

the race, or the fight? Will it be the second? It will be that, or worse; and where will the late flatterers—the present revilers of Mr. Biddle—the authors equally of the Bank that is ruined, and of the one that is to be created—where will they find better men to manage the next than they had to manage the last? I remember the time when the vocabulary of praise was exhausted on Mr. Biddle—when in this chamber, and out of it, the censor, beaped with incense, was constantly kept burning under his nose—when to him reproach of him was to make, if not the thousand chivalric swords leap from their scabbards, at least to make a thousand tongues, and ten thousand pens, start up to defend him. I remember the time when a Senator on this floor, and now on it, [Mr. Preston,] declared in his place that the bare antinuation of Mr. Biddle's name as Secretary of the Treasury would raise the value of the national property one hundred millions of dollars. My friend here on the right [pointing to Senator Woodbury] was then the Secretary of the Treasury, and a mere substitution of the name of one for the other was to be worth one hundred millions of dollars to the country? What flattery could rise higher than that? Yet this man, once so lauded—once so followed, flattered and loved—now lies condemned by all his former friends. They cannot denounce sufficiently the man whom once they could not praise enough; and, after this, what confidence are we to have in their judgments? What confidence are we to place in their new bank, and its new managers, after seeing such mistakes about the former?

Let it not be said that the Bank went to ruin since it became a State institution.—The State charter made no difference in its character, or in its management; and Mr. Biddle declared it to be stronger and safer without the United States for a partner than with them. The mortal wounds were all given to it while it was a national institution; and the late report of the stockholders shows not one species of offence, the cotton speculations alone excepted, which was not shown by Mr. Clayton's report of 1832; and being shown was then defended by the whole power of those who are now cutting loose from the old Bank, and clamoring for a new one. Not an act now brought to light, save and except the cotton operation, not even that for which Reuben M. Whitney was crushed to death, and his name constituted the synonyme of perjury and infamy for having told it; not an act now brought to light which was not shown to exist ten years ago, and which was not then defended by the whole Federal party; so that the pretension that this institution did well as a National Bank, and ill as a State one, is as unfounded in fact, as it is preposterous and absurd in idea.—The Bank was in the high road to ruin—in the gulf of insolvency—in the slough of crime and corruption—when the patriot Jackson signed the veto, and ordered the removal of the deposits; and nothing but these two great acts saved the people from the loss of the forty millions of dollars which have now fallen upon the stockholders and the note holders, and from the shame of seeing their Government the slave and instrument of the Bank. Jackson saved the people from this loss, and their Government from this degradation; and for this he is now pursued with the undying vengeance of those whose schemes of plunder and ambition were balked by him.

Wise and prudent was the conduct of those who refused to recharter the second Bank of the United States. They profited by the error of their friends who refused to recharter the first one. These latter made no pretensions for the event—did nothing to increase the constitutional currency—and did not even act until the last moment. The renewed charter was only refused a few days before the expiration of the existing charter, and the Federal Government fell back upon the State banks, which immediately sunk under its weight. The men of 1832 acted very differently.—They decided the question of the renewal long before the expiration of the existing charter. They revived the gold currency, which had been extinct for thirty years.—They increased the silver currency by repealing the act of 1819 against the circulation of foreign silver. They branched the mints. In a word they raised the specie currency from twenty millions to near one hundred millions of dollars; and thus supplied the country with a constitutional currency to take the place of the U. States Bank notes. The supply was adequate, being nearly ten times the average circulation of the National Bank. That average circulation was but eleven millions of dollars; the gold and silver was near one hundred millions. The success of our measures was complete. The country was happy and prosperous under it; but the architects of mischief—the political gambling, and rotten part of the banks, headed by the Bank of the United States, and aided by a political party, set to work to make panic and distress, to make suspensions and revaluations, to destroy trade and business, to degrade and poison the currency; to harass the country until it would give them another National Bank; and to charge all the mischief they created upon the Democratic Administration. This has been their conduct; and having succeeded in the last Presidential election, they now come forward to seize the spoils of victory in creating another National Bank, to devour the substance of the people, and to rule the Government of their country. Sir, the suspension of 1837, on the part of the Bank of the United States and its confederate banks and politicians, was a conspiracy and a revolt against the Government. The present suspension is a continuation of the same revolt by the same parties. Many good banks are overpowered by them, and

forced into suspension; but with the Bank of the United States, its affiliated banks, and its confederate politicians, it is a revolt and a conspiracy against the Government.

