go to war with Eagland, for the purpose of obliging the British Government to assist in holding to lay the whole subject on the table, and it was natives of the United States in slavery: Therefore carried—yeas 94, nays 92.

Mr. Hopkins inquired whether it would be in orunrighteourness that which was waged against this der to move the reception of that petition, with incountry by England in 1776, as the wrongs and structions. If it was, he moved its reception with privations inflicted on the slaves in some of the instructions to the committee to report a resolution States in this Union exceed in magnitude the in conformity with the prayer of the pelitioners.

wrongs enumerated in the Declaration of Independent The Speaker said it was not in order.

[During the reading of this preamble and resolution, Mr. Adams was frequently called to order and answered by the Chair, the question was put by Mr. Wise, and decided to be out of order by and carried, and the Speaker; but, after each interruption, he continued reading additional portions of the paper, until, by this means, he had contrived to get through with the whole of it—much moise and excitement prevailing at the time.]

The Chair said the question had been raised before, and decided that it was not in order for a member to read the contents of a petition, without the permission of the House. He must give a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Adams. Well, sir, I am giving a brief statement of its contents.

Mr. Wise. The question is, whether the petition is presentable at all.

Mr. Adams, [his face flushed, and much exci ted.] Ah! the gentleman comes to the " present able," does he ?

The Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts is out of order, and will take his seat.

Mr. Adams presented the petition of (as he said) 41 citizens, colored seamen of the United States, stating that on visiting the island of Cuba and some of the Southern ports of the United States, they are in violation of the Constitution, and without for borrowing be removed. He proved from docubeing accused of any crime but their color, subjected to grievous and unjust restrictions, and praying redress.

Mr. Weller raised the question of reception of this petition, and the petition was laid on the ta-

Mr. Adams said he had another petition to present, which unfortunately was somewhat personal the citizens of Georgia, complaining as a great grievance that he (Mr. A.) had been appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and called on the House to remedy that grievance. The petition was couched in the most respectful right, that the House would hear him in his de fence against the charges made against him by these petitioners. He should then move to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to choose another chairman, if they should think proper after considering the petition.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the petition, and moved to lay the question of reception on the table. He would not agree to discuss this sub-

Mr. Adams said that it was strange that the gentleman from Virginia should make this objection, when he himself had made the same charge.

Mr. Habersham rose and attempted to address should commence with the Executive Department. the House, but was repeatedly called to order; and while he was speaking, the noise was so great, that he could with difficulty be heard-Mr. Adams still and navs, and resulted-year 21, nays 20. keeping the floor, and trying to be heard. The substance, however, of what Mr. Habersham said, was, that he had no doubt but that the paper was shown it to him a week ago, and he had then told him so, because, though a Representative from the that he knew some persons in his county having next, and that it be printed. the same sirmines with some of those in the peti tion; but taking the Christian and sirnames together, he did not know one of them. The gentleman from Massachusetts could not deny that he had Amid repeated calls to order, Mr. II. took his

Mr. Adams'still claimed the floor, and demand ed, as a matter of privilege, that he should be

The Speaker made some observations, which, at the Reporter's desk.

Mr. Adams, [raising his voice to a high pitch.] Sir, the gentleman from Massachusetts claims the right to be heard.

The reading of the petition was here called for: and it was read accordingly.

The petition in substance states that the petitioners consider it a great grievance that the gentleman from Massachusetts should have been placed at the head of the Committee on Fereiga Relations, because, although they admit him to possess patriotism, talents, and all the qualifications of a statesman in the most eminent degree, yet they believe that he is possessed of a species of mono manis on all subjects connected with people as dark as a Mexican; and therefore he is not fit to be entrusted with the business of our relations with | yesterday. .

Mr. Adams, after a few remarks, yielded the floor to

Mr. Marzhall, who moved that the gentlema: from Massachusetts be allowed to address the House, to defend himself against the charges made in that petition.

