

REMARKS OF MR. SAUNDERS, In the House of Representatives, on the 2nd August, on the Bank Bill.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, said he was not willing to suffer a bill involving questions of such vital importance to pass, without an effort on his part to expose its true features and its alarming character. He agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) that all the preceding measures of the session would be comparatively insignificant, should this bill fail. Their effects might be temporary, and all the evils they occasioned easily remedied; but the effects of the bill on the table were of wider extent and more enduring character. It would not do for its advocates to maintain that the power to charter a bank was a settled question. The question was to be settled now, and another feature was to be added to the Constitution, never contemplated by its framers, but, on the contrary, expressly rejected. All this was to be done under the plea of necessity. Some other argument for it must be given than that the question was settled. How settled? By whom? Who authorized them to settle the question for us? To think for us? It had been settled by Legislators, Judges, and Presidents, with whom we of the present time had nothing to do. In addition to which, it was said to have been confirmed by public opinion also. If, indeed, all the alleged decisions could be established, a high case of authority might be made out; but a closer examination would show that the power had been denied and its exercise repeatedly condemned. It was true that Congress, in 1791, did charter a bank—that the question of power had been discussed—and that some members of the convention who framed the Constitution had also been members of that Congress. There were nine of them; and while five were for the bank, four had been against it; the weight of talent being confessedly with the latter. Among the opponents had been the illustrious Madison, whose speech on that occasion was read, admired, and studied to this hour. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Saunders did not consider this act of Congress as weighing so much in the argument as it appeared to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) to do. The Government was just going into operation, and the bank was an experiment. In 1811, Congress came to an important decision, which the gentleman from Pennsylvania with his usual tact had entirely passed over. The constitutional question had been raised and extensively discussed. Could it be maintained that Jefferson and Madison considered the question as settled? They had a majority in Congress in 1811, and yet in that Congress the question was raised and decided against the bank. A new bank was chartered in 1816, but then the circumstances were such that the constitutional question was not raised. The bank was chartered from necessity, and under duress. Nothing was then decided but the question of expediency. So, in 1832, when the bank had yet four years to run. Then came the political revolution of 1837. The question of bank or no bank had been raised during the election of General Jackson, and again in the canvass of Mr. Van Buren, and both times decided against the bank by an immense majority. This was an offset to the authority of those decisions which were claimed on the other side. So much for the legislative action on the constitutional question. Then, as to Executive decisions, the name of Washington had been used with great force; but let it not be forgotten with how much hesitation that great man had signed the first bank bill. True, Mr. Jefferson had signed a bill for the New Orleans branch, but then the bank was already established, and the opinions of his whole life had been expressly opposed to it. It had been said that Mr. Jefferson would have signed a bank bill if presented to him. But how could this be known; it was mere conjecture. Mr. Madison had also signed a bill in 1816, but his arguments in 1791 still remained unanswered and unanswerable. The elections of Jackson and Van Buren were strong expressions of popular opinion against the bank. And so, indeed, was that of Gen. Harrison, who had given an express opinion that Congress had no power to charter a bank; who had voted for Mr. Johnson's resolution to issue a *scire facias* and even to repeal the charter without it. And as to the opinion of President Tyler, it was known to be decidedly against the constitutional power of Congress to establish a bank. The weight of Executive opinion, therefore, lay on the other side. Mr. S. next proceeded to examine the judicial authority in favor of a bank, and he insisted that the decisions of the Supreme Court in its favor were operative only during the continuance of its charter, but had now no authority; and therefore Congress might treat the question of charter or no charter as an original question. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) had said nothing of any decision in the opposite direction. He took no notice of the disclosures in the late Madison papers as to what had passed in the convention when the proposal to insert a bank power in the Constitution was argued and rejected. Gentlemen insisted that public opinion now called for a bank. This argument was every where urged; but how was it supported? By the issues of the late elections? They were no test; because in many of the States the bank question was never raised. It had not been raised in North Carolina; and Mr. Badger, in a public speech, had refuted the assertion that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a bank, and denounced it as a false charge. Mr. S. here quoted the speech of Mr. Badger, and then the address of a Whig federal committee, which dwelt on the topics of

