

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

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

Mr. Verplanck said it was indispensable that several appropriation bills be acted on in order that they might be sent to the Senate within the time prescribed by the rule—this was a Senate bill, and might be acted on after bills originating here must be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wickliffe was willing to let the administration take this bill instead of the appropriation bills, if it was preferred.

Mr. Bell trusted the bill before the House would be proceeded in instead of spending another day in discussing whether it should be taken up. He was anxious that the bill should receive the fullest discussion possible, and that no other measure should invade it until it was disposed of. The Rules would be dispensed with by the House at the motion of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in order to take up the appropriation bills.

The question of postponement was further discussed by Messrs. Sutherland, Wickliffe, Dearborn, Adams, Verplanck, Wayne, Cambreleng and Hoffman; when Mr. McDuffie said he should vote in favor of the motion to postpone the bill. A bill which might be regarded as the olive branch had been passed and sent to the Senate—he would put it to the justice and magnanimity of the House whether the olive branch should be followed by the sword of blood. There was no necessity for this bill. The other bill would be found to carry healing efficacy with it. If any thing could convert it into a curse, it would be the present bill.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said his colleague had expressed an opinion that the Tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate was the olive branch of peace—that might be his opinion as an individual. It was not in the power of that or any other gentleman here to express the sentiments of the Convention of South Carolina, which had solemnly declared, that unless the whole protective system be overthrown, the revenue laws should not be executed. The House had no right to presume that the convention would recall this declaration in consequence of the passage of a bill which contained protection throughout all its provisions. Under the present laws of South Carolina, could the Tariff law be executed unless the present bill was passed? Gentlemen could judge whether the measure was not necessary for the protection of the friends of the Union in that State. For himself, he was indifferent on the subject; but it should be remembered, that unless some effectual measures were adopted, a large part of the population of South Carolina were exposed to confiscation and punishment for paying obedience to your laws.

Mr. Beardsley said, the tariff bill which had been sent to the Senate, was passed upon the act of the 4th July, 1832. This law had been prostrated by the sovereignty of South Carolina. Was any gentleman authorized in behalf of the sovereignty of that State, to assure the House that the 12,000 men, which had been organized in resistance to the act of 1832, would be now disbanded, and the courts of justice opened to the impartial decision of cases arising under it? If any gentleman was so authorized, he desired it to be understood.

Mr. Clayton said the gentleman asked more than was reasonable. He had no hesitation in saying that the bill which had been sent to the Senate would give peace and quietness to the whole South. It had received almost the unanimous vote of the Representatives from that quarter. If the measure of conciliation was not received with the proper spirit, Congress could be immediately assembled, and the measures adopted. He moved to lay the bill on the table—but withdrew the motion at the instance of

Mr. Burges, who said it would not be suspected of him that he was a friend to the present Administration. He was a friend to the laws of the land, and, to ensure their execution, it was altogether essential that this bill should pass. Is it necessary, before we provide for obedience to the laws, that we should be informed whether South Carolina intends further to resist them? He was willing to admit that gentlemen, intimately connected with the recent course taken by that State—with what degree of credit to themselves history will inform the world—had expressed opinions that the bill sent to the Senate would be satisfactory to the people of that State. Where then is the harm of passing this bill? If they intend to obey the laws, no provision in this bill could touch them. The objection on the part of that State could only arise from a determination to resist the execution of the laws which had been nullified, which formed the basis of the bill sent to the Senate. Without this bill, that measure was only throwing a volume of paper upon the burning flames.

Messrs. Wayne and Ingersoll requested Mr. Verplanck to withdraw the motion to postpone, which was declined, on the ground that he felt it to be his duty to bring the question before the House.

Messrs. Howe and Daniel supported the proposition to postpone the bill, when the question was taken, and the motion was lost—ayes 71, noes 127.

Mr. Carson then commenced a speech in opposition to the bill upon its merits.

Mr. Wickliffe rose to a point of order. He contended that by the rules of the House, the