we cannot be indifferent to passing events—to the disturbed relations of the Union. We cannot be ignorant of the cause of the discontent, which now prevails from this to the borders of Louisiana; nor ought we to disregard the consequences which may flow from it. It is difficult, Sir, for us to persuade ourselves that we have been for many years past legislating on principles totally incompatible with the confederate form of our government. The extinguishment of our public debt has suddenly arrested the progress of such measures, and substituted, for debates about woollens, cottons, iron and sugar, questions involving not only constitutional powers, but the fundamental distinction between a confederate and a national government. We are now, Sir, in a new latitude—we have a broad horizon—unskillful observations or false reckonings, may lead us into difficulties and dangers which we are unwilling now to suppose possible. In taking an enlarged view of

the condition of our form of government, and of the object of the high duties we have imposed, we must be convinced, that whether wise or unwise—right or wrong—constitutional or not constitutional—the benefits or injuries of high protecting duties, cannot be common to all the States, and that we must return to imposts for revenue, or abandon all hope of preserving the Union in harmony and prosperity. Waiving all argument, let us admit that such measures are wise and just like France or Great Britain, would they still be so, if these powers belonged to a confederacy? Suppose that in some convulsion like the past, the governments of that continent were to be overturned by some man greater than Napoleon—some second Washington—that, instructed by an admirable example, the various States of that continent had determined to set aside their partial alliances and leagues—had assembled in convention, and voluntarily associated in one general union—that they had resolved to terminate forever their internal wars, by removing the causes, by abandoning their commercial restrictions, and by establishing a common treasury, army and navy, for the common defence. Suppose that Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Great Britain—nay, all Europe, reserving to each State its jurisdiction over its internal concerns, had surrendered these few, but great powers to a common government, and had formed a European, Federal Union; would it be wise or just in France and Great Britain, forming with other States a mere majority, under the pretext of levying taxes for the use of the common treasury, to impose restrictions on the other members of the Confederacy? Would any statesman sacrifice the rights of a part, and the peace of all Europe, in a speculative experiment to force the growth of manufactures in one quarter of their Union? Not less unwise and unjust is this attempt of ours, to apply this policy to a confederacy of States spreading over a vast continent, and embracing almost all the climates and productions of the globe. We may appeal to past authorities—we may resist this reform from session to session; but a struggle to perpetuate this policy, if persevered in, must terminate in a dismemberment or a consolidation of the Union, either of which would be fatal to the peace and prosperity of our country, and would visit upon the people of this continent, internal wars and all the calamities, incidental to governments depending for their existence on military power—governments ruling in defiance of public opinion. Continue this contest—adhere to past legislation, and you will have questions infinitely more alarming than nullification. You will hear more of the revolutionary doctrine of secession—and what would be equally fatal to the Union, you would have grave propositions for a convention of the States. Whatever form, Sir, a question of this kind may assume, whether of secession or convention, the contest between the North and the South must inevitably terminate in "an appeal from the cancelled obligations of our constitutional compact to original rights—to the law of self preservation."

It is easy, Sir, to avert all these calamities and to put an end to these debates about secession and convention, by revising our revenue laws with amity and justice, and by adhering to the spirit as well as to the letter of our Federal Constitution. Reduce the revenue to the expenditures of the government, arrange the taxes on equal and just principles, reform the abuses of past legislation, leave the States undisturbed in their jurisdiction over their internal concerns, and confine our federal government to the few but great powers necessary to defend our country, to extend our intercourse abroad and to enlarge the resource, the power and glory of the Union; make these reforms in the administration of our federal concerns, and the peace of this American continent, and the Union of this great Republic, will continue undisturbed and unbroken for generations to come.

