Old Jewry, but he is not fit to be the representative of the United States-especially at this time.

A political revolution has just taken place in England. The Tories have regained pow-er. They have succeeded by an alliance with the Abolitionists on the West India question. This turned the scale in their favor. The new Minister for the colonies will doubtless be Lord Stanley, by whose exertions mainly West India emancipation was carried. These circumstances give a graver aspect to our relations with England. Most of the questions under discussion are connected with that of slavery; for example, the illegal search of our vessels on the coast of Africa; the liberation of our slaves cast upon the Bermuda coasts; the congregation of black troops in the West Indies; the British designs and intrigues upon Cuba, Sc. &c. &c. Is it proper, is it fair to the South, a send an avowed Abolitionist, and one, too, who is, by recanting, which John Raudolph used to say was the worst sort of cauting, to settle these great and delicate questions? This is a great blunder. Mr Webster has, double great talent; but he lacks what is more portant, in public as well as private conduct we mean common sense.

The Barings-Webster--State Stocks--Bates Letter.

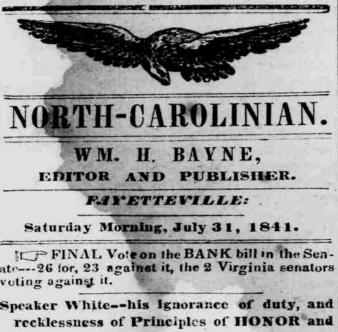
Our readers recollect that the house of Baring, Brothers & Co., the great London bankers, issued a circular calling for a national guaranty of State stocks in which they were deeply interested, also at their request, Mr Webster, then in England, wrote a pamphlet giving his opinion as to the responsibility and security of State liabilities. It is also recollected that during the Presidential election certain letters of English bankers were published, in which they manifested uncommon interest in the result, and expressed a confident opinion if Harrison succeeded that State stocks would immediately rise in value. The movement of the federalists in Congress has evidently tended to accomplish this object, but knowing that to propose the assumption of the State debts by the General Government would be resisted more or less by both political parties, they have orged the distribution of the public lands preparatory to the measure desired by the Barings. The ap pearance of Mr Bates, a partner of the Barings, at Washington, immediately after the circular of his house calling for a national guaranty of State stocks, and this too at the extra session, is an incident which cannot, the suspicious heretofore entertained of the influence of British bankers over our legisla-

hard for his bread and clothing. "Tinkering the currency — Making gold and silver the standard of value. "Restoring the currency "-banishing gold and silver, and making bank notes legal ten-

"A uniform Currency "-Paper promises undisturbed by any intermixture of con. "Concentrating the Money Power Giving to the whole people one neck, and appointing a commission to regulate its breathing by a greater or less degree of strangula-

tion. "Odor of Nationality "-A carcase that an be smelt from Philadelphia to New O leans. - Charleston Mercury.

DANIEL WEBSTER & Co.-The N. York New Era mentions that the Branch of the U. S. Bank at New York, has assigned sundry be true. Mr Clay replied that in consideration them are, one note of Daniel Webster for tion with the American Colonization Society,] he \$12,750 00 one other of Daniel Webster for had addressed a strong letter of recommendation in \$5,000 75, and one of J. Watson Webb for his favor to President Tyler. \$3,090 00. These be it remembéred are in addition to the much larger loans made to & Co., for upwards of fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars. This Joseph Hoxie, we understand, was chief singer at the Tip and Ty orgies before the election.



Justice.

