









WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1836.

Mr. McKEAN presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, without a modification of her Constitution in reference to slavery.

Mr. FALLMADGE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, without amendment, a bill from the House for the relief of Henry Keifer.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, a bill for the relief of James Taylor, and a bill for the relief of John Dahl.

On motion of Mr. NAUDAIN, the Committee of Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Elias D. Langum.

Mr. ROBBINS asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the officers of the marine corps, while engaged in actual service, to receive the allowances to which they are entitled by the act of June 30, 1834; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution concerning post roads; which was adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution concerning post roads; which was adopted.

Mr. WALKER offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf, in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal near Memphis, Tennessee; which was adopted.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate proceeded to the general orders, and took up for consideration a bill to authorize the purchase by the United States of public stock in the Louisville and Portland canals.

Mr. HENDRICKS addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

Mr. CRITTENDEN then moved to amend the bill by striking out the proviso in the first section, which is in the following words:

Provided, That so much of said stock can be procured at par value within the present year, as will give the United States the control of the company."

And also the second and third sections of the bill, which read as follows:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if it be found impracticable to purchase the stock agreeably to the foregoing section of this act, then the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell the United States stock in said company at market price, not below par value."

And also the second and third sections of the bill, which read as follows:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said company, according to such number of shares as shall belong to the United States at the time of giving such vote; and to receive, upon said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall from time to time be due to the United States."

And to insert at the end of the first proviso that the price of the stock shall not be more than 12 1/2 per cent. above the par value.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed to modify the amendment so as to strike out nothing, but merely to introduce the amendment into the first section.

The suggestion was acceded to by Mr. CRITTENDEN, and the amendment was modified accordingly.

The amendment was then briefly discussed by Mr. BENTON, Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. DAVIDS.

The yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. WALKER, and the question on the adoption of the amendment was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Linn, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Webster—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Calhoun, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Niles, Rives, Ruggles, Shelby, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to strike out, in the proviso of the first section, the words "within the present year," and to insert in lieu of them the words "or before the commencement of the next session of Congress."

Mr. WALKER asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. EWING, of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BENTON, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. SWIFT, and Mr. CRITTENDEN took part; when

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, stating that he should call it up again to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was laid on the table.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a call from Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, requiring from the Department a statement of the transfers to and from certain banks in Ohio; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRESTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the medical staff of the Army; which was read, and ordered a second reading.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the billmaking appropriations for the collection of materials, the erection of forts, and the purchase of sites.

The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. BENTON, to strike out the appropriation as reported for the fortifications at Salem, and insert an appropriation of \$75,000 a year for two years.

Mr. WEBSTER asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., Linn, Nicholas, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shelby, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—21.

The other prospective amendments were then successively negative.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the redoubt at Federal Hill from \$12,000 to \$18,000, was agreed to. An amendment to increase the appropriation for Fort St. Philip from \$77,800 to \$100,000, was agreed to.

The bill was then reported, with the amendments. On the motion of Mr. BENTON, the amendments making a prospective appropriation for the fortifications at Penobscot, the yeas and nays were taken, and the Senate refused to concur, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ill., Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King, of Ala., Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shelby, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—21.

So the Senate refused to concur.

The Senate refused to concur in any of the prospective appropriations. The other amendments were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

DEPOSITE BILL.

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the Senate took up the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money.

The amendment offered by Mr. CALHOUN to this bill having been reported, Mr. CALHOUN moved to fill the blank for the sum to be left in the Treasury before any division is made of the surplus revenue among the several States of the Union, with the sum of "three millions."

The bill was then laid on the table until to-morrow, with the understanding that it will then be taken up.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The bill to extend the charter of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, being the next special order.

Mr. BENTON moved to postpone its consideration for the purpose of taking up the defence bill; yeas 14, nays 19.

The bill was then read with the amendments as proposed by the committee. The bill was then reported with the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KING moved that the bill, as amended, be printed, and that the bill be postponed and made the special order for Friday; which was agreed to.

The Senate proceeded to consider a bill in addition to an act providing for the admission of Arkansas into the Union.

The bill was amended by filling the blank, at the motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, with the words "first day of July."

Mr. EWING, of Ohio, by committing himself on the subject, expressed himself generally in favor of the bill. After a few words from Mr. PORTER and Mr. WALKER,

The bill was reported as amended, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MAY 24—IN CONCLUSION.

