

Population of the United States.

The following Table was furnished to the Senate by the Secretary of State, in obedience to a Resolution of that body:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE POPULATION.	FREE-COLORED PERSONS.	ALL OTHER PERSONS.	TOTAL.
Maine	500,433	1,358	0	501,793
New-Hampshire	284,036	537	1	284,574
Massachusetts	729,030	8,663	1	737,694
Rhode Island	105,587	3,238	5	108,830
Connecticut	301,856	8,105	17	309,948
Vermont	291,218	730	0	291,948
New York	2,278,890	50,027	4	2,328,921
New Jersey	351,588	21,044	674	373,306
Pennsylvania	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033
Delaware	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085
Maryland	317,717	62,020	89,495	469,232
Virginia	740,965	49,842	448,987	1,239,797
North Carolina	484,870	22,732	245,817	753,419
South Carolina	259,084	8,276	327,038	594,398
Georgia	407,695	2,753	280,844	691,392
Alabama	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,756
Mississippi	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651
Louisiana	153,983	24,368	165,219	343,570
Tennessee	640,627	5,524	183,059	829,210
Kentucky	587,542	7,309	182,072	776,923
Ohio	1,502,122	17,342	3	1,519,467
Indiana	673,698	7,165	3	680,866
Illinois	472,354	3,598	391	476,343
Missouri	323,888	1,574	58,240	383,702
Arkansas	77,174	465	19,935	97,574
Michigan	211,560	707	0	212,267
Florida Territory	27,728	820	25,559	54,107
Wisconsin Territory	30,556	178	8	30,742
Iowa Territory	42,864	153	18	43,035
District of Columbia	30,657	4,361	4,694	43,712
Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, not included in the above.				7,832
Estimated population of Carter county, Kentucky, not included.				3,000
Seamen in the service of the United States, June 1, 1840.				6,100
Total population of the United States.	14,131,575	386,069	2,483,536	17,051,180

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

Senate, July 6.—Various petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and Mr. Mangum, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked that said Committee might be excused from further considering a correspondence of Mr. Stephenson, our Minister in England, in which he ordered home the Mediterranean squadron in anticipation of hostilities with Great Britain growing out of the McLeod affair. The object of the inquiry was, to pass a censure on Mr. Stephenson, but Mr. Mangum said that the investigation showed that he was not to blame, but his course highly to be applauded. The Bank Bill was then taken up. The vote was taken on Mr. Rives' amendment, (asking the consent of the States to establish branches) and it was voted down—yeas 10, nays 33. Several other amendments were proposed, but before taking the question on them, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the most disgraceful proceedings took place. The Federal party were determined to give away the proceeds of the public lands, in order that they might have some excuse to borrow money to create a public debt, as the foundation of their national Bank, Tariff, &c. But the unanswerable arguments of the Democrats, and several southern Whigs, were playing the mischief with their schemes of plunder, and therefore a stop must be put to the debate. Accordingly, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, from the Committee appointed to revise the Rules, reported an amendment to the 12th Rule, "providing for the discharge of the Committee (of the Whole) from the consideration of any Bill referred to them after acting, without debate, upon all amendments pending, and that may be offered." The party screws were applied, and this odious gag adopted by a vote of 117 to 95.—This gag, however, was not deemed sufficient—so Mr. Stanton of this State offered a Resolution that the Distribution Bill, then under discussion, should be taken out of the Committee of the Whole at 6 o'clock that evening, and this gag was also adopted under the party lash. Mr. Rayner then rose and spoke in favor of the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Rhett, who said:

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the time has arrived when it is not only unpopular but unconstitutional for a Democrat or State Rights man to speak upon this day. I rise under the extraordinary law passed this day; a law in my opinion next to the Alien and Sedition law. The Alien and Sedition law suppressed the liberty of the press, and this law which you have passed to-day, suppresses the liberty of debate.

After some further remarks, he observed that this tyrannical act of the majority not only violated the rights of the minority on that floor, but the rights of the people at home.

Mr. R. was then proceeding to give his views on the merits of the bill, when the minute hand of the clock arrived at the hour when all debate was to terminate.