extravagance, of a standing army, and of the public lands, but contained not a word about a bank. It could not, therefore, be inferred that the Whig vote for Harrison was a vote for a bank. Besides, when the Legislature of North Carolina had become a Whig, though resolutions were introduced to instruct Senators and Representatives to vote for a bank, they were not pressed, because the party had not power to carry them. Mr. S. insisted that whenever the question had been directly put to the People, they had always decided against a bank. And even if public opinion were the other way, it would not prove that members of Congress had no power to think and act for themselves. If they had a decided opinion on the constitutional question, were they not to be allowed to express it? It was bold doctrine, not intended to operate within but without the walls of Congress. Mr. S. insisted he had a perfect right to treat this as an original question, and to act according to his own opinion. He then entered briefly into a consideration of the constitutional question; stated the distinction between specified and implied powers, and insisted that the latter rested upon their being necessary and indispensable to carry out the former. Gentlemen were disposed to judge of the Constitution, not so much from its own letter as from the measures they wish to carry under its sanction. Even the alien and sedition laws had once been considered as constitutional, though none would now venture to express such an opinion. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had referred to the decision in 1791, and not to the powers in the Constitution. Mr. S. here read an extract from the speech of Mr. Clay in 1811, against the bank. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) with his usual tact, had referred to a declaration by the old Congress that a bank was indispensably necessary to carry on the Government. But if they had been led to believe so by the results of the Revolution, why had they not expressed that opinion in the Constitution? It had been twice proposed in the Convention, and twice rejected. Mr. S. here quoted the Madison papers, to show the opinions of Mr. Madison and Mr. King. He declined touching on the expediency of chartering the bank, but made some remarks on the project of establishing a fiscal bank in the District of Columbia, which he considered an insidious and dangerous mode of evading the constitutional difficulty. The power of Congress to legislate exclusively for this District was strictly a municipal power, and could not be extended into the States. And even this power must be exercised in conformity with the Constitution. The bill allowed Congress to hold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, for which there was no power in the Constitution. If Congress could legislate for the States through this District in one case, it could in all cases. If it could act in relation to a bank, it could also in relation to slavery. It might not only set free all slaves in the District, but might declare that all fugitive slaves from the States should be free the moment their feet touched the soil. This was glorious doctrine for Southern gentlemen to advocate! He did not charge the majority with any such design. But let the principle once be established, and put into the hands of fanaticism, and its onward career could never be resisted. He should resist it at the threshold; and placing himself on the ramparts of the Constitution, he should cling to its pillars with a death grasp, and if they fell, was content to be crushed beneath their ruins.

REMARKS OF MR. WASHINGTON, In the House of Representatives, on the 3rd August, 1841, on the Fiscal Bank Bill.

Mr. Washington, of North Carolina, next addressed the committee, and after a modest exordium, in which he referred to the fact that he was probably the youngest member upon the floor, proceeded to notice some of the positions taken by his colleague (Mr. Saunders) the day previous, (of whom he spoke in very friendly and respectful terms) in relation to the issues put forth before the people at the late election and especially in their own State. He declined going into the expediency or constitutionality of the bank, being fully satisfied as to both. It was enough for him to know that a national bank had been recommended by Hamilton, approved by Washington, acted on by Jefferson in 1803 and 1805, sanctioned by Madison, and commended by Monroe, and that its constitutionality had been decided by the highest judicial tribunals. In 1791 and in 1816 it had been justified on grounds of necessity; and the same ground existed now. He referred to the financial arrangements of the community, and to the numerous memorials in favor of a bank. He then turned to Mr. Saunders, who had denied that the bank had the sanction of public opinion, especially in North Carolina. Mr. W. had come to a directly opposite conclusion; and he proceeded to lay down the facts on which his conviction rested. When the bank was chartered in 1816, one of the Senators from North Carolina had voted for and one against it. While in the House, nine representatives had supported and but three opposed it. One of the nine had been Mr. Vance, once a distinguished leader of the party opposed to the bank; and a man who wielded a greater influence in that State than any man had ever done, except Nathaniel Macon. Mr. W. then referred to resolutions in favor of the bank, which had passed the North Carolina Legislature in the lower branch without a division, and in the Senate (on a vote to lay on the table) by 48 to 4. Again, in 1833, a State bank having been established, its charter permitted