Sir, it is now nightfall. We are at the end of a long day when the sun is more than fourteen hours above the horizon, and when a suffocating heat oppresses and overpowers the Senate. My friends have moved adjournments: they have been refused. I have been compelled to speak now, or never, and from this commencement we may see the conclusion. Discussion is to be stifled; measures are to be driven through; and a mutilated Congress, hastily assembled, imperfectly formed, and representing the census of 1830, not of 1840, is to manacle posterity with institutions which are as abhorrent to the Constitution as they are dangerous to the liberties, the morals, and the property of the people. A National Bank is to be established, not even a simple and strong bank like that of General Hamilton, but some monstrous compound, born of hell and chaos, more odious, dangerous, and terrible than any simple bank could be. Posterity is to be manacled, and delivered up in chains to this deformed monster; and by whom? By a rump Congress, representing an expired census of the people, in the absence of members from States which, if they had their members here, would still have but the one third part of their proper weight in the councils of the Union. The census of 1840 gives many States, and Missouri among the rest, three times their present relative weight; and no permanent measure ought to be discussed until this new relative weight should appear at Congress.—Why take the census every ten years if an expiring representation at the end of the term may reach over, and bind the increased numbers by laws which claim immunity from repeal, and which are rushed through without debate? Am I to submit to such work? No, never! I will war against the Bank you may establish, whether a simple or a compound monster; I will war against it by every means known to the Constitution and the laws. I will vote for the repeal of its charter, as General Harrison and others voted for the repeal of the late Bank charter in 1819. I will promote *quo warrantis* and *sci. fa's* against it.—I will oppose its friends and support its enemies, and work at its destruction in every legal and constitutional way. I will war upon it while I have breath; and if I incur political extinction in the contest, I shall consider my political life well sold.—I shall for a high price—when lost in such a cause.

But enough for the present. The question now before us is the death of the Sub-Treasury. The discussion of the substitute is a fair inquiry in this question. We have a right to see what is to follow, and to compare it with what we have. But gentlemen withhold their schemes, and we strike in the dark. My present purpose is to vindicate the Independent Treasury system—*to free it from a false character—to show it to be what it is nothing but the revival of the two great acts of September the 1st and September the 2d, 1789, for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public moneys*, under which this Government went into operation; and under which it operated safely and successfully until General Hamilton overthrew it to substitute the BANK and STATE system of Sir Robert Walpole, which has been the curse of England, and towards which we are now hurrying again with headlong steps and blindfold eyes.

The question was at length obtained upon the bill, and it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Folsom, King, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—18.

And then the Senate adjourned.

From the Globe, of June 24, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

SENATE.

Mr. Buchanan's resolution, asking information in regard to the removals and appointments made by the new Administration, was taken up in the morning hour. Several attempts had been made before to get the resolution passed, and the call sent to the Departments, but obstacles were interposed to an inquiry, always passed before, as matter of course. Mr. Mangum objected a few days since, that what had been done as yet in the way of removals, was but a preface to the volume that was to follow, and that it would be well to wait until the voluminous list was compiled before the inquiry was pressed. If we understood Mr. Mangum rightly, he intimated that the Departments were too much busied at this time to answer the call. They are, then, we suppose, so busy in cutting off heads, that they cannot take time to make a list of them. This was pretty much the case during the French revolution. The tribunals were so much engaged in passing upon new cases of proscription, that the lists for execution were full of mistakes.—There were many instances of persons ordered to be liberated, who had perished days before by the guillotine, in consequence of wrong lists being sent to the prisons. And our new cabinet are, it seems so intent on executing, that their friends in the Senate are instructed that it is not convenient now to furnish lists of the

executed for the information of Congress and the country.

