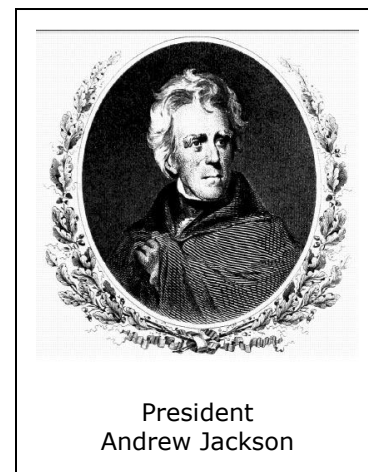


Twenty-Second Congress

Dec. 5, 1831-Mar. 2, 1833

First Administration of Andrew Jackson

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Historical Background

During the 22nd Congress, sectional concerns, grew increasingly troublesome for Jackson. Initially, debate focused on a resolution offered by Senator Samuel A. Foote of Connecticut in January 1830 restricting the sale of government lands in the West. Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri and Robert Y. Haynes of South Carolina denounced the proposal as an eastern plot to check the growth of the West and condemned what they believed to be an unnecessary extension of Federal control over the States. Daniel Webster, in rejecting Haynes’s subsequent advancement of the doctrines of State sovereignty and nullification, delivered an eloquent speech concluding with the words “Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.” Although Webster’s remarks helped forestall the possibility of an alliance by the South and West, the issue of sectionalism was soon to reemerge.

On July 14, 1832, Congress approved a new tariff act which President Jackson and its author, Representative John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, believed would appease the anti-protectionist South. Although their expectations were not totally unfounded, the South still disliked the tariff. South Carolina in particular resented the tariff, which it blamed for its economic depression.

That November at a special State convention meeting in Columbia, South Carolina adopted an Ordinance of Nullification declaring the Tariff Acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void in the State, effective Feb. 1, 1833. The ordinance also declared the right to secede from the Union if the authority of the State should be challenged by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government. South Carolina in turn passed laws to enforce the ordinance. President Jackson’s response was both conciliatory and firm. He called for a substantial reduction of tariff duties in his annual message two weeks later,

House	Senate
Majority Party: Jacksonian (126 seats)	Majority Party: Jacksonian (24 seats)
Minority Party: Anti-Jacksonian (66 seats)	Minority Party: Anti-Jacksonian (22 seats)
Other Parties: Anti-Masonic (17 seats); Nullifiers (4 seats)	Other Parties: Nullifiers (2 seats)
Speaker of the House: Andrew Stevenson	President Pro Tempore: Samuel Smith; Littleton Tazewell; Hugh L. White

but rejected nullification and secession and warned that “disunion by armed force is treason.” On Jan. 16, 1833, he asked Congress for the power to enforce the tariff law in the face of South Carolina's nullification ordinance. Jackson was given that power when Congress approved the “Force Bill” on Mar. 2, 1833. The same day a compromise tariff bill introduced by Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky, which, devised after consultation with Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina and others, was finally approved.

The following July the Senate ratified a treaty which resolved many of the major diplomatic difficulties between the United States and France. This document addressed both the claims against the French government by U.S. citizens, dating back to the Napoleonic Wars, and French counterclaims based on alleged U.S. violations of a commercial clause in the Louisiana Purchase.

Also during the 22nd Congress, a bill was approved renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States for another 15 years. Although the bill met most of President Jackson’s previous criticisms, he nevertheless vetoed it on July 10 in a powerful message denouncing the Bank as unconstitutional, undemocratic, unsound, and un-American. With his veto, Jackson provided the major issue of the Presidential campaign that fall.

Sources:

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980](#), Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

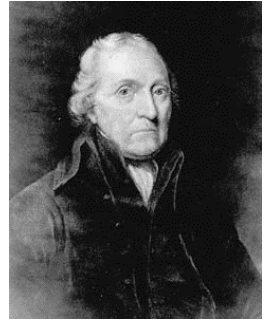
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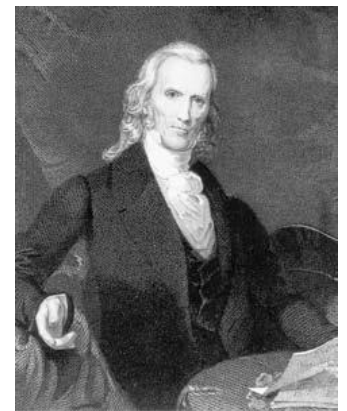
War or Peace?

Indian Wars – Black Hawk War and Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek

In 1831, the Sauk and Fox Native American tribes, led by Chief Black Hawk, were forced by the local militia to retreat across the Mississippi into Missouri. In the following year, threatened by famine and hostile Sioux, the Sauk and Fox re-crossed the river to plant corn. When they refused to comply with the local military commander's order to leave, a brief war broke out in which the starving Sauk and Fox were gradually driven back, before being trapped and massacred near the mouth of the Red Axe River in early August. Black Hawk’s defeat and death allowed the final loss of northeastern Native American land rights east of the Mississippi in favor of the white settlers.