it expressly to deal in the stock of the Bank of the United States, taking it for granted that such a bank would be again established. The same feature occurred in another bank charter, granted in 1835 by a Legislature in which the democratic party had a large majority, and at the very time Gen. Jackson was carrying on his war with the bank. Mr. W. denied that these evidences of public sentiment had since been reversed. And here he vindicated Mr. Badger from the imputation, cast on him by Mr. Saunders, of having represented Gen. Harrison as utterly opposed to a bank, by quoting more fully than Mr. S. had done the speech of Mr. Badger on that subject, in which he fully stated Gen. Harrison's views as to his willingness to charter a bank under certain given circumstances; while, on the other hand, if Mr. Van Buren was elected no national bank could be chartered without receiving his unqualified veto. Mr. W. paid a handsome eulogium on his distinguished fellow-citizen, and on his speech, of which 5,000 copies had been circulated, with profound effect on the public mind. He then referred to the gubernatorial election in North Carolina, in which Mr. Saunders had been a candidate, and in which, for the first time, both competitors had "taken the stump;" to their strenuous efforts; and to the final defeat of his colleague by 8,000 votes. He produced and read a letter of Mr. Morehead, (the successful candidate,) declaring that the issue made before the People was between a bank and the sub-Treasury. So notorious was this, that the motto at the head of the leading Democratic paper was this—"The People against the Bank." A corresponding expression of public sentiment had also been made by the election of Representatives in the State Legislature, in which, while 104 Whigs had been chosen, only 66 Democrats had been returned. All these Whigs were bank men, and one of them was a Virginia abstractionist. [A laugh.] In regard to the Senators from North Carolina, they had been required, in a primary assembly of the People, by a vote of 103 to 1, to pledge themselves to vote in favor of a bank; otherwise they could not be chosen. As to the laying on the table of resolutions to instruct these Senators and to request the Representatives to vote for a bank, it was a result merely of the pressure of public business and the protraction of debate toward the close of a session. The resolution would certainly have been carried by a large majority; but, to save other measures which must have been lost for want of time, it was patriotically dropped by its friends. And the following election showed how public feeling stood: instead of 8 Democrats and 5 Whigs in Congress, there were now 8 Whigs and 5 Democrats. The 8 Whigs represented a population of 435,000; the 5 Democrats, a population of 219,000. After that, could any man say that public opinion in North Carolina was against the bank? Mr. W. then went on to insist that the issue before the People had been pre-eminently on the bank question. In support of which he stated a number of facts of a local nature. He next noticed Mr. Saunders' objection to the bill, on account of its location in the District of Columbia. This he considered very extraordinary especially in a strict constructionist and a State-rights man. It never had been denied that Congress might charter a bank in this District, of which it was the local legislature. The bill provided that no branch should be established within any State, without the consent of the State. This surely was in strict conformity with State-right doctrines. As to the objection that if Congress could operate in the States, through the District by the establishment of a bank, it might act on the subject of slavery also, it was true that Congress might legislate for the District, but in so doing it could not interfere with vested rights. Slavery was recognized by the Constitution, and slaves as the property of the South could not be interfered with. And if Congress never should abolish slavery in the Southern States till those States gave their consent, little harm could be done. Mr. W. said he loved his State with as strong an affection as any man; yet he was opposed to lagging her political contests into every debate, in season and out of season. It would have no other effect than to inflame the public mind and weaken the bonds of our happy Union. In a country so extensive, with so vast a diversity of climate, products, and local interests, it was not to be wondered at that there should occur some sectional difficulties; but these, instead of being aggravated, should be met and overcome. Shall New England, asked Mr. W., the nursery of patriotism, of piety, and of science, be sacrificed to the luxury of the West and of the South? No. Or shall the exuberant abundance of the patriotic South be sacrificed to the engrossing enterprise and blind fanaticism of the North and the East? Whenever that question shall be presented, all the Northern hills will echo with a prompt and overwhelming negative. I have no fears of disunion; there is balm in Gilead for all our political evils; not in physical force—not in the strong arm of the law; but in the conservative influence of kind and mutual forbearance. This alone can soothe the violence of sectional animosities and jealousies. Let the bosom of every enlightened statesman swell with good will toward his brethren, and the demon of discord will quickly be dislodged from our happy country. Then every diversity in soil and climate, in interest and pursuits, will but add one more cord to the glorious bond which holds and secures our national Union. Then shall that Union stand like a rock, and, while the waves of faction and of selfish emula-