It is said, and we doubt not, with much truth that the present Speaker of the House of Represenand ought not to pass unnoticed. It revives tatives, John M. White, of Kentucky, is indebted to the influence of Mr Clay for his present situation ; a place, above all, which shou'd be the reward of merit; which should be filled by a man of known tion and the message of the President in an-1st March, 1838, in reply to a letter of mine, integrity, and perfect impartiality in the administration of justice; and yet we see a man, who, if report be true, is the willing tool of an aspiring hack politician, entrusted with the high post of Speaker, of the Ho ing is a copy of Mr Bates' note to Mr Web- of Reps. The following, which we cull from that able dissecter of whig carcases, the Globe, and which we have seen from time to time reported in the proceedlogs of Congress, goes very far to confirm the car 1st. He removed Mr McKcon, of New York. from his place as Chairman of a Committee, and put the Governor of that state. I am requested a whig in his stead, after the Committees had been to desire you will be so kind as to lay the same put upon the journal, thereby making an alteration before the President, and to do all in your of the journa', without the consent of the House. 2d. He trampled upon the rights of Mr Atherton. in giving Mr Stanley the floor to move the previous question, after he had recognized Mr Atherton as entitled to the floor, and while he, (Mr A.) was yet speaking. This might have been ignorance of his duty, but even this excuse is worse than none. 3d. He decided (on the call of Mr Adams) that Upon this letter we would simply ask, what certain resolutions should be read ; Mr Turney obhas the President to do with State stocks, or jected, and appealed, but the House sustained the Speaker by a strict party vote. Seeing, however, the position in which he was placed, he had the journal made up, contrary to the notes of the Clerk, and all the reporters, so as to place him right. This was on Friday ; on Saturday, Mr Turney hearing the journal read, and seeing what had been done, moved to amend it, so as to state the facts, upon which, the Speaker to'd Mr Turney he was mistaken, the journal was right, and thus raised an issue of fact and of veracity, upon which, five members (Mr Adams being one,) rose successively and sustained Mr Turney, in his version of the facts, and "Reports from the Departments"-Smokes thus convicted the Speaker of DISHONESTY in kindled from the Treasury to keep the peo- perverting the journal, and telling a falsehood to Mr Botts having compassion on him, moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, and the party competition between public men. Even tocarried it, thus showing that no sin is too black for whig connivance, when one of their own party is he sinner. There seems to be a rumor that John W Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, is to be presented with a farm. It was reported that he was turned out of his Indian Agency, but the Globe of the 16th ions slowly formed, but unalterably fixed. inst., says, he still retains it. How is it?

THE NORTH

It appears that William L. Brent, was promised by General Harrison, the office of District Attorney, for the District of Columbia, and that after General Harrison's death, it was given to Philip R. Fendall, of Washington, a very good gentleman, as far as we are acquainted, but a man of no more than ordinary talents, and whose only c'aim, the Globe says, was that he very frequently contributed to the National Intelligencer, and as we further suggest as some ittle satisfaction for being expelled from office by General Jackson.

This, of course, was mortifying to Mr Brent, who, y some means found out that it was through Clay's interference that Mr Fendall was appointed, and

mmediately addressed Mr Clay, inquiring if such ras the fact, for says he, " considering our past reation, and especially two conversations which I had win you upon this subject," he felt that it could no unpaid notes for the benefit of the creditors his long and intimate acquaintance with Mr Fendall, of the Mother Bank in this City. Among [an acquaintance brought about by their connec-

Mr Brent then tells Mr Clay of a former conversation they had together, in which Mr Clay told him Webb and Webb-ster at Philadelphia. Here it he had the giving of the office, he would give it to we have a key to the refusal of the Whig Mr B., in preference to any other, if General Jones members of the Senate to prohibit loans to would not accept it, and positively stated that he members of Congress in the new Bank Bill. would not interfere between him and Mr Fendall. There are also notes assigned of Jos. Hoxie Mr Brent then tells him, that he views his conduct as " insincere, inconsistent with the high estimate I have herelofore placed upon your character, and such as NO HONORABLE MAN onght to have pursu-

> What think ye of this, ye Harrison whigs ?lenry Clay, the leader of your party, branded before the world, by another leader of your party in the District, as insincere, inconsistent, and had seted as no honorable man would have acted !

Mr Brent also states what follows : Who has ever trusted Mr Clay that has not been repaid by the same deep and black ingratitude, unless it has chanced that his self interest ordered it otherwise? In making this charge, startling as it may appear, I am ready to furnish the proof that there have been others, more distinguished than I am, who have felt the same sting of ingratitude. Yes. I have now in my possession, open to the public examination, the recorded opinion of Mr Clay's ingratitude, as expressed to me by one whose "lightest word" will far outweigh, in public estimation, the most solemn asseveration of even Henry Clay. I have the proof that no less a personage than General William H. Harrison considered Mr Clay as false to

his best friends, repaying their best exertions in his behalf, when it suited him, with "ungenerous treatment." The expressions of General Harrison, in a letter dated North, Bend.