A loud whisper was then heard through the Hall of "The time is up; why dose not the Chair announce it?" At last, out burst several stentorian voices, "Mr. Chairman, the time is up; it is seven o'clock."

Mr. Rhett. Well, it is carrying out the gag, and I submit.

Several members expressed a hope that Mr. Rhett might be permitted to go on.

Mr. Holmes here rose and said, Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly aware that I—

Cries of "Order" "Sit down," etc. arose from various parts of the Hall.

Mr. Holmes. I am perfectly aware that I have no right to make a speech, but—

Renewed cries of "order" here arose.

The Chair desired to know if Mr. Rhett had yielded the floor.

Mr. Rhett. No; I have not given way. If the committee chose to allow me to go on, I will proceed in discussing the merits of this bill.

A member. No, the hour is passed.

Mr. Holmes, in a very vehement tone: "yes, and the hour has passed when the destinies of this country are—"

Here the calls to "order" were so loud that no more could be heard, and Mr. Holmes took his seat.

Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Snyder, Stearns, Sumter, Sweeney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, and Wood—108.

After the vote was announced, the House adjourned.

Senate, July 7.—Petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Buchanan's Resolution of inquiry as to the removals from office was further debated, without a vote. The Bank Bill being taken up, Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Bill, and concluded by moving to strike out the District of Columbia as its location. This motion was lost by a vote of—yeas 29, nays 29. Mr. Calhoun then moved to strike out the District of Columbia and insert New Orleans—lost, yeas 16, nays 29. Mr. Wright then offered some lengthy amendments, and after ordering them to be printed, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Distribution Bill being passed, emptying the Treasury, the Bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means for borrowing twelve millions of dollars to fill it again first came up in order. Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of the Committee made a speech in favor of the Bill. He was replied to by Mr. Gordon of New York.

Mr. Gordon rose and expressed his disapprobation of the bill: first, because he regarded the obtaining of a loan to be entirely unnecessary; and secondly, because he was opposed to the policy of borrowing money. He thought it was unnecessary to resort to a loan, maintaining that if the affairs of this Government were economically and properly managed, they could not stand in need of means to carry it on. It appears that, on the 1st of January last, there was a balance in the Treasury of \$987,345 03. Now, with an accruing revenue from the public lands, from the customs, and from other various sources, this Government could and ought, if economically conducted, go on very well without contracting a national debt.

The revenue of this year would be nearly as large as that of 1840, while the disbursements would not be near so large. He would not go into an examination of the accounts in order to show what was the condition of the Government last year, as the time allowed him would not admit of it, but he would merely say that the receipts into the Treasury for 1841, if not equal, would nearly equal those of 1840. Did not, he would ask, the majority on this floor admit by their actions yesterday, in reference to the public lands, that they did not stand in need of this loan?

What had they done? Why, they had passed a bill giving away an annual revenue of from three to five millions of dollars, derived from the sales of the public lands and necessary to carry on the operations of this Government, and had thereby created a necessity for a national debt. Now this was singular and most extraordinary legislation. If this Government stood in need (and he believed it did) of that revenue, what policy was there in getting rid of it only to obtain so much elsewhere? None, that he could see. The public lands were a source of revenue to the General Government, and were ceded to it, as he could most clearly and distinctly show, for the purpose of enabling it to conduct its affairs for the benefit and welfare of the people of this country. Those lands, he found from reading an article in the National Intelligencer, had actually yielded us a net revenue of one hundred and forty-two millions of dollars. This proposition to raise a loan was, in fact, to create a funded debt for eight years, and, if it should be carried out would form a part of that scheme which General Hamilton had many years ago advocated. It would, indeed, create a National Bank. The revenue arising from the sales of the public lands was to be scattered to the winds to secure votes in favor of a National Bank, and all the other great and leading measures of the present Federal Administration. He knew that Congress had the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, and he supposed that a resort to some of those measures would be had, ere long, to make up the deficiency in the revenue thus created by disposing of that obtained from the public lands. Now those very lands were given to the General Government to relieve it from the necessity of resorting to the taxing power; so that this course was reversing the ancient order of things. We were now taking away those lands, the necessary consequence of which would be, he had no doubt, the imposition of duties on imported articles; in short, a tariff. He would ask whether it would not be wise and statesmanlike to lay duties rather than to borrow money, and to postpone the payment of the debts perhaps for many years to come? He thought it would. But this, it seemed, was a part of the policy of the Harrison Administration. He contended that this Government might, by prudent management, have revenue fully adequate to all its wants, and that it need not contract a permanent debt.