The question being upon the proposed amendment to the fortification appropriation bill to add \$700,000 for arming the fortifications, &c.

Messrs. HALL, of Vermont, BEAUMONT, THOMAS, and JENNER continued to address the committee till near 10 o'clock.

Mr. EVERETT then moved to amend the amendment proposing to appropriate \$700,000 for the arming of fortifications, by reducing the sum to \$300,000; which, after some remarks by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, WISE, and PHILLIPS, was lost.

Mr. GRANGER moved to strike out \$700,000 and insert \$500,000; which was lost—yeas 51, nays 76.

The original amendment was then adopted.

Various amendments were then proposed by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by other gentlemen, appropriating large sums for defences and armaments at various places, the details of which will be given when they come to undergo final action in the House.

At about half past twelve o'clock (at night) the committee rose, and reported the bill, with the amendments, to the House, and they were ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La. on leave, presented a petition. Mr. OWENS, by consent, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of reviving the act of Congress confirming the act of Georgia, passed in 1804, so far as the port of St. Mary's is concerned, allowing the health officer to collect certain tonnage duties in that port.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the claim of Theodore Lewis for the loss of a horse, while acting as an officer of the Louisiana militia, during the recent war in Florida.

The HOUSE again took up the unfinished business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the report of the select committee, to whom were referred the petitions and memorials on the subject of slavery.

Mr. ROBERTSON resumed his argument in favor of his motion, which was to recommit the report with instructions to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or in the Territories of the United States; and, after speaking at length upon the various subjects connected with the report, concluded his remarks.

Mr. OWENS expressed an opinion that the discussion ought not to be continued, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Ky. called for the Orders of the Day.

Mr. GRENNELL asked if it was competent for the gentleman from Georgia to make any motion without leave of the House, after the morning hour had expired, and if the Orders would not come up, of course.

The CHAIR said the Orders might be called for at any time after the hour had expired, but, until one o'clock, a majority could rule the action of the House in respect to the order of business, and any motion was in order as in any other stage of the discussion.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 64, nays 86. So the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day.

Mr. ADAMS expressed his desire to say a few words on the subject of the report and resolutions. If the House wished to proceed to the Orders of the Day, he would be willing to postpone his remarks to-morrow; but he hoped the previous question would not be pressed.

Mr. WISE asked if the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. OWENS) was in order. It was made after the expiration of the hour, and before the House refused to proceed to the Orders of the Day; and before the gentleman from Georgia had a chance to renew it, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) had obtained the floor.

The CHAIR decided that the motion was in order.

Mr. ADAMS requested the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw the motion, and not call for the previous question without giving any one an opportunity to discuss the question.

Mr. OWENS said he had made the motion after much deliberation, and would not withdraw it.

Mr. ADAMS was about to make some remarks, but was interrupted by Mr. WISE, who moved the previous question.

The CHAIR, stating that the question was not debatable, Mr. ADAMS appealed from the decision of the Chair; that the motion was in order, on the ground that the gentleman from Georgia, at the time he made the motion, was not competent to make it.

The CHAIR called upon Mr. ADAMS to deliver his appeal to writing.

Mr. ADAMS, after a moment, said he perceived that a majority of the House was determined to stifle discussion, and he would withdraw his appeal, and consent that the vote should be taken.

Mr. PATTON rose to appeal to the gentleman from Georgia to withdraw his motion.

Mr. OWENS repeated that he would not withdraw it. Mr. PATTON hoped he would not denounce every man who should vote for his motion.

The question was then taken, and the motion for the previous question was seconded by the House—yeas 95, nays 87.

Mr. WISE then demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question, and they were ordered.

The CHAIR, in reply to an inquiry, said the previous question would be on concurring in the resolutions, and not on the motion to recommit or print the report.

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision.

The CHAIR said it was what he would decide if the question should be decided on the merits.

Mr. ADAMS said, then I will appeal, when the decision is made. I am aware that there is a slaveholder in the chair.

Messrs. WISE and EVERETT simultaneously moved a call of the House. Mr. WISE asked for the yeas and nays on the call, which were ordered; and being taken, stood yeas 47, nays 27.

