

garding it, as he did, as of a semi-official character—it could not fail to have an important influence elsewhere.

12 o'clock having arrived—

The CHAIR stated, that by the construction he placed upon the rule recently adopted relative to the special orders, the chair was directed to call it at 12 o'clock each day.

After some remarks between Messrs. King, Calhoun, Smith and Foot, upon the construction of the rule—

Mr. GAUDY inquired whether his reply to the remarks of the senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] upon the resolution must be suspended until tomorrow.

The CHAIR was anxious to learn whether his construction of the rule would be appealed from by any senator.

Mr. KING said gentlemen had now been before apprised of the imperative terms in which the rule had been worded for the first time. He was satisfied, and he believed other gentlemen were, that the construction given to it by the chair was correct.

Mr. POINDEXTER moved to lay the special order on the table, for the purpose of proceeding to dispose of the resolution at this time.

The resolution was lost—ayes 11 noes 29.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was then taken up.

Mr. WEBSTER said the senator from North Carolina, who had the floor last evening, [Mr. Mangum] not being present, he had risen for the purpose of settling one matter in its proper light. There was an anecdote respecting the meeting of two vessels at sea, one of which was English and the other American, soon after the declaration of war. The American communicated the first information of that event to the Englishman, who enquired why war had been declared. The American replied, that it was thought necessary to declare war in order to produce a better understanding between the parties. After the charges that had been urged against the bill by senators who had been understood to be high in the executive confidence—after the hard names and harsh epithets that had been applied to it and to the committee who had reported it, those senators ought to be informed that this bill was founded solely upon the recommendation of the President. That officer was charged by the constitution with the execution of the laws, and had, in discharge of his duty, communicated to the senate, that resistance to the laws had been threatened, which was not likely to be overcome by the ordinary means and powers of the government. The message had been referred to the judiciary committee, which had reported this bill, which in no one particular exceeded the executive recommendation. Yet, the whole argument in opposition to the bill had proceeded on the ground that it was a measure of the committee—or rather the project of a fractious opposition. To prevent the repetition of this mistake, and enable those who were the true parties in the matter to come to a better understanding with each other, he had felt it due to himself as a member of the committee, to declare that this bill was the offspring of executive recommendation. In waging war against the bill, gentlemen should remember that they were carrying on hostilities against the President of their own choice. As to the charges that had been made against the bill, he considered them altogether unjust; not one of them had been established by argument or any thing like argument. He should give the bill his support, as an independent member of the senate, acting in the conscientious discharge of his duty. He thought he was acquainted with the sentiments which prevailed throughout the nation relative to the measures taken by the state of South Carolina. The current every where sets strongly in favor of the Union. Whenever the public voice called on him to support such measures as those recommended by the President, as an individual, he was ready to discharge his duty. If gentlemen differed from him in opinion on this subject, they should recollect they differed from the executive. If hard names and strong reflections were to be indulged in, they should be directed to the real offender.

Mr. TYLER had opposed the bill because he thought the measure to be wrong, and not because it had not the approbation of the senator from Massachusetts. In the discharge of his duty he had not permitted himself to enquire after the source of the bill—but the senate were certainly under obligations to the senator, for informing them that it came forth from executive recesses.

Mr. WEBSTER had stated that the provisions of the bill had only followed out the recommendation of the message. The President had recommended the passage of certain laws to meet specific cases. In preparing the bill the judiciary committee had endeavored to do this. That committee have a habit of drawing their own bills.

Mr. BROWN would be glad to learn whether any part of his conduct as a member of the senate had given the gentleman a right to suppose that he did not act upon his own responsibility, but upon executive recommendation. In the course of the remarks he had felt it to be his duty to submit to the senate upon this bill, he had endeavored to avoid every

thing which was calculated to excite improper feelings. But after the statement of the gentleman he would be glad to be informed whether there was any unseen link of communication between the executive and the bill? He wished to know whether the committee had any hidden lights? He denied that the bill was responsive to the message of the President. He denied that the President had requested in his message that the powers contained in this bill should be conferred on him. He never would believe that any President of the United States would have the daring effrontery to call on congress to invest him with such powers.