ach there as he did before, in the taxes as to make sure a man will have to work Henry Clay and William L. Brent-the ginia Senator. We doubt whether, in the black-leg Plays False. whole range of letters, not excepting even the care of itself in the controversy, and we would withering sarcasms of Junius, there can be leave it to do so, did not what we consider the found such bitterness of invective and re- heterodoxy of the Journal of Commerce find Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Merproachful scorn as in the following words ex- some professors here. England in fact rick. Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Pertracted from the speech of the orator of Roa- maintains that we have no claim at all upon noke, in the Senate of the United States. "This man-(mankind, I crave your par- jects only pursued and punished " pirates."

don)-this worm-(little animals forgive the and destroyed "a piratical vessel," and as insult)-was spit out of the womb of mean- "pirates" and "piratical vessels" are alike ness-was raised to a higher life than he was the lawful prize of, and legitimate subjects of born to, for he was raised to the society of punishment by every nation, without accountblackguards. Some fortune-kind to him- ability to any, she can by no fair inference of cruel to us-has tossed him to the Secretary- either law or logic, be held to "distinctly ship of State. maintain," " that the affair is essentially na-

ters for him.

CAROLINIAN.

not express, can scarcely think on him. An ernment," rather, still retaining its right of hyperbole for meanness would be an eclipse national action against the really " supreme or Clay.

Extraordinary and Astounding, Occurrence. We seldom or ever heard of a more extraordina

y occurrence than the following : During the winter, we always put, our ashes into barrel, to preserve them for making ley, with which we wash the ink from the type. It is always neces sary to have straw of some sort in the bottom of the barrel, to act as a filterer. We had been in the habit of using wheat straw, but that not being convenient to procure, it was suggested that pine straw would answer the purpose, so we sent out into the suburbs and got several green branches of pine and put them in the bottom of the barrel, and they apeared to answer every purpose. This was in April few mornings ago-it was one of those close, sultry summer mornings-we were nodding over the Baltimore Can, when a sudden burst, as of pistol barrel, brought a to a standing position.-

Upon recovering from the solden shock, we hastened out into the piazza, where stood the ley barrel; and what was our astonishment upon beholding staves, hoops, ashes and coals, laying around in confusion, and a majestic young pine, in full vigor of youth, the only mark of where the barrel set!

McLeod.

It is stated that McLeod's trial will take place in September, in Utica, New York.

TPUpon the first page, we publish a speech of Mr Benton's, on an amendment to the Bank bill, proposing to make all discounts and refusals to discount, public, and we ask for it a perusal; for no man can read it without being convinced, if even S nate went into executive session. against his will, of the truth of its doctrine. A friend uggests that his remarks will apply to Fayetteville.

The Evening Journal will doubtless take | her.-She contends that her Canadian sub-

"Contempt has the property of descending, tional, and ought to be adjusted between the ut she stops far short of him. She would two supreme governments." Before she, or die before she would reach him ; he dwells her advocates here, can make it " a national below her fall. I would hate him if I did not affair," she must withdraw the charge of pidespise him. It is not what he is, but where racy; until that is done, it must remain anyhe is, that puts my thoughts in action. That thing but a national affair : and even after such ALPHABET which writes the name Thersites, withdrawal, it would, as to McLeod, be still of blackguard, of squalidity, refuses her let- an act of private murder committed under a public pretence, the " supreme govern-

"That mind which thinks on what it can- ment" of this country, or the "General Gov-Government" of Great Britain. We believe the Governor of New York is right, the Supreme Court is right, the Albany Evening Journal is right, and if in this belief we are right, then the Journal of Commerce and all who hold its views, are wrong.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1841.

Mr Allen presented a remonstrance of citizens o

Belmont county, Ohio, against all the leading measures of the present administration, and all manner of fiscalities.

Mr Berrien moved that the bill to change the place of trial of General Gratiot, from St. Louis to Washington City, be taken up, which motion was debated till the expiration of the morning hour.

The Bank bill was then taken up for amendment, and many amendments were offered and discussed, but very few adopted.

Mr Clay proved to 'ay the bill on the table, and ordered it to be printed. To the former Mr Calhoun to act, which in not dissenting, is to be conobj cted, but the motion was carried.