Mr. West moved to lay Mr. Marshall's motion on the table ; which motion was rejected-year 85,

Mr. Marshall said that the gentleman from Massachusetts had suspended his question of privilege, to allow him (Mr. M.) to make the motion that he be allowed to defend himself against the charges contained in the petition. Gentlemen said that the petition itself was a houx. Now, how did they know that ! For one, he was more than half way of the opinion of these petitioners, that the gentleman from Massachusetts—he intended no disrespect to him—was a monomaniac on a par ticular subject, and he was anxious to hear how the gentleman would defend himself against this

charge. Mr. Wise said that if the question of privilege was withdrawn or suspended, then the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky must have been out of order, and his question of reception had the

edged question.

Mr. Turney moved to lay the whole subject on

the table. Mr. Sprigg objected to the gentleman from Massachusetts being allowed to make a speech on debarred from speaking by the interposition of the rules. If the question of the gentleman's capacity, was to be tried, he would suggest whether it would not be better to summon a jury on a writ de lunitico inquirendo.

Cries of "Order order "]

Mr. Wise moved that the House adjourn, and, after some questions had been put by Mr. Adams, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 22, After the presentation of petitions and the re-

eption of reports from the committees,

Mr. Walker made some remarks on the propriety of speedy action on the Bankrupt bill, if it was the intention of Congress to act upon it at all. On his motion the bill to repeal was taken up

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Treasury Note bill. The bill having been engrossed, was read the third time.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate for nearly two hours, discussing at large the whole policy of the system, of measures enforced by the present Administration. He entered upon a history of the economical periods of the Government, showtog that if expenditures in proportion to population were now reduced to the scale of the Monroe Administration in 1823, a retrenchment of upwards of nine millions could be effected, and all necessity mentary evidence, that the increase in three branches of the public expenditure had grown up to more than double the ratio of expenditure then, and in several instances to three, four, and five times the proportion justified by the ratio of increase in the population. The civil list had increased from two to six millions. The expense of the Army per man, from two ffundred and odd dollars, to upwards to himself. It came from a respectable portion of our bundred; and the expense of the Navy and marine service in proportion. If the expenses in these departments were brought down; the improper expenditures authorized at the extra session recalled; the proceeds of the public lands restored to the Treasury, and a due economy exercised, language, and he asked, may, he demanded it as a the expenditures of the Government could be brought within the ratio proportionate with the increase of population since 1923, namely, an expenditure of seventeen millions. This, he admitted, was a work of time, and should begin with the Executive Department. Congress should aid that department in this work of reform. Instead of making this bill in authority for an additional loan, he implored the Chairman of the Finance Committee to reinstate the proviso which, at his instance, had been stricken out; for so sure as this authority for an additional loan was placed at the disposal of Government, it would defeat the object of retrenchment and reform, which he had shown

> After some further discussion, the question being "shall the bill pass?"-it was taken by yeas,

So the bill was passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Ecerett, from the Select Committee an pointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the very county from which the paper appeared to be apportionment of Representatives among the sevedated, he did not know any of the persons who ral States, according the sixth Consus; which was signed it. The signatures, too, were all written in the same handwriting. Mr. H. further observed special order for the first Tuesday in February

(The bill proposes one Representative for every 68,000 \

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson moved to refer the bill to a committee to consist of one member from each evidence a week ago that the paper was a hoax. State of the Umon, and he begged leave to say to the Speaker that he had no desire to be on that committee.

Considerable debate ensued on the motion. Mr. Johnson modified his motion, so as to proheard in his defence against the imputations in that wide that the committee should have power to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Pickens was in favor of the motion of the from the position of the Reporter, as well as the gentleman from Maryland, and disapproved of the noise and confusion that prevailed, were not heard bill and unjust in its provisions. He would rather have the present number of members doubled, or have only half of them than to take the ratio provided by the bill.

Mr. Johnson again modified his motion by adding a prevision that the committee should report on or before the second Tuesday in February next. Mr. Styart, of Ithnos, moved to commit the

hill to the committee of the whole House on tha state of the Union. The question was taken on this motion, as being the first in order, and decided in the affirmative -

ayes 105, noes 75. The presentation of petitions being next in order. Mr. Adams claimed to be heard in defence of the charges against him, contained in the petition. of certain citizens of Georgia, presented by him

And the balance of the days Session was consamed in his case, and the confusion and uproar incident to it.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 24.