Mr. STORER moved to lay the subject on the table, and that motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. ADAMS asked if there was then time to ascertain what the decision of the Chair will be upon what is the main question?

The CHAIR said he had stated, for the information of the House, what the House would not desire to have put, and the time to make a decision had not arrived.

Mr. ADAMS demanded that it should be decided what was the main question, that the House might know upon what they were voting, and that it might be entered on the journals.

The CHAIR said he had not decided what the main question was, and could not, because the House might negative the demand for the main question. The gentleman from Massachusetts could attain his object as well as the House had decided whether the main question should be then put.

Mr. ADAMS said he could not, and was proceeding to show the difference in the points of time, when Mr. BOON called him to order.

Mr. ADAMS was then speaking to order. He would ask the Chair to decide what the main question is, in order that the House might have an opportunity to decide, before they were obliged to vote for the putting of the main question, whether the decision of the Speaker was correct or not.

Mr. PATTON thought the decision ought to be made then, for the Chair might decide the main question to be the demand for the main question. The gentleman from Massachusetts would not vote for; and it might influence their votes upon the main question.

The CHAIR then decided that the main question would be on the resolutions, and would cut off all other questions, or motions to amend or commit.

Mr. HUNTSMAN said he would object to having the decision made out of order.

The CHAIR said that upon the suggestion that the decision might affect the votes of the House upon the main question, he would entertain the appeal then.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the committee had been charged with instructions to report two resolutions; one had been reported in the words directed by the House; the

other was reported in part only, omitting the latter half. He wished to know to which of them the main question would apply.

The CHAIR said to both, but they were capable of division; and he announced the question then pending to be, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?"

Mr. ADAMS said he understood that question to be debatable.

The CHAIR said it had been decided that an appeal while the previous question was pending was not debatable, by an express vote of the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, moved the previous question on the appeal, and said he was sure that would stop debate.

Mr. WISE rose to a question of order. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. ADAMS) appealed from the decision of the Chair, and was proceeding to argue the subject, when the Chair decided it was not debatable. He then wished to know what the previous question would apply.

The CHAIR was stating the question that would arise.

Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his motion. Mr. ADAMS asked if he was gagged or not.

The CHAIR said he had decided, according to a previous decision of the House, that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS was going on with some remarks, but was interrupted by loud calls to order. He stated that he wanted the decision of the Chair in writing, that it might be entered on the journal.

The CHAIR said he had no right to make such a demand.

Mr. ADAMS appealed from that decision.

The CHAIR decided the appeal to be out of order. He said one appeal was then pending, and another appeal could not be piled upon it.

The question was then taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the House.

The question "Shall the main question be now put?" was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109, nays 89.

[The yeas and nays upon the several questions could not be obtained in season for this day's paper, but they shall be published hereafter.]

Mr. HEISTER called for a division of the question; and as the question was about to be stated by the Chair, on the first resolution.

Mr. ADAMS requested leave to address the House. He said, if they would allow him five minutes' time, he would pledge himself to prove that the resolution was utterly false and unconstitutional.

Objections being made, the Clerk was directed to proceed with the calling of the roll.

During the call, Mr. GLASCOCK said he had constitutional scruples, and asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. ADAMS said he hoped the gentleman would be excused, and would be called upon to assign his reasons.

The CHAIR said the subject was not debatable.

Mr. ADAMS asked for the yeas and nays upon the question of excusing the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIR said it was not in order to call for the yeas and nays during a call of the House; and directed the Clerk to proceed, that the question might be taken afterwards.

Messrs. PICKENS, WADDY THOMPSON, and ROBERTSON, when their names were called, severally asked to be excused; and the question was postponed.

Mr. WISE said he should positively refuse to vote upon these resolutions.

Mr. CHAIR having been called.

The CHAIR read the 38th rule—"Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him;" and said the question would be on excusing the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. GLASCOCK.)

Mr. ADAMS asked that the reasons required to be given should be written, and entered on the journal, according to the rule in such a way as to have the reasons of the gentleman appear upon the journal. He made the call by right as a member of the House; by his right as a representative of the People; and he would set all precedents in this case.

Mr. ADAMS said the rule required that "special reasons" should be given—the gentleman could not be excused but upon "special reasons;" and he asked for those special reasons entered on the journal.

The CHAIR said the rule was silent as to whether the reasons should be entered on the journal or not.