THURSDAY, July, 22, 1841 After the presentation of petitions, &c , the bill t change the venue in the case of General Gratict, was debated at some length, after which, the BANK-RUPT BILL was taken up and read by s ctions The Bill was about to be reported to the Senate. when Mr Benton said there were some amendments from his side of the Senate, and after awhile the

YEAS .- Messrs Allen, Archer, Bates,

YEAS .- Messrs Allen, Bates, Bayard,

Ker, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, More-

head, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Pres-

ton, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indi-

ana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Wood-

SATURDAY, July 24, 1841.

Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky,

as amended, and rejected as follows :

and it passed as follows :

FRIDAY, July 23, 1841. The Bankrupt bill was taken up this morning Mr Nicholson proposed to amend the bill so as to the part of Congress to create a Bank within make it include all banking corporations, which are a State against its consent! So thought and owned entirely by individual stockholders. The voted twenty-five of the Federal party-two amendment was opposed by Messrs Berrien, Sevier absenting themselves, and in this way the and Henderson, and supported by Mr Nicholson, amendment was carried by a majority of one toating a barber's pole, bearing the unfulled flag of Clay of Ala., Smith of Connecticut, Benton, &c. vote. The Bill was then laid upon the table, upon which

The Bill then PASSED as follows : YEAS .- Messrs Brown, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, ter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge and Young-26.

NAYS .- Messrs Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tapa pan, Woodbury and Wright-23.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, amended so is to exclude foreigners from holding stock, in any shape or form. Several other amendments were offered and lost, and the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, July 26, 1841. The Fiscal Bank Bill occupied the Senate again to-day. Many amendments were officied. Some rejected-some adopted. It was finally agreed to take the vote to-morrow.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1841. THE BANK BILL PASSED.

Analysis of the Globe.

After a preliminary proposition from Mr Benton to postpone indefinitely the Bank bill, which was withdrawn-a speech from Mr Morehead, in which he undertook to prove that Mr Jefferson and the Democratic party were in favor of a National Bank-and the reconsideration of and the passage of the amendment authorizing the Bank to issue five dollar notes-Mr Clay produced his plan of compromise, based, as he assumed, upon the amendment of Mr Rives, which proposed the Treasury plan, and had been rejected some weeks since.

The character of compromise is considercd by Mr Rives as asserting, ia the most absolute manner, the power which was held by himself and others, to be utterly incompatible with the Constitution-the power to establish a National Bank within the States without the assent of the States.

It will be seen that Mr Clay's amendment provides for obtaining the assent of the States in two ways. 1st. By legislative affirmative act consenting. 2nd. A negative or refusal strued into an assent. And if both these modes of getting the authority of the States for the establishment of a Bank within their juris-diction, should fail, and the States should pro-hibit the introduction of a National Bank within their limits, then the amendment reserves and asserts for Congress the power to put a Bank in any State against its prohibition whenever it shall be thought necessary and proper.

This, Mr Clay contended, ought to be perfectly satisfactory to those who considered a palpable violation of the Constitution on

swer to a resolution of Mr Woodbury, tends to confirm that suspicion. Mr Bates has communicated to Mr Webster certain papers on the subject of State stocks, and the followster:

NEW YORK, May 25.

Sin: By request of the parties interested, beg to enclose the copy of a memorial that I rent reports alluded to above. have received signed by the proprietors of the Mississippi stock in London, addressed to power to induce that state to comply with its engagements.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your very obedient servant. JOSHUA BATES.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster. Secretary of State, &c.

what power has Mr Webster over the State of Mississippi to induce that State to comply with its engagements to a foreign banker? It is sheer impudence on the part of Mr Bates to send these papers and weakness in Mr Webster to comply with this request.

Definitions for the Year 1811.

" Newspaper Enterprize "---Stealing a farmer's wagon, carrying it to market, selling his vegetables and pocketing the money, before the owner can overtake the rogue.

ple from seeing what the Whigs are doing screen himself !!! with the money.

Finance-The art of making any number of blunders all in favor of the financier. " Securing the independence of the States"

-Tying them by the neck to the Federal crib, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pat them on the head, and distribute to them two cabbage leaves a piece every day.

"Expediting the business of the Nation." -Setting the government a rolling down hill, and giving nino cheers as it pitches with accelerated speed to the d-----l.

". In agonized people crying action-action ! "-Seven London Bankers writing to their feed counsel in Washington-"for Heaven's sake rob us the exchequer the first thing thou dost."

