

GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. HENRY.

In our last, we promised to notice that part of the debate in which the rival candidates defined their positions on the Tariff question. The public who were not present will be equally surprised with those who were present, at the agreement which finally appeared in the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. Morehead stated that he was utterly opposed to that sort of Free Trade which exists at present—a Free Trade on our side, and a taxed trade in all countries with which we deal. He had no sort of objection to free trade on both sides. He stated, what no one can deny, that our agricultural and manufacturing productions are taxed in England at various enormous rates, some as high as 2000 per cent. or a tax of 20 times the value of the article; and that tax had to be paid before the American farmer or manufacturer can be permitted to sell his productions in England. Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is taxed 73 cents a pound. The tax on Flour varies according to the price, and it is only when the article is very scarce and high that it will bear to pay the tax. Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods from this country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on our commerce, we are called on by the Democrats to throw open our ports to the admission of every production of Foreign nations, free, or with a merely nominal tax: whereas our country is flooded with foreign goods, our people tempted by their cheapness to go in debt for them, the interests of our own farmers, mechanics and manufacturers prostrated, and the like interests in Europe upheld and enriched. He was for no system that thus worked against ourselves and for England and France. The Whigs were sometimes called "British Whigs," but the advocates of such a policy as this were the British party. He had no more fancy for this policy than he had for that which would compel a North Carolina farmer to pay 50 cents for the privilege of selling a bushel of wheat in South Carolina, whilst the South Carolina farmer is at liberty to sell his in North Carolina without paying any tax.

He then quoted from Gen. Jackson, (an authority that Mr. Henry, as might have been expected, did not venture to gainsay,) the following passage:—

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831. "The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the amount of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the contraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress."

Governor Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he was in favor of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties? The Governor's statement had been so clear, it so addressed itself to the common sense and national feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to express his dissent. He answered in the affirmative. He did approve of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties. It is evident that this confession covered the whole ground, surrendered the very point at issue, repudiated his boasted "Free Trade," and placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on this great question. But how foolish he must have looked the next time his eye rested on his mottoes, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," &c.

On the subject of Proscription, Mr. Henry dwelt at great length, reading the long list of Locofoco officers who, on the expiration of their terms of service, had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr. Henry called proscription. Senators Brown and Strange had been "proscribed," because a Whig Legislature had had better sense than to re-elect them. Attorney General Daniel had been "proscribed," the Locofoco Councillors of State to a Whig Governor had been "proscribed." [With equal propriety may it be said, that the members of the Legislature who are not re-elected from year to year are "proscribed."] Gov. Morehead replied to this summary, by the jocular remark, that if Mr. Henry could only establish this doctrine, and convince the people of its correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be "proscription" to turn him out of the office of Governor at the next election. But, said he, "if my competitor should be elected, I assure him he will never hear a word from me about 'proscription.'"

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry had said, in his letter of Acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech. Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that he was suffering, to the vengeance of Heaven; but he would not do so; no, not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

In connection with this, the Governor quoted the following from Mr. Henry's letter as conclusive evidence that we had not a Whig Administration, and of course were not answerable for its acts, and for the failure of those good results which we had promised to ourselves from the accession of Gen. Harrison:—

"But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841 soon arrived. Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died," &c.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, we touched briefly last week. It will be recollected, that the whole tendency of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, was to bring discredit on Internal Improvements. In one place he speaks of the U. S. Bank stimulating the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money, getting the States and corporations in debt, for the purpose of procuring their bonds. And in another he says, "they (the Whigs) give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax

the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount."

Gov. Morehead drew Mr. Henry out on this subject, and doubtless to the amazement of some of his Locofoco friends in the anti-internal improvement counties (for which the above extracts were intended,) he came out for the grand scheme concocted at Raleigh by himself and others in 1838.—What is that scheme?—That a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars ought to be contracted by the States—That the State should guarantee \$500,000 of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Bonds;—[this was done, and Mr. Henry's friends are now most bitter in their complaints about it.]—That it should subscribe four fifths (\$1,000,000) of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Railroad;—three-fifths of the cost of the Nag's Head work;—four-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road;—two-fifths of the cost of a similar road from Raleigh to the Wilmington Road;—two-fifths to a McAdamsized Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough;—and opening of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

