

of the great body of the people in object is to give that vote which effect in putting down these resolutions of the Senate," 679.

of its rise, 5; unceasing efforts to remove the imputations against the North, 6; on the subject of slavery, 609; on Mr. Clay, 609; letter to Ed- nullification in a new disguise, 609; from the South, 610; the "Orissa," 610; Northern Convention, 610; the conduct of the Convention, 610; Calhoun's re- sponse ground taken, 611; his doctrine, 611; Morris, 612; Bedford Brown in reply, 612; King charges upon the remarks of the Convention, 612; increasing the slavery agitation, 612; reply, charges that any other course would detract from the South, 614; remarks of Mr. Calhoun, 614; views of Northern States, 614; petition of the South, 615; remarks of Mr. Franklin, 615; the Telegraph newspaper, 615; the Freedom newspaper, 616; Calhoun sends Mr. Webster's book to be read, containing an at- tention of the other House, 616; apology of Mr. Webster for permitting it to be read, 616; Mr. Benton at the request, and in de- fiance, 617; the statement of Mr. Calhoun in the solemnity of sending forth in- formations through the action of the Senate, 617; Mr. Benton on this point, 617; remarks of the strange scene of the Southern Senators, 617; Northern friends because they defended the cause of abolitionism, 618; increase of abolitionism, 618; George Thompson, 619; further state- ments of Mr. Webster, 619; refusal of Mr. Benton on the motion to reject the prayer, 619; his remarks, 619; an unjustifiable, 620; memorial of the Society of Friends, 620; remarks, 620.

House on abolition petitions, 621; re- ceived by Mr. Pinkney, 621; votes, 621; com- mittee report, 621; report adopted, 621; Mr. J. Q. Adams on the reception of these petitions, 621; action of early Congresses on this sub- ject, 622; South, the point of danger from the North, 623.

Representative from Ohio, 7.
Representative from New Jersey, 9; votes on Missouri, 9.
Representative from Maryland, 7; on the subject of the application of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, 216; on the subject of the India Trade, 125; on the expenses of the Convention, 230; on the protective policy, 268; on the tariff bill, 315, 327.

Senator from South Carolina, 7; Judge, 7; the Missouri Compromise, 8; moves to vote on the measure for the relief of the land debtors, as he was one, 12; excuse

Representative from Virginia, 7.
Representative from New Jersey, 7; Secre- tary, 50; on the Expunging resolution, 268; independence of Texas, 669.

House in favor of protection, 82; ditto

—Its issue marked the firmness, foresight,

and decision of General Jackson, 676; its purport, 676; extent of the land sales, 677; remarks on the evil which required the specie circular, 677; benefits of suppressing it, 677; a view of the actual condition of the paper currency, 678; bill which was the basis of the remarks rejected, 678; President decides to issue the order, 678.

Resolution to rescind the Treasury Circular offered, 684; remarks of Senator Rivington, 684; origin of the order, 685; its legality, 686; remarks of Senator Benton, 686; a little, 686; letter of Mr. Biddle, 686; Clay's speech at Lexington, 686; illegality of the treasury order examined, 686; the new distress, 687; Mr. Biddle's description of it, 687; movement to produce a general suspension of specie payments, 687; remarks of Senator Benton, 687; reply of Senator Crittenden, 688; ditto of Senator Webster, 689; other speakers, 700; subject re- ferred, 700; report, 700; action of the Senate, 700; cause of Mr. Benton's speech, 700; his speech on the proceedings, 701, 703; explosion of the banks foretold, 708; reply of Senator Walker to Benton, 708, 704; Mr. Calhoun's reason for not voting on the resolution bill, 708; bill passed in the Senate, 708; amendment of the House, 708; lost, 706; veto, 706.

STEVENSON, ANDREW, chosen Speaker, 731; elected Speaker, 739; chosen Speaker of the House, 771.

STORM, HENRY E., Representative from New York, 7.

STORM, MONTFORT, Senator from North Carolina, 7; Gov- ernor, 7; votes for the Missouri Compromise, 8.

STORY, JOSEPH, Justice of Supreme Court, 7.
Supreme Court, its Judges and officers, 781.

SWIFT, BENJAMIN, opposes the admission of Arkansas, 327.

T

TAKET, ROBERT B., Attorney General, 131; nomination as Secretary of the Treasury sent in near close of the session, 470; immediately rejected, 470; resigns, 470; appointed Chief Justice, 731; vote in the Senate, 731.