" Rebellion and civil War "-Presuming last canvass for President. It is also causing great to call in question the Divine Right of a corporation to hold a mortgage of the souls and bodies of the people without equity of redemption.

"Fiscal Agent" .- A long spoon to feed politicians out of the Treasury window, and save them the trouble of breaking down the door.

". An unfortunate difference "-Striding across the Senate chamber, staring a brother Whig in the face, shaking both fists and telling him he lies. " Making the amende" -Assuring the same gentleman next day that you are quite astonished that some people should have supposed you meant to hurt

Information !

A correspondent of the Observer, who signs him self" A Friend," notices the ravages of a certain bug, which appears to be more formidable in its de struction than the caterpillar. We have not the smallest doubt but that this is the celebrated humbug which was introduced by the whigs during the

havoc in the whig ranks all over the country.

Something else New.

There being some 8 or 10 candidates for the pla of Post Master, at Madison, Indianna, it appears i so puzzled the Department, who to give it to, that they pitched upon two candidates, whigs, and not liking to give it to one, for fear of offending the other, they wrote to the two, proposing that they should be run before the people, and the more popular of the two, was to have the office; but a provision was made that no other candidate should run ; thus throwing the responsibility from their own shoulders, and vet not giving the people their choice. This incensed the people, and they determined that any one should The con

urging upon him the support of Mr Clay, should he be nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, are as follows: " I will do my duty, even if Mr Clay is to be benefitted by it. from whom I have experienced only ungenerous treatment, in requital for years of devoted fcc." I know this was his private, well the Navy Department, and immediately under it, settled opinion; and I doubt not that there

are many of his intimate friends who can bear me out in this assertion. As the leader of a great party, General Harrison was compelled to treat Mr Clay as a political ally, and even, as such, to tender him an high office, and to consult him upon State affairs. But Mr Clay could never satisfy General Harrison, nor can he satisfy any reflecting man, that the support he gave to General Harrison's election, after the Harrisburg nomination, proceeded from magnanimity on his part, as he has been anxious to persuade the world, or that it proceeded from any other motive than that of self aggrandizement. Had he withdrawn

from the contest, in favor of his old friend General Harrison, before he was compelled to the act by the nomination made at Harrisburg, he might talk of magnanimity ; but after his defeat, what other course could he have the public works would not take his note for a day's pursued to gain strength for the "succession," at which he is still aiming ? 'These recorded feelings of General Harrison towards Mr Clay were not caused by the legitimate rivalry of Mr Clay for the nomination. They originated in occurrences which took place years before, and in feelings which continued down to the date of his letter, and which were known to

me, and doubtless to many of General Harrison's intimate friends. General Harrison was too magnanimous to have suffered such feelings to be engendered by a fair and honest

wards his political antagonist, Mr Van Buren, he never manifested feelings of personal displeasure. Those who knew General Harrison best, will appreciate and fully understand

the force which is to be given to his expressed opinions respecting men. They were opin-

After his failure to notice my language, as a man of honor should have noticed it; and considering that he has no ground upon

which he could have honorably avoided the last alternative left him, I am constrained to say, publicly, that henceforward I must consider him as out of the pale of honor-first, because he has avowed himseli' false to his pledge; and, secondly, because he has rested so long under the most injurious imputations.

I have said nothing in this publication more offensive than in our private correspondence ; and, if goaded by the publicity of the thing, he should seek to retrieve his lost chivalry, I feel constrained, by self-respect, to say, it is too late. I have waited patiently for a summons, which, as an honorable man, I cannot now listen to. I say, emphatically, that I can take no other notice of Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, than to correct any misrepresentations he may attempt, in his desperation, to make. Your fellow-citizen.

WM. L. BRENT. Washington City, 23d July, 1841. This is Henry Clay's character, from the time he

The Barber Secretary. Since the Secretary of the Navy has turned prin-

ple barber, the Charleston Mercury played off a fine joke on him, by inserting the cut of a badger the barberous orders of the Hon. Secretary, which Mr Clay, of Kentucky, starting to his feet exclaimare as follows :

d: "What ! the motion prevails ? Then I give "The hair of all persons in the Navy is to notice that to-morrow morning, I will take up the be kept short; no part of the beard is to be Bank Bill." worn long, except whiskers, which shall not Mr Clay then appealed to his friends to take up descend more than an inch below the tip of the Bankrupt bill again ; made the motion and put the ear, and then in a line towards the mouth. the screws to them, and they took it up again. GEO. E. BADGER." The question then occurred on the amendment of

Secretary Ewing.