Here is a magnificent scheme! and though we are by no means called upon to pronounce it "mad" and "visionary," it is quite probable that it is as much so as those in other States which Mr. Henry has denounced as such. And why would not the three millions which he recommended to be borrowed, be as much "gambling debts" as those which he has pronounced so? Yes, Mr. Henry said he would stand or fall by that scheme; He would not "renew." He went for the whole scheme, ("gambling debt" and all.) Now if all this is not at war with the whole tenor of his Letter of Acceptance, then there is no fixed meaning to the English language. If it is not as bald an effort to humbug the people as was ever made, then he is not the prince of humbuggers. The Whigs are, many of them, in favor of Internal Improvements, when practicable; they were in favor of the scheme at that time it was adopted; but not now. They are not in favor of the State's attempting to borrow (for she could not succeed,) three millions of dollars in such times as these. They are not in favor of a measure which would add to the present burdens of the tax payers, the necessity of raising \$180,000, or three times the whole amount of their present taxes. We wish the people of the whole State to know that Mr. Henry is. That he is for the whole scheme of 1838, "gambling debt" and all.

Fayetteville Observer.

The following Circular from Louis D. Henry, Chairman of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh in last December, (bless me! what a long tail our cat has got!) found its way into the newspapers soon after it was written. It excited no little amusement at the time, not only as exhibiting the modus operandi by which contributions were levied on the faithful, but for the particularity with which the letters were to be "addressed always to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq." It reminded one of the old song of the lover to his mistress.—

"When you write, pray don't forget to pay the post." But the chief purpose for which it is now revived, is to let the Nullifiers see what Mr. Henry said of them in 1836.

Fayetteville Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 20th, 1836.

Sir: The question now pending before the American People, who shall be the next President of the United States, has already become deeply momentous and interesting. We consider the existence of the Union and the fundamental principles of our Government involved in the contest.

The combined forces of the Abolitionists, Nullifiers and Bank Whigs present a formidable array in point of numbers, and wealth, and they are already actively engaged in the field, in the circulation of Speeches, Documents, and Pamphlets, favorable to the dissemination of their principles.

If the election of Mr. Van Buren is defeated by this combination, who can foresee, whether Abolitionists, Nullifiers, or Consolidationists are to rule the Country?—As we hold, therefore, the integrity of the Union and the principles of the Republican Party sacred, it behooves us to exert ourselves for our country. To do this we must raise the means to pay for printing, publishing, and circulating information among the people on all important subjects involved in the contest. We have learned to-day, that the opposition have purchased the Wilmington Advertiser, formerly the People's Press, an administration paper, so that now they have two papers on the Cape Fear, and about 15 out of 20 of the political Journals of the whole State. You are requested to collect in your county, not less than \$10 and as much more as you can, and forward the same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., with all reasonable despatch, and furnish from time to time, any information that may be useful for us to know in the premises, addressed always to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. Also, communicate the name of the person who shall be nominated Elector in your District. Very respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant, LOUIS D. HENRY.

Chairman of the Central Committee appointed at a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly and other Democratic Delegates at Raleigh, in last December.

WASHINGTON IRVING.—It is gratifying to notice the cordial manner in which our literary countryman is received in England. Upon his arrival at Liverpool, a complimentary dinner was tendered to him, and marked attention has been paid him in London. The correspondent of the Charleston Courier in that city, says:

I was present a week since at the anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund Society, a charitable institution for the benefit of distressed authors. This is the most public rendezvous of the literary men of this country, and I was proud to remark the enthusiastic reception given to Washington Irving, who was present. His health was drunk with tumultuous applause, and he returned thanks in a few well chosen words. Tom Moore, Campbell the poet, Hallam the historian, G. P. R. James the novelist, Sergeant Talfour, the author of Ion, and many other distinguished men made speeches on the occasion. I should not omit that Prince Albert was in the Chair, and conducted the proceedings with that easy and natural grace which is remarkable in all he does. His pronunciation of English is excellent, with a slightly foreign, but by no means displeasing accent.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We find in the "Watchman of the South," a Religious paper printed at Richmond, Va., the subjoined account of the recent Commencement Exercises at Chapel Hill: and we copy the article, as well because it is a just tribute, from a disinterested source, as because of some interesting particulars contained in it, not before particularly noticed:

For the Watchman of the South. COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. Chapel Hill, June 2d, 1842.