After the presentation of petitions and reception

of reports from committees. The special orders of the day were called up, being the bill for the repeal of the distribution act; the bill for extending the laws of the United States to the Oregon Territy; and the Clay's resolutions in favor of amending the Con-titution. . Mr. Linn, the mover of the first two of the orders of the day consented that they should be passed over informally,

Mr. Clay's resolutions were taken up for consideration, (the resolutions to amend the Constitution by abolishing the veto power, and making the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, appointable by the Senate, and not removable by the Premdent.)

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate for about an hour and a half, stating that it was no new idea with him that the Constitution should be amended in the particulars set forth in his resolutions. In confirmation of this, he read an extract from a speech which he had delivered many years ago, urging the same views that Mr. Adams demed that he withdrew the privile he now entertained. It could not therefore be imputed to him that he was solely actuated by recent events, though he confessed those events had much strengthened his convictions of the importance and necessity of the siterations in the Constitution, which he wished to see adopted. He was aware of the difficulty which existed in procuring the necessary consent of two-thirds a petition which the gentleman himself must know of both Houses of Congress, and three-fourths of the to be a hoax, while on questions of the deepest State to any alteration of Constitution; and that so interest to the country he and other members were great was the difficulty, that it might well be doubted if the nian was now in that body, (the Senate,) who would live to see the day in which the Constitution would be amended. He dwelt more at large on what he considered a great error in the framers of the Constitution, in giving the veto power to the Chief Magistrate, then no the other branches of the subject. He argued that the tendency of this power was to consoli-

date, in the person of the President, the legislative as well as the executive power. And that such, in affect, was the result of its exercise; a President ambitious of usurping all power, might veto measures for the public safety, if sure of being supported by a party, consisting of a little over one-third of members of the two Houses.

The great such of this Consense was the increase.

The great evil of this Government was the increase of Executive power, and this could not be checked any other way than by these amendments to the Con-stitution. This was what the Whigs buttled against and it was on their piedges to cure the evil that they came into power. This was a Government in which, according to all Republican doctrines, the majority should and ought to rule; and in the nature of things, the majority would rule both by mental power and physical strength. Any power that conflicted with the rule of the majority, therefore, was inconsistent with our institutions, and ought to be abrogated.

Mr. Presson replied to Mr. Clay's argument at considerable leavest accounted to the content of the con

siderable length, contending that any alteration of the Constitution would be dangerous, and, in fact, a breach of the compact of Confederation. The veto power was one necessarily in the principles of compromise on which the Government was constructed. It was not as his friend [Mr. Clay] had contended, a Government intended to rule by inspirities alone, for all its checks and balances were carefully chosen for the purpose of protecting the minority against the majority. The legislative branch could not be said to represent the majority. gislative branch could not be said to represent the ma-jority, for each representative was but the representa-tive of local interests: and the Senate in particular was of an aristocratic nature; its members not coming directly from the country. directly from the people, and protected against popular control by the term of service being fixed at six years. The President, on the contrary, came directly from the people, and from the whole people of the Union-not from a sectional portion. He was therefore essentially from a sectional portion. The war strive of the population only truly democratic representative of the population of the will, and to him the people a turally looked for the protection of their rights; hence the propriety of his being endowed with the veto power to interpose between the legislation influenced by sectional interests. It was easy, therefore, to account for the fact that the exercise of the veto power had always been popular in this country. It might surely be said that the Execu-tive was the most Democratic of all the Departments of Government; and the only danger was of its beco ming too Democratic, and overriding the other less Democratic checks and balances. There had been twelve vetoes exercised by Presidents of the United States since the adoption of the Constitution—two by General Washington, one m each term of his service four by Madison, two in each term; one by Monroe and five by General Jackson. In every one of these instances the popular approval was manifested in the re-election of the individuals who had exercised the power. It is nothing but a necessary conservative power, preserving what exists, and postponing till the peo-ple have time to reflect, all new experiments, or chan-

grss of policy,
Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor, and expressed desire to speak upon the subject; but, it being late then, and not wishing that his remarks should interfere with action on the Bankrupt law to-morrow, moved the postponement of the joint resolutions till Monday next; which was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After much contention on points of order relaing to the petition presented by Mr. Adams on Saturday, purporting to be from certain citizens of