tion may dash themselves to pieces at its foot, its summit shall be crowned with a beacon-light cheering the nations of the earth in their struggles for freedom. [From the Somerville Reporter.] SHARP SHOOTING. SCENE—The Summerville Court House. ACTORS—Gen. Polk and Maj. Jones. Polk—My young and promising opponent is a capital hand at dodging. Jones—My venerable friend accuses me of dodging; and if the accusation be true, it is owing to the shooting I daily receive from His Excellency—who is certainly the very prince of dodgers. But he will learn in August, that I don't only dodge well, but that I run well. Polk—A man is known by the company he keeps. Jones—Well, Colonel, if a man is known by the company he keeps, may the Lord in his goodness have mercy on your soul. Polk—My opponent is getting very sick of Polk Juice. Jones—Not quite so "bad off" as His Excellency, however; for he contracted a terrible disease in East Tennessee—was violently held with the premonitory symptoms in the middle of the State—has got the thumps fairly since he came to the Western District; and by the first Thursday in August, we shall find him in a complete state of collapse. His own favorite Polk Juice can't save him. The Governor promised when we reached his old Congressional district, to show me his old, hearty men, who had used no other medicine than Polk Juice for a number of years. Well, when we came there, I found some who certainly adhered to the nauseous draught; but gentlemen, I tell you in truth, that even there, I found not a few who disclaimed the physic—who declared that, if its bad effects could only be gotten out of their systems, they would never be wheedled into such quackery again. Polk—When the news of Gen. Harrison's nomination reached Nashville, Maj. Jones declared that he would have to sleep over it before he could go it. Jones—I did say, "I should have to reflect upon it"—and this assertion was predicated upon the statement of Col. Polk himself, in a speech made a short time before. If I was seduced there sits my seditious. Having soon informed myself to the contrary, however, (as to Gen. Harrison's abolitionism,) I yielded him a ready and zealous support; and if I am forgiven for the sin of giving credit, this once, to statements made by Col. Polk, I will thank Heaven, and promise never to sin in like manner again. Polk—I forbear speaking of Gen. Harrison, as he is dead. Jones—I, too, am accustomed to tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead. I say nothing, therefore, in comment upon the acts and opinions of Martin Van Buren—for he is the dearest man I ever heard of. Polk—In view of these recorded votes, I pronounce Daniel Webster a Federalist. Jones—I suppose old Nat. Macon was a staunch Democrat; and yet, by reference to the Journals of Congress, we find his name recorded with Websters in these very votes which are now abroad, as proving Webster's Federalism. John Randolph of Roanoke, who is now embalmed as the very quintessence of Democracy, was with Webster and Macon in these votes; but my very impartial friends calls the one a Federalist, and the others pure, unsophisticated Democrats.—Oh! Colonel Polk—My opponent remembers Mr. Van Buren's pledge, in his inaugural, to sustain the Southern interests, regarding slavery. Jones—True, and your Excellency surely cannot forget that, upon a prior occasion, when Mr. Van Buren was asked his opinion upon the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, he replied, "That with the lights before him, he could not say Congress had not the power." Which horn of the dilemma are we to choose? Polk—President Tyler's Message is Federal throughout; and moreover, contains no clue to his sentiments regarding the currency. My opponent, however, shuts his eyes, grinds his teeth, and "goes it blind." Jones—Oh no! oh no! I don't belong to that party. Look back a little into Mr. Van Buren's administration, and you will there see who "went it blind;" and as to Mr. Tyler's Message, it is clear for a United States Bank—not arrogant, however, but decisive. Listen to his words: "In intimate connection with the question of the revenue, is that which makes provision for a suitable Fiscal Agent, capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue—rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great, multiplied, and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends, in an eminent degree, the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of so great importance to all the essential interests of society, and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends." The Federalism of Tyler's Message—save the mark! How men do twistify truths in these days. Why what can purer democracy than to decline power in behalf of the people? Tyler does this. He resigns into the hands of the people's representative a delicate and highly responsible power—and this is Federalism in 1841. Is this your test of Federalism, Governor? and if so, what is Democracy? Polk—In my last annual message to the General Assembly of Tennessee, I recommended resumption of specie payments at an early day. Jones—Yes, Governor, and your own Democratic Assembly judged it inexpedient to follow your advice. Polk—John C. Calhoun is now purged of his sin of Nullification, is restored in

