

to submit the question to the cool and deliberate judgment which the people are now forming of public men and measures, in the contest which is going on between the antagonistic principles of the two great parties which divide the country—leaving the selection to be made at a proper time, by the fair and unbiased expression of the Republican party, in such mode as may be deemed most advisable.

10. Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, That the interests as well as the wishes of the People of North Carolina, demand a change in the Chief Magistracy of the State: That we believe the best and lasting interests of the Republic will be promoted by the election of a Governor who will so administer the State Government as to ensure fidelity in those appointed to office—who will appoint no one to office, but men who are constitutionally eligible—who will rigidly enforce economy in the public expenditures, thereby diminishing the taxes of the people—who has capacity and independence fearlessly and faithfully to perform each Executive duty, and who has a sympathy in principle and feeling with the people.

11. Resolved, therefore, That this Convention, in conformity with the public sentiment as expressed in the primary meetings of the people, doth nominate LOUIS D. HENRY, of Cumberland county, for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina at the ensuing election, having the highest respect for his talents and moral worth, and unwavering confidence in the soundness of his political faith, and in his devotion to the best interests of the State.

12. Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to carry the above into effect, and inform Mr. Henry of this nomination, and request his acceptance; and that they be authorized to furnish copies of the same to the Democratic press of the State.

13. Resolved, as the opinion of this Convention, That good faith as well as legal obligation requires that the banking institutions in North Carolina should resume specie payments without delay; for this Convention cannot recognize any just principle in the position that it is dishonest in individuals to refuse the payment of their just debts, while another portion of individuals may, as corporations, refuse the payment of their debts.

14. Resolved, That the dividing Bank profits, while the Banks are in a state of suspension, is violative of the just rights of their creditors, and tends to the encouragement of an immoral disregard to the sacred character of contracts.

15. Resolved, That a Committee of four be appointed to draft an Address to the People of North Carolina; and that the said committee report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention, to be held at Salisbury, on the 20th day of May next.

16. Resolved, That John L. Henderson, Charles Fisher, J. C. McConaughy, Burton Craige, Obadiah M. Smith, Charles F. Fisher, Geo. L. Smith, John Shaver, A. Henderson and Henry W. Connor, be appointed a Committee of Invitation to invite the nominee in this Convention, and other friends of Democracy of our country, to assemble and consult on measures for the public good, and in order that the people may hear both sides and judge between them.

Which being read—  
Mr. Haywood of Wake, rose and objected to certain portions of the Report, which gave rise to a very animated and able discussion, in which Mr. Haywood opposed and Messrs. Wheeler, Hybart and Allison sustained the Report.

The Report and Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.  
When the Resolution nominating LOUIS D. HENRY of Cumberland as a Candidate for Governor was read, it was received by Convention with enthusiastic applause.

The Chair then announced the names of the following gentlemen, to constitute the Committee to inform Mr. HENRY of his nomination; Gen. Allison of Orange, Col. Jones of Warren, Gen. Mays of Edgecombe, Col. Hicks of Granville, G. Glenn of Franklin, and Edward McCotter of Montgomery; and

On motion of G. Jones, jr., the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention were added to this Committee.

The Chair then announced the following Committee to prepare an address to be reported to the Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May next—Thomas L. Hybart, J. H. Wheeler, Cad. Jones, jr., and M. Hoke.

The Chair then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Committee of Correspondence: Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, Weldon N. Edwards, Charles Fisher, Thos. N. Cameron, Lurhlin Bethune, W. Avery, (Barke) Geo. Bower, (Ashe) Thomas L. Hybart, Cad. Jones, jr., G. C. Moore, David Reid, J. Joseph W. Hampton, Wm. A. Blount, A. W. Mebane, Gabriel Holmes, sen., Thos. L. Pasteur, Stephen W. Fox, Burton Craige.

On motion the Convention then adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.  
On motion of Gen. Graves of Cassell, it was ordered that 5,000 copies of the proceedings of this Convention be printed for distribution. On offering this Resolution, Gen. Graves made an animated speech which elicited bursts of applause from the Convention. Cad. Jones, Jr., Esq., of Orange, was then called upon and addressed the Convention in a humorous and eloquent speech, in which he made a happy allusion to the recent Democratic triumph throughout the Union.