Mr. Wise withdrew his objection to the reception of the petition that had been presented by Mr. Adams moved its reference to the Commit-

tee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to choose another chairman if they thought proper. | rupt law. The Speaker said that the gentleman must make

his motion in positive terms, and not in alternative Mr. Adams said he was willing for the House to take what course it pleased. He wished, however,

to be heard before the question was taken. It might adopt his motion or adopt the motion of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Hopkins] who seemed to have made up his mind that the charges in the petition are true, and was therefore an exceedingly proper judge. Mr. Hopkins said, yes sir, my opinion is made

op fully, and I most heartily concur with the petisoners in the propriety of removing the gentleman from the station of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and am ready to give that vote whenever it may be my privilege to do so. Several gentlemen rising,

The Speaker said that the question was not debateable. The petition must lie over under the rules, on notice given of an intention to debate it. when,

Mr. Adams said he wished to have an opportunity of answering the charges in that petition before the question was taken.

The Speaker referred the gentleman to the 55th ru'e, which provides that petitions shall lie over on notice given of an intention to debute them.

Alter some further remarks from Messrs. Wil hams of North Carolina, Adams, Warren, Gilmer, and the Speaker,

Mr. Adams went on with the presentation of petitions in his charge, and presented a number of Abolition petitions, some of which, coming under the 21st role, were not received, and others, not strictly within the rule, had the question of recep tion raised on them, and that question laid on the

Mr. Adams presented the petition of sundry citizens of Haverhill, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that Congress will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dessoive the Union of

First, because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefit: Second, because a vast proportion of drained to sustain the views and course of another section, without any adequate return : Third, because, judging from the history of past nations, that Union, if persisted in the present state of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in destruction.

Mr. Adams then moved the reference of this petition to a select committee, with instruction to report an answer to these petitioners.

Mr. Hopkins asked if it was in order to move to burn that petition in the presence of the House. The Speaker said it was for the House to de

ide what to do with it. Mr. Turney asked if it was in order to move to lay the petition on the table, and to have it printed for the use of the House. He wished the coun try to understand the character of the petitions that were presented here. The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Wise asked if it was in order to move to ensure any member who presented such a petition to the House; and to move for a committee to take that subject into consideration. Mr. Adams. Good!

Mr. Merriwether raised the question of recepion, and moved to lay that question on the table. He thought it disgraceful to the House to receive petition of such a characters

Mr. Adams said that he was surprised that such an objection should come from a quarter where there had been so many calculations of the value of Mr. Chapman thought that this was a subject

that deserved grave consideration, and therefore he would move that the House adjourn. This question was taken by tellers, and decided in the pegative.

The Speaker mid it was not debateable.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina. It should be debated. The country ought to see the character of the petitions presented here.

The question being taken on Mr. Meriwether's

motion, to lay the question of the reception of the petition on the table, it was carried.

Mr. Turney asked if it was in order to move the printing of the pe ition.

The Chair said it was not, and, after some furher proceedings, and an ineffectual motion to ad-

Mr. Gilmer offered the following resolution: Resolved, That in presenting for the considera-tion of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the gentleman from Massachusetts has justly incurred the censure of the House.

Mr. Underwood objected to the reception of the resolution, on the ground that it was not in order. The Speaker said that he considered this is a priviledged question, and referred to a case that occurred some years ago, in which the gentleman from Massachusetts offered a petition from certain slaves near Fredericksburg, Va. and on which occasion a resolution was offered by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Patton,) that the gentleman be brought to the bar of the House and censured. Under this precedent, the Chair did not feel at lib-

erty to arrest the proceeding.