Though other views have been, in this debate, attributed to New York, these are the results which will induce her to persevere in her efforts to adjust this question. To accomplish these great purposes, she will as heretofore when our Union was threatened, unite with the other members of our confederacy in a spirit of patriotism and justice. In some portions of our State we have anticipated the necessity of a change in our revenue laws. You have been told by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Ingersoll] that a revolution of opinion commenced with us many years ago, and spreading through New Hampshire and Maine. The time has now arrived when we may all concur. The condition of reducing our revenue, enable us to unite in a spirit of mutual concession to restore a harmony and to preserve the Union. The attitude of our State is happy and imposing; she has no special interests to tempt her to subordinate local, commercial and political, and her associations, with the Union. Our opponents, indebted to the jealousy of the great her with the title of the "Empire State," we disclaim any such distinction. We are indebted to the bounty of nature, to a happily constructed constitution, a wisely administered State government, and the blessings of our federal Union, for unparalleled prosperity; for these, not that they may enable us to exercise any empire over the destinies of this our confederacy by our patriotism and justice; and that in all our internal distinctions, whether resulting from geographical prejudices or from the struggles of ambition, it may be our proud office to mediate between the North and the South, and to restore tranquillity to our country.

—Publishers of papers in the United States will confer a favor on the New York State Temperance Society by giving the following notice an insertion:

The efficient patronage of our distinguished fellow citizen, the honorable Stephen Van Rensselaer, enabled the Executive Committee

of the New York State Temperance Society to extend the circulation of the first No. of Vol. 1, of the Temperance Recorder to the number of 20,000 copies. To Erasmus Corning, esq. and Messrs. Pecker, Prentice & Co. they owe a similar augmentation of the circulation of No. 1, Vol. 2. Of these 10,000 are to be distributed to the several post towns in the U. S., directed to "any Clergyman or Friend of Temperance," and 10,000 to the School Districts in the State of New York.—It is hoped that this praiseworthy effort will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of Postmasters and others, who may have it in their power to further the benevolent designs of these individuals.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN,  
Chm. Ex. N. Y. State Tem. Soc.

The following may serve as a specimen of Southern raciness:—

REPLY OF MR. DAVIS, OF S. C.

On the proposition to give precedence to the bill for the collection of revenues, over the bill to reduce the duties on imports.

Mr. WARREN R. DAVIS said, the House would do him the justice, and those with whom he acted, to own that they were in no way responsible for the snail pace of the tariff bill; they had not impeded it by the frivolous amendments alluded to, or by propositions of any sort. They acquiesced in and followed the suggestions of friends on this floor, and remained silent on this deeply interesting subject, lest their participation in the debate should be attributed whatever of a dilatory or stormy character it might assume. You have all witnessed, he said, that we submitted, in silence, to the reading and discussion of public documents, containing false, malicious and defamatory libels on the State and people of South Carolina—to language of contumely and reproach upon our public functionaries—(friends whom we dearly love)—that shot like fiery arrows through our veins. Yet we were dumb. Still more, Sir, the bitter cup was not yet full—it might not even thus pass. We felt it our duty to let the sacrifice be complete. We remained in our places: we kept our seats, and bore the torture. You all knew, from the beginning of the session, that such would be our course; yet we were baited at the start. What friendly voice of truth or justice was heard in our vindication during those hours, days, weeks, of burning agony? What did we hear from those who ought to have defended us? Why that South Carolina was precipitate—After ten years of petition, prayer, and suffering—after witnessing all our southern sister States taken up last summer with the Presidential election, and the shirt of Nessius were not upon their backs. Precipitate! away with such stuff and nonsense. And what, Sir, do we now see? The tariff question, that has been creeping, loitering, drivelling, dragging itself through six weeks of the session—the very bill we were desirous to abstain from discussing, lest we might shake too rudely the leaves of the Olivebranch—a bill entitled, by all Parliamentary right and usage, to precedence, is to be shoved aside, and this firebrand to be flung before it. Why? Because, forsooth, the President wills it! And by whom is the attempt made, to substitute this sword in the place of the Olivebranch? By the orators and the fast friends of the President on this floor. Can I be mistaken? That I may not be, I desire now to ask of the honorable chairman of the Judiciary Committee (if he be in the House)—I do not see him in his seat—[Here Mr. Bell rose to see him in his seat—]—How Mr. Bell rose to a different part of the House to ask, and the terms of a candid answer, whether it is the intention of the party with which he acts, to give precedence and preference to the bill for collecting revenue?