Tariff and American System.—Beginning of the question, 82; protection looked for among the incidental powers, 82; the design was to make protection the object, and revenue the incident, 83; revision of the tariff pro- posed, 83; public distress the leading argument for the new tariff, 83; remarks of Mr. Clay, 83.

"Public distress of the whole country the most promi- nent object of attention, 82; its evidences, 82; its ex- tent, 82; a truthful picture," 82.

Other speakers, 82, the distress disputed, 83; its cause the paper system, 83; no necessity for protection, 83; Webster's remarks, 83; other speakers in oppo- sition, 83; passage of the bill in the House, 84; closeness of the vote, 84; moved to refer to finance committees in the Senate, 84; lost, 84; referred to committee on manufactures, 84; passed the Senate, 84; increase of revenue a motive with some friends of the bill, 84; views of the candidates for the Presidency, 84; position of various States on the bill, 84.

Revelation of.—Date of a serious division between the North and South, 93; the work of politicians and manu- facturers, 93; productions of different States favored by additional duties on their rival imports, 93; remarks, 93; "in vain that it is called the American system, 93; as a tax for the support of Government, it is to be supported; if for any other purpose, it is to be reprobated, 93; the surrender of individual opinion to the interest of the State," 93; the bill contained a vicious principle, 93; the tariff an issue in the Presidential contest, 93; manu- facturers warned not to mingle their interests in poli- tics, 93; change of policy in the New England States, 93;

"she held back, 96; denounced, 96; the present mea- sure called a New England one, 96; tone of those who administered the Government," 96; the question now both political and sectional, 97; the duty on indigo, 97; remarks on the motion, 97; "history of its production, 97; reasons for encouraging its home production, 98; reasons for a unanimous vote, 98; burdens imposed by every tariff on Virginia and the Carolinas," 99; "object to make the bill consistent, though opposed to the prin- ciple, 99; no boon asked for the South, 99; capacity of the country to produce it, 100;" motion lost, 100; a nominal duty imposed, 100; this regarded as an insult by the South, 100; Southern views of the bill, 100; scheme of this Tariff, where conceived, 101; the bill a regular appendage of presidential elections, 101; change between the prosperity of the North and the South, 101; cause to which attributed, 101; its justice, 101; feeling of the mass of democratic members, 102.

Reduction of Duties.—A certain amount reduced at the previous session, 308; a step in the right direction, 308; further reduction expected, 308; Vorplanck's bill, 308; the financial history of the country since the late war, 309; a satisfactory statement, 309; carrying back the protective system to the year of its commencement, 309; abundant protection to real manufacturers, 309; bound to be satisfactory to the South Carolina school, 309; bill lingered in the House under interminable debates on systems and theories, 309; suddenly knocked over by a new bill, 309; moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a new bill, called the compromise, 309; delay asked for by Northern members, 310; re- marks, 310; "one short hour ago collecting our papers to go home, 310; a new bill, proposed, and the cry of 'question' raised, 310; hasty legislation deprecated in matters of great importance, 310; this matter assumes an imposing attitude, 310; a bill to tranquillize feelings, 310; it is said the next Congress will be hostile to the tariff, 311; the discontent has a deeper seat than the tariff," 311; the seductive and treacherous nature of com- promise legislation, 311; bill passed at once, 311; a bill without precedent in the annals of legislation, 312; the manner of proceeding, 312; the degree to which it was a compromise, 313; list of the voters, 313.

Clay asks leave to introduce a bill called a "compro- mise measure," 318; remarks, 318; "two great objects in view, 314; the first object looks at the tariff, 313; it stands in imminent danger, 313; it must fall at the next session, 313; be productive of calamitous consequences, 313; can be placed on a better foundation now, than at the next session, 313; the majority of the dominant party is adverse to the tariff, 313; the father of the system charged with its unnatural abandonment, 313; a wish to separate it from politics," 314; the principle of the bill a series of annual reductions of one-tenth per cent., &c., 314; other features of the bill, 314; remarks on the number of years the protective policy has to run, and the guarantee for its abandonment, 314; a stipulation to continue nine years, and no guarantee for its abandonment, 314; moral guarantees, 314; "this project has not the elements of success, 315; a violation of the constitution, as the Senate have no power to originate a revenue bill, 315; after they are defeated, and can no longer maintain a conflict, they come to make the best bargain they can, 315; the tariff is in its last gasp, 315; what has the tariff led me to already? 315; what evi- dences that the manufacturers will not come at the end of the time, and ask more protection than ever," 315; "a measure for harmony, 315; the unhappy divisions of North and South attributable to this bill, 315; further