As far as the bill went in aid of enforcing civil remedies, through the courts of justice, he would admit the provisions had been called for by the message. But the military powers conferred by the first and fifth sections of the bill were not such as could meet the approbation of the executive. For himself he had sought nothing from executive favor. He regarded the questions raised by the bill as involving the great principles of civil liberty—and under such circumstances should not shrink from the discharge of his duty.

Mr. WEBSTER said, no intimation or charge of subserviency to the executive had been made. In answer to the interrogatories of the gentleman, as to the connexion between the executive and the bill, he would inform the senator that the message of the President having been referred to the judiciary committee, that committee had set down in their room, and drawn up the bill, with the view of meeting the exigencies stated in the message. In that paper, the President has stated that combinations existed in the state of South Carolina for the purpose of impeding the execution of the laws; and the present President of the U. States has had the daring effrontery to ask for sufficient power to execute the laws.

Mr. BROWN said gentlemen appeared to consider themselves called on to make confession of their political sins. In the discharge of his duty, he trusted he should not be induced to look to any quarter. The senator from Massachusetts, like a skilful commander had endeavored to entrench his bill behind executive recommendation. As regarded hard names—if any such had been used, it was probably in imitation of the course heretofore pursued by that gentleman. For himself, he was not aware of having expressed himself in harsh language while engaged in discussing the bill.

Mr. WEBSTER said he would readily admit that the gentleman had not used hard names against the President—but only against the bill. The gentleman would have shewn quite as gallant bearing to cast his epithets of reproach upon the original source of the measure.

Mr. HOLMES said the senator from N. Carolina had spoken of a confession of political sins. He had no such confession to make—he had always shown his faith by his works. He had satisfied himself beyond doubt that there was but one member of the senate who had been perfectly consistent throughout his whole political career—and that one was his own dear self.

Mr. WILKINS now rose to propose some amendments to the bill—but gave way to Mr. DALLAS who addressed the senate nearly four hours in support of the general principles of the bill—when he had concluded.

Mr. MILLER rose and said, there appeared to be a great misapprehension as to the course taken by South Carolina, which he wished to explain—he would proceed at that time, or give way to a motion to adjourn, as might best suit the convenience of the Senate.

Mr. WAGGAMAN moved the senate adjourn, which was agreed to.

FOR SALE MY BRICK STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE,

on North half of Lot Number Sixteen, being corner of Main and Second Streets, in Mount Vernon, Indiana. To the premises are attached a Warehouse, a small frame Dwelling and Brick Smokehouse—there is a good cellar under the Store Room. I have various other lots and houses, with

81 Acres of Wood Land, about one mile from town, which may be purchased low, as my health has rendered it necessary to decline business. Those wishing to purchase will make application to the subscriber by the first of February or March next.

ADAM MOFFATT.

Jan. 5, 1833. 49 ff

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have lately received a FRESH SUPPLY OF New and Seasonable GOODS, which added to their former stock, makes the assortment good.

As they do not expect to sell Goods by Newspaper or handbill, calling, if they deem it necessary only to say, that those wishing to purchase good bargains, would do well to give them a call.

B. SHELMIRE, & Co.

Vincennes, Dec. 11, 1832. 46-ff

BLANK DEEDS

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of Land, viz:

200	acres of Donation Lot No.	143
165	do	do
159	do	do
199	do	do
400	do	do
190	do	do
70	do	do
95	do	do
350	do	do
100	do	do
50	do	do
100	do	do
130	do	do
200	S. E. half do	do

—ALSO—

The following Tract in Sullivan County—W. 1/2 S. W. fractional 1 S. frac. 3, in T. S. N. of R. 11 W.; containing 77 and 62 1/2 acres. The above tract has a comfortable hewn log house on it with other out buildings, and about twenty or thirty acres cleared land, with good fences and other improvements.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above described tracts during the absence of the subscriber, will please call on John Law, Esq. who is authorized to sell and transfer the same.