Mr. Ward of New York deprecated the consideration of this resolution as a priviledged question, because he feared that it would lead to a most irritable and exciting debate. He was a member of the House at the time referred to by the Speaker, and well remembered the scenes that took place on that occasion. The debate that then sprung up, was of so violent a character that the Southern members in a body left the Hall, and it was with difficulty that they could be persuaded to return. He hoped that the House would not, by entertaining this as a priviledged question, lead to the recurrence of such painful scenes.

Mr. Adams hoped that the resolution would be eceived, and that be might be permitted to address the House in his defence, particularly as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gilmer) had seen fit to

play second fiddle to his colleague.

Mr. Gilmer (amid repeated and deafning shouts of order, order,) said that he played second fiddle to no man; but that the had been eudeavoring to prevent he music of one,

" Who, in the course of one revolving moon, Was poet, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.

Mr. Aaron V. Brown moved a call of the House; which having been ordered, the roll was called, resulting in 160 members answering to their

On motion by Mr. Turney, The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, January 25.

After some preliminary business, On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Senate proceeded consider as in committee of the whole the bill of the House of Representatives to repeal the Bank-

Mr. Berries occupied the floor during the remainder of the day, in opposition to the repeal of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Fillmore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, several appropriation bills which were severally read twice, referred to the Commit-tee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the Treasury Note bill, as amended in the Senate, was taken up for the purpose of considering the amendments; and Mr. F. baving moved that the House concur in the first, which he explained to be a verbal one merely, and the question having been stated by the Chair,

Mr. Cooper moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived-yeas 92, nays 111. Mr. Sprigg then addressed the House in opposi-

tion to the amendments, and spoke till one o'clock : Mr. Gilmer reminded the Chair that the post-

ponement had expired, and that the resolution noved by him yesterday was in order. The House then took up the following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Gilmer :

Resolved, That, in presenting to the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) has justly ncurred the censure of this House.

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion of the gentlemen from New York, [Mr. J. C. Clark,] to lay the resolution on the table, and having put that question to the House, it was decided in the negative-yeas 94, nays 112

Mr. Marshall rose to inquire of the Chair what was the next question before the House ? The Speaker replied that it was on the adoption

of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer] Mr. Marshall observed that he had prepared a

resolution, prefaced by a very short preamble, but going somewhat more at large into the subject than the simple resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia. He wished to propose it as a subthe revenues of one section of the Union is annually stitute for that resolution, and he hoped that the gentleman would assent to it. As the resolution was drawn up [Mr. M. said] in his own handwriting, and as there were in some places interlineations and alterations, with the permission of the House, in order that the gentleman might judge whether he would accept it as a substitute for his own, he would read it himself, rather than send it to the Clerk's table to be read there. He wished further to make the inquiry of the Chair, that he might not be led to attempt any thing that would be considered out of order, whether, in submitting this proposition, it would be in order for him to ecompany it with a few remarks?

Mr. Marshall then read the following resolu-

Whereas the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political character and powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union necessarily implies the distruction of that instrument, the overthrow of the American Republic, and the extinction of our national existence: A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legis lature and each member of it, to commit perjury; and involves, necessarily, in its execution and its conces, the destruction of our country and the crime of

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Q. Adams. member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Representatives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indignity to the House Mr. Campbell of South Carolina did not think of which he is a member, an insult to the people of

the United States, of which that House is the Legis-tive organ; and will, if this courage be permitted to unrehuked and unpersished, have disgraced by their Representatives, in the eyes

country, through their Hepresentatives, in the eyes of the whole world.

Resolved, therefore, That the aforesaid John Q. Adms, for this insult, the first of the kind-ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be simed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the page, Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the name at councils; and the House deem it an act of free and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their is verest censure for conduct so utterly unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintainance of their own purity and dignity: for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all tree American citizens.

Mr. M. then asked the Speaker whether it would be in order for him to accompany this resolution by a few remarks.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

[Several voices: Certainly, certainly.]

Mr. Marshall then addressed the House at some length in support of his resolutions, and, after he had concluded, Mr. Exercit spoke in opposition to he resolutions.