Mr. Hybart of Cumberland was next called on, and in an eloquent manner congratulated the Convention on the bright prospects before them—returning the thanks of his country for the distinguished honor of selecting one of her most talented and brilliant sons for the Candidate of the Democracy. He narrated the political history of Mr. Henry—his deep devotion to the cause of free principles and democracy—his gallant bearing in every contest, and offered the assurance that the banner of Democracy would never be tarnished in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Reid of Cumberland, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries, for the able and satisfactory manner in which they discharged the duties of their respective offices.

The Convention was then addressed by the President.

On motion of Mr. Loring,  
Agreed that this Convention now adjourn, to meet in Salisbury, on the 20th May next; and that all the Counties in this State be requested to send delegates to that Convention.

HENRY FITTS,  
President.  
JOSIAH O. WATSON,  
THOS. W. GRAVES,  
Vice Presidents.

SIDNEY SMITH,  
H. SATTERFIELD,  
Secretaries.

## Twenty-Seventh Congress: SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

Friday, January 14, 1842.

The Senate did not sit to-day.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

The main question was first put on concurring in two verbal amendments, and carried. Secondly, on the amendments moved by Mr. Gilmer, and carried in Committee, striking out the provisions of the bill, and inserting the following:

"Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes that may be issued under the authority of this act, shall be deemed and taken as so much of the loan of 12 millions, authorized by the act of July 1841. Carried, yeas 105, nays 102.

Mr. McKay asked leave of the House to submit an amendment, providing that the Government shall only receive the notes of such Banks as shall receive the Treasury Notes at par. The amendment being objected to, was not received.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and was read the third time, when,

Mr. Saunders moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report an amendment suspending the operation of the act to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands amongst the States, and to pledge the same to the redemption of the Treasury Notes now authorized to be issued.

Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question, setting aside the motion of Mr. Saunders, which was seconded by the House.

The main question—on the passage of the bill—was then taken and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 129, nays 88. So the bill was passed.

The Speaker called for petitions from Kentucky.

Mr. Thompson presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, setting forth the arrest of certain citizens of the United States who were going from Texas to Santa Fe, by the military forces of Mexico,—that some had been put to death and others treated in the most cruel manner; and calling upon the United States Government to interfere in behalf of these men. And further, that the United States demand of Mexico, in the further progress of the war with Texas, to observe the usages of civilized nations in the treatment of prisoners.

Mr. T. moved to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Marshall submitted a resolution asking the President to communicate to Congress all the information in his possession in relation to the subject.

Mr. Wood moved to include in the resolution the case of the American patriots imprisoned at Van Deman's Land.

After some objection the amendment was agreed to and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Petitions were then presented and after some further business unimportant—  
The House adjourned.

Saturday, January 15.

The Senate did not sit to-day.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Linn presented a petition from Kentucky, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report at two o'clock to-day, and in execution of the order of the House, passed on the 8th inst., a bill to repeal the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy through the United States, passed the 6th of August, 1841. Upon this resolution, Mr. B. moved the previous question.

The resolution having been read,  
Mr. B. again called for the previous question.

Mr. Cave Johnson desired his friend from Kentucky to modify his resolution so as to direct the committee to report instantly to the House.

Mr. Winthrop moved to lay the petition and instructions on the table.

After some discussion and much confusion,  
The question was taken on Mr. Winthrop's motion to lay the subject on the table, and

Mr. Cave Johnson having called for the yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative—yeas 103, nays 113.

After some conversation, Mr. Boyd modified his resolution, so as to require the committee to report instantly, instead of at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Granger moved to lay the whole subject on the table—yeas 97, nays 115.

Mr. Chittenden moved an adjournment: rejected; yeas 60, nays 154.

The previous question was then carried—yeas 113, nays 88.

Mr. Tomlinson moved an adjournment: rejected; yeas 54, nays 145.

Mr. Granger rose to a point of order, and inquired whether the resolution being modified, so as to require a report instantly, it did not require a vote of two thirds to pass it.

The Chair thought not.

Mr. Granger then called for the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered, and resulted yeas 116, nays 99.

So the resolution of instructions was adopted.

Mr. Marshall and several others then called for the report.

Mr. Granger rose and asked whether the Committee on the Judiciary could report the bill in the face of the order passed by a vote of two thirds, and thus override the regular business of the House.

(Cries from several; the report is the regular business.)

Mr. John C. Clark called for the regular business, which was the reception of petitions under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wise said that as one of the majority who had passed the order requiring the committee on the Judiciary to report instantly he had a right to demand of that committee, that they should now present their report in obedience to the order of the House, and he accordingly did call on his chairman to make his report forthwith.