Mr. Buchanan urged his motion this morning with earnestness. We shall lay his remarks before our readers to-morrow.

Mr. McRoberts followed up the discussion, and exhibited the great importance which the subject had attained in the public consideration from the new principles broached in relation to it. He alluded to the remarkable inconsistency which distinguished the constitutional principles laid down by the men now in power, before the election, and those now practised upon by them. He brought before the Senate the extraordinary edict put forth by Mr. Webster, in which the exercise of the political rights guaranteed by the Constitution was made a political crime, punishable by forfeiture of office; and in this way a political test established by the bare order of a Secretary of State, which the legislation of the country had absolutely repudiated.

Mr. McRoberts exposed, with great force, the utter repugnance of this edict to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. He brought up the Alien and Sedition laws, and compared the principle in those despotic acts of legislation with that now promulgated and enforced by the edict from the State Department. He showed that the crimes declared in those odious laws alleged something of criminality to give the semblance of justice, to the punishment they inflicted; but the edict of the Secretary visited punishment upon the mere exercise of the unquestionably legitimate rights appertaining to every citizen.

He contrasted the mode of proceeding under the sedition law, where there was a judge and jury, an indictment, a hearing, a confronting of the accused with the accusers and witnesses; and the mode of giving effect to the late edict, where there was no trial, but the work accomplished under the secret intelligence given by unseen informers to a party tribunal, and the death warrant of the officer signed by the Secretary, was the first notice of his inculpation.

Mr. McRoberts was proceeding with an elaborate investigation of this enormity, when his speech was arrested by the arrival of the hour to take up the order of the day.

This was the bill chartering a Fiscal Bank of the United States. Mr. Clay occupied more than an hour setting forth the beauties of the new National Bank. After he had concluded this supplement (as he called it) to his report, Mr. Calhoun moved that it be laid over until to-morrow, that members might have time to consider the new bill, which had been laid upon the table but the day before, and the supplemental views just delivered in regard to it, by the chairman of the committee. Mr. Clay peremptorily declined granting the accommodation of the few hours requested to examine the details of his all absorbing measure, or to deliberate upon the suggestion which he had just thrown out in connection with it. Mr. Buchanan then appealed to him, and reminded him of the courtesy and indulgence which had always been extended to him and his friends, when in the minority, when similar grave subjects were under discussion. Questions, we know, had been frequently postponed, not for hours nor days, but from week to week, to accommodate Mr. Clay and his associates in their course in regard to the measures of the then Administration. Mr. Clay bluntly and peremptorily refused his consent to a moment's delay. Mr. Buchanan appealed to the other Federal Senators, and said he was confident they would not insist upon so unusual a course.

Mr. King of Alabama said that during his long experience of the practice of the Senate, he had never seen any thing like the course which was now taken. A long, complicated bill, proposing a measure of the greatest importance, was laid upon the tables of the Senators but the day before, and they were to be driven into the discussion of it, without having an opportunity to examine its scope, much less its details. Mr. King appealed to the liberal among those to whom he was opposed, to set their face against such procedure. Mr. Clay persisted, and when the vote was about to be taken by a count, expecting that the feeling of his political friends would not support him, he resolved to put the party screws to them by a call of the yeas and nays. Such was the repugnance of the most decided advocate of a bank to the harshness of the proceeding, on which he so passionately insisted, that he could only obtain the vote of 12 to sustain him.

The Fiscal Bank bill was then laid over, and a warm and interesting debate followed on the provision for General Harrison's family, of twenty-five thousand dollars. The discussion was one which drew out very enlarged and comprehensive views touching the tendency of the measure and the principles involved in it. We will give it in full hereafter. The bill passed to a third reading.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock agreeable to adjournment. After prayers, and the reading of the journal, the House proceeded to business.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Randolph of New Jersey was ordered to be printed.

An act making appropriations for the present session of Congress was reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and duly signed by the Speaker.