President Pro Tempore
Samuel Smith



President Pro Tempore
Hugh L. White



President Pro Tempore
Littleton Tazewell

As the nineteenth century progressed, U.S. policy toward indigenous American tribes inhabiting southeastern United States also began to evolve. The policy begun and advocated for during the administrations of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson - identifying and treating the various Indian nations as sovereign entities provided they adopted modes of living compatible to European Americans - was giving way to a less accommodating and more aggressive position. President Jackson and his allies adopted a position that negotiating with Indian nations as sovereign states was unconstitutional and instead sought to use military force to remove Native Americans to territories west of the Mississippi River.

The Indian Removal Act was the culmination of this evolution in policy. Enacted May 28, 1830, the Act authorized the President to negotiate with the southeastern Indian tribes over their removal to territories west of the Mississippi River. The first action promulgated under the Act was the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, signed in September 1830 between the United States government and the Choctaw Nation. Under the terms of the treaty, the Choctaws relinquished their present territory, roughly 11 million acres in the future state of Mississippi, for about 15 million acres in the Oklahoma Territory.

Though the Indian Removal Act enjoyed broad support among white southerners and was presented by President Jackson as a policy reflecting the mercy of his administration, there were those among the Indian tribes who resisted. The Cherokee of Georgia worked collectively as a nation to resist relocation. Their attempts failed, however, and in 1831 the Cherokee people were forcibly removed from Georgia to the Oklahoma Territory, an event frequently considered as the inauguration the Trail of Tears.

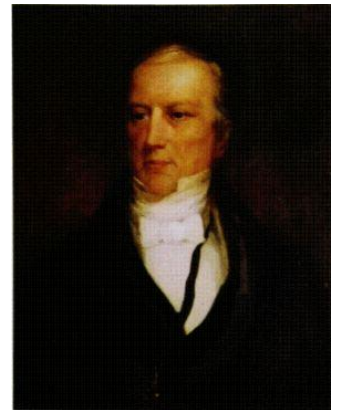
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Herring, Elbert. [Documents from War Department](#). Department of War, Nov. 1, 1832. 22nd Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 22-2/5 (W34.1/1:832). ProQuest Congressional, 233 H.doc.2/5

Economic Trends and Conditions

In his first Annual Message to Congress in 1829, President Jackson attacked the National Bank as being monopolistic and unconstitutional. Proposing a national bank “founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues [...] which would avoid all constitutional difficulties and at the same time secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present bank.” In the follow up, the President served notice to the directors and shareholders that he would not recommend renewal of the charter.

The President vetoed the bank’s re-charter in July 1832. President Jackson lashed out at the rich men who “have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have in the results of our legislation arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union.” Bank director Nicholas Biddle called the message



Speaker of the House
Andrew Stevenson

“a manifesto of anarchy, such as Marat or Robespierre might have issued.”
The Bank would go on to be the major issue in the 1832 campaign.

The South believed the heavy import tariffs imposed on the region benefited northern industry and harmed Southern interests, which depended on trade, namely cotton, with Britain. Nullification, therefore, was meant to limit the federal government's power over slavery. South Carolina, following John C. Calhoun and under the auspices of their own state sovereignty, “nullified” the tariffs in its own territory in November 1832 and threatened secession if the federal government used force against it. President Jackson responded promptly with his Nullification Proclamation in December, which said that nullification was an 'impractical absurdity' and 'incompatible with the existence of the Union'. He asked Congress for a Force Bill to allow him to enforce the tariff but at the same time was conciliatory enough to ask Congress to reduce the tariffs. Henry Clay stepped in as mediator and suggested a gradual reduction of tariffs. This was passed, with the Force Act, and approved by the President in March 1833 Both sides claimed victory: Jackson had shown that no state could reject federal authority, yet the nullification crisis had brought about a change in federal policy.

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Jackson, Andrew. [Message from the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Twenty-Second Congress](#). House, Dec. 6, 1831. 22nd Congress, 1st Session, H. Doc. 22-2/1 (Pr7.1/1:831). ProQuest Congressional, 216 H.doc.2/1

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Major Treaties

Treaty of Payne’s Landing. Provided for the transfer of the Seminole Tribe from the territory of Florida to the territory of Arkansas to reside as a part of the Creek Nation. Concluded May 9, 1832. Approved by the Senate April 12, 1834. ([7 Stat. 368](#))

Treaty Providing for the Final Settlement of Napoleonic Wars Spoliation Claims. Provided that France would pay 25,000,000 francs and the United States 1,500,000 francs for spoliations committed against the subjects of each Nation during the Napoleonic wars. Concluded July 4, 1831. Approved by the Senate July 27, 1832. ([8 Stat. 430](#))

Sources:

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980](#). Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

[“Treaty with the Seminoles, May 9, 1832.”](#) (7 Stat. 368; May 9, 1832). ProQuest Congressional

Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

Worcester v. Georgia, concluded that a Georgia law that imposed penalties on white people who, without first obtaining a license, established a residence within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, was unenforceable because the United States concluded the treaties with Indian tribes, and are thereby beyond the jurisdiction of the State, 31 U.S. 515 (1832)

Sources:

Costello, George A. and Johnny H. Killian. [Constitution of the United States of America, Analysis and Interpretation](#). Senate, Jan. 1, 1996. 103rd Congress, 1st Session, S. Doc. 103-6 (Y1.1/3:103-6). ProQuest Congressional, 14152 S.doc.6

1831 Events

- **Jan. 25:** The Polish Diet (national assembly) declares Poland independent of Russia and the rule of the Russian tsars
- **Apr. 7:** Emperor Pedro I of Brazil abdicates in favor of his son, in order to return to Portugal to aid his daughter, Queen Maria II, who is being challenged for the throne by his brother, Dom Miguel
- **June 1:** [British Royal Navy officer James Clark Ross locates the position of the North Magnetic Pole on the Boothia Peninsula](#)
- **July 21:** Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is inaugurated as the first King of the Belgians
- **Aug. 29:** [English physicist Michael Faraday discovers electromagnetic induction - the production of an electric current by change in magnetic intensity \(and also the principle of the electric generator\)](#)
- **Sept. 8:** After a two-day battle, Russia takes Warsaw, the Polish capital, and that causes the Polish revolt for independence to collapse
- **Nov. 17:** Venezuela, Ecuador, and New Granada (now Colombia) dissolve the Union of Colombia (of 1819) and New Granada becomes an independent state
- **Dec. 27:** [The English naturalist Charles Darwin begins a five-year voyage to South America and the Pacific](#)

1832 Events

- **Apr. 10:** The Ottoman Empire declares war on Mehmet Ali, its representative in Egypt, after he demands the Ottoman province of Syria as his reward for aiding the Ottoman Empire during the Greek War of Independence
- **May 11:** [Greek War of Independence - Greece is recognized as a sovereign nation; the Treaty of Constantinople ends the Greek War of Independence in July](#)
- **June 5-6:** June Rebellion occurs in France with anti-monarchist riots, chiefly by students, in Paris
- **June 18:** *Black Hawk War* - [Major General Scott assumes the conduct of War against the Sauk tribe](#)

- **July 9:** [The post of Commissioner of Indian Affairs is created within the War Department](#)
- **Oct. 11:** The former Napoleonic marshal Nicholas-Jean Soult, duc de Dalmie, becomes Prime Minister of France in an administration containing Francois Guizot, Adolphe Thiers, and Achille, duc de Broglie, which stabilizes French politics
- **Nov. 11:** Andrew Jackson is re-elected President receiving 219 electoral votes surpassing challenger Henry Clay's 49 electoral votes
- **Dec. 10:** [Jackson issues a Proclamation against nullification and urges Congress to pass the Force Act giving him power to use military force to enforce tariffs](#)
- **Dec. 21:** At the Battle of Konya the Egyptians defeat the main Ottoman army in central Anatolia in present day Turkey

Sources:

["An Act to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes."](#) (July 9, 1832; 4 Stat. 564, Chap. 174). ProQuest Congressional

[Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution showing the operations, expenditures, and condition of the Institution for the year 1867.](#) Smithsonian Institution, May 30, 1868. 40th Congress, 2nd Session, S.misdoc.86 (SI1.1:867). ProQuest Congressional, 1319 S.misdoc.86

Bauer, L.A. [Map of region about the magnetic North Pole, indicating how the compass points in the vicinity.](#) Smithsonian Institution, May 15, 1914. 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 63-899 (SI1.1:913/1). ProQuest Congressional, 6740 H.doc.899, map 4

Herring, Elbert. [Documents communicated to Congress by the President at the opening of the second session of the Twenty-second Congress, accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.](#) House, Nov. 1, 1832. 22nd Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 22-2/5. ProQuest Congressional, 233 H.doc.2/5

[Proceedings of Biological Society of Washington, with addresses read on occasion of Darwin Memorial Meeting, May 12, 1882, Vol. I.](#) Smithsonian Institution, Jan. 1, 1882. Smithsonian Misc. Collections, Vol. 25, Art. 5; Smithsonian Instn. Pub. No. 499 (SI1.7:v.25/[art.5]). ProQuest Congressional, SI107-25.5

Reagan, Ronald. [Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy, 1987.](#) Presidential Proclamation No. 5623 (Mar. 27, 1987; FR Vol. 52, No. 59) ProQuest Congressional, 1987-PR-5623

["Respecting the Nullifying Laws of South Carolina."](#) Presidential proclamations (Dec. 10, 1832; 11 Stat. 771). ProQuest Congressional

Major Acts

Tariff Act of 1832. Amended tariff law by lowering duties on many imported goods to a level slightly below that required by Tariff of 1824. Approved July 14, 1832. ([4 Stat. 583, Chap. 227](#))

"Compromise Tariff" Act. Amended tariff law by adding many imported items to the free list and provided for gradual reduction of duties above 10 percent until 1842 when all duties would be 20 percent. Approved Mar. 2, 1833. ([4 Stat. 629, Chap. 55](#))

Force Act. Authorized the President to use the army and the navy, if necessary, in the execution of revenue laws and in the collection of customs duties. Approved Mar. 2, 1833. ([4 Stat. 632, Chap. 57](#))

Sources:

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980](#), Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

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