After some remarks upon the point of order involved, from Messrs. John C. Clark, Barnard, Barnell, the Speaker, and Wise, and a great deal of uproar and confusion,

Mr. Saunders said that as one of the Judiciary Committee, he was prepared to obey the order of the House, and asked leave to report the bill now.

(Cries of no, no; I object, I object.)  
After some remarks from Messrs. Cushing, Wise, Fillmore, and the Speaker,

Mr. Proffit rose and made a few remarks, which were not heard at the Reporter's desk in consequence of the noise and confusion that prevailed.

Mr. Fillmore interrupted him; but  
The Speaker said the gentleman from Indiana was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Proffit said that he concurred with the gentleman from Virginia, that the question required no motion. The order was imperative, and the re-

port was the regular business of the House, and the committee was bound to comply with it. The majority had passed the order, and yet the minority attempted to overrule it.

Mr. Randolph interrupted Mr. P. and called him to order.

Mr. Proffit. Ay, call to order as much as you please, that is about your speed; will the gentleman state his point of order.

Mr. Randolph's point of order was not heard by the Reporter, in consequence of the noise and confusion that prevailed.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, insisted that the question before the House was the motion of the gentleman from New York, Mr. J. C. Clark, calling for the House to proceed with the business of receiving petitions under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Marshall said, that the gentleman from Maryland was mistaken. As soon as the Chair had announced the decision on the adoption of the resolution, and before the gentleman from New York got the floor, he (Mr. M.) rose in his place and distinctly called on the Committee of the Judiciary for their report.

Mr. Garrett Davis gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Mr. Arnold moved an adjournment: rejected, yeas 87, nays 118.

Mr. Barnard (chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary) desired to state to the House distinctly that he considered the order of the House passed on the 8th inst. imperative; and that it did not require the order of to-day to give it new force.

He had been ready to report, in obedience, to the order of the House, ever since Tuesday last, and he held himself ready to report the bill now, if it was the pleasure of the House to receive it.

(Cries of "now, now;" and, on the other hand, "no, no.")

Mr. Saunders said that he understood the chairman to say that he considered the order on the committee as imperative, and that he held himself ready to report now, if the House would receive this report. Now he (Mr. S.) had received instructions from the committee since the order of to-day was passed; and he now rose, in obedience to the order of the House, and asked leave to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

[Great confusion, calls to order, and frequent calls to the Speaker for his decision.]

The Speaker said that it must be obvious to the House that the question presented was a new and difficult one. There was no precedent bearing on it to be found on the Journals. It was clear to him that the House could determine upon the order of its business. Let the Chair decide either way, a majority of the House could, upon an appeal decide the question. It was not very material, therefore, how the Chair decided. The House had, however, decided on the 8th inst., that the Committee should report on Tuesday last; and, again to-day it had decided that the committee should report instantly. He, therefore thought it to be the duty of the Chair to call upon the committee for their report.

Mr. Cushing appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Weller moved the previous question on the appeal; and, after an ineffectual motion for adjournment, which was negatived—yeas 89, nays 107.

The Speaker stated the question and his decision at length.

After further points of order had been raised and discussed,

Mr. C. H. Williams moved to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—yeas 101, nays 95.

So the appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Turney called for the report and the bill in accordance with the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Winthrop insisted that the Speaker should call upon the remaining States for petitions.

The Speaker said that the report and bill were first in order.

Mr. Barnard (chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary) then rose and said: Mr. Speaker, in obedience to the peremptory order of the House, I report a bill to repeal the act establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Winthrop objected to the reading of the bill, and presented the point of order, that the order of the House having been complied with by the report of the committee, the House must return to its regular business.

Mr. Hopkins called the attention of the Chair to the 115th rule, which prescribes that when a bill is presented, it must first be read for information; and if objected to, the question arises, shall it be rejected? He therefore raised the point of order whether the next question was not, "Shall this bill be rejected?"

The speaker decided that the bill must first be read, which was accordingly done and after that, he further decided that the point of order raised by Mr. Winthrop was correct, and that the call for petitions must be proceeded with—giving the reasons for decision at length.

Mr. Wise appealed from the decision of the Chair, and after a debate, in which Messrs. Wise and Fillmore took part.

Mr. Everett moved to lay the bill and appeal upon the table.