The Columbus Statesman charged this gentleman with making enormous sums off of the widow, the orphan and the poor soldier, by speculating in Clayton, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Phelps, Porter, land scrip, (a charge we have often seen made against him) and that he was speculating in some land, when his accommodations from the Gallipolis Bank being cut off, he failed ; and it also stated upon the authority of a paper in his own neighborhood, that his credit was so low that the hands on work, unless endorsed by one of the contractor : The Steubenville Herald could not deny this, but said that the Statesman was abusing Mr Ewing because he was poor.

Now there is no man who will not take another man's note for a day's labor, if he knows him to be an honest man, no matter how poor he may be, all he wishes to know, is, if he is honest, and if the above charge of the Columbus Statesman be true, and it has not been contradicted to our knowledge, then these men who refused to take Mr Ewing's note, nust consider him a dishonest man.

Appointment by the President, by and with th lvice and consent of the Senate.-Burgess S. Gai ther, Superintendant of the Branch Mint at Charotte, N.C.

ICP Why is the Secretary of the Navy like an ferior workman? Because he a bad jour'. (Badger.)

That Baltimore Sun man is a most excellent man; hear how he talks to the "sixpennies" about their succumbing course, in the McLeod case. He is a man, every inch, if he is little :

The McLcod Case.

Notwithstanding the insignificance which some editors of our country affect to attach to this case as one of its attributes, we apprehend it is destined to the production of the most serious consequences.

Among these the New York Courier and Enquirer stands toremost, denouncing the decision of the Supreme court of that State, its views being copied by the Patriot here. and by numerous other echoes elsewhere, of a similarly dependent character. Unable to argue the question, they deal in condemnation alone, while they studiously (with the exception of the C. & E.) keep the argument (for such it is) of the court from their readers, to whom they gave the correspondence between Messrs. Webster and Fox. We have no hesitation in saying, that such a course is neither fair nor honest in relation to the case, the evils of the debtor rather than cure them. He

Mr Clay looks to practical results, and has adapted his compromising amendment to a state of circumstances, which has forced it into a very crooked shape. Mr Clay knows that there is a Bank Senate both in Pennsylvania and New York-the two legs upon which his Bank must stand, if it stand at all. He has good reason to know that the fall elections in one or both of these States will give Mr Bayard, namely, that it include all corporations, preponderance to the Democratic party in the popular branch of their respective Legislatures. He has scarce a hope that the consent of either of these States could be obtained to the extent of the National Bank charter over their jurisdiction.

> This is the key to Mr Clay's curious amendment. The speeches made upon it to day were of great interest. Mr Clay opened the discussion. He was followed by Mr Rives, Mr Calhoun, Mr Walker, Mr Preston, and Mr Buchanan. Mr Clay then rejoined. and Mr Rives concluded the debate.

> The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and it was agreed to-ayes 25, nocs 24, as follows :

YEAS-Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Whiteand Woodbridge. -25.

NAYS-Messrs, Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1841.

Considerable debate occurred in the House this morning, on the Report from the Committee of Commerce, to which was attached a resolution calling for a Committee of nine to be appointed to sit durin : the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at the principle ports of entry, as to the operation of the present system of Tariffs, with a view of obtaining information in time for the revision of the Tariff, next Session.

Mr Sergeant from the Select Committee on the currency, reported a bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States, which was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

He then reported the Senate Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury Law. It was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Mr Bernard reported a Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

But very little discussion took place on this bill before Mr Wise moved to take up the bill making paraneiations for a home

bridge-34. After some further debate, the bill was engrossed or a third reading, as follows : YEAS .- Messrs Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Phelps, Porter,

Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wil-

liams and Woodbridge-26. NAYS .- Messrs Allen, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright and Young-22. The Bankrupt bill was before the Senate to-day. Just before the question, " shall this bill pass ?" Mr Tallmadge expressed his desire to have great ananimity in the vote. He hoped Senators would soar above the atmosphere of party, &c.

