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From the Boston Miscellany, 1845.

THE FOREST ELM.

BY CHARLES N. EMERSON, ESQ.

I.

A hundred years he reared aloft
His branches rough and wide,
A hundred years the storm he braved
In majesty and pride;
He stood among the mossy rocks,
And tossed his arms about;
And the winter tempest pipping shrill,
Beat the Old Elm, tall and stout.

II.

An emerald spray of leaves had he,
When Summer was in prime,
But the hectic flush, and sickly pale,
Came on with Harvest-time.
He roared and shrieked when frosty winds
Swept through his antlers bare,
And the armory of ice-mailed knights,
With its thousand spears, was there.

III.

He saw a hundred summers warm,
A hundred blossomings;
But he bowed him not, nor felt the sweep
Of old Time's ghosty wings.
A thousand snows dashed on his brow
From a dark and frowning sky,
But he braved it well, like a forest chief,
And laughed as the storm went by.

IV.

The wild-bird came at earliest Spring,
On the Elm a home to find,
And he hung his downy cradle out,
To rock in the gentle wind.
And many a brood of plumaged ones,
Was nurtured fondly there,
And many a song was carrolled forth,
Upon the scented air.

V.

Here, many a feathered emigrant
Wou'd linger on his way,
When journeying to the sunny South,
In Autumn's chilly day;
For many a dark battalion
Their cohorts gathered here,
Winds mournful were their rallying songs,
From out the branches sere.

VI.

The eagle, from his eyrie home,
Taught his warrior brood to fly
To the loftiest bough of the giant Elm
Stretched forth to the vaulted sky:
And the eagle learned, on the upraised arms
Of the stout old forest king,
To gaze at the sunlight's burning eye,
And plume his new-fledged wing.

VII.

The old Elm heard the ocean waves
In deep-toned anthems roar,
And he answered them with choral voice,
As they moaned along the shore.
The spray of the green sea wet his robe,
When the time of storms was nigh;
And the sparkling dew was chang'd to brine
In the equinoctial sky.

VIII.

The crow his winter station took,
On the boughs of the leafless tree,
And he gazed with solemn earnestness,
O'er the waste of land and sea.
He cawed, and flapped his dusky wings,
When the ice-clad branches creaked;
And his evil-boding voice was heard,
When the tempest wildly shrieked.

IX.

And thus the hundred years passed on,
Yet still the Elm was young,
And the merry songsters nestled there,
And stirring anthems sung.
Spring still brought forth its emerald robe,
Its garments fresh and new,
And Night gemmed the trembling folds,
With drops of sparkling dew.

X.

New summers came with pleasant song,
For the proud old forest chief,
And the fingers soft of pearly showers
Tapped light each twinkling leaf.
The Autumn came with pensive tread,
To sit on her sister's throne;
And the tattered robe of the Elm-tree brave,
O'er land and sea was blown.

XI.

Winters still came, and the frost-king white,
Breathed cold on the naked tree,
And Spirits sad, from the Northern clime,
Chimed their fearful minstrelsy.
The owl in the night-watch hooted wild,
And woke the starving crow,
Who perched where the boughs were tangled thick,
With wreaths of frozen snow.

XII.

Kingdoms began, and tottering fell,
Yet the Elm was brave and strong;
As if "eternal youth" alone,
To his kingship did belong.
He raised his arms and shook them oft,
With a chieftain's vaunting pride;—
But the noiseless foot of Death e'en now,
Was stealing to his side.

XIII.

A woodman came from a distant isle,
O'er the waves of the ocean blue;
He came with a band of Pilgrim ones,
Whose hearts were brave and true.
Their trembling bark was anchored fast,
On the cold and surgy flood,—
'Twas near the forest's sloping bank,
Where the forest chieftain stood.

XIV.

The woodman laid his gleaming axe
To the foot of the icy tree;
And as the noble trunk he struck,
It shivered fearfully;
A groan went through the forest wide,
It echoed in the dell,—
A mighty crash went up to heaven,
When the forest Elm-tree fell!