good faith, to the ranks of Democracy. Jones—And yet the sins of Daniel Webster, (if they be sins,) committed twenty years ago, are to rise in judgement against him forever. Polk—Gen. Washington hesitated to the last hour to sign the bill for the first United States Bank. Jones—So he did, and then he signed it; incontestible evidence that it was done calmly, coolly, deliberately, and in strict accordance with the Constitution, which he was bound by his oath to support. Polk—Lay your finger, Maj. Jones, on that section in the Constitution authorizing a United States Bank. Jones—Here it is, chapter and verse. In the Constitution of the United States, Article First, last clause of Section Eight, it is written, "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers." The foregoing powers are stated at large in the eighth section; one of which is, that "Congress shall have power to pay debts and provide for common defence and GENERAL WELFARE of the United States." Polk—Give us your Constitutional authority to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands. Jones—Here it is, chapter and verse. In the Constitution, Article Fourth, and Section Third, and last clause, it is written, "Congress shall have power to dispose and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Polk—If Major Jones contends that he is a Democrat, I here publicly declare that I am none. Jones—Just so, Colonel. I've told you often you had no claim to the title, and now you are in a fair way to confess it. CONGRESS. Saturday, July 31. The Senate did not sit to-day. After the arduous and beneficent work of the week, the Senate resolved to rest from their labors for one day. The House of Representatives took up the Revenue Bill, which was ordered to be engrossed yesterday, and it having been read a third time, was passed. A motion was made to reconsider, which was rejected by a majority of nine. Mr. Wise then moved to amend the title, so as to indicate that the bill was a violation of the Constitution, and the Compromise Act. After a brief discussion, the motion was rejected—and the bill was passed with the title it bore, when it was reported. The House then adjourned. Monday August 2. In the Senate, the Revenue Bill was received from the House, and on motion of Mr. Clay, was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from citizens of Cumberland County, Va., upon the agitating questions of the day. The memorial denounced a National Bank and said it should be repealed as soon as the opponents of the Administration had the power of repeal. The Distribution Scheme was also denounced, and the Extra Session pronounced unconstitutional. The Bank Bill was declared unconstitutional, and the Distribution plan also, the last particularly for the reason that in the estimation of the memorialists, it was designed to re-establish the American system. Mr. Archer said that as the memorial came from his own State, he ought perhaps to say something in reference to it. As the memorialists had, however, chosen another organ, he should say nothing except on one point in the memorial. The people of Virginia, he pledged himself, would never sustain the doctrine of repeal, never. If a Bank was chartered, he pledged himself that his State would respect the contract. Mr. Calhoun thought he had mistaken Virginia sentiment if a great majority of the people of the State and of the United States would not contend for repeal before the close of 3 years. He should rejoice to see public sentiments thus expressed, and no act of his life would give him more joy than an affirmative vote upon the repeal question. It was right that there should be repeal also for the reason that the Bank was unconstitutional, and that the people might at any time repeal an unconstitutional Act. Mr. Archer further said that the Senator from South Carolina was most egregiously mistaken in regard to public opinion in Virginia. He would find them more opposed to the doctrines of Repeal than Nullification, and as much opposed to such a sentiment as they were to abolition itself. Now, or at any time, the Senator would find himself mistaken in Virginia sentiment. He spoke for the Virginia people with his colleague. The petitioners chose an organ other than the Virginia Senators. That at least was presumptive evidence that the petitioners differed from the State which had given the two Senators their place here. After some further remarks from Messrs. Tappan, Henderson and Benton, the memorial was ordered to be printed. The Fortification Bill was discussed the remainder of the day's sitting. In the House the Fiscal Bank Bill was taken up and discussed during the day's session. Mr. Sergeant opened the discussion in behalf of the bill. Messrs. McLellan and Saunders followed in opposition. Mr. McLellan moved to strike out the enacting clause that his speech might be the more general. Mr. Stewart supported the bill. The Baltimore American's correspondent says of Mr. S.'s speech: "Mr. Stewart examined the question from the beginning, and made a very able speech drawn from the acts of the Government and the opinions of public men. His purpose was to em-