Mr Buchanan thought this Bill would increase nor just towards their readers, who have a right said the besetting sin of this country was to get to "the whole truth" in return for their " pa- tich in a day instead

Benton, Buchanan, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury and Wright-16. NAYS .- Messrs Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington,

Preston, Rives, Simmons, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, Williams and Woodbridge. NAYS .- Messrs Barrow, Benton Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Dixon, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tappan, White, Woodbury, Wright and Young .- 22. The question was then taken on the amendment

	his feelings of do him any wrong.	rui who wanted the onice. The consequence was,	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	to many 12 To 1 Cal	find day instead of by years of labor. Here	appropriations for a nome equation.
	his reelings of do him any wrong.	there were 8 candidates, and three elections were	entered political life, up to this day, and if the above	tronage." In view of the conduct of some	was a bill to rub out and begin again. He predict-	General McKay said that the present bill was a
	"Retrenchment and Reform"Words	held, and a democrat, (the present incumbent) was	be not proof enough of his meanness, and pusil-	other papers of kindred politics we cannot	al the 1 "	departure from the wholesome rule of making ap-
	proper to be said or sung before election.	elected, after all.	be not proor chough of mis incanness, and pusit-	shares but he alound it it it is all the	ed the bill would be repealed with the s.me unan-	departure from the wholesome rule of making ap-
	proper to be suit of cong octore the		laninity, read the lo lowing :	readed but be preased with that of the Albany	I imit that the Performent I am at Day 1 1 1	Intennations specific He said the bill sure of 1
	"Action "-Throwing three millions of	This is something new.		Evening Journal. This paper has continued	and the bankrupt Law of Fennsylvania had	i of the state of the state of the purported to
	dollars into the dock. " Fatitious opposi-		CLAY AND RANDOLPH.	to sindicate the tend the paper has continued	ocen repealed. He said the same objections which	be for the establishment of a home squadron, but he
	douars futo me dock. " I attrious oppose	Capt. G. C. Hutter, and 1st Lt. R. C. Asheton,		to vindicate the stand taken by Gov. Seward,	were urged against a Bankrunt hill in 1910 _:00	looked upon it as nothing more than an increase of
	tion "-Trying to keep the said three millions	have been dismissed from the army in disgrace	We give below the words which produced	and to sustain the decision of the Sunreme	were urged against a Bankrupt bill in 1819,-20, were applicable to these times and to this bill, and	the News
	for public use.	in the stand of th	the challenge between John Randolph and	court against the attacks of other invest	were applicable to these times and to this bill, and the same fate would befall them both-repeal al-	the tvavy.
	an public use.	The Common School Law.	interesting and and and and	i de antigente de la construction de la constructio	the same fate would befall them both-reneal al.	Mr Wise thought G. neral McKay misconstrued
	" Relieving the People "-Taking money		Henry Clay, in 1825. They were uttered in	its own party ranks.		the Dill Aver 1 h h h h h h h h h h h h h h h
1	from those that have, to pay the debts of those	Frem what we can gather of public opinion in re-		The second secon	most instantly. It was impossible to perfect a law	the Bill. After much discussion, much of which was
1	from moso mar neve, to pay the debits of mose	lation to this law-negated at the last sension of our	secret session, and we do not know now mey	I his me sournar of Commerce calls " spe-	to suit all portions of this widely extended country.	I irrelevant the hill was passed and the
100	that have not.	Tation to this law, passed at the last session of our	got into the newspapers. Verba rolent was	cial pleading," and attributes it to Gov. Sew.	Mr Walker replied to Mr Buchanan and denied	the Bill. After much discussion, much of which was irrelevant, the bill was passed, yeas 184, nays 8.
100	" Duraning Labor" Laging such	Legislature, it would be better to reject if, and let	homener a formite expression with the Vi-	and go and a second second second	many of his positions Mr. Borrion also make in	The Bill provides for the employment of 2 frigates,
1	that have not. "Encouraging Labor"-Laying such	them try again.	nowever a lavorite expression with the vir-	aru.	avor of the Rill	2 sloops 9 small weesals and a
2				A CARLES AND A C		The Bill provides for the employment of 2 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 small vessels, and 2 armed steamers.
	And the second sec	and the second se	and the second of the second	Hard a state of the state of th	the state of the s	
		The second		and the second sec	HARDER TO THE THE PARTY OF THE	and the second se