An air of solemnity pervaded all the proceedings of this day, in the beautiful classic grove of Chapel Hill. Events had occurred which touched all hearts in this little community, composed of the Faculty of the University, their families, and the students. Death, perhaps, has not as many terrors in a retired village as in a crowded city, but it is more solemn and affecting; the throng of business and heartless dissipation neglects the sick, the dying, and the dead; and makes it horrible and loathsome to die. In a secluded village, or retired community, death for a time, stops the current of business, changes the tide of feeling, awakens the tenderest sympathies; and brings home, to all, the truth, that the narrow resting place of the grave will soon be the home of all.

An amiable young lady, the daughter of Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Greensboro', returning, in company with her father, from a visit to Raleigh, had been detained, for some days, at the house of Professor Phillips, by a fever, which yielded to no medicine, but went on slowly and steadily in its work, till, on the last day of May, it triumphed over its victim. What parent could check the feelings of sympathy with a parent for a sick child!—What youth could shut the heart against that indescribable interest that surrounds the bed of an amiable female, cheered in her struggles with disease and death, by the hope of immortal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord! Simply to say however, that the inhabitants of Chapel Hill sympathized with the afflicted parent and his dying child, would be saying little of that classic community.

A sense of religion had grown up with that young lady, and the duty and privilege of prayer had been felt and enjoyed from her earliest days. From the age of two years, retirement for prayer daily had been her general habit. Her religious principles maintained an unbroken ascendancy, through the various stages of her disease, till about a day before her death; when the last struggle of unbelief preceded the last struggle of mortal life. Appearing restless and disturbed, she said it was not on a count of pain of body;—but that her mind was dark, and fears had come over her, lest her hopes were vain and would desert her in the last hour. The minister of God, whose hospitality was privileged in ministering to the wants of the dying one, was immediately called from his college exercises, and prayer was offered round her couch till her soul was greeted in the good hope through grace. From that time she enjoyed unbroken peace till she fell asleep in Jesus. The solemn funeral services, conducted by Professor Phillips, took place the evening preceding commencement, and her remains were interred in the University burying ground.

The new and unutterable interest excited by the triumphant death and solemn burial of this young Christian, checked the ebullition of joyous feeling with which students hail commencement day.

At half past ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the usual procession of Students, Faculty, Trustees and Strangers, was formed in front of the South College, and moved through the beautiful grove of native forest trees carefully preserved as an ornament of the University grounds, round the monument erected to the memory of President Caldwell, to the chapel, when the exercises of commencement day were opened with prayer by Professor Mitchell, of the Presbyterian Church, and closed with prayer by Professor Green of the Episcopal Church.

During the exercises, his Excellency the Governor, on the right of the President, Ex-Governor Swain, occupied the centre of the stage—the orators of the day, nine in number, in their rear;—and the Trustees and Professors on the right and left. The performances of the young gentlemen, candidates for the Baccalaureate, adorned with the insignia of the literary societies, were characterised by correctness of sentiment, and chasteness of style and delivery; and an entire absence of that artificial action and pompous diction sometimes so prominent in academic exercises. Before the Bachelor's Degree was conferred, one of the Trustees read the report of the Faculty, giving individually, and by name, the rank of each of the candidates for the honor, from the time of entering the University, till the close of his studies; and in a general manner the standing of the undergraduates. The Senior class occupied the area in front of the stage, while this statement was read from the College records. Their rank in scholarship, their behaviour in recitation, public worship and daily prayer, and the number of absences from any College exercises, was stated in order. The deep interest with which this record was listened to by the whole assembly, evinced the power of this appeal to the sense of honor and propriety in the young men. A strong sensation pervaded the assembly when it was announced that on account of inattention to college duties, often repeated admonitions, two of the undergraduates were in danger of being remitted to their parents. The report closed by announcing that twenty-nine young gentlemen were admitted to the first degree; of these one had not failed in an exercise or duty during the whole four years course; six others had not failed during the senior year; and three others had not voluntarily failed.