Hints to Makers of Candles.—Take two pounds of allum for every ten pounds of tallow, dissolve it in water before the tallow is put in, and then melt the tallow in the allum water; with the frequent stirring it will clarify and harden the tallow so as to make a most beautiful article for either winter or summer use; almost equal to sperm.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES, *Editors & Proprietors.* { "KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR IS SAFE." RULERS. DO THIS, AND LIBERTY *Gen'l. Harrison.* { NEW SERIES, NUMBER 52, OF VOLUME II.

SALISBURY, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1846.

The Commercial Capabilities of our Country—The Teeming West.

This name has been frequently given to the West, but it has never been so fully realized as during this fall. The arrival of 1,200,000 barrels of flour at the Hudson river in *two* months, is but an earnest of the future. It is hardly too much to say that the imagination can scarcely realize the fertility of the West. Michigan alone, under an active demand, could send 1,000,000 of barrels of flour to market;—and yet that State does not comprise one twentieth of the wheat land of the West. The amount of production is absolutely illimitable. It is even now considered enormous when 2,800,000 barrels of flour came down by the Erie canal in the season of 1845; but that amount, if a market could be obtained, would expand in five years to *six millions of barrels*, and then the western country would just begin to be cultivated.

We have not only more wheat land, but a better quality, within the limits of the United States, than there is in any other country in Europe, Asia, or Africa. It is already discovered in Europe that American flour makes better bread than any wheat raised with the utmost care, in England. Some attribute this decided superiority to the clearness of our climate, which ripens and dries the berry, as it should be; while others attribute it to the superior wheat elements which must always exist in more perfection, in the soil of a *new* country. This may be so, but we doubt whether this is the true explanation; because the same principle would render the wheat of Michigan and Illinois better than the wheat of Western New York, since the fields of the latter have been cultivated some thirty-five years longer; but such notoriously is not the case. The wheat of Western New York is still without a rival.

By all sound agriculturists, the climate is regarded as of no mean importance in developing seeds to their highest perfection. That it must exercise a decided influence on the *quality* of wheat, is unquestionable. It has been often remarked that the United States is not less favored in climate than in soil. This has led the enthusiastic to term our country "the Eden of the world."

It is not improbable that the superiority of our land for wheat, arises from the quantity of lime which is found in all the best wheat lands in the United States. A limestone region is an inexhaustible wheat region. In this connection, we are reminded of an incident, while travelling through the State of Michigan some years since. We are then in one of its finest wheat counties—walking with an old settler.—He picked up a handfull of the soil. 'Look,' said he, "at those little granular substances." We remarked that it was *common sand*. "No," replied he, "that is *lime*; the more that land is worked, the blacker and stronger it will become. It will raise a greater crop of wheat, after five or six years working, without any manure, than it could now. As the lime is thrown up, the lime combines with the oxygen, and other elements in the air, and thus becomes constantly richer. "Such," said he, "is the very best wheat land of the far-famed Genesee valley." Limestone regions are considered better and more enduring wheat lands than the heaviest black muck, which "is fat enough," to use a western expression, 'to grease your boots.' But that is the soil for the enormous crops in Indian corn, such as is found in the famed vallies of the Wabash and Scioto.

The survey of the vast commercial and agricultural capabilities of our wide-spread Union, should not so much awaken the exaltation of vanity, as that higher and nobler object of being worthy of the magnificent country which our people are destined to occupy with their laws, their institutions, and the evidences of an industrious and happy population. Let us strive rather to increase in that rectitude of character, uprightness of action, and devotion to principle, which gives the hightest moral influence to the greatness and prosperity of a nation.—*Home Missionary.*

Not Particular.—A chap from the country, stopping at one of the hotels, being asked by the waiter whether he would have green or black tea, replied "he didn't care a darn what *color* it was, so it had plenty of sweetnin' in it."

Foreign Criminals.—By a late report in relation to the Blackwell's Island Establishments, New York, it appears that there are, in the Penitentiary 1,239 persons, and that of these 843, more than two-thirds, are *foreigners.* In the Penitentiary Hospital, there are 240, of whom 134 are *foreigners!*

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Mr. J. C. INGERSOLL rose and said,

Mr. Speaker: I have put the few words I desire to say, in writing, that there might be no mis-report or mistake about them.

I would not ask the indulgence of the House for my personal vindication, but the occasion involves the most precious privilege of members of this House, in which the people are represented. Its freedom of speech has been grossly attacked, through me, by a senator, Mr. Daniel Webster. Of him as a senator, or individual, I never have spoken here. Of Mr. Daniel Webster's misconduct as Secretary of State, I have often spoken, mostly to censure it, in the instance which provoked him this session with a severity which I acknowledge justifies retort.

All I rise now to do, is to ask the House to indulge me with a word of explanation of some resolutions, to which, I suppose, there can hardly be objection.

If adopted, I presume they may be answered by next Monday; and then I shall pray permission to speak on the subject.

One of them is designed to bring officially before this House the journal or minutes of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in February, 1843, when the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams,] was chairman of the committee.

According to good precedents and authorities, I am entitled to read these minutes to the House, without its leave. But, as doubts may be entertained, I prefer to obviate all objections by obtaining its sanction in form.

These minutes will prove that Mr. Secretary Webster made known to members of that committee, by a written communication, the President's wish for a special mission to Great Britain, which special mission, I think, it will sufficiently appear, was to settle the Oregon question, by yielding which, Mr. Webster has lately denied our right to claim.

The resolution for information, from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's misdemeanors in office, his fraudulent misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.—When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was delinquent, a public defaulter. He did not account for the public money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then, by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who receipted for it, to be expended in managing party presses. Papers from the Department of State, some of them signed by him, will reveal the mystery, of which one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked "*private*," applauds as Mr. Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northwestern boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, who did not consider it right to expend public moneys in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of fine abilities, as preposterously as profanely miscalled Godlike, should be exposed in his mean and paltry contrivances and associations with notoriously base fellows in palpably vile misuse of the public money. When I spoke the offensive words of the Secretary which appear to have goaded him to the madness generally betraying the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not now, for detection has only begun since he called me to it. One of his coadjutors writes to the Secretary of State, that he presumes the contingent fund is ample, and the Secretary's control over it complete.

These papers, when made printed documents, will show, also, application of some of the same secret contingent fund to the release of McLeod; and although Mr. Webster is reported to have said in the Senate, that there was only one letter on that subject, three in one and the same day will appear.

Whether when possessed of the proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's malversation, corruption, and delinquency, his offences will be deemed impeachable misdemeanors in office, conviction for which might remove him from the Senate, and disqualify him to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, will remain to be considered.

Should it prove necessary to go to that extremity, the similitude will be wonderful with a great English lawyer, called by a poet the wisest and meanest of mankind.

It will be perceived that the detection, if I am not mistaken, which my former disclosures may lead to, merge my individual wrong, and even the injustice done through me to the representative character, freedom and privilege of this House in the much greater importance of misdemeanor in office. When Congress sees the proofs I propose to submit, they will judge all parties and do what is right. It is useless, and would be worse than useless, for me to apply epithets to Mr. Webster. I desire to try him, and be tried myself, by proofs.

I now offer the following resolutions, to which I presume no objection will be made. I ask that they may be read for information.

And no objection having been made, the resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of that department for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse since the 4th of March 1841, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the northeast boundary dispute with Great Britain; also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress—particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and to Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of this House of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also, copies of all letters on the Books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York concerning Alexander McLeod.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

Mr. McKAY asked if Mr. I. intended to call for any thing further than the President's orders or certificates.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKAY. Then I cannot vote for it. It has always been the policy of this government to place at the disposition of the President a fund which is denominated the secret service fund; that is, an appropriation, annually made for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, has been placed at the disposition of the Executive, and a part of it can be applied to secret service. And there is a law on the statute book coeval with the formation of the government, which authorises a settlement at the Treasury Department of the accounts for such portion of this contingent appropriation as may be made on the certificate of the President. If the gentleman, by his resolutions, intends to call for all papers that may be on file in relation to this subject, the very object, of the law authorising these expenditures to be made will be completely defeated. And it will stand as a precedent to justify a similar proceeding in all future cases.