Petitions were then called for, beginning with Iowa. When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Adams, as usual, distributed his ponderous pocket of sundry petitions, praying for the abolishment of slavery in the States and Territories. A petition pray-

ing for interference, in foreign slavery was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000; read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cushing commenced a speech upon coast surveys, in support of his resolution offered yesterday, and laid over, under the rules. He said Mr. Hassler was charged with endeavoring to make himself so important to the United States by his mysterious instruments and triangulations, as to render his discharge from duty impossible. That he concealed and protracted his work, and that he was paid a per diem pay instead of a salary. If it cost \$10,000,000 to survey a base line of two hundred miles, how much, said Mr. C. will it cost to survey the Atlantic seaboard?

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina defended Mr. Hassler, and accused Mr. Cushing of "floating on the House every slander that his resolution of inquiry. He asked if it was generous—if it was just.

Mr. Everett of Vermont followed; but it was doubtful whether he was speaking to those in the basement story or to those in the Hall. He was understood, however, to defend trigonometry and Mr. Hassler. Mr. Wise moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Cushing called the yeas and nays; and they were ordered.

The call for the yeas and nays was now withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, by unanimous consent, a bill to distribute the net proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights. Read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

A plan for a Fiscal Agent was received from the Treasury Department, and referred to the Select Committee on the Currency.

Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Library to procure important foreign State papers, and have them bound and placed in the Library.

Mr. Winthrop defended his resolution.

Mr. Cave Johnson wished to have the resolution referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Roosevelt of New York called up his resolution on the subject of a bankrupt law to include incorporations; and, upon this resolution, he made some very just remarks in relation to the credit system. He went at large into the system of exchanges. He considered that all parties required the measure he recommended to be adopted.

Mr. Roosevelt was extremely clear in his argument, and modest in his manner. His speech will be given at length hereafter, and will be read with interest.

Mr. Barnard of New York, who cannot bear to have a rival on the floor, now endeavored to ridicule his colleague. He said he had a mania against corporations—accused him of offering his resolution for the purpose of making a speech upon it—and thanked him for having done so, for he presumed he could not go back without having made one speech against corporations.

Mr. Roosevelt replied in a strain of caustic irony that burned to the bone. He retorted upon Mr. B. with great politeness, and showed conclusively that the faultily find the most fault. He said if the gentleman saw himself as others beheld him, he would not make such eternal speeches upon every question, and, above all, he would not print them after they were made. He hinted that Mr. Barnard had offered a resolution to appoint a select committee upon the currency, for the express purpose of being appointed chairman of that committee, and thus be enabled to usher into existence, with all its unborn glory, his celebrated Bank bill.

Mr. Davis of New York now commenced a speech, and was proceeding to exhort the majority to be polite to the minority, and debate questions fully and fairly, when he was called to order. After several ineffectual attempts to conclude in order, he sat down, but not until after Mr. Ward of New York had requested that his colleague might be permitted to proceed, as the House had no business before it, and might as well do that as any thing else.

Mr. Barnard now explained, and made a lame defence for his uncalled for attack upon Mr. Roosevelt. When he had finished Mr. B. renewed his motion to lay the resolution upon the table.

Another gag, said Mr. Roosevelt.

Read! read! cried many voices.

The resolution was then read; the motion to lay it upon the table was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted without a count.

Mr. Floyd's resolution respecting Mr. Webster's interference in the McLeod case, now came up.

Mr. Floyd explained his resolution in full, and showed that the Secretary of State and the Governor of Canada seemed to understand each other very well in this case. His remarks will be given in the regular proceedings.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words, "and the Attorney General of the United States;" which Mr. Floyd accepted.

Mr. I. then made one of the most patriotic speeches that have been made in Congress for years, and proved conclusively that the present Secretary of State had succumbed to Great Britain in his letter to Mr. Fox, enclosing the instructions to the Attorney General.

Mr. I. compared Washington's views after the French Revolution, with Mr.

Webster's views now. He also compared Mr. Monroe's answer to Great Britain, with Mr. Webster's answer, and showed that we had degenerated in spirit, and had suffered our stars to become dim before the glow of a *Lioness*. When Mr. Ingersoll had finished, Mr. Alford made a speech. He approved of both what Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Webster had done, and discovered at last that Mr. W. was an out and out State Rights man. Mr. Alford's speech was a little stumpy, but it went off without much labor. He is easily satisfied if Mr. Webster's patriotism pleases him, and if he is so pleased, let him enjoy himself—it will soon be solitary enjoyment.

Mr. Cushing now went into a long defence of the beauty and the purity of Mr. Webster's style. When a man leaves the subject for the style—the kernel for the shell—there must be something rotten in Denmark—something worn-eaten somewhere. Mr. C. spoke until about 3 o'clock, and gave way, when the House, on motion of Mr. Alford of New York, adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1841.

After the presentation of petitions this morning, Mr. McRobert resumed and concluded his argument on Mr. Buchanan's resolution calling for the list of removals.

Mr. Calhoun asked permission of the Senate to say a word in regard to a collateral topic introduced yesterday. When the bill to charter a National Bank was taken up, Mr. Clay had said substantially that the Bank party was stronger in the Union than the Whig party; that a great many Democrats were openly for it, and many more were in their hearts for it, who did not proclaim it. Mr. Calhoun replied, that in the South, the state of the case was directly the reverse of this. That many of the party in favor of the Administration were opposed to the Bank, and the States Rights Democratic party were almost universally against it. Mr. Mangum controverted this statement for North Carolina, and stated the Whig party were almost without exception for the Bank, and that at least half the Democrats united with them in opinion on the Bank question.

Mr. Calhoun, on the authority of a former Governor of North Carolina; and a Senator from the State, who had very general recent information in regard to the state of opinion in North Carolina, said the Senator [Mr. Mangum] was mistaken in supposing that the Bank was stronger than the Federal party, by the addition of one half of the Democratic party. On the contrary, Mr. Calhoun's information warranted him in saying that there were more of the Federal party in North Carolina against the Bank than there were Democrats for it. These statements made by Mr. Calhoun were controverted by both the Senators from North Carolina.

Mr. Calhoun, recurring to the conversation of yesterday, said that he had received information strongly corroborating his opinions expressed yesterday, as to the state of public opinion in North Carolina about the Bank. He referred to the fact that the question had been directly made in the Congressional District in which the two Senators resided; and he understood that the Representative elected, put the issue upon that of Bank or no Bank. He received a large majority of votes. Mr. Calhoun also referred to the fact that Governor Dudley, who was elevated to the office by a very large majority of Whig votes, and might be considered as the popular Representative of the party in North Carolina, had reprobated in the strongest terms, in his message to the Legislature at the meeting of 1840, the establishment of a National Bank. Mr. Calhoun had the passage read from the message. We think it hardly probable that Governor Dudley would have gone out of his way in a State message to touch Federal politics, and to attack a National Bank, if he had not been well aware that this course would be acceptable to his political friends in North Carolina, and calculated to advance their objects, by conciliating strength in the State, to aid their general effort to clutch the power of the Federal Government. Messrs. Mangum and Graham, however, still insisted on their statement of yesterday. We should rejoice if the question of *Bank or no Bank* were again left to the decision of the people. When such a revolution in the Government is proposed, all who would wish that the popular will should guide it, ought to refer the new constitution of things to the decision of the polls or the States, as was the case when the Convention submitted the plan of Government under which we live, to the judgment and adoption of the country.

The bill giving Mrs. Harrison twenty-five thousand dollars, was further debated to-day on the third reading. Brief speeches were made by several Senators on both sides of the chamber. The discussion was an exceedingly able and pregnant one. We think it will be of vast importance in the progress of the Government, when the dangerous precedent now set, shall be urged to open the way to the assimilation of our pension system to that which now prevails in Great Britain. Under this impression, we shall endeavor to get the reported speeches revised, and made as perfect as possible. The bill passed with sixteen or seventeen negatives. There were several absentees.

Immediately after the passage of this bill, and the adoption of the resolution of the House for another funeral procession with President Harrison's remains to the limits of the District, Mr. Clay's Bank of the United States charter began its actual progress by the first *read reading* of it by the Secretary.

We mark this circumstance, for there seems to be something of funeral and ill-

boding augury attending every step of the new dynasty, and foreshadowing disaster to their principal men and measures. We have pointed to a multitude of instances before, but a fact which is now only ascertained carries back the mind to the period of their occurrence, to add another to the list of omens. The steamship which bore the name of the President, in honor of the American Chief Magistrate—which bore the first dispatches and Inaugural Address of the President—which bore the celebrated clergyman who first, after the inauguration, in the discharge of his official duties, called down the blessings of Heaven on the new Administration, has been swallowed up in the great deep, and it may be, that on the very day that President Harrison breathed his last, the President went down in the bosom of the deep. The same month certainly ended the career of both. We have marked these various singular coincidences merely as facts, but we do not yield to the superstitious feeling to which they give birth. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that this *black Friday*—the day on which the resolution passed, ordering the disinterment of Gen. Harrison's remains—the day on which the first bill passed that ever granted a civil pension on the British system—*Friday*, the day on which the new funeral solemnities were ordered, is also the day on which "a charter for a fifty million National Bank was first read to the American Senate.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10, agreeable to adjournment. After prayers, and the reading of the journal, petitions were called for from States and Territories. Mr. Adams, from the select committee appointed to consider the subject of the removal of the remains of Gen. Harrison, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That on Saturday next the remains of Wm. Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, be removed, under the superintendence of a committee of both Houses of Congress, from the Congressional Burial Ground, and accompanied by such committee, and the delegation from Ohio, to the line of the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That when the two Houses adjourn, they adjourn to Monday next.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants of Fauquier county, praying for the renewal of the charters of certain banks in the city of Alexandria was presented and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Reports from committees, standing and select, were called in order, but no one answered.

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts then commenced his argument in defence of Daniel Webster, and having slept upon it had of course dreamed of something new to say in his favor, and said it very well indeed. A little monotonous to be sure, but still in a manner *scholastic* and *Cambridgical*. After defending Mr. Crittenden and endeavoring to prove that the best of the Secretary of State was the only pure place where patriotism and dignity delighted to dwell, he closed with an eulogy upon American liberty and constitutional right. The reading of the resolution was now called for. It was read accordingly. Mr. Wise then arose in support of Daniel Webster and John Tyler. He said you could not attack one without attacking the other.

Mr. Wise thought the resolution ill timed and calculated to embarrass the Executive in his diplomatic intercourse with England. He would not go behind Daniel Webster's acts or John Tyler's acts. He said Mr. Webster had acted with dignity in the matter. He had peremptorily refused to obey the peremptory demand of England, and had then told her that justice could not be arrested. Mr. Webster refused to violate State rights, and send McLeod to Westminster Hall. When Mr. Fox made a bow to the President, and said England burnt the Caroline, England killed her crew—Mr. Webster, in spirit, said "England did it—ah, now I understand you—McLeod then did not do it—we take you at your word; we will not make war as a Government, longer upon McLeod; we will hold England responsible." Our courts must decide in the cause of McLeod. He had confidence in Mr. Webster's American heart and American heart; and if he would act in every case as he did in the McLeod case, he would find no fault.

Mr. Tilghast now wished to make a speech; but, as the morning hour had past, Mr. W. C. Johnson called for the unfinished business on the docket. He moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion of Mr. Johnson prevailed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania in the chair.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Committee take up the House bill No. 4, providing for the distribution of the revenue of public lands, and to grant pre-emptions. The bill having been read through by sections, Mr. Johnson commenced a speech full of facts and figures. He did not go for the assumption of State debts but was for the bill. Mr. Johnson endeavored to show that the deed of cession of the public lands was passed with a view to the distribution of the land revenue among the States of the Union.

The Senate now returned the bill making a donation for the relief of the widow of the late President of the United States with an amendment, viz: to charge the widow with what had been paid the representatives of the President since his death.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the amendment was read, and concurred in.

Mr. Johnson continued at great length, but his voice failing him,