Mr. Arnold moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Underwood wanted to know whether, if the House adjourned, the bill and appeal would be the first thing in order on Monday morning.

The Speaker said that the appeal would.

The question was then taken upon the motion to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 105, nays 102.

So the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 17.

In the Senate to-day, numerous memorials were presented, principally from New York, concerning the Bankrupt law. All of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clay had a great variety of petitions to present, all remonstrating against the repeal or postponement of the Bankrupt law. Before making a motion to refer them, he submitted a few observations on the subject. In conclusion, he referred to a rumor which had been circulated in a manner that demanded some notice at his hands. This rumor was that he had instigated certain movements in the other end of the Capitol (the House of Representatives) in relation to the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He scorned to repel an insinuation so dishonorable, and so inconsistent with his whole course of life and character. He might as well be accused of originating the motion of his friend from Missouri, (Mr. Linn) to repeal the Distribution act.

When the Bankrupt act was on its passage in the other House, every one of the Kentucky delegation but one voted against it; and that one on his return home, finding reason to change his opinion, had now voted for its repeal. It had been insinuated on this, that he (Mr. Clay) had detested to the Kentucky delegation, and influenced their recent vote. Those who made the insinuation knew nothing of Kentuckyans if they supposed any delegation sent from

that State would brook such dictation. And whatever difference of opinion prevailed in the Senate between himself and those who were opposed to him in politics, he could appeal to every gentleman in that chamber for the reputation to all such insinuations. He believed there was not one who would countenance the foul calumny—not one who did not believe of him, that whatever may be the errors of the head, the heart at least was right, and that he had studied to live and die an honest man—honest in public and private life. Having made these few observations, he moved that the petitions should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and they were so referred.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate the average strength of the army, including the Military Academy and Cadets, during the year ending the 31st December last, estimated by the average strength of each month, with the proportion of officers to men, estimated in the same manner; and also the expense of the army, including the Academy, for the same period, as nearly as can be ascertained.

Mr. Allen submitted the following important resolution, which was read, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on, without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public domain, and which, by an existing act is set apart for distribution to the States; or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them, in the form of tariff duties; or, by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or, by borrowing upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be so carried on, without thus recalling the land revenue; or increasing the taxes; or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution; then which of those alternatives will, in his opinion, be the most economical to the people; the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans? Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such his opinions may be founded.

Mr. Allen wished its consideration at that time; but

Mr. Evans having objected to its consideration, the resolution lies over for future action.

On motion of Mr. Linn, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

The bill of Mr. Benton to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law for two years from the first February, was, on the motion of that gentleman, laid on the table pending the action in the other branch of Congress on that subject.

The bill of Mr. Linn, to repeal the Distribution act, and to pledge the proceeds from the sales of the public lands to the delinquents of the country, being the special order for to-day, was, on his motion, postponed as such till to-morrow.

The three several joint resolutions of Mr. Clay, to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to restrict to veto power, to vest the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer in Congress, and making members of Congress ineligible to Executive appointments, were, at the request of Mr. Clay, postponed as special orders till Monday next—debility preventing him from opening the debate on them to-day.

The Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Select Committee on the Board of Exchequer project.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee, viz:

Messrs. Tallmadge, Preston, Bates, Walker, Evans, Merrick, Young, White, and Rives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Saturday, being Mr. Wise's appeal on the Speaker's decision, to place the bill on the calendar without action at this time.

The main question on sustaining the decision was put and decided—yeas 99, nays 119.

So the House reversed the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Granger moved the rejection of the bill and addressed the House in support of his motion.

After many motions and points of order had been made to defeat the passage of the bill, the main question was at last taken and it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 128, nays 94. A consideration was moved, but rejected.

The question being on the title of the bill,  
Mr. Arnold moved to amend it by adding the words, "being the first important act of public nature that ever passed without debate."

Mr. Weller raised the question whether the amendment was in order, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Wise objected that the amendment was not in order. First, it would make the title in no manner descriptive of the bill, and was inconsistent with its character. Secondly it was insulting to the House, as asking it to pass a reflection on it self; and thirdly, it was not true in point of fact.

The Speaker decided the amendment to be out of order.

Mr. Wm. B. Campbell moved the previous question on the title; which having been seconded,  
On motion of Mr. Andrews,  
The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 18.