Mr. Wise then addressed the House; he commented with much severity on the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, tracing a connection between that, and a foreign which he endeavored to show was busily at work. He made copious extracts from Frazer's Magazine and certain Abolition prints of this country, which breathed the bitterest hostility to our metituious, and exhibited a settled design to break up the Cor

Mr. Wise did not conclude when The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the bill from the House for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Mr. Berrien concluded his remarks against the

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the bill, Mr. Huntington followed against it, and when

Mr. Benton obtained the floor and indicated wish to speak, but it being, late, he was not deer rous to proceed then.

So on motion, the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Murshall to censure Mr. John Q. Adams, for the indignity and insult offered to it in presenting a petition, praying for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Wise, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at great length, in continuation of his speech yesterday, commenting with goal severity on the designs and insvements of ha English Abolition party, of which he pointed is Mr. Adams as the head.

The balance of the day's session was consumed in the consideration of Mr. Marshall's resolution.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 22.

The discussion on the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law continued in the Senate. After some previous debate Mr. Benton, after some prefatory remarks, object

hat, with the closest attention he had been able to got to the arguments of these who opposed the rapeal of the Bankrupt law, he had not discovered that one of the eighteen objections be had on a former day arged against tions not one had been attempted to he answered, heso; but he would now confine himself to only twent those objections—one, that the law is, in its praand initiatory provisions, wholly and solely for themhel of the debter. It is not a Bankrupt law, it as vast insulvent law, the object of winch is, the aboute of debt, at the will and pleasure of the debto, and without regard to the wishes of the creditor, or acconsequences so far as his rights are concerted. All its provisions and enactments have for their object as end, the abolition of contracts of deat. All the res was mere mockery. His next objection was as to use and place. The law gives the debtor his own close of time and plan. He may profess a bankrupt, with he pleases—when he has something to pay, or wist he has spent the last cent. He may want hill he has wasted all the substance of his creditors, or he are not, just as he chooses; for the law is entirely lot in convenience, and not for the protection of his credies. He may go where he pleases—to the most remote limit of this Union, to become a bankrupt—where his credie ors will not incur the expense of following him at dontesting his discharge, and where he may give to tice, in compliance with the law, by a letter dropped it the post office, or by a publication in an obscure news paper, that will never reach a creditor. He may be this, though the interests of men, women, chiefes, idiots, lunatics, and persons resident beyond the Atlas tic, are concerned. The Senator troin Georgia asia, " would you charge the future earnings of a man wis has given up all his property, with the payment of his old debts!" He (Mr. Benton) answered, yea, he widd the would never release from him his obligation till the debt was paid. What was the capital of the lawyer the professional man, the mechanic, the laborer, us manufacturer, or any one else, living by the exercise of national skill or mental faculties, but their incustry and productiveness? On the faith of these depended the credit; and they should be always liable to tid discharge of their obligations.

Mr. Benton without concluding, yielding to 1 motion to adjourn, and The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was engaged all day on the resolution of censure moved by Mr. Marshall, in rela tion to the petition presented by Mr. Adams, for a dissolution of the Union.

Messrs. Underwood, Botts, Arnold, and Sallov stalt, severally spoke in opposition to the resoluthe case in that manner.

Mississippi. - The Mississippi Legislature met Jackson, on the 3d inst. In the Senate, Jess Speight, of Lown es, was elected President, and - Adams, Clerk. In the House, Maj. Ruberts, of Scott, was elected Speaker, and Win. M. Smith Whig "Retrenchment and Reform," have

our own citizens seem chary of trusting it. Heise, the Secretary of the Treasury will have to result to the European market, to get the balance of the \$12,000,000 ion taken. Giorious financiers, se have !- Lincoln Republican. A New Idea.-It has been alleged, that the 12,000,000 loan authorized at the extra session of

prought the credit of our Government so low, that

Congress, was to cancel the Public Debt left by Mr. Van Buren. This is a new idea. We need knew before that a Government, or an individual could get out of debt by borrowing more money. Lincoln Republican.