

Congressional Sketches.

Correspondence of the N. York Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1837.

On Friday, the 20th, the Committee of Investigation, in the case of Mr. Whitney, again met. Their trial, at this session, was occupied principally in discussing and preparing the interrogatories to be propounded to witnesses residing at a distance; designating the witnesses, and generally such arrangements as related to the distant examination about to be commenced. Pending this portion of the business, an amusing accident occurred.

In some one or more of the interrogatories, the name of Amos Kendall is introduced. This was the interrogatory should be so framed as to be general, by rendering it person or persons, instead of naming the individual; but this was overruled; whereupon Mr. Hamer moved to insert, after the name of Mr. Kendall, the title Esquire.

Mr. Wise asked for a definition of this title. If it was intended to mean gentleman, he should object to its being added; and then proceeded to explain the sense in which he would be willing to receive the proposed amendment; but in no other. Mr. W. asked the yeas and nays on the proposition; whereupon it was withdrawn.

Shortly after, the name of Reuben M. Whitney was used. Mr. Peyton rose and asked if the gentleman did not wish to add Esquire to this name also?

The resolution offered at a former meeting was then taken up and adopted, to appoint a committee of three, for the purpose of examining papers, letters, or documents, in relation to Mr. Whitney's agency, now remaining in the Treasury Department, whether on file or not.

Mr. Wise, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Johnson, constitute the committee.

Saturday, the 21st, the committee met. The Secretary of the Treasury attended, and gave some further explanations. In the course of his examination, he was asked whether, in preparing his reports to Congress, he used, in any manner, the statements of Mr. Whitney?

Mr. Woodbury replied, that the deposit banks made semi-monthly returns to the Treasury Department of their condition; that Mr. Whitney had access to these returns; that, from the returns in detail, (as I understand the answer,) Mr. Whitney made a consolidated statement, which was deposited or left in the Department; that when the clerk, to whom that duty was assigned, was called upon by the Secretary for the necessary information to prepare his report, he (the clerk) would take up the statements of Mr. Whitney, and correcting whatever required correction, they were used.

Among the papers and documents sent by the Metropolitan Bank of Washington to the committee, are some of the statements made by Mr. Whitney. On comparing them with the Secretary's report, there is a great similarity, if they are not substantially the same.

On Friday, the 20th, Mr. Wise, as chairman of the committee for investigating the state of the several Departments, &c., was notified by the Clerk of the House of his appointment. He forthwith called a meeting for the next morning, (yesterday,) the 21st. They met and appointed their clerk. Four resolutions were submitted, the consideration of which were postponed until their next meeting; and they adjourned.

The substance of these resolutions I understand to be as follows; and that they are to be propounded to all the heads of departments:

1st. What sum or sums, for what purposes, and to whom, have been paid any moneys for printing or publishing; specifying the items, and whether the parties are printers or editors?

2d. What officers, agents, assistants, or others, not named in the Blue Book, are employed, with or without nomination by the President to the Senate? What their duties and compensation?

3d. In what manner is the contingent fund appropriated or expended, whether regular or irregular? Whether by warrant or otherwise?

4th. Whether any, and if any, what salaries are paid to persons not performing the duties of an office? Whether any, and if any, what commissions or appointments have been ante-dated? And whether any persons employed in the Department are engaged at the same time in other or their private business?

You will perceive, by this statement, that both committees of investigation were sitting at the same time yesterday, and that Mr. Wise, as chairman, was with the latter. Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, is also a member of both committees.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1837.

This morning Mr. Van Buren took leave of the Senate of the United States as Vice President.—His farewell address was reduced to writing. Immediately after the Journals were read by the Secretary, the Vice President rose and proceeded to deliver what he had written and held in his hand. Mr. Van Buren's manner generally, as a Speaker, is good, but rather tainted with affectation. On the present occasion, however, he was free from it. He was deliberate and dignified; and I have never witnessed him, when he appeared more imposing, or to more advantage. His address was short and appropriate. I did not hear distinctly, all he said, but what I did hear, was highly creditable. Indeed I was so much pleased with his manner, that I paid less attention to the matter. Immediately after reading the paper, he presented it to the Secretary of the Senate and retired from the chamber.