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted that the President's certificate is made by law a voucher for such expenditures, which were certainly not proper, in most instances, for public exposure. But sir, said he, this resolution calls for proof of the abuse of that fund. I say through you to this House, that my resolution predicates a gross abuse of that fund. My resolution asserts that Mr. Secretary Webster has expended through vile agents part of that fund in corrupting the press, in corrupt the party press, and corrupting the party press for the purpose of accomplishing the treaty of the northeastern boundary; and the question for this House to decide now is, whether, if there were forty laws from beyond the beginning of the government, any gentleman would prevent these papers from being brought forward. Sir, this is an extraordinary case; this is no common case. I would be the last man, sir, (and I should have known nothing about this, but for my connexion with the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and from what I know, and have known about these matters) I should be the last man to interfere with the ordinary application of this secret service money. But I will state what I know to be the fact, and what I presume the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means knows to be the fact, that from the accession of that extraordinary man, Andrew Jackson, in 1829, down to the departure from Washington of Mr. Van Buren, at the expiration of his presidential term, not one farthing of that money was kept from public view, and that the private use of it did begin immediately after Mr. Webster came into office.

Mr. McKAY withdrew his objection to the resolutions. [Mr. Ingersoll in the course of the above speech, only the material parts of which we have quoted, had plastered Mr. McKay with compliments. "His Hon. friend from N. C." was "an honest man, and an independent member of the House, specially careful of the public moneys," who "would be upon this as he has been upon all occasions, one, of the *most foremost* to pay proper attention to their protection." How could Mr. McKay resist such convincing arguments? He did not.]

Mr. DROMGOOLE of Va., said he had but a few words to say, and they should be in exoneration of the Whig party of the U. S. (and he seldom said any thing complimentary to them.) The resolution referred to a period when Mr. Webster had been separated from the Whig party, and was acting with (Mr. D. believed,) the most corrupt Administration that ever existed in this country. At that time the Whig party denounced Mr. Webster; but they had got together again. Mr. D. believed perfectly that there was corruption in that administration unparalleled in this country. If they could extort all the correspondence there will be proof the most positive and absolute, not only of a corrupt use of the money, but that Mr. Webster sanctioned and recommended,—yes, absolutely recommended, a corrupt use of the fund. He repeated that he exonerated the Whig party, as a party, from any knowledge or participation in these corruptions, and concluded by repeating that the most corrupt administration that had ever cursed the country, was the administration of John Tyler.

Mr. BAYLEY of Va., regretted the course of remark of Mr. Dromgoole. He did not stand there as the defender of Mr. Tyler's administration, though he was Mr. Tyler's immediate representative. He regretted that his colleague had made his condemnation so pointed as that he considered himself called on to vindicate even the Whigs. He knew that it was the habit now, of members of the republican party, to seek all occasions, fit and unfit, to assail the administration of Mr. Tyler. It had not always been so. It was not so when that administration was in power. The time was, when, so far from its being the object of unmitigated assault from the republican party, it was courted and caressed, flattered and lauded,—resolutions of laudation were passed in republican meetings and conventions, and it was left to the time that Mr. Tyler retired from office, for odium and contempt to be heaped upon it. I was never particularly its friend, but I do say that the republican cause owes much to it.

Mr. B. thought, with Mr. McKay, that the House had no right to call upon the President to disclose the disposition which had been made of the secret service fund. That fund was conferred in this and other government expressly for corruption,—to call things by their right names—a means of conducting negotiations which the President must have for success. Very often information can only be had by corrupting spies and informers, and these must be perfectly assured that their transactions will be forever veiled from sight. It would be perfidious, it would be a breach of faith, to publish to the world the uses of this fund.

Are the resolutions designed said Mr. B., to lay the foundation of the impeachment of the late Secretary of State? He is out of office!

Mr. INGERSOLL. What if he is!

Mr. BAYLEY. I appeal to the gentleman whether you can impeach an officer after he is out of office?

Mr. McKAY read the law showing that the certificate alone of the President was a sufficient voucher for the expenditure of such part of the secret service fund as he may think it advisable not to specify. He said the amount of money expended from 1829 down to 1844, which has been settled upon these certificates of the President, the House wou'd be surprised to learn, is the small amount of $5,460. The first expenditure since 1829 was on the 4th August, 1842, $1,460, and on the 29th June, 1843 $1,000—making 5,460, which is the whole sum expended for this service from 1829 to 1844; all in two years, (not one.) That is the official document.

Mr. BOYD offered an amendment, which Mr. Ingersoll accepted, providing that no document be divulged which would involve the citizen or subject of any foreign power. The resolution was further modified, with Mr. Ingersoll's consent, to make the call on the President, and not on the Secretary of State.

Mr. HARALSON moved the previous question but in compliance with remonstrances against the unfairness in not allowing a word of debate from Mr. Webster's friends, he withdrew it.

Mr. HILLIARD said, he exceedingly regretted the unpleasant affairs—the personal collision (for certainly every one must see that it was such) which had arisen between a distinguished senator, and the distinguished gentleman on his left, [Mr. C. J. Ingersoll] whom he took the liberty to call his friend; a collision, which, however deeply it might affect these two gentlemen individually, must also in some measure affect the country, because the reputation of each of them, was in some degree the property of the nation. Still this matter did not legitimately and properly belong to the regular business of the House. Therefore he considered that the objection of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayley,] was fitly and properly made—that we had no control over the subject, and that it did not fairly come within the jurisdiction of this body. Notwithstanding this, he thought it would ill become the friends of that distinguished senator, to interpose the slightest obstacle in the way of this investigation. It is a misfortune that a man whose intellect and public services have rendered the name of his country illustrious, and have associated it abroad with everything that is to be honored and loved, should have so few personal and political friends here.

Mr. WINTHROP then obtained the floor.

He said that the honorable member from Virginia, [Mr. Bayley,] had ventured to say a word in vindication of John Tyler; and under that example, there probably would be nothing indelicate in a Massachusetts man saying a word in defence of Daniel Webster. He did not propose, however, to do so. I do claim (continued Mr. W.) so far as one so much his junior may be allowed to claim, the distinction of being a friend to that senator; but I think that within a day or two past, he has given sufficient evidence to every body that he is able to defend himself always, and against every charge which may be arrayed against him. I do not propose, therefore, on this occasion, to enter into any defence of Mr. Webster. I rise in defence of this House—of the honor, the character, and the dignity of the House. What are the precise circumstances before us?

The honorable member from Pennsylvania [C. J. Ingersoll,] on the 9th February last, I believe, arrayed a series of charges against a distinguished senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,] during the period in which he held the responsible station of Secretary of State of the U. States. Within a few days past, these charges have been met and denied, in what form or with what effect, it is not for me to say. But under the immediate sting of the terms in which that denial was made, the honorable member from Pennsylvania comes forward into the House of Representatives, and, disclaiming that he rises for any purposes of self-defence, calls upon the House to help him in arraying a new series of charges upon entirely different grounds against the same distinguished Secretary of State. Now, does not the obvious inquiry present itself, Why, if these charges are true, they were not thought of before? Why did not the sense of public duty—that sense of public honor, which now calls for an impeachment, if this is the object, require that these new charges should be made at some other moment than when, in the heat of blood, when the gentleman is smarting under the sense of imagined or real wrong?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Because I never heard of them till yesterday.