body what testimony he could in behalf of a Bank drawn from the practices of the Government." Mr. Kennedy of Illinois closed the discussion for the day in opposition to the bill. Tuesday, August 3. In Senate, a motion of Mr. Allen to confirm nominations with open doors was, after debate, laid on the table, 26 to 20. The Fortification Bill was then taken up. The Western members complained that the proper provision was not made for the defence of the Western Frontier, and amendments were proposed with the view of strengthening the defences in that quarter. Mr. Calhoun said he should vote against them, because he intended to vote against the bill. He considered the system of fortifications as a bad system. To the naval defences he looked as the more important defence and not to fortifications. Mr. Clay would vote against the amendments on financial ground. Mr. Buchanan went for a defence for Detroit. The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the defence of Detroit and Buffalo was rejected, 21 to 24; and an appropriation of \$50,000 for defending the Arkansas frontier was agreed to, 19 to 17. Other proposed amendments were rejected—after which the bill was reported to the Senate. The two amendments for surveys (\$30,000) and arrears (\$40,000) were concurred in. Mr. Clay, for financial reasons, moved a non-concurrence in the amendment for a Western Hospital. A debate arose, pending which the Senate adjourned. The House went into committee of the whole at eleven, and again took up the Fiscal Bank bill from the Senate, the question being on the motion of Mr. McLellan to strike out the enacting clause. Messrs. Mason of Md., Brown of Pa., and Wood of N. Y., opposed the bill with much earnestness, after which the House adjourned. The correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "It is contemplated, I believe, to take the Bill from the Committee on Friday, and in the meantime to give the debate up pretty much to the opposition members." The President announced to Congress that he had signed the bill providing for a Home Squadron. This is one of the good deeds of the Extra Session. Wednesday, August 4. In the Senate, after much discussion, the Fortification Bill was ordered to be engrossed. In the House the Bank Bill was debated to a late hour without taking the question on its passage. During the day, the Speaker, laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Treasury Department, enclosing a communication from the French Minister to the Secretary of the Treasury, relating to the commerce and navigation with France under existing treaties; [referring to a memorial urging the House to modify the tariff in relation to so much of it as affects trade with France, on the ground that, as it now stands, "it would fail to answer the purposes of this Government, and unavoidably compel that of France, however reluctantly, to adopt measures for protecting its manufactures and commerce against injurious consequences;" and asking the Secretary to recommend it to the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means.] On motion of Mr. Briggs, the communication and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Thursday, August 5. In the Senate, a memorial from Virginia in reference to the agitating topics of the day, the U. S. Bank, the Tariff and other topics, was presented by Mr. Benton. The Correspondent of the Baltimore American, says: "The President of the Senate here gave a decision which was the cause of the most angry specimen of slang I have seen for a long time. Mr. Southard decided that the motion to print the memorial (which had been ordered) took the memorial with it, and that the subject passed from the Senate." "Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton, Mr. King, Mr. Cuthbert, and Mr. Tappan took issue. Mr. Clay of Ky. replied sharply, but not personally." The Fortification Bill passed by a vote of 45 to 4. Messrs. Calhoun, Nicholson, Pierce and Woodbury only voting against it. The Senate was occupied the remainder of the day on the Navy Pension Bill. In the House, Mr. Adams offered a resolution that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House by what authority the French Minister had addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury; which, after an animated debate, was laid upon the table. The Fiscal Bank Bill was under debate the remainder of the day's sitting. Mr. Wise, in the course of his speech in opposition to the bill, said "the people were not ready for the Bank! He was in favor of the measure, but would not vote for it!" BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES. Through the politeness of a gentleman, (says the Arkansas State Gazette,) one of the most engineering corps, we learn that the commissioners who have for some time been engaged in running the boundary line between the United States and Texas Republic, completed their appointment at the north end on Thursday, the 24th ult. The line strikes Red River one mile and a half above the White Oak Shoals, near Mr. David Loyds, on range 28, about fifty yards below range 29. The timber has been cut about ten feet on each side of the line, making an opening of twenty feet the whole length of the line; mounds have also been raised at every mile, five feet high. Praise not the unworthy, they are in riches.