None of the witnesses summoned to attend at Washington in the case of Mr. Whitney have yet arrived. Of the interrogatories propounded to that gentleman it is believed that he has not answered one fourth. It appears, however, from what he has answered, that the proposition to establish a bank bureau in the Treasury Department, as recommended by certain banks, did not originate with those bankers who signed the letter recommending the plan, and Mr. Whitney to be placed at the head of the bureau, with a salary of five thousand dollars. Mr. Whitney himself is the author.

What steps, if any will be adopted by the minority of the Committee to compel Mr. Whitney to answer, I do not know. But I know what are the feelings and wishes of their political friends out doors. They say we are in a minority in the Committee and in the House. The majority possess the power to proceed with the investigation. Ours is the responsibility. If they choose to default it, and thus render the whole scene a solemn mockery, in the face of the nation—so let it be.

Mr. Wise's committee to investigate into the

state of the departments, met yesterday. They received a letter from Gen. Jackson in reply to the questions transmitted to him by their Chairman.—It is said to be a curious document. From the document itself, it appears that the President was fully informed not only of the person who offered the resolutions, but of the amendments which those resolutions had undergone. On reading it, therefore, some enquiry was made: whereupon Mr. Mann of New-York stated, that he had given the President the information which he possessed in relation to the transactions of the Committee.

On further enquiry, Mr. Mann added, that the President informed him before he wrote to the Committee, that he intended to have certain opposition members of Congress called before them and examined. Accordingly, in pursuance of this determination of the President, Mr. Mann has designated several members to be summoned; among the number, Mr. Bell and Judge White of Tennessee. Thus, you perceive the style and manner in which this investigation is likely to progress.

The letter addressed to Mr. Wise, I have said is a curious document. It is so. From its tenor, it appears to speak to him—as Chairman of the Committee—as a representative of the House—and as a private person. The Committee, I am informed, have permitted Mr. Wise to take a copy of it, and to do with it as he pleases. If I have not mistaken his character, he will handle "the Greatest and the Best" without mittens. No official answer has as yet been ordered.

Under date of the 26th January, 1837, Gen. Jackson replies to the interrogatories propounded by the Committee (through their Chairman Mr. Wise,) appointed to investigate the frauds, &c., in the Executive departments. The substance of them may be found in my letter of the 22d Jan. They are four in number, and

1st. Ask the sums paid for printing? A statement of each item and to whom paid? &c.

2d. The names of Officers, &c., which have been employed and paid without nomination to the Senate? &c.

3d. In what manner the contingent fund has been expended? &c.

4th. What salaries have been paid, if any, without holding commissions? And whether commissions have been ante-dated? &c.

I learn that there is some diversity of opinion whether Gen. Jackson's letter is addressed to Mr. Wise personally or officially. The letter is freely spoken of in different circles, and I have taken some pains to procure the facts in relation to its contents. I entertain no doubt of the accuracy of my information.

The General commences by acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the interrogatories propounded by the Committee. He then details a history of the proceedings in the House of Representatives, in reference to the appointment of this Committee, as he finds them in the newspapers. He says, you (Mr. Wise) originated the movement which has raised a direct issue with that part of my annual message, in which I hold the following language, "and then he copies the highly wrought compliment inserted in that message to the heads of departments."

He next proceeds to state, that Mr. Wise sustained his motion to appoint a committee, by a long speech, in which he made vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. He says, that the interrogatories of the Committee must be taken in connexion with the resolution of the House, and Mr. Wise's speech; and he adds, that by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States, as he the (President) had said in his annual message, that the heads of departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. He repeats, that Mr. Wise in his speeches, had charged these officers with manifold corruptions and abuse of trust; and that other members of the House as appears by the newspapers, had united with him (Wise) in these accusations.

He says that for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of these charges the Committee passed a series of resolutions, "which though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you" (Wise) "calling on the President and heads of departments for information," assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged. The President next, urges that "specifications" ought to be presented, and that the resort to generalities is "an open violation of the Constitution, and of the established maxim, that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty."

He adds—"And this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body, in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching is invested. The heads of departments may answer such a request as they please; provided, they do not withdraw their own time and that of the officers under their direction from the public business, to the injury thereof. To that business I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it." And then the General asserts, that he, for himself, shall repel all such attempts, as he "would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition."

General Jackson then says, that if Mr. Wise and his associates do not produce specifications and charges, he will call on the committee to examine every member of Congress who has made charges against the heads of departments, as to what they know of corruption in office, &c. If specific charges are made, he says, every facility shall be granted to investigate those charges.

He avers, that during the short period he is to remain in office, he will endeavor, as he has heretofore done, to fulfil the obligation of the oath which he has taken, "to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then says, that if specifications are not made, Mr. Wise and his associates must be regarded by the "good people," as the authors of unfounded calumnies, and the public servants stand "fully acquitted."

He closed, by expressing his astonishment, that members of Congress should call for answers to the Expenditure of the Contingent fund, and other branches of the information sought, when there are six standing committees whose special duties are to examine into these details, and then recommends the investigating Committee to have recourse to the documents on their tables.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1837.

In my letter of last night I informed you that Reuben M. Whitney appeared before the Commit-

tee of investigation yesterday, and produced a Protest against the whole proceedings of the House insinuating this inquiry and of the Committee in their action under Mr. Garland's resolution. This precious document is of most formidable length, and assumes the highest ground as to the rights of this Treasury. Familiar as the Banks which employ him, while it denounces in unmeasured terms the inquisitorial conduct of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. The contemptuous language in which Whitney spoke of the intelligence of Congress in his irregular letter recently published, has not passed at the recollection of the public. This protest understand, is in a still loftier strain of arrogance. He is quite indignant at the passage of the resolution through the House—although, he it remembered, his own political friends voted for it—and kicks at the course of the committee, upon whom also, as you are aware, there is a great majority of his yoke-fellows in submission to the Dominant Power, though not, let us hope, in iniquity. He regards the officers of the Deposit Banks as himself as private individuals with whom Congress had nothing to do; and after a long rigmarole about his constitutional and inalienable privileges, he winds up with professing a willingness to answer all questions touching matters of a public character, of which he has knowledge.

The Committee thought proper to take him on his own ground, and making themselves judges of what questions did refer to public matters, they proceeded with the examination, which was conducted by Mr. Peyton. Whitney however refused to answer any of the questions which Mr. P. propounded to him on succession. In making his replies his manner was far from respectful to the committee or the gentleman who framed the questions. He would look at them (for, you will bear in mind, the whole examination is conducted in writing) then throw them aside, with a remark that they were inquisitorial, or concerned him as an individual—and he declined to answer. One of Mr. Peyton's questions was so framed as to require a direct statement, whether Judge Taney did not refuse to countenance Whitney or recommend him for the situation he now holds? This the witness declined to answer, more particularly, he said, as the mover of the inquiry had declared the charge was true, and he (Whitney) thought he ought to prove it.

This you will remember was the subject of the card Whitney lately published in the Globe, in which he pronounced the assertion of Mr. Peyton a falsehood and calumny. As Mr. Peyton, whose fearlessness and magnanimity are known to the whole country, and therefore require no vindication, did not condescend to notice this card, Whitney doubtless felt himself safe in exhibiting before the Committee his poor spirited spite, to a man so much elevated above his miserable sphere. But Mr. Peyton did not allow this climax to the insolent character of his general bearing to pass unnoticed. He rose, and began an appeal to Mr. Garland, the chairman, on the insulting reply of the witness—but very soon broke off—and stepping up to Whitney, he addressed him thus: "You trust and robber! if you dare to insult me here, before the committee, I'll put you to death!" Whitney was frightened out of his senses—but made no reply.—"You said in your Card that I shield myself behind my constitutional privileges; now Sir, I wish you distinctly to understand that I waive all privileges—"

Mr. Garland, the chairman, here interposed to preserve order; and Mr. Peyton resumed his seat. Whitney then rose, and was proceeding to speak, when Mr. Peyton interrupted him, commanded him to be silent, and declared he should not answer but in writing. Mr. Wise here remarked to his friend, that Whitney was unworthy of his notice. He attempted to draw Mr. Peyton off from him, but Mr. Peyton said, "No—I pay no regard to his cards—but when he insults me here, in his committee, I will notice him, rebuke and rebuke as he is." Mr. Peyton then turned to the chairman, and reminded him that he had treated Whitney respectfully. "Hitherto I have treated him, said he, as if he were a gentleman, and I will not permit him to insult me."

Mr. Whitney was then ordered to withdraw—and Mr. Hamer offered a resolution that the last answer of the witness should be returned to him, as it was no reply to the question, and was disrespectful to a member of the committee. This resolution was adopted unanimously, so decided and strong was the conviction of every member that the demeanor and language of this "great man" were improper and insulting.

On Whitney's return, this resolution was read to him, and his answer given back to him. He then apologized, and expressed his regret for any disrespect he had manifested to the committee.

To-day he has been much more pacific; and some important facts have been disclosed in his testimony. He admitted that he was the author of the letter, recently published, and signed by the six cashiers of the deposit banks, recommending the establishment of a bank bureau in the Treasury Department, and recommending himself! R. M. Whitney is a proper person to be placed at the head of it! This letter was written while Kendall was acting as the agent of the Treasury Department, and I believe while he was in Philadelphia on a journey of discovery, to see on what terms the banks would receive the deposits, should they be removed from the Bank of the United States. Mr. Peyton and Mr. Wise put question after question to the witness, to ascertain whether Kendall had any thing to do with getting up this letter—but he would not answer a word to any query that touched Mr. Amos Kendall. Mark that!

Whitney admitted that he applied to Mr. Duane for the appointment he now held.

He admitted that he wrote the circular to receivers, recently published; and declares he was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to use the threatening language he did employ.

There were some other developments, of which I will inform you tomorrow. The committee is in session night and day.

On Saturday there was quite a blow up in the ranks of the party in the Senate. The Baltimore Patriot has the following account of the scene:

"I heard that, in consequence of the outrageous arrogance and violence which Mr. Benton displayed yesterday, in his speech on the bill which repeals the Treasury Circular, several Senators of the Rives section, at a meeting last night, resolved that he must be put down—that he must be given to understand his part was to follow, not lead!—But I had no expectation of hearing such a declaration of war as Mr. WALKER, of Mississippi, evi-

dently with the concurrence of a majority of "the Party" proclaimed against the Great Expunger to-day. "God save the country," he exclaimed, "from the wild and extravagant opinions of the Senator from Missouri!" This in his opening paragraph. Then, as if the recollections of their former companionship had rushed over him, he said he would overlook many of the remarks of Mr. BENTON.

"I hope you will not overlook one, sir!" cried Mr. BENTON, rising in wrath, and pushing his chair from before him.

"What one?" asked Mr. WALKER, his choleric rising.

"Not one of them, I say," replied the Great Expunger, in infinite wrath and fury, retreating towards the door.

Mr. WALKER called out after him, in the most excited tones: "Then I'll examine all, sir! and if the gentleman wants an angry discussion, here or elsewhere, he can have it."

And the Senator from Mississippi did proceed to examine the points; and for an hour or more, did all he could to hold up the opinions, arguments, and figures of the great Expunger to the contempt and ridicule of the Senate. He declared his belief that Mr. BENTON was alone in his wild and impracticable opinions, and he challenged the ayes and noes on any proposition he choose to offer to ascertain how many participated in those opinions. He upbraided him (ah! unkindest cut of all!) with having been "an opponent, in 1823, of the illustrious President, of whose conscience he now wishes to be considered the exclusive guardian." And he finished a speech of extreme severity and open defiance, by declaring he held himself responsible for what he had said, in or out of the House.

Mr. RIVES followed, and returned his thanks to Mr. WALKER for the masterly defence he had made of his propositions against the assaults of the Senator from Missouri. He asked an adjournment, which was granted. The "gentle" Virginia will do his devoir on Monday, and we will then see whether he or BENTON is the stronger.

What will the poor deluded fellows, who thundered away 25 guns on Federal Hill in honor of Tom BENTON, say, when they hear that their great man has been annihilated by the pop gun of Mr. WALKER. Tell them to wheel about and fire 30 guns now for Mr. RIVES, or they may be too late for the spoils."

On Monday Mr. RIVES made a long and elaborate speech, in reply to Mr. BENTON; taking pains, however, to be extremely courteous to the Missouri Senator in point of manner, while he very effectively demolished all his arguments, and demonstrated the utter impracticability and dangerous tendency of his doctrines on the subject of the currency.

BENTON was manifestly rebuked back into humility, and replied briefly, and with extraordinary moderation of language and manner.—The Sun.

Washington Correspondence of the Raleigh Register. WASHINGTON, February 3, 1837.

All the friends of your State, whom I have seen here, are pleased with the disposition which your Legislature has made of your portion of the Surplus Revenue, in extending your system of Rail-Roads, in draining your valuable Swamp Lands, and in the establishment of Common Schools. It is hoped that the impetus given to the spirit of improvement by these measures will be the means of placing you on a level with the most prosperous of your sister States.

We have learnt that Gen. St. Anna, who so suddenly left this City some days ago, has arrived in safety at Norfolk, by the Steamboat from Baltimore, the impeding of Ice in the River and Bay notwithstanding; and will pass from thence to Mexico, in the United States barque Pioneer, one of the Vessels destined for the South Sea Exploring Expedition.

Congress is now fully engaged in business.—The Vice-President resigned the Chair of the Senate on Saturday last, and WM. R. KING of Ala., a native of your State (who is called the Father of the Senate, from having occupied his seat there longer than any other Senator) was elected to supply his place for the remainder of the Session.

Both gentlemen made appropriate addresses on the occasion. The Committee appointed under Mr. Wise's Resolution, to look into the manner in which the business of the Executive Departments has been transacted, are busily engaged, having called before them a number of witnesses. Amongst others, WM. J. DUANE, late Secretary of the Treasury is here.

The bill limiting and designating the funds in which dues to the United States shall be receivable, will pass, and will do away the obnoxious Treasury Order, though it is not altogether approved by those who desired a direct repeal of the Treasury Order. It will however, restore that order in the currency which had been so greatly disturbed by Executive interference.

Mr. Benton and his friends have used their endeavors to lower the price of the public lands. It is believed they will not be able to do this; but they may succeed in carrying provisions granting certain objectionable pre-emption rights.

Several Speeches have been made on the bill for reducing certain Tariff duties; but there is no expectation that the bill will pass. It would be too direct a violation of public faith, and too ruinous in its consequences.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives for securing the freedom of Elections. Mr. B. supported his bill in an able Speech, in the course of which, he said, there were 100,000 men, who were brought to the polls, not to vote according to their own wills, but those of the office-holders, contractors, &c., by whom they were employed, and by whom they get their bread. He also exposed many other shameful abuses.

New Steamboat.—The Steamer Oscola, built or our river by the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, of this town, arrived on Thursday, laden with merchandize. She seems well adapted to the river, and will be of very important advantage to the business of the town, as well as to those villages and neighborhoods in the interior which receive their goods by way of Georgetown. Goods may now be received at this place from New York in from nine to fourteen days, whereas by the Polboats it sometimes required about two months, even when the river was in a good state for navigation, as we have ourselves learnt by experience.—The present prospects of our town we consider very flattering. The loss of houses by the destructive fire of Dec. 1835, is more than supplied by new ones, while others are still building, and under contract for being built.

Cheraw Gazette of February 7.

Proceedings in Congress.

SENATE.

Wednesday, February 1, 1837.

The resolution presented some days since by Mr. NICOLAS, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession going to expose the frauds committed in the sales of the public lands in Louisiana, was, on the motion of Mr. CLAY, amended so as to embrace the abuses practiced in other sections of the country. The resolution as amended was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to limit the sales of the PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill being in Committee of the Whole is open to amendment; and various amendments were proposed. When the bill shall have been reported, we shall give its leading provisions. At present it is impossible to say with accuracy what will be its ultimate form.

On yesterday, Mr. King of Georgia, addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in opposition to the bill, and showed its direct tendency to throw the public domain into the hands of speculators and monopolists. He denounced the bill as being in its provisions extremely unjust to the old States, and calculated to increase speculation, rather than to prohibit it. He appeared especially opposed to the pre-emption principles. The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Bayard, Tipton, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EVERITT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the protection and security of the Indians to the west of Arkansas, and in other places.

The unfinished business of yesterday then came up, which was the bill of Mr. Bell for securing the freedom of elections.

Mr. Bell concluded his speech yesterday, in the course of which he referred to the number of dismissions that had been made for opinion's sake.—There had been, he had been told, some ten or twelve hundred. If all had not been dismissed, there had been enough to intimidate the rest. It was true, he said, that during the last electioneering campaign, it had been declared before the people that the charge was a calumny against the administration, but men high in the party had undertaken to justify to him the course of proscription adopted. It was justified, he said, by all good party men. A good party man he considered one who regarded neither honor nor conscience, when conflicting with the wishes of the party. They had contended, he said, that no party could be held together except through such means—that is, by means of bribery and corruption.

No free government, said Mr. Bell, can stand where such principles and such practice prevail.—He was struck with wonder and amazement that they did not see to what it must lead. What is it? It compels every public officer to support, right or wrong, every act and measure of the administration; and more than that, it compels him to sustain the candidate of the Executive when the Executive choose, as he has lately done, to bring forward a candidate for the Presidency. It annihilates and renders abortive the great elective franchise of the country.

There were, he said, 100,000 men, not all office-holders to be sure, who could and were brought to the polls, not to vote their own sentiments, but that of the office-holders and contractors, &c., by whom they were employed, and through whom they got their bread. In several of the States, at the late election, the votes of the office-holders alone could decide the election accordingly as they were cast. It was, he continued, a high misdemeanor in any officer of the Government to use his official station, directly or indirectly, to influence the elections.

Mr. Bell also read an extract from a number of the Federalist, written by Mr. Madison, to show what he thought of a President who would dismiss and appoint to office for electioneering motives.

Mr. Bell referred to what he had seen stated in the public prints and never seen denied, and what he had also seen otherwise enforced: that in New York, as well as in this city, there was had a sort of percentage on the salaries of certain officers, to be employed in electioneering. If he had been misinformed, he hoped some member would correct him. If it were true, he said, it exhibited a degree of degeneracy and corruption in the public morals for which he was not prepared, and which ought to alarm every friend to the country. He hoped that the fact could be contradicted.

The President himself, Mr. Bell said, had come forward before the country as an electioneer, and if the House would give the opportunity, with permission to send for persons and papers, he would pledge himself to prove all that had been stated by his colleague, Mr. Peyton, on the subject. The letters of the President had produced a powerful effect.

He had seen, Mr. Bell said, the tried of one candidate suddenly turn around and become his vituperator, and array himself with the partisans of the other candidate. He had seen another friend, disregarding all his promises and pledges, violate even his own personal honor. He had seen another, too weak to resist the temptation offered, and then too destitute of courage to accept when offered to him, the very office by the promise of which he had been bribed to betray his friend.

As an instance of the part taken by the office-holders in the elections, Mr. Bell referred to the fact that in the delegates to a convention of the party, held in New York, there were eighteen postmasters—and in the delegation to the Baltimore Convention, from several States the majority of delegates were either office-holders or all well known office-seekers.

Mr. Bell then contrasted the legislation of Great Britain with that of the United States, in relation to the prevention of official influence in the elections to Parliament. He showed that at one time, by one law, the English Parliament had ever disfranchised 40,000 of the office-holders of the Government, to prevent their undue influence in the election. This, said he, is an act of which Englishmen may well be proud.

The House took up the Indian appropriation bill. On this an animated discussion took place, in which Messrs. Cushing, Halsey, Gleason, Dawson, Everett, Parker, Lawler, and Lewis took part.

Mr. Dawson rose to defend the citizens of Georgia and Alabama from imputations cast upon them on account of the frauds practised on the Indians. Who was responsible, said he, for these frauds? Not the citizens of Georgia and Alabama, but the Government. These frauds owe their origin to the Indian reservations. Those reservations were not in the first treaty. They were put in the se-