TERMS.

The WATCHMAN may bereafter be had to Dollars and Fifty Cents per year. Class of FOUR new subscribers who will advance the whole sum at one payment. inge, the paper for one year at Two Dos . each, and as long as the same class shall naue thus to pay in advance the sum of hi Deliars the same terms shall continue. wise they will be charged as other subscri-

partners who do not pay during the year sechatged three Dollars in all cases. V subscription will be received for less than

pager will be discontinued but at the opthe Editor, unless all arrearges are paid PAll letters to the Editor must be post otherwise they will certainly not be at-

Teams of Advertising-Fifty Cents a for the first insertion, and Twenty Five persquare for each insertion afterwards Nativenisement will be inserted for less

NONE DOLLAR. Mertisements will be continued until orders gired to stop them, where no directions

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RS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON TAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on

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Extra Charges. Oriental Tennang, per course. \$5 00 Chinese and Bronze, do. \$5 00 Drawing and Painting-water Celours, per sess. \$10 00 much, per sess. Immental Needle work in all

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unis and guardians are respectfully resee to dress their daughters and wards with plainness and to state what Church they

menent of the pupils whether in a moral, per-

nor mental peint of view.

and in highly respectable families may be med at \$40 per session the will be taught as soon as a competent serry. Jan 9th 1 36 .- 17-25

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENCE of the late destructive New York, Churchill, Southmayd here removed to the spacious building 2 Briadway, between Wall and Pine oposite Trinity Church, formerly occu-Hobroik & Arnold as a Furniture Ware And in the immediate vicinity of the low, Exchange Hotel in Broad stree!, & lantic Hotel.)-They will be prepared in the approaching Season, to offer their in liberal terms an entire new stock of LE AND FANCY DRY GOODS WILLIAM G NOBLE. bury N C Jan. 30 1836 .- 6 w 28

Carey's Library

HEN this work was about commencing, the proprietors, in their Original Prossided, that their facilities were very conducting a publication of the kind. sections already have given great satis-"The Lite of Sir James Mackintosh," as Rule Brigade, " and " Character-"Hhdustan, are works that at the same the interesting and instructive. Nothing 1 different character shall ever find

poblication of a work of History, ton, by James-received by US ONE MONTH ANCE OF ANY OTHER PUBLISHER This the author of those deservedly popwis "Darniey" "D'Lorme," "Riche-"Philip Augustus," "Lieury Masterton," Salston Haff, "Mary of Borgundy," Gipsey, &c. The present work will as high reputation. The scene is laid during the reign of its gayest monarch warte, and is full of those beautiful desaid stirring incidents which characterentings it is entitled NEIN A THOUSAND,

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ork will be completed in advance of the dept of protection to gratify our numer with-what, when they commence, on inced they will anxiously look for-

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inperial octavo pages, in a stitched Literary Chronicle which accompan as 4 pages, & is bound up at the comeach volume at the end of the work in per a jum, payable in advence CAREY & HART, G LOUIS A. GUDE.Y Agent, Philadelphia.



POETRY.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR. The following lines open the close of the year are from the pen of Mr. PRENTICE. Let them be read, for they are the burning thoughts which nought but the poet's most sublimated fancy could conceive—in them there is genius in its highest inspiration.

From the Louisville Journal. 'Tis midnight's holy hour-and silence now Is broading like a gentle spirit o'er The still and pulseless world Hark! on th

The bell's deep tones are swelling-'tis the kne Of the departed year No funeral train Is sweeping past yet, on you stream and wood, With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest Like a pale, spotless shroud—the air is stirred As by a mourner's sigh-and on you cloud, That floats so still and placidly through heaven, The Spirits of the Seasons seem to stand, Young spring, bright summer, autumn's solem

And Winter with his aged locks, all breathe In mournful cadenee's that come abroad Like the far wind harp's wild and tonching wail A melancholy director the dead year Gone from the Earth forever.

For memory and for tears. Within the deep Still chambers of the heart a spectre dim. Whose tones are like the wizzard voice of Time Heard from the tomb of Ages, points is cold And solemn finger to the beautiful And holy visious that have passed away. And left no shadow of their loveliness On the dead waste of life. That spectre lifts The collin-lid of Hope, and Joy, and Love, And, bending mournfully above the pale Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead

Has gone, and, with it, many a glerious throng arms, History Ancient & Modern, Mythology, Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course. Elements of Criticism, Hedge's Logic, It waved its sceptre o'er the beautifulthe stiges on Chemistry and Natural Philo- And they are not. It laid its pallid hand Upon the strong man-and the haughty form It trod the hall of revelry, where througed The bright and joyous-and the tearful wail Of stricken ones is heard where ers't the song And reckless shout resounded. It passed o'er The bartle plain where sword, and spear, and

Flashed in the light of mid-day and the strength Of a rried hosts is shivered, and the grass, Green from the soil of carnage, waves above The crushed and mouldering skeleton. It came And faded like a wreath of mist at eve. Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air. Is heralded its millions to their time In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Thing-Fierce Spirit of the Glass and Scythe-what

Can stay him in his silent course, or melt His iron heart to pits ! On, still on He presses, and forever. The proud bird. The condor of the Andes, that can sour Through Heaven's unfathomable depths. o