The Degree of A. B. was then conferred by the President, calling the young men by name upon the stage, pronouncing the form of admission in Latin, and presenting the parchment on which is written a certificate of the fact signed by the Faculty and Trustees. After the parchment was given, a beautifully bound copy of the Bible, the pocket edition of the American Bible Society, was presented by the President to each of the graduates with a Latin form expressive of the desire which the Faculty and Trustees felt—that it might be their guide to eternal life.

It is understood that besides public worship on the Sabbath, and daily prayers in the chapel, instruction in the Bible forms a part of the regular college course.

The impression of the whole scene was entirely favorable, creditable alike to the students, the Faculty, and University. Under the present arrangements, a studious youth may acquire as complete an academic education as at any College in the Union; and parents may be assured that unceasing attention is paid to the morals, religious instruction, and studious habits of the young men committed to the fostering care of the University. VIATOR.

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY.

The St. Louis Republican of the 3d says, that Thomas Benton Bruce, nephew of Hon. T. H. Benton, and recently committed to jail in that city for having forged a check on a firm there, sent for his wife, as he had important business with her—She came, but was told she could not see him alone. Mr. Kurn, the keeper of the jail, went into the room with them. While there, Bruce asked for writing materials, and for a penknife. He took the knife and plunged it into his neck several times, intending evidently to kill himself, but was prevented.

The Republican gives a sketch of this man's history, from which it appears that he was once convicted of stealing money from the mail, while Postmaster in North Carolina, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, but pardoned out by Gen. Jackson, probably through the influence of his illustrious uncle. He afterwards went in dashing style—a spruce young fellow—to Maysville, Ky., much after the "similitude, we suppose, of Col. Edwards, where he courted, captivated, and married a rich widow, with whom he made a tour to Saratoga; and on his return toward Maysville, stopped at Pittsburg, where her father resided.

On reaching home he was seized with the small pox, and the news of his career as a Government official reached Maysville.—His wife wrote to Governor Chambers about it, and received from him a full confirmation of the whole affair. He was then escorted to the wharf by some of the citizens, and somewhat earnestly advised never to re-appear—which reasonable counsel he scrupulously followed. He went to Scott County, Missouri—married another rich widow—swamped \$15,000 of her property by a mortgage—set fire to her house and barns, and decamped. Nothing more was known of him until his arrest for forgery before mentioned.

THE TRIAL OF MONROE EDWARDS, for forgery commenced before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New York, on Tuesday last. The court-room was crowded with spectators, and more excitement was manifested within and around its doors than has attended any trial since that of Colt. The counsel for the defence are: Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, and Wm. Everts, F. Prescott Hall, W. M. Price and Robert Emmet, Esq's. of New York. For the prosecution, James R. Whiting, the District Attorney, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, Jos. C. Hart, Oliver M. Lowndes, and G. F. Allen, Esq's.

The Tribune states "that the evidence against Edwards, thus far, is exceedingly clear and decisive. The train of forgeries by which he got into his possession a great number of drafts, checks, &c. is fully shown and the prisoner is identified beyond all question with J. P. Caldwell, who astonished the whole commercial community by the boldness and success of his great forgeries. The trial will undoubtedly be long; it will probably occupy the whole of this week, and perhaps a part of next.—Norfolk Herald.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Stockholders in this Company held their Annual Meeting in the Town Hall on the 6th inst.

Gov. Morehead (who represented the stock of the State of North Carolina,) presided as Chairman; Geo. McNeill, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year: ED. L. WINSLOW, President. RICH'D MENDENHALL, JOHN KELLY, J. H. HALL, S. W. FILLINGHAM, Directors.

Geo. McNeill was re-appointed General Agent of the Company.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st May last: DOWN.

4,153 bales Cotton, 3,925 bales Domestic Goods and Yarn, 2,275 barrels Flour, 715 hds. Tobacco, 285 barrels Spirits, 260 bushels Grain, 851 casks Flax Seed, \$728 40 freight on articles not enumerated. Tolls down, \$973 12

UP. 34,092 bushels Salt, 1,516 Hhds. and Pipes, 2,288 Barrels, 417 Tierces, 228 tons Iron, 2,120 casks Lime, \$12,489 89 freight on articles not enumerated. Tolls, 2,276 15

Total, \$3,249 27 being an increase in the Tolls, as compared with the previous year, of \$324 30. Fayetteville Observer.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have fixed on Thursday, the 14th day of July, for the Execution of Britain, convicted of the murder of the young woman at the Cambridge Almshouse. It seems, therefore, that the recommendation to mercy with which the jury accompanied their verdict, was looked upon in its true light by the Executive. It is about time, we should think, to put some check upon this business of considering culprits crazy, because they happen to have no other defence for the commission of atrocious crimes.