He next argued that by the deeds of cession of New York and Virginia, it was plain and palpable that the intentions of those States in ceding their lands were that they should be a source of revenue to the General Government. And now, said he, this source of revenue is to be cut off, and the lands are to be given away to the several States. Were we now called upon to pay the debts of the General Government? Certainly not; it was to assist those States that were deeply involved, in paying their debts. One, among the other objects, it was pretended, for the calling of this extra session, was to pass a measure distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Yes! was to encourage all sort of extravagance and waste; it was to establish a National Bank, to give away the public lands, and to create a national debt. He would say that the tendency of this measure was to create a national debt in order that we might have a National Bank, and this national debt was to furnish the life-blood of a National Bank. And it appeared that sixteen millions of dollars of stock was required to put this Bank in operation! and taking this in connection with the fact of passing the bill granting the enormous sum of \$25,000 to the widow of General Harrison, these things might fairly be said to form a part of General Hamilton's scheme in 1800. It was in short a part of that exploded system. Create a National Bank, and a national debt, and you centralize the Government. Gentlemen had contended that this Government has a right to dispose of the public lands and any other public property, consequently it had a right, if it thought proper, to dispose of the lands to create a vacuum in the Treasury and a national debt. Now, if it had this power to give away those lands, why then, it had also the power to dispose of other property. Could it, he would ask, give away its forts, its armories, its ships, &c. &c.?—He said that the result of the course which this Administration were adopting would be the introduction of a high protective tariff or direct taxes. He would tell the people of the South, that it would not be long before they would see the protective system made to bear harder than it did at present upon them. Here was an Administration attempting to create a national debt and a National Bank.

Here was the public Treasury plundered for the purpose of subjecting the people and blinding them to the power of taxation, when they could be relieved by an economical Administration with a very slight resort to the taxing power.

But he repeated what he had already said, that the Government possessed ample means, and ought not to resort to a national debt. Did the Whig party, when electioneering last fall, tell the people that they would create a national debt? No, not they; they knew better. And now here they were coming down upon us for a national debt, for a National Bank, and for a tariff. In what part of the country had the Whigs preached these things? He would tell his constituents that we were to have a National Bank forced upon us—that we were to have a national debt—that we were to have the protective system extended—and all these things were to be for the benefit of this Administration and its allies.

The Committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

Senate, July 8.—Mr. Linn occupied the morning with a speech in favor of Mr. Buchanan's Resolution of inquiry;—after which the Bank Bill was taken up. Mr. Walker offered an amendment to prevent abuses by compelling the Bank to make an annual report of its transactions to Congress.—This amendment was advocated by the mover, Messrs. Benton, Allen, Woodbury, Clay of Alabama, and Cuthbert—lost, yeas 23, nays 25. Several other amendments were offered and discussed, but before taking a vote on them, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Resolution calling for the McLeod correspondence was debated by Mr. Hunt, until the hour arrived for taking up the Bill to borrow twelve millions of dollars. Mr. Pickens addressed the House against the Bill, and was followed by Messrs. Sergeant and Fessenden in its favor. The House then adjourned, Mr. Saltonstall having the floor.

Senate, July 9.—After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the Bank Bill was taken up. Mr. Allen offered the following amendment:

"That the Board of Directors of the mother Bank shall publish in some paper at the seat of Government each order which may be issued by its officers or branch directing it to expand or contract its loans or discounts, or any other order immediately after its issue, and shall report to the Secretary of the Treasury all such orders, to be reported to Congress at the commencement of each session."

This amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Walker, Benton, Nicholson and Calhoun, and opposed by H. Clay—lost, yeas 23, nays 25. Mr. Walker then proposed to amend the Bill by prohibiting loans to officers and directors of the Bank and to members of Congress. The amendment was advocated by the mover, and Messrs. Woodbury, King, and Clay of Ala., and opposed by H. Clay and Berrien. Mr. Walker afterwards modified the first branch of his amendment, limiting the amount of loans to officers and directors of the Bank to \$10,000, and both were adopted.

The vote on the limitation of loans to directors to \$10,000, stood, yeas 25, nays 21, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young,—25.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge,—21.

The vote on excluding members of Congress from becoming borrowers, stood, yeas 23, nays 22, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young, —23.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge.—22.

In the House, the McLeod correspondence was the subject of discussion until the hour arrived for taking up the Loan Bill. And here, as on the Land Bill, the majority found the arguments of the minority too hot for them, and came forward with another gag. Mr. Fillmore offered a Resolution, that the Loan Bill should be taken out of the Committee of the whole and a vote forced upon it at 2 o'clock on Monday. The party screws were instantly applied, and the Resolution adopted. A Resolution having been adopted on a previous day, that no member should speak on any question longer than one hour, and the Speaker nearly always giving the floor to his partisans, the Democratic members were gagged to a fraction. Messrs. Saltonstall, Barnard, and Morgan, spoke in favor of the Bill, and Messrs. Watterson, Eastman, McKeon and Wise against it.

Mr. Wise said he had merely risen to note the fact, that to day a bill was before Congress to fund a debt of twelve millions at an interest of 5 per cent. which with the attendant expenses, would be equivalent to 6 per cent.—and to perpetuate that debt upon the country for eight years; and that yesterday a bill had passed the same Congress to empty the Treasury. He wished merely to notice the connection between the different parts of the general system; which went to empty the Treasury with one hand, and to supply it by a loan with the other. He rose emphatically to speak to Emucombe. When at home it should be inquired to he was doing, he would have this answer given, he is fighting a system in detail. He would not look at these measures separately; he looked at the system, which was a system of distribution—of tariff—and of a funded debt. He agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Saltonstall] that no man had ever asserted distinctly that a public debt is a blessing. But here was a system of two parts, demonstrating a system of perpetuating State debts by affording the means of extravagance; and, secondly, perpetuating the Federal debts by taking money from the Federal Government, and making a deficit which must be supplied by a loan. He would not debate whether the Government had been always in debt, or not, since 1833; but he would say that a debt has existed ever since the distribution bill passed the House in 1833. He was not the apologist of the late Administration; but there was one sin which must not be charged upon that Administration, that was the sin of funding a public debt. If they did create a debt, they paid it as fast as they could. They had never brought in a bill for a loan of twelve millions of dollars redeemable in eight years. He had not risen to make a speech, but only to say that he could not support this system of tariff, distribution, and funded debt in any shape whatever.

From the Columbia Register.

THE TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grab lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony. Simple exchanging his cattle for Grab's corn, and both were getting rich.

One day Farmer Simple said to his boys (and he had four of them), "I have been thinking it would be better for us to raise our own corn and sell it to the market, and get for it. We should have a plenty of work and be more independent."

"Father," said John, "I think we should have harder work and get less of it."

"How so?" said Simple.

"A good cow is worth \$24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel.—For one cow we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the same labor, it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard land. For those two cows neighbor Grab will give us 60 bushels."

"Never mind," said the old gentleman. "I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors; I am in favor of 'home industry.'"

"So an I, father," said John, "but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grab, we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land as we can raise with the same labor on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle."

"I don't know how it is," said Simple, "but I am in favor of 'home industry,' and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grab sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home."

"Why don't you give Mr. Grab 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn, which would be better?"

"How you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for any thing!"

"You might as well do it voluntarily as to get the Legislature to compel you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it comes in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of Government."

"How you talk John," said the old man, "but I am in favor of home industry, any how."

So he petitioned the Legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him \$1 20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn of his neighbor at that high price than to refuse it.

Says John to his father one day, "don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?"

"How so?" said Simple, "I see no such thing."

"When corn was at 80 cents a bushel two cows at \$24 each would buy 60 bushels. Now when corn is \$1 20 cents a bushel, it takes three cows at \$24 to pay for 60 bushels."

"That is because the tax is not high enough," said Simple; "I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves."

Justice.—The law says that whoever plunders people of their property, shall, on conviction, be punished. This is right; for if plundering were permitted, all security for property would vanish, and society would be overturned. As property may be plundered in various modes, the law provides various modes of reaching the wrong; and therefore it indicts one for theft, another for forgery, another for swindling, according to circumstances. The law always means right, and if it is honestly administered, would almost invariably do right. But as it is often administered by bad men, and sometimes, through the influence of bad men, is not administered at all, it is frequently made the active or passive instrument of much wrong.

A few days since, Wm. P. Griswold, a young man, was convicted before the Circuit Court, in New York, of robbing the Bank of Western N. York of \$500, and sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for five years. We doubt not the justice of his sentence, and hope it will have a salutary effect in deterring other ignorant or inconsiderate young men for petty larcenies. But while hoping this, we fear that the example of people whom he and similar persons have been taught to regard with respect, will have a very different influence.—The laws never find any difficulty with the perpetrator of a petty larceny. But against gigantic, magnificent plunderers, they are powerless. William H. Griswold, who stole a few hundreds, was convicted very expeditiously; and in course of his defence, if any were made, we have heard nothing about depositions and motions to quash, and bills of exceptions, and certioraris and motions for new trial. Such things are the privilege of wealthy scoundrels. But he or they, whichever it were, who robbed widows and orphans of hundreds of thousands in the Schuylkill Bank, and he or they, whichever it be, who robbed widows, orphans and others of millions in the U. States Bank, are yet untouched by the criminal laws, and probably will remain so. Is this justice. An officer of the navy once said, in the plenitude of his quarter deck insolence, that there was no law for post captains. The insolence and knavery of financiers have realized an immunity to which the epaulette vainly aspired.

We insist that before depositions upon property can be restrained, we must hang a few rogues in ruffles. If suspension were more common among financiers, it would be more rare among banks. Their wholesale frauds have probably induced the ruin of this youth.—Seeing our most respectable men stealing millions, he naturally thought that he might be indulged in taking a few hundreds. A poor sailor was imprisoned in London for stealing a little mahogany. He thought it very hard to be taxed a plank for himself, when he had assisted the captain and owners to steal a whole ship load from the Spaniards.

Equal Rights.—We have heard much said by both parties on the subject of freedom, love of country, just laws, &c. A contemporary asks "Is this a land of Equal Rights?" To illustrate the case—look at the conduct of the Banks. They refuse to pay their just debts, and their dishonest conduct is sanctioned by those honest(?) bodies, our Legislatures! The bank officers far sumptuously—mingle in the best society, surrounded by "shoals of friends." The farmer and mechanic, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, if they cannot pay their debts are jugged—and thus cut off from all intercourse with their friends. While such are the distinctions existing, there are those who call this a land of Equal Laws. Away with such absurdities!—Tioga Pa. Eagle.

Keep it before the people,—that one of the first acts of the Whig majority in the House of Representatives of the United States was to rescind the 21st Rule, prohibiting the Reception of Abolition Petitions.

Keep it before the people,—that the Whigs with a majority of fifty, were seventeen days organizing the House of Representatives.

Keep it before the people,—that Mr. Ewing in his official report estimates the expenses of the General Government for 1841, at \$31,358,502 71, and that the same report shows that the actual expenses of the extravagant and reckless administration of Mr. Van Buren were but \$27,863,927, 30, being an increase of three and a half million of dollars in the expenditures during the first year's reign of the "Retrenchment and Reform" party. If that is "Reform," we say, keep all such Reformers out of office.—Georgia Pioneer.

The Jury at New Orleans, have found a verdict for Mrs. Gaines, in the important suit, in which she was defendant.

Farmer Simple was a tariff man.

In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-two millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment and education.—England and Ireland are in no better condition. Let us Americans think of these and be grateful. Ours is the greatest country for universal privilege that the world has any account of, and yet do we not complain too often of our hard fate? Let us reflect.

Saturday Courier.