Mr. Morrhead on presenting certain memorials remonstrating against the repeal, postponement or amendment of the Bankrupt law, took occasion to submit a few observations as to himself, for which he claimed the indulgence of the Senate. The House of Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature had passed, by a large majority, resolutions instructing their Senators, and requesting the Representatives of the State in Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt law. The sentiments of his State were no longer to be doubted on that point, and therefore he felt it to be his duty to conform to them. He spoke for himself alone, and not for his distinguished colleagues. There was, he conceived, a wide distinction between their positions. Kentucky was not so selfish as to expect the views of that distinguished individual to be bounded by her local opinions. He (Mr. M.) had felt it necessary to make these observations in vindication of the course he should pursue when the question should come up for decision.

The Treasury note bill was reported back to the Senate from the Committee on Finance with several amendments.

A number of engrossed bills were read the third time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Walker to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary a petition adverse to the repeal of the Bankrupt law, with instructions to report a bill amendatory of the law, including Banks within its compulsory provisions;—and such other amendments as the committee might think advisable.

Mr. King made some remarks adverse to the amendment.

Mr. Allen suggested that his adoption would have the effect of delaying on the repealing bill, which came from the House and on which prompt action was desirable.

Mr. Walker did not intend, by his motion, to delay action on the question of repeal, though he should vote against the bill to repeal. To prevent delay he modified the motion so as to make it simply a proposition to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment to the law, so as to include banking institutions within its compulsory provisions.

The motion thus modified was agreed to.  
After some time spent in Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Linn offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the House, the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate into the management of the New York Custom House. Objected to, and not received.

The Speaker resumed the call of the States for petitions, and they were presented, on various subjects.

Mr. Fillmore submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House a tabular statement exhibiting a comparative estimate of the Tariffs of other nations, and that of the United States.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.

After the presentation and reference of numerous memorials for and against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the reception of reports from committees.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen on Monday, was taken up for consideration:

Mr. Evans objected to the resolution and moved to lay it on the table.

After some discussion the yeas and nays having been on this motion, it was decided in the negative.—Yeas 24, nays 17.

The Senate proceeded to consider as in Committee of the Whole, the bill from the House of Representatives for the issue of Treasury notes. The bill was reported from the Committee of Finance with several verbal amendments, which were agreed to without opposition.

The next amendment proposed by the Committee was to strike out the proviso in the following words:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of July 21, 1841.

Mr. Evans spoke at some length, showing the absolute necessity of striking the proviso from the bill; contending that the Government would not only want the issue of five millions of Treasury notes proposed by the bill, to carry on its operations this year, but at least five of the six and a half millions of the loan authorized at the last session, not yet effected, which this proviso proposed to dispense with.—He entered into estimates to show this and concluded by saying that at the end of the year, the Government indebtedness would be seventeen millions of dollars.

Mr. Buchanan said he rose for a purpose far different from that of participating in this debate. The House of Representatives had officially announced to the Senate the death of the Hon. Davis Dimmock, Jr., a member of that body from the State of Pennsylvania, and although it might not have been the practice, he owed it to his own feelings, as well as to the respect so justly due to the character of the deceased, to ask that the Senate should adjourn as a testimonial of respect for his memory.

After some further remarks, Mr. B. moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bildack announced to the House the death of the Hon. Davis Dimmock, Jr., one of his colleagues, and late a member of that body, from Pennsylvania;—he died on the 13th present month at his residence in Montrose.

Mr. D. offered the usual resolutions as testimonials of respect for the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented relating to the Bankrupt law.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill, as in Committee of the Whole.

The immediate question before the Committee was the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance to strike from the bill passed by the House, the proviso adopted, (See yesterday's proceedings.)

Mr. Woodbury objected to the amendment and gave his reasons at some length.

Mr. Calhoun said a general disposition prevailed on his part, and that of the friends with whom he acted, to acquiesce in the passage of the bill as it was returned from the House. But if the amendment proposed by the Committee was persisted in, it would cause a protracted debate, and would be the question of debate for the session. If they persisted in this amendment, they would force him, and those with whom he acted, into the general question. It was in fact, not only the question of the Session, but on that would decide the policy of the Government for years to come. Upon this vote turned the future policy of the country. He who votes for the five millions of Treasury notes, in addition to the loan, votes for the estimates to the extent proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. He who votes for the estimates votes for the expenditure to that extent, and votes for increased taxes, not only the five millions this year, but that amount for future years. He who votes for this amendment taxes the people to an amount corresponding. He hoped the Senators, and those who assist him, will permit this amendment to be voted down, and thus save