"Do make yourself at home, ladies," said a lady to her visitors one day, "I am at home myself, and wish you all were."

CONGRESS.

Monday, June 13.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Woodbury presented the credentials of the Hon. Leonard Wilcox, Senator elect from the State of New Hampshire in the place of the Hon. Franklin Pierce, resigned. The bill to provide for the permanent employment of certain clerks in the Post office Department was read a third time and passed. The bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Dean was then taken up, and after having been supported with great earnestness by Messrs. Phelps, Smith, of Connecticut, Berrien, and Tappan, and opposed with equal warmth by Messrs. McRoberts, Henderson, and King, the bill was amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate, having been engaged on this bill until 20 minutes before 4 o'clock, went into Executive session; and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Cowen of Ohio, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, offered a resolution providing that no member should speak in the House or in committee for more than one hour upon any pending question.

Mr. Cowen was proceeding to remark that, owing to what he considered the importance and value of the time of the House, and to the fact that this proposition had been long considered by every gentleman—

The Speaker. The gentleman is not in order. If debate arises the resolution must lie over.

Mr. Cowen. My object is to give an excuse for what might otherwise appear—

The Speaker. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. Cowen. I move the previous question.

[Cries of "That's it—now sit down."] Mr. Gwin inquired of the Speaker whether the second to the previous question would prevent him from offering a substitute for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Cowen?)

The Speaker answered in the affirmative. Mr. Atherton moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. McKee asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 83, Nays 113.

So the resolution was laid on the table. And the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) was ordered to be now taken.

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 120 Nays 84.

So the resolution was adopted.

THE FINE. Mr. Medill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred, nearly three months ago, the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature upon the subject, be instructed to report a bill refunding to Major General Andrew Jackson the fine and costs imposed on him by the District Judge of the United States at New Orleans, for the manner in which he deemed it to be his duty to conduct the defence of that city against the invasion of the British in 1815, with interest thereon from the time of their payment until so refunded.

The resolution having been read— Mr. Birdseye moved that the resolution be laid on the table; Negatives 126 to 81.

And the question recurring on the demand for the previous question— Mr. Stanly inquired of the Speaker whether, if the previous question should not be seconded, the resolution would not lie over for debate?

The Speaker replied in the affirmative. And the question on seconding the demand for the previous question was then taken, and the vote was Yeas 78 nays 96.

So there was not a second, and the resolution lies over for debate.

APPORTIONMENT BILL. Mr. Everett, in pursuance of notice given by him on Saturday last, asked the House now to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census.

The bill was then taken up, and the amendments of the Senate were read. A debate followed, in which Messrs. Everett, Adams, William Cost Johnson, Pickens, and Cooper, of Georgia, participated.

Mr. Cooper concluded by moving to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The Yeas and Nays were taken and the vote resulted as follows, Yeas 55, Nays 135.

So the bill was not laid on the table. And the question recurring on the amendment— A further debate ensued, in which Messrs. Holmes, McKay, Underwood, and Bowne took part.

And on the question "Shall the main question be now taken?" Mr. Rhett asked the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. John T. Mason moved that the House adjourn; which motion was rejected. The Yeas and Nays on the main question were refused, and the main question was ordered to be now taken.

And the main question was on concurring in the first amendment of the Senate—striking out the number 50,170 and inserting 70,66; which amendment, by yeas 95, nays 112, was non-concurred in.

And, on motion of Mr. Botte, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 14.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Benton called up his Bill making provision for the Armed occupation of Florida. No objections were made, and the morning hour was occupied with this business instead of that usually of a miscellaneous character. The Bill was open to amendment, and amendments were submitted in regard to some of the propositions concerning the lands to be selected by the favored settlers. A great contest arose as to Pre-emptions, good lands, &c. &c. having but little general interest. The bill was before the Senate for three hours, when it was reported to the Senate as from Committee of the Whole and ordered to an engrossment.

the naval service. There was no opposition to the motion. The Bill was, therefore, ordered to the Senate for action.