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, said he would answer the question in the same spirit of candor in which it was asked: it was desired to have this measure passed as soon as practicable. He exclaimed the delegation of South Carolina from all responsibility for the delay of the tariff bill, and approved their course on the occasion.

Then, said Mr. Davis, we understand it now the President is impatient to wreak his vengeance on South Carolina. Be it so. Pass your measure, Sir, unchain your tiger—let loose your dogs as soon as you please! I know the people you desire to war on. They await you with unflinching, unshrinking, unblanching firmness. I know full well the State you strike at. She is deeply ensnared in warm affections, brave hearts, and high minds, as ever formed, living rampart for public liberty. They will receive this bill, Sir, whether you pass the other or not, with scorn and indignation, and detestation. They never will submit to it. They will see in the iron crown of Charlemagne placed upon the head of your Executive. They will see in it the scene upon the Lupercal vamped up and new varnished. They will see in its hideous features of pains and penalties, a declaration of war in all but its form. They cannot, for they are the benighted people on the face of the earth, or that ever have been on it, on the great principles of civil and political liberty; but see in the utter prostration and demolition of State rights, State constitutions, and of the Federal Constitution too. By say gentlemen, and I am surprised at their blindness and hardness, it is all a mistake, it is a mere bill for collecting the revenue—intended for the preservation of peace, and to prevent civil war. Civil war with whom? Sir, all usurpations are attempted on such mild, lovely, and benevolent pretenses as these. Peace is it? Shame, shame! You pour fire and brimstone on our heads, and bid us, in the language of a departed friend, be quiet, it is Maccassar oil, myrrh, frankincense, and all the spices of hell, in pails, and penalties, of army and navy, and militia, in your fist, that it is a mere matter of revenue collection—a very quiet, peaceable affair. You collect taxes at the point of the bayonet, and call it civil process!

I have intimated, and I repeat, that I will not oppose the taking up this bill by any indirect means; I am ready to meet and expose its deformity; I only ask that you will not grant us with your previous question. Vouchsafe me that, you may go your way; but that you can apply the gag is but too manifest, since the cordial junction pro tanto of two hostile parties; the one opposed to the President, and who declares that he is not worthy of his office, or of the trust and confidence of the country; and another that seems willing to grant him anything he asks.

I heard a gentleman somewhere near me say, that the whole question is one of dollar and cents. To be sure, it is the very grit and marrow of it; if it were not, that there were such things as southern dollars and cents, we would never have heard the question grow. The nefarious system would never have grown. All governmental oppressions, exactions, and tyranny throughout the world and throughout time, have been perpetrated for the dollar and the cents of honest people, earned by the sweat of their brow, for the purpose of giving them to the powerful or roguish who did not