Mr. WINTHROP. Sir, these hearings to-day after an injury received are to be listened to with an ear almost, if not altogether, closed. They are to be taken with many grains of salt. These informations that are laid the day after an honorable gentleman made an assault upon another in another branch of this Capitol. I think the common rules of candor and fairness required that the gentleman should sleep a night or two on this hearsay testimony, which he says he heard of only yesterday.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Not hearsay.

Mr. WINTHROP. The honorable member has certainly means of information, hearsay, information, not open to all.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Not hearsay.

Mr. WINTHROP—(continuing.) And here let me protest against the introduction of the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Boyd.] The judgment of the Secretary of State is to be appealed to on this question. It is to be put within the discretion of the friends of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania whether letters which may bear upon the question, shall be suppressed under the pretence that the interests of foreign governments are concerned. I say that, if this House is to institute a personal process of this kind, if under the instigation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in a moment of passion, this House is to institute a process against the character and fame of a man whose name will live when the names of other persons I will not designate shall have perished forever, then let no hostile President or Secretary of State, undertake to discriminate between papers that are to be produced and those that are to be suppressed. Give us all, every letter. The honorable member has a letter which he called for. Did it prove his case? Did it prove by letters written on the subject from the earliest days down to that which we are now speaking? Let us compare the administrations of the State Department in relation to these foreign questions from the time when Mr. Jefferson was at its head to that of Mr. Buchanan. Let us see what the use of the secret service money was in the case of Texas. Let us see what it was in the case of Louisiana as well as that in the northeastern boundary. If we are to have anything, let us have the whole. I demand it all—and in behalf of the distinguished senator whom I am proud thus to call my friend. I challenge the judgment of the country upon the issue.

Mr. HOLMES, of S. C., opposed the resolution on the ground of the impropriety of disclosing the use of this fund.

Mr. SEDDON, of Va. advocated it, but offered an amendment which Mr. Ingersoll accepted, confining the information to the period of Mr. Webster's continuance in the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. ADAMS wished that the House would divest itself of all personal considerations, and consider the measure in reference to its bearing out or violating the constitution. He could not vote for it, because it called for information of the manner in which a fund has been expended, which, under the constitution and laws, has hitherto been buried in profound secrecy, in respect to which it was always intended that perpetual secrecy should be maintained. The provision is that a certain sum of money shall be placed at the disposal of the President of the United States, for which other account shall be given than by a certificate under the hand of the President that it has been expended for the public benefit, and that document, when carried to the treasury, passes the account. It has been said, at least intimated by gentlemen on this floor, that the object of this secret fund is necessary for corruption. This is not so. During the time he had the honor of occupying that station, he had a certificate for the expenditure of one year's appropriation of this fund, and it turned out to be altogether inadequate to the end to be accomplished; and there was no more corruption in the whole of the transaction for which that money was applied, than there is in the debate in this House to-day. I do not say what it was for. I have never stated to anybody except my successor in that office what the money was expended for. But immediately after he came into office, I made known to him the object of the expenditure; and he accomplished the purpose for which that money was designed, and which I will only say that it was a treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte. Now, the House will only recollect for a moment what advantage and benefit have resulted to this country from that provision of the law giving to the President of the United States the power to apply a certain sum for secret-service money in our relations with foreign countries; if they will reflect what the state of things was at the time, and how necessary such a fund was to the accomplishment of the end which that negotiation with the sultan of Turkey had in view, though probably there is not a member of the House who knew of any such money to have been so expended, if, I say, the House will consider these things, and bear in mind what the effect that fund was used, they will be disposed, I think, to reconsider the opinion that it is a corruption fund, and will believe that it may be applied for purposes as fair and honorable as the country can require.

Mr. Speaker, one of the objections I have to this resolution is, that it has not the very object which the mover of it says it has. It calls on the President to give an account of money expended through the Department of State, and charges them as against the Secretary of State. Now, for the expenditure of that money the Secretary of State, present or past, is no more responsible than you or I. The law itself requires that it shall be expended by order of the President himself. It does not go through the Secretary