Mr. Evans explained the Bill, and spoke of the first and pending question which was the proviso of the House to reduce the pay of the Navy to the standard of January, 1841. Mr. Evans spoke very briefly, very practically, and to the simple question before the Senate. He showed that the effects of the amendment would be destructive to the service, and take away every thing like that esprit du corps necessary to keep alive an interest in the Navy.

An appropriation bill was the wrong place to make such reforms, or rather innovations upon the Navy. The recommendation came neither from the President, nor from the Committee, whose business it was to investigate questions connected with this subject. If the amendment prevailed, there would be no promotions for years. There were Lieutenants in the service who had been there for twenty-six years and who might have there for 30 or 40 more before they could be promoted.

Mr. Evans left the subject after speaking not more than ten minutes upon it, and said just as much as was at all practical to the subject as had been uttered for the day preceding.

Mr. Bayard of Del. spoke earnestly against the House proviso. He contended that in the incorporation of such an amendment in the Bill as the House had adopted, it had interfered with the action of the Senate and the Senate. Nominations for promotions were pending at the time when the House was considering this Bill, and the object seemed to be to intimidate the Senate.

During the day the Bill for the settlement of the accounts of Silas Dean was passed and sent to the House, and the Apportionment Bill was received from the House and laid upon the table for future consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings having been read, Mr. Young, of N. Y. moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House last evening disagreed with the Senate upon the ratio of Representation to the Apportionment Bill.

The House refused to re-consider by a vote of 108 to 106.

The question now came back upon the amendment of the Senate proposing a representation of fractions. Mr. Thompson of Miss. proposed an amendment to the effect that 30,000 should be a fraction sufficient to elect a Representative beyond the ratio agreed upon. Mr. Thompson defended his amendment in a brief and practical speech, but one which affected only the interests of Mississippi. His amendment, when the question was taken, was voted down by acclamation.

Mr. Adams gave his opinions briefly and anew upon the question of a fractional representation. He was in favor of the proposition.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, also spoke upon the question and with much ability against the action of the Senate.

The Previous Question was then moved by Mr. Morgan, of N. Y. and seconded with great cheerfulness by the majority of members.

The Yeas and Nays were called upon the question of concurrence and the House by a vote of 151 to 56 decided not to concur, and of course that there should be no fractional representation.

Another but immaterial amendment was non-concurred in, and the Bill passed from the House to the Senate.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson of Md. moved that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The motion prevailed.

The Speaker called Mr. McKennan to the chair, and the debate proceeded upon the Bill to extend existing Revenue Laws.

Mr. Gilmer of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor when this Bill was last under consideration, commenced and concluded a speech upon the Bill.

Mr. Wm. C. Johnson continued the discussion, and took strong ground upon the subject of the public Lands. If the Distribution Act should be repealed under any contingency of circumstances, he pledged himself to bring in a Bill making provision for a new distribution.

Mr. Johnson was followed by Mr. Gordon of New York, who said all that he could say in opposition to the Distribution policy. It was now half past three o'clock. When the member from New York sat down, the floor was given to Mr. Pope of Ky.

The majority of the Committee were for rising; and the Committee rose accordingly, and reported progress. After some incidental and unimportant business, the House, at a much earlier hour than usual, adjourned.

Wednesday, June 15.

IN SENATE.

The Apportionment bill was received from the House, and the Senate determined to insist on its amendments. The vote on the fractional representation was 24 to 18—on the Ratio of 70,680, 30 to 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Temporary Revenue bill, after much debate, was passed. Various amendments were offered, with a view to defeat the Distribution Act—but all failed. By a decided vote, it was settled, that the Distribution should take effect under all contingencies. Honor to a Whig Congress!

This subject having been disposed of, the Apportionment Bill having been returned from the Senate with a message insisting on its amendments the question was taken on a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the change made by the Senate in the ratio, and decided in the negative by a majority of six votes. The House also refused to recede from its disagreement to the amendment concerning the representation of fractions. It was then moved to adhere to the disagreement to the Senate's amendments, which if carried, would be a final action on the subject on the part of the House; and on this question the yeas were 80, and the nays 127. So the House refused to adhere, preferring the usual course of insisting and meeting the Senate in conference on the disagreeing votes.