Mr. ADAMS said the House and the country were in a state of confusion on this subject. He called for the execution of the rule in such a way as to have the reasons of the gentleman appear upon the journal. He made the call by right as a member of the House; by his right as a representative of the People; and he would set all precedents in this case.

The CHAIR said it was not a debatable question under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. ADAMS asked if the CHAIR undertook to decide that no possible question could arise which would be debatable while the previous question was pending.

The CHAIR said he decided no supposable cases. It was soon enough to decide upon each case as it occurred.

Mr. ADAMS read the rule, and was remarking upon the propriety of having the special reasons written and entered, which the gentleman himself might give, as well as the reasons for which the House might excuse him, when Mr. HAMER called to order.

Mr. PHILLIPS called Mr. HAMER to order.

The CHAIR said that he did not know that this question had ever been pressed to a decision; and by the concurrence of the House, he had been willing to hear the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. ADAMS), with a view to enlighten his own understanding. He then announced that the hour of one had arrived, and as these resolutions were to come up at the next morning hour, he would announce the Orders of the Day, and the time when would take the opportunity to deliberate upon the very delicate questions involved.

The bill from the Senate to carry into effect, in Alabama and Mississippi, the compact in regard to the five per cent. fund, and the school reservations; and

The bill from the Senate, for the appointment of additional paymasters, were severally read twice, and committed.

The joint resolution to authorize the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Alabama, was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering that resolution.

Mr. LEWIS stated the necessity for the expenditure, and the distressed state of the people of that portion of the country. He said that in consequence of being new settlers upon their farms, and having been now driven out by the Indian warfare, without resources, without any means of subsistence, the Government was called upon to render immediate aid.

The resolution was amended on motion, of Mr. HEISTER, so as to include certain inhabitants of Georgia in the provisions.

A long debate took place on the constitutionality and expediency of making such appropriations, which was continued by Messrs. PARKER, HAWES, WHITE, HUNTSMAN, HOLSEY, HOWARD, LANE, GLASCOCK, CUSHING, WADDY THOMPSON, WISE, ADAMS, LAWLER, HAYNES, EVERETT, UNDERWOOD, and MILLER.

On motion of Mr. BOYD, the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. LANE, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

The whole action of the committee being rendered null and void by the discharge,

Mr. MILLER moved to amend by inserting the words "and Georgia," after the word Alabama.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON called for the previous question; which was seconded by the House—yeas 88, nays 34.

The main question was then put, and the resolution was ordered to go to a third reading.

The resolution was then read a third time by general consent, and passed without a count.

The SPEAKER presented several executive communications; after which,

The House adjourned.

GALT HOUSE,

BY

THROCKMORTON & EVERETT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

may 9—2 mos.

LISHA LEE, Coachmaker, Baltimore, keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order, at the shortest notice, all kinds of CARRIAGES, of the most elegant, and most fashionable, splendid, and superior manner. He will also design and execute fine vehicles, of entire new patterns, in a style of taste and workmanship not surpassed.

may 29—c&d

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1836.

The Official paper of yesterday is out with a column of such gross vituperation as it usually resorts to when it is either baffled in argument, or convicted of misrepresentation. It is rather surprising, however, that it seems never to have occurred to the distinguished persons who indite or dictate the semi-official matter of that paper, first, that the iteration of an untruth imparts to it no touch of verity, and, secondly, that its misrepresentation derives no strength by being loaded down with another still more ridiculous and contemptible.

We cannot descend to repel the gross slanders of the Globe, which can only be regarded as evidence equally of malignant purpose and corrupted taste.

The Official paper, however, has gravely put forth one misrepresentation, which we cannot permit to pass unnoticed.

In alluding, in our paper of Tuesday last, to the doctrine, once authoritatively announced by our Government, that he who takes arms against a country at peace with his own, "becomes an outlaw and a pirate," we remarked upon it as follows:

"We never did approve of this doctrine at the time, and we see no reason to approve it, now we are so many years older, more than we approved it then. We refer to it only to show that the course which the Government paper, in our opinion with great justice, condemns as contrary to all the laws of civilized warfare, is not without a shew of precedent in our own Government."

The Globe of yesterday, pretending to quote this language of ours, recites as follows:

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Upon this false quotation, the official Editor pours out an eloquent tirade, beginning thus:



