Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VIII. Edgefield Court House, S. C., February 15, 1843. NO. 3

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER
BY
W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in *advance*—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if *not* paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in *advance*.

No subscription received for less than *one year*, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy *gratis*.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43¾ cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged $1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village.

All communications addressed to the Editor, *post paid*, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st July, 1843, to the 30th of June, 1847, inclusive, South Carolina, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock P M of the 13th day of April, 1843, (to be decided by the 15th day of May,) on the routes and the manner and time herein specified, viz:

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

3182 From Adam's Run to Edisto Island, 15 miles and back once a week.

Leave Adam's Run every Wednesday, at 6 a m, arrive at Edisto Island same day by 11 a m.

Leave Edisto Island every Wednesday at 1 p m, arrive at Adam's Run same day by 6 p m.

Proposals for semi-weekly or tri-weekly service will be considered.

3183 From Aiken to Treadway's Bridge, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Aiken every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Treadway's Bridge same day by 12 m.

Leave Treadway's Bridge every Thursday at 1 p m; arrive at Aiken same day by 8 p m.

3184 From Conwaysborough to Fair Bluff, N C, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Conwaysborough every Monday at 5 a m; arrive at Fair Bluff same day by 8 p m.

Leave Fair Bluff every Tuesday at 5 a m; arrive at Conwaysborough same day by 8 p m.

3185 From Crowder's Creek, N C, by Bethel, to Yorkville, S C., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Crowder's Creek every Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Yorkville same day by 11 a m.

Leave Yorkville every Wednesday at 1 p m; arrive at Crowder's Creek same day by 6 p m.

3186 From Greenville c h, by Miller's, Dookman's, Cashville, Woodruff's Van Patten's, William Goldsmith, jr's, and Dr. Austin's, to Greenville c h, equal to 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Greenville next day by 6 p m.

3187 From Hurricane to Hancockville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hurricane every Friday at 5 a m; arrive at Hancockville same day by 11 a m.

Leave Hancockville every Friday at 2 p m; arrive at Hurricane same day by 8 p m.

3188 From Lincolnton, N C, by Long Creek Shoals, Falls, and Crowder's Creek, to Yorkville, s c, 37 1-2 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lincolnton every Wednesday at 5 a m; arrive at Yorkville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Yorkville every Thursday at 5 a m; arrive at Lincolnton same day by 6 p m.

3189 From Marion c h by Britton's Neck, to conwaysboro' 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion c h every Sunday at 5 a m; arrive at conwaysboro' same day by 7 p m.

Leave conwaysboro' every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Marion c h same day by 7 p m.

3190 From Traveller's Rest to Pumpkintown, 16 miles and back once a week.

Leave Traveller's Rest every Wednesday at 8 a m; arrive at Pumpkintown same day by 1 p m.

Leave Pumpkintown every Wednesday at 2 p m; arrive at Traveller's Rest same day by 7 p m.

3191 From Winnsborough, by Grayden's, to Rocky Mount, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Winnsborough every Thursday at 8 a m; arrive at Rocky Mount same day by 4 p m.

Leave Rocky Mount every Friday at 8 am; arrive at Winnsborough same day by 4 p m.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices, where no particular time is specified.

2. Post Office blanks, mail bags, are to be conveyed without further charge on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases, there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip, when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the Post Office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

6. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a prorata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, but the contracter may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter, say in February, May, August, and November.

8. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time, to-wit: the 13th April next at 3 p m, or without the guarantee required by law; or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, nor adjudged to be extravagant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion or other accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads.—But beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one route for bid in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

14. The following is the form of the guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guaranties that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of July next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——"

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——," written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 13th April next, at 3 o'clock, p m.

20. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st July next.

Post Office Department, January 7, 1843.

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

January 18, 1843 12w 51

Election Notice for Members of Congress.

IN pursuance of a Proclamation, by his Excellency JAMES H. HAMMOND, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, the Managers of Election for Edgefield District, will open the polls for the purpose of receiving the votes of the citizens to elect a Member of Congress, to represent the Congressional District composed of the united Districts of Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, and Lexington, on the third Monday in February, and the day following.

MANAGERS:

At Edgefield Court House: Two days—E. B. Pressly, S. F. Goode, William P. Butler.

Longmire's: Two days—Wiley Harrison, Hugh M. Quarles, Josiah Perrin.

Collier's: Two days—G. Garrett, and William Prescoat, vice J. D. Hammond, and Thomas Garrett and John Adams.

Cherokee Ponds: Two days—S. W. Garner, Joel Curry, and Daniel Shaw.

Pine House: Two days—Benjamin Bettis, B. Hatcher, Aquilla Miles.

Christie's: Two days—Rich. M. White, J. S. Pope, William May.

Dunton's: Two days—R. P. Brunson, John Hill, H. Dunton.

Sheppard's: Two days—Elias Lagroon, E. Bledsoe, Sherley Cook.

The Ridge: Two days—M. Watson, Lewis Holmes, William Coleman.

Smylie's: Two days—S. Nicholson, jr., D. Strother, William Dean.

Hamburg: Two days—R. Anderson, B. F. Conedy, M. R. Smith.

Mount Willing: Two days—John Jennings, vice Adam Minick., M. Etheredge, Stephen Oliver.

Richardson's: Two days—J. Richardson, J. Neuil, L. Bland.

Coleman's: Two days—Hardy Boulware, G. Yarborough, E. P. Abney.

Parks': Two days—Richard Hardy, Atticus Tucker, Wm. Parks.

Perry's: Two days—A. K. Able, vice M. F. Pope, Daniel Denny, A. Nicholson.

Moore's: Two days—Anderson Turner, Thos Payne, Joseph Rushton.

Moseley's: Two days—J. S. Harrison, Jacob Miller, J. S. Shadrack.

Allen's: Two days—A. P. Kenard, Simeon Mathews, [illegible] Perror.

Powell's: Two days—Charles Powell, D. G. Walker, J. Hightower.

Long's: Two days—John W. Lee, Jacob Long, jr., James Cameron.

Nail's: Two days—G. W. B. Williams, A. A. Simkins, Henry Cox.

Red Hill: Two days—Lewis Collins, John B. Holmes, and E. McDaniel.

Dorne's: Two days—John F. May, J. Dorne, jr., Alfred May.

Randall's: Two days—R. W. Matthews, Colin Rhodes, W. R. Swearingen.

H. Boulware's: Two days—John Lott, Jesse Gomillion, James Edson, jr.

☞Votes to be counted on Wednesday following, at Edgefield Court House, and declare the election.

Resolved, 1st. That the Managers of Elections are requested to *pay special attention* to the following portions of the law relating to Elections.

1st. The names of Voters to be registered, *written as they vote*, and the list preserved. [A. A. 1716, 2d Statutes p 684.]

2nd. If two or more tickets be found *rolled up together*, or more names be found written on any ticket, than ought to be voted for, all such tickets not to be counted. [A. A. 1716, 2nd Statutes, p. 684, 3d statutes, p. 136.]

No voter shall be allowed to put in *more than a single ballot*, or piece of paper, *in the same box or vessel*; but a ticket is to be counted, *though it contain fewer names* than are to be voted for.

3d. If any manager shall knowingly *receive an illegal vote*, or *shall refuse to admit legal votes*, or shall neglect or refuse to attend to the election, or shall count the ballots before the proper time, or at any other than the proper place, he shall be liable to penalties. [A. A. 1716, 2d statutes, p. 689; and A. A. 1721, 3d statutes, p. 138; and A. A. 1759, 4 statutes, p. 138; and A. A., 2759, 4 statutes, p. 100.]

4th. Managers are authorised to administer oaths, and examine witnesses; to maintain order and regularity at the polls; and by order in writing, (directed to sheriff, constable, or special deputy,) to commit to jail, (for one day,) any person who refuses to obey the lawful commands of the managers, or who shall disturb their proceedings. [A. A. 1831, 6 statutes, p. 442.]

5th. If any person refuse to take the proper oath, or the managers shall be *otherwise satisfied* that he is not qualified, his vote shall be rejected. [A. A. 1831, 6th statutes, p. 443.]

☞The manager, or any other person entitled to vote may challenge any person offering to vote. [A. A. 1831, 6th statute, p. 443.]

6th. Managers are authorised to sworn each other. [A. A. 1818, 6th statutes, p. 94.]

☞Or they may be sworn by any other authorised to administer an oath.

7th. In case of death, removal from the District, or refusal to serve, of any manager, a majority of the delegation are authorised and required to fill up the vacancy by appointment in writing. [A. A. 1815, 6 statutes, p. 94.]

8th. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M., (with convenient intervals.) The box, vessel, or bag, to be sealed up when the polls are closed, and not to be opened except to receive votes on the second day, and to count the votes at the regular time and place. [A. A. 1721, 3 statutes, p. 136.]

Resolved, 2nd. That the managers of election, prior to their proceeding to the elections, do take the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, or one of the managers of election, to-wit: "That they will faithfully and impartially conduct and attend to the foregoing elections, agreeably to the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, and the laws thereof."

Resolved, 3rd. That in future no person qualified to vote for members of each branch of the Legislature shall be permitted to vote in more than one Election District or Parish; and the managers of elections throughout the State, are hereby required and directed, if they think proper, (or on the application of any elector present,) to administer to any person or persons offering to vote, the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not, at this general election for members of the Legislature, voted in this or any other District or Parish, and that I am constitutionally qualified to vote—so help me God." And if any person or persons, required as aforesaid, to take said oath or affirmation, shall refuse to do so, then the managers in their respective Election Districts or Parishes, shall be and they are hereby required and enjoined to refuse such vote or votes; and in case the managers shall refuse to require the oath as aforesaid, when demanded, they shall be liable to all the pains and penalties they would be liable and subject to for neglecting any other duties required by them as managers of elections for either branch of the Legislature.

Resolved, 4th. That the Act altering the 4th Section of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, be herewith published, to-wit: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, (paupers and non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army of the United States excepted,) being a citizen of this State, and having resided therein two years previous to the day of Election, and who has a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, of which he has been legally seized and possessed at least six months before such election, or not having any such freehold or town lot, hath been resident in the election district, in which he offers to give his vote, before the election six months, shall have a right to vote for a member or members to serve in either branch of the Legislature, for the election district in which he hold such property or residence.

Resolved, 5th. That the two years residence required by the Constitution in a voter, are the two years immediately previous to the election, and the six months residence in the election district, are the six months immediately previous to the election; but if any person has his home in the State, he does not lose the right of residence by temporary absence, with the intention of returning; and if he has his home in the election district, his right to vote is not impaired by a temporary absence, with the intention of returning; but if one has his home and family in another State, the presence of such person, altho' continued for two years in the State, gives no right to vote.

☞The law in reference to the election of members to the Legislature, holds in regard to the election of members of Congress.

Feb 1 3t 1

ARGYLE.

THE celebrated Race Horse and Stallion, ARGYLE, will stand the ensuing Season at the Plantation of Capt. WM. B. MAYS, four miles south of Edgefield C. H., on the Augusta Road. He will be let to Mares at $15 the single visit; $25 the season; and $35 to insure; and half a dollar to the Groom in every instance. The money or an approved note payable the 15th of December next, must be sent with each Mare, or she will not be served. Good pasturage will be provided, and Mares fed on grain at a reasonable price, and servants boarded gratis.

A club of five Mares shall be entitled to their season at $20 each Mare, and should they prove not in foal, they shall have the benefit of the Fall Season gratis. Every care will be taken of the Mares and their foals, but no liabilities will be incurred for escapes or accidents. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed on all monies paid at the time of putting the Mare.

The Season will commence on the first of February, and end on the last of June.

ARGYLE is a dark brown horse, without white, except a star, fifteen hands and three quarters high; possessed of uncommon bone and muscle, and a form combining with perfect symmetry, every essential of a Race Horse. He is now 12 years old, having been foaled in Maryland in the Spring of 1830. He was sired by the famous Timoleon; his dam Thistle, was by Ogle's Oscar, his grandam by Dr. Thornton's imported Horse Clifden; his g. g. dam by Mr. Hall's Spot; and his g. g. g. dam by Dr. Marshall's Hyder Ally, who was by Lindsay's Arabian.

The performances of ARGYLE upon the Turf, have placed him in the very first rank of American Horses as a Racer, while those of his get entitle him to an equal standing as a Stallion. He started first at Orangeburg, S. C., in Jan. 1834, and ran at Barnwell, Augusta, Macon, Columbia and Charleston, two, three and four mile heats, winning successively 8 races, five of them of four mile heats, beating Patsy Wallace, Rattlesnake, (3 times) Lucy Ashton, Rushlight, Bertrand, junior, (twice) Nertunus, &c. &c. He never lost a heat, and was rarely if ever put up to his speed, until his extraordinary defeat by John Bascombe, in April, 1836, the circumstances of which are familiar to every one. Subsequently he was trained and run with great success in Virginia; and in May last on the Central Course at Baltimore, after running for the first heat of three miles, and losing it by a head in 5 minues 4 seconds, he won the second heat in 5 minutes, 40 seconds, being the best second heat of three miles recorded in the American Turf, and the most brilliant performance of a year surpassing all others in the richness of its annals. During the same week, and on the same course, one of his daughters, Kate Seaton, won the great sweepstakes of $1000, beating a fine field with great ease; such a coincidence being hitherto unknown upon the Turf.

ARGYLE stood but one season and to a limited number of mares, not many of which were thorough bred, yet his colts have won nine out of eleven races for which they have been started, beating at one, two and three miles, the get of many of our best Stallions, besides several imported colts, some of them in first-rate time. Two of his get, Governor Butler and Kate Seaton, are now unrivalled upon the Turf by any thing of their age.

The owners of ARGYLE, in bringing him back to the State in which (though not foaled) he was first trained and gained his earliest laurels, present him with confidence to the Public, as being in every way, on account of his blood, sire and form, his performances on the turf, so remarkable for endurance, as well as speed, and the extraordinary success of his get, worthy of their entire approbation.

WILLIAM B. MAYS.

January 18, 1843 tf 51

NEW STORE.

A LARGE & SPLENDID STOCK OF DRY GOODS—*Cheap for Cash.*

CHARLES SANFORD, late wholesale dealer in the City of New York, has taken a Store next to Mr. Hunter's Hotel, in Hamburg, S. C., where he has taken his entire

Stock of Dry Goods,

To which he would respectfully invite the attention of those wishing any article in his line, feeling confident that the cheapness of his goods will offer many inducements to those that examine his stock. My only object being to dispose of my stock, but little or no advance from first cost will be asked.

Country Merchants will find Goods at New York prices at the above place.

CHARLES SANFORD.

Hamburg, Novr. 5, 1842. tf 41

Poetic Recess;

THE VOICES OF LIFE.

"We spend our years as a tale that is told."
DAVID.

Like the sunset hue in the drops of due,
When night shades chase the day.
Like the rainbow's gleam on the leaping stream,
Our life flies swift away.

With a stealthy tread by the bridal bed
Creeps He of the icy breath:
A kiss liveth He, then laugheth in glee;
'Tis the hollow laugh of Death.

He aimed dis dart at a maiden heart—
He loves the beautiful best—
And the brightest gem of his diadem
He tore from a mother's breast!

He is plucking now from an infant's brow
The bud that is bursting fair;
In the dismal tomb will he hide its bloom
No flowers can blossom there.

In youth's sunny hour, with a witching power,
Hope leadeth a merry round,
But the hoar old sage knoweth life's brief page,
A tale that hath ceased its sound.

O! nothing hath birth in the beautiful earth
But speaks with a tongue of fire,
Beyond the blue dome the True hath its home
Then heavenward, my soul, aspire.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, February 1.

The Oregon Bill was again the important discussion of the day in the Senate.

Mr. Rives spoke for an hour. He agreed with Mr. Linn that the Territory was important, and that our rights would suffer by any delay in the necessary steps for its occupation. He thought that while the leading difficulties with England were under negotiation, this question was properly postponed, and that those difficulties being now satisfactorily settled the time was proper and favorable for taking and settling this of Oregon. The Hudson Bay Company had sorted, and for purposes embracing agricultural pursuits, selected portions of the territory, and it would be unsafe for us longer to postpone such joint occupation as was consistent with treaty stipulations. BUT he was opposed to the provision of the Bill granting lands, which was proposed to be stricken out; and would vote for a recommitment for that purpose. Except this provision he was ready to vote for the Bill.

After some conversation Mr. Archer altered his motion for recommitment, so as to propose to recommit to a Select Committee; on which, Mr. Benton got the floor—the subject was passed over informally to next day, and the Senate went into Executive business and adjourned.

In the House nothing of importance was *done*. Mr. Snyder moved a resolution of Inquiry as to the refusal of Judge Betts to entertain the complaint against Captain McKenzie, and moved to suspend the rules to take it up, but was voted down without a division.

In the course of the debate on the Army Appropriation, some conversation occurred on the BLACK TARIFF *war against commerce and the revenue*, and the poverty of the Treasury, in consequence. Mr. Thompson said when it passed, its friends told us the Black Tariff would yield a revenue of 26,000,000, but now the prospect was, it would not yield 10,000,000, yet there was no proposal to reduce duties so as to get revenue, their only constitutional purpose. By increasing them we had destroyed commerce and cut off the revenue so that appropriations of 20,000,000 could not be met. We would have to *borrow*, than which was it not better to curtail appropriations? It was impolitic and shameful to be borrowing on from year to year to meet the ordinary expenses of Government—in order that the manufacturers might fatten on the money which belonged and ought to come to the Government in the shape of revenue.

Mr. Granger said that though a high protective man up to the hub, he voted last year to tax tea and coffee, which would have yielded 4,000,000 additional revenue. Did Mr. Thompson do as much?

Mr. Thompson said no—but it was because the Tariff men assured us that without that tax the Tariff would produce 20,000,000.

Mr. G. said it would "*if undisturbed.*" He went on to show that in spite of the Tariff, the Government, by succeeding in getting the 6 per cent loan at par, had secured the blessings of so much more public debt—and he was for going on appropriating freely, and pledging the credit of the country to support even this Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Bill to prevent private Expresses on Mail Routes came up in the Senate, and after some discussion was laid over informally. We doubt much whether the principle is right on which the government claims to prevent them. It is a principle of monopoly in favor of the government—that it might raise revenue from its citizens by its post office and mail arrangements:—and the question is, whether it has justice or constitutional equity on its side—in preventing enterprising citizens from making profit by running expresses, that the government might reap the sole gain of the conveyance of mailable matter, though by a more slow and inconvenient process; and whether it has a right to deny those of the community, who prefer them, the right to give their custom to the private expresses as cheaper or more convenient, debarring them this right to enable the government to cheapen the postage to its own customers, who employ the U. S. Mail. If the Post Office Department cannot be so organized and conducted as to pay its own expenses, let the government make up the deficiency out of the general revenue. The purpose of the Post Office establishment is for the convenience of the people, not of taxation for revenue, and it is as much an abandonment of the Free Trade principles of the constitution by restriction and *prohibition* on the locomotive industry of the country, to ensure Post Office profits to the government and enable it to sell postage cheap, as it is to chain and trammel our importers, by prohibitory duties on foreign goods—that manufacturers may make profits on their goods, and afford to *sell them cheap*, as they profess to desire.

The Oregon Bill next came up in order, and Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for more than two hours, in its support. He stated that every Senator who had spoken, concurred that our right to the territory was indisputable. If so, we had a right to use it at our will, in any way, and nobody else a right to be offended:—and even if war should ensue, we having justice on our side, that should not stop us. As to leaving our cause to time, we had never gained by that. He assailed at length the late treaty with England, which he contended made England strong to assail and us weak to repel. Such was always the result of time, delay and negotiation with Great Britain. The distance of Oregon was a strong argument for its importance, and the necessity of at once attending to it. He believed England would take offence any how, as she wanted the territory. He compared the expense of settling Oregon with the expense of the 80 gun squadron on the African coast, which last cost 5,000,000 in five years. The speech is not reported in full in the Globe.

Mr. Choate wishing to speak on the subject of the boundary line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods—the bill was passed over informally.

Mr. Calhoun presented a petition from John Sarchet, of Philadelphia, praying Congress to modify the tariff so as to bring it down to a revenue standard. The petition (said Mr. C.) contained much valuable information as to the effect of the present tariff; and he moved that it be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and be printed.

The Senate after some other business of little interest, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Campbell of this State, made an unsuccessful effort to bring up his Bill to suspend for a time the operation of the District Apportionment Bill. Mr. Adams' Resolution of Inquiry into the transactions at Monterey was adopted, Ayes 118, Noes 69—Mr. Wise having first stated that he had direct information from Captain Ap. C. Jones himself, that he acted in the matter without authority or instructions from our Government, and solely on his own responsibility. The rest of the day's session was consumed in Territorial business.

February 3.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate reported, as an amendment to the bill from the House of Representatives for the repeal of the bankrupt act, an entire new bill establishing a bankrupt system. In this new bill, says the *Globe*, "two great points are yielded; first, voluntary bankruptcy is given up; next, the consent of a majority of the creditors, in number and value, is required to release a debtor from his debts. These are two important concessions, both in a moral and a constitutional point of view. Whatever may be the reasons of the Committee, the belief is wide and deep that the present act is unconstitutional, and all the certificates granted under it null and void; and the concession of the Committee corresponds with the belief, (be their reason what it may,) and will powerfully contribute to establish it in the public mind. The day will come when this act will rank with the alien and sedition laws, the unconstitutionality of which is now so universally admitted."

1500 in addition to the usual number of copies of the Report and Bill, were ordered to be printed.

The debate on the motion to recommit the Oregon Bill was renewed—and Mr. Webster was defended by Mr. Choate and denounced by Mr. Benton—for the agreement in the Treaty about the Northwest boundary line. A motion was made to recommit the Bill to the Committee of Foreign Relations—and decided in the negative.

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, McDuffie, Miller, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Sprague, Tallmadge, and Woodbridge—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clayton, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Ind., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—24.

Before this question had been put, Mr. Calhoun said that there were other provisions of the bill, besides the clause granting lands to settlers, to which he was op-