earn them. If, however, it is meant to say that South Carolina makes a question of the mere amount, the more or less to be contributed for the support of the Government, the short answer is, it is not true. Who does her bright and glorious history tell you? To coin her heart for money, to drop her blood for drachms. Her objection is to your taking her dollars and cents, not for the support of the Government she jointly made with her sister States, but for the purpose of putting them in your pockets, or of the people or States you represent. The amount even then, she might have borne as a temporary injustice, had you not declared it a perpetuity. The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Wayne), has informed us, that this bill will be harmless, as a tariff project, not yet submitted, will certainly be adopted that is better than either yet proposed. I am delighted to hear it; but why, in the name of liberty, is it not offered to us instead of this outrage on the Constitution? Why arm the President with powers so dangerous to peace and freedom; and in the face of a record of refusal by your predecessors, to give the pacific civilian, the mild, virtuous, humane, Jefferson, the much lesser power of suspending the habeas corpus act? Is this thing so coveted by, and gratifying to the President; is this bloody bill, this Boston port bill, so delightful to him that it is to be preferred to that which is said to be pacificatory? Why, Sir, if he must be gratified, must be amused and pleasantly employed, buy him a *tes-tum*, or some other harmless toy, but do not give him the purse and sword of the nation, the army and navy and whole military power of the country, as peaceful playthings to be used at his discretion. If, however, this bill must pass—if there be no substitute so palatable as blood—I withdraw my opposition to its being taken up, and only ask the privilege of exposing its details; although I clearly see that the interested passions on one side, and a supple subserviency on another, will insure its passage by a very large majority. In what I have said, no individual allusion was intended. I fired at the flock. My allusion was to a state of things as notorious as noonday! Our situation is peculiar, and some allowances should be made. Our Representatives on this floor are small in number. Our people love honor as they do liberty: both have been assailed. We value highly the opinion of the wise and good; many, very many of whom we recognize in the ranks of our adversaries. It is when they show a disbelief or suspicion of the integrity of our purposes, or purity of our motives, that we feel the iron enter our hearts.

One word, Sir, to the gentleman over the way—entirely over the way—who says this bill is necessary, because South Carolina has not yet received her ordinance. *Has not yet*, I presume means, notwithstanding the President's proclamation. Sir, South Carolina has received the insolent mandate of the President, commanding her to retrace her steps, tear from her archives one of the brightest pages of her glory, and after the fundamental principles of her constitution; and she sends him back for answer, (through her humble representative,) the message sent from Ulicia to Caesar—

"Bid him disband his legions;  
"Restore the Commonwealth to liberty;  
"Submit his actions to the public censure;  
"Abide the judgment of a Roman Senate,  
"And strive to gild the pardon of the people."  
That, Sir, is her answer!

- LIST OF ACTS  
Passed at the Second Session of the Twenty-second Congress.
- An act to explain an act, entitled "an act to reduce the duties on cottons, and so on," passed the 30th May, 1830.
  - An act to establish a Land Office in the Territory of Michigan.
  - An act to improve the condition of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the army and marine corps of the U. States, and to prevent desertion.
  - An act in aid of an act entitled "an act for the relief of James Barnett."
  - An act making appropriations for the Engineer and Ordnance Departments.
  - An act authorizing the commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents to persons therein named.
  - An act to authorize the county commissioners for the county of Peoria, in the state of Illinois, to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a seat of justice, and for other purposes.
  - An act granting an additional quantity of land for the location of revolutionary bounty land warrants.
  - An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to alter and amend an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved 19th February, 1831.
  - An act for the purchase of certain copies of Watterston and Vanzandt's Statistical Tables, and to authorize a subscription for the continuation of the same.
  - An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for labor done, and materials furnished in the erection of buildings in the District of Columbia.
  - An act for the construction of a road from the Mississippi river to William Strong's on the St. Francis, in the Territory of Arkansas.
  - An act for making Maine, in the Territory of Maine, ports of delivery.
  - An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of government for the year 1832, and for certain expenditures of the year 1831.
  - An act in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States.
  - An act amendatory to an act, entitled an act for the relief of Robert C. Jennings, and of the executors of James Robdy, deceased.
  - An act making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1833.
  - An act for the further improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue.
  - An act to authorize the laying out and constructing a road from Lane creek to the Chatahochee, and for repairing the road on which the mail now travels.
  - An act for the payment of horses and arms lost in the military service of the United States against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and the Michigan territory.
  - An act to change the names of William B. Finch and Elizabeth B. Finch, to that of William Compton Bolton and Elizabeth Bolton.
  - An act to amend an act entitled "an act to grant a quantity of land to the state of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan, and to allow further time to the state of Ohio for commencing the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie."
  - An act prescribing the mode by which patents for public lands shall be signed and executed.
  - An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause the public surveys to be connected with the line of demarcation between the states of Indiana and Illinois.
  - An act to explain and amend the 17th and 18th sections of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved 14th July, 1832.
  - An act to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria, and for other purposes.
  - An act to incorporate the Georgetown Free School and Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia.
  - An act supplemental to "an act for the relief of Alexander Claxton," passed on the 28th day of May, 1830.
  - An act further to extend the powers of the board of Canal Commissioners for the improvement of the Tennessee River, in the State of Alabama.
  - An act making provision for the publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution.
  - An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. (This is what has been called "the Revenue Collection Bill.")
  - An act to revise the act entitled "an act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands."
  - An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, hereinafter recited.
  - An act for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan and for surveys, and for other purposes.
  - An act establishing a port of entry and delivery, at the village of Fall River, in Massachusetts, and discontinuing the office at Dighton.
  - An act making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes, for the year 1833.
  - An act to create sundry new land offices of the U. S.
  - An act making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year 1833.
  - An act further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.
  - An act to modify the act of the 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports. (This is Mr. Clay's bill.)
  - An act making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. S. for the year 1833.
  - An act for the more perfect defence of the frontiers.
  - An act granting certain city lots to the President and Directors of the Georgetown College in the District of Columbia.
  - An act supplemental to the act entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri."
  - An act to authorize the legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion, in the Ohio Company's and John Cleves Symmes' purchase.
  - An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1833.
  - An act making appropriations for the erection of certain fortifications.
  - An act in relation to the Potomac Bridge.
  - An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1833.
  - An act to amend an act entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution."
  - An act authorizing the removal of the office of Surveyor General of Public Lands south of Tennessee.
  - An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1833.
  - An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved 2nd March, 1827.
  - An act to authorize the issuing of a patent or patents to Samuel Hall.
  - An act in addition to, and in alteration of an act entitled "an act resting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company, and for other purposes."
  - An act making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of Harbors and Rivers, and also for continuing and repairing the Cumberland Road, and certain Territorial Roads.
  - An act to establish a town at St. Marks, in Florida.
  - An act making appropriations for the Public Buildings and for other purposes.
  - An act authorizing an alteration in the election districts for the members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
  - An act prolonging the second session of the 5th Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
  - An act to authorize the Governor of the Territory of Arkansas to sell the land granted to the said Territory by an act of Congress approved the 15th June, 1822, and for other purposes.
  - An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples on the 14th day of October, 1822.
  - An act to extend the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1807, entitled an act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States until authorized by law.
  - An act to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July 14, 1832, so far as relates to hardware, and certain manufactures of copper and brass and other articles.
  - An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the U. S. schooner the Sylph.
  - An act for the relief of William Tharp.
  - An act for the relief of James Taylor of Kentucky.
  - An act for the relief of Eleanor Courts, widow of Richard Henry Courts.
  - An act for the relief of the mother of Fitz Henry Habbit, late a lieutenant in the navy of the United States.
  - An act for the relief of Parish Carter.
  - An act for the relief of John D. Sloat.
  - An act for the relief of Enoch Wilhoit.
  - An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of George Hodge, deceased.
  - An act for the relief of Samuel Goad.
  - An act for the relief of Adam Caplinger.
  - An act for the relief of Edward B. Habbit.
  - An act for the relief of Newton Berryman.
  - An act for the relief of Joseph Gaston, of South Carolina.
  - An act for the relief of Raphael Paine and Elias Arnold.
  - An act for the relief of Algernon S. Thurston.
  - An act for the relief of Elizabeth Scott, assignee of Alexander Scott, Jr.
  - An act for the relief of Abaalom Gibbes.
  - An act for the relief of James Gibson and Sarah Price, widow of William Price, and Philip Staughton.