BENJAMIN OLNEY.

Vincennes, 23d Jan. 1832—5-ff

Sale of valuable Lands.

BY virtue of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, I will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 15th day of March next, commencing at 11 o'clock, a. m. at the court house in Darwin, Clark county, Illinois, the following described tracts of LAND, viz:

160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 6, town 9, range 11.

160 acres, the northeast quarter, section 18, town 9, range 11.

160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 18, town 9, range 11.

160 acres, the northeast quarter, section 6, town 9, range 11.

160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 32, town 9, range 11.

160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 27, town 10, range 11.

160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 27, town 10, range 11.

160 acres, the southwest quarter, section 32, town 10, range 11.

160 acres, the northwest quarter, section 27, town 14, range 11.

160 acres, the southeast quarter, section 27, town 14, range 11.

These lands lie in Clark and Edgar counties, and most of them in or bordering Walnut and Union prairies;—they are about equally divided into prairie and woodland; are generally of first-rate soil, and handsomely situated. They were purchased by C. & T. Ballitt, at the first sale of the Public Lands in this section of the country, and, taken together, they are second, in value, to no selection that was then made.

They will be offered in tracts of not less than forty, nor more than eighty acres; one half the amount of any purchase will be required to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in one year, for which a note, with security, will be taken.

The purchaser will receive a bond for a warrantee deed, to be executed when final payment shall be made.

JAMES FARRINGTON, Admr. of the estate of Thomas Ballitt, dead, in the State of Illinois.

Feb. 14—4-ff

STATE OF INDIANA.

Pike county, ss. } Elizabeth Hulin, } Petition for divorce.

vs. Wyatt Hulin. }

IT is ordered in vacation by the associate Judges of the Pike Circuit court, that notice of the pendency of this suit be given, by publication in the Western Sun newspaper, printed at Vincennes, that unless the defendant appear on the first day of the next April term of said court and defend the same, the matters and things therein contained, will be heard and determined in his absence.

A copy—Attest,

JOHN MCINTIRE, c. r. c.

February 18, 1832. 4-ff

NEW WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has erected at great expense, at the mouth of Wabash River,

A Large and Spacious

WAREHOUSE,

where goods stored, will be perfectly safe, at all stages of the water. Those who may be disposed to patronize this establishment, may rest assured that the charges for receiving, storing, and forwarding, shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

PETER ROCHE.

January 1, 1833. 49 ff

TIN AND SHEET-IRON

MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE a large assortment of TIN WARE, on hand, which I will sell at wholesale or retail low for CASH or PRODUCE, such as may suit. Job work done at short notice.

N. SMITH.

Vincennes, Jan. 21, 1832. 50-ff

BLANKS for ATTACHE

ALWAYS ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

On hand and for sale at this Office

SALE FOR TAXES.

THE following lots, and parts of lots, in the borough of Vincennes, will be offered for sale for the taxes and costs due thereon, on Saturday the 23d of March next, unless sooner paid, to-wit.

Brant, John Ballance H. A. No. 31.

Brady, John, 1/2 of lot 153.

Black's heirs, 305.

Bono, John B. 238.

Black's heirs, 237.

Brown, James 1/2 200.

Collins, David H. A. 128.

Carter, Pierre 404.

Dushane, Toussaint 439.

Danovan, Jeremiah 1/2 101.

Tomison, Thomas 1/2 235.

Cary, Pierre or John Sheets, H. A. 65,

66, 67, 68.

Greater's, Christian heirs, 189, 256, 285,

105, 106, 135, 179, 187, 453, 436,

456, 177.

The heirs of F. Greater, 188, 178.

Huffman, Solomon 1/2 36, part of 100, part

of 39.

Hara, Catharine 118.

Laplant, Hyacinth 239.

McCall, William R. 319.

Purley's heirs, 279, 250, 376, 363.

Pepee, Theresa 355.

Richerville, Henry 1/2 129.

Richards, John 166.

Roseman, Joseph 170, 141, 402, 446.

Sisters of Charity, 1/2 81.

Vachett, Pierre 6