The fury of the northern hurricane And bathe his plumage in the thunder's home, Furls his broad wings at nightfull and sinks

To rest upon his mountain crag-but Tune Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness, And night's deep darkness has no chain to bind His roshing pinion. Revolutions sweep O'er Earth, like troubled visions o'er the breas Of dreaming Sorrow - Cities rise and sink Like bubbles on the water - Fiery isles Spring blazing from the Ocean, and go back To their mysterious caverns-Mountains rear To heaven their hald and black-ned cliffs, and bow their tall heads to the plain-New Empires

Gathering the strength of hoary centuries, And rush down like the Alpine avaianche, Startling the nations - And the very stars, You bright and burning blazoury of God, Glitter awhile in their eternal depth. And, like the Pleiad, leveliest of their train. Shoot from their glorious spheres and pass away To darkle in the trackless void - Yet Time. Time the Tomb-builder, holds his fierce career Dark, stern, all-putters, and pauses not, Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path, To sit and muse, like other conquerors, Upon the feaful ruin he has wrought.

ROWAN COUNTY COURT, FEBRU-ARY SESSIONS, 1836,

Judicial Attachment Le-Emanuel Shober | vied on a claim in the hands of Charles L. Hugh Welch. Torrence, and sammoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is hot an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made fout of our facilities, we have commenced for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman, print ed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue or the claim in the hands of the Garnishee will be condemned and appropriated to the plaintiff's demand. JOHN GILES, CIK.

February 27-6w32-price \$3 State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY-Fall Term. 1835

John Hyre & Esther Tomason, Petition Heirs at Law of F ancis Wil- Exparte. liams, deceased,

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, to wit, Theophilus Williams. Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams David Williams, William Gregs and his wife Cupo, and George Waggoner and his wife Alla, are not inhabitants of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Carolina Watchman, that they be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Davidson county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first monday after the fourth in March next, then and there to answer the plaintiffs petition, or it will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment

entered against them. CHAS MOCK C. M. E. February 27—4w32—price \$3

DEBATE IN THE U. STATES SENATE. SPEECH OF Mr. WHITE OF Tennessee,

distribution of the Surplus Revenue. Delivered in the Senate on the 27th ul-

from Missouri is the only one which, as yet, ordered to rendezvous at Brest; but whethhas been the subject of any remarks. In er it, or the Governor spoken of, has reachits originial shape it was not very definite, ed the West Icdies, or our coast, I have and since it has been modified, on the sug- not seen. Suppose it to have arrived; may revenue, and the dividends of stock receiv. est of France against any attack that may be tive to have sent such a message and estimay be necessary for the purpose, bught to gress! France, I hope, knows the charac- fully discharge his duty, and therefore con- is for every thing relating to either sea or be set apart and applied to the general de- ler of our people better. It she does not, I cluded he did not think the interest of the land, in a general mass, for the Executive fence and permanent security of the coun- feel very sire no member of either House country required this additional grant. Be-

and deceptive; while we appear to pledge largely, it may end in little or nothing Who is to judge how much is necessary? Congress? That body, then, will have the power to apply the whole, or nearly the whole, of this surplus to any other object, leaving nothing, or very little, for these objects. It cannot be said that we pledge five thousand, five millions, or any other sum, for these purposes. It appears to me, if we give any pledge, it ought to be of something which we can understand ourselves, and of the Senate. But I scorn to rely on that I had received no information that the Pres- President Jefferson, and of President Madwhich the country can understand.

tionary war, during the last war, and all in evidence. it my duty to add to our annual appropria- proved of it, have done so ever since, and

the interest of the country may require. others seek to attach to me. there is no immediate prospect of the state the Senate are in no fault whatever. willing to apply all we have, and to raise jecis. independence of the country.

and use all its energies against any enemy of March, and then returned it to the Sen whatever.

from peace to war, (which God forbid,) look to our constitutional leader, the Chief that every member, I presume, has it by Magistrate, to communicate such firts as memory. It is in these words: That the may be in his power, and to recommend sum of thee millions of dollars be, and the such measures as he may deem expedient, same is herevy, appropriated out of any mo-This the nation has a right to expect, Con- ney in the Treasury, not otherwise approgress has a right to expect, and it is a res- printed, to beexpended, in whole or in pert, ponsibility which I have no could the Ex- under the direction of the President of the ecutive will fearlessly assume.

gue that Congress will become the mere and increaseof the Navy: Provided Such sident. He is to make his communications next meeting of Congress, of facts and his recommendations of meaand such others as are within its power, is could have been if it had been dropped the interest of the country requires, and will the bill. The thairman of the Committee it, one of my colleagues of the other House,

be deemed preferable this resolution necessary. I hope, will revise, the affirmative and so word it, that those who vote for it may know the extent of the pledge they give, and that the country may understand it

sent naked and defenceless; that this was session, it had been permitted to pass with- till since I heard the gentleman's arguments already sent a fleet upon our coast to over-On Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the awe our deliberations, and that the reasons why the country is thus naked and defenceless is, because a majority of the Senate voted against an appropriation of three mil-Mr. WHITE addressed the Senate as bill of the last session, and thus occasioned motion was made that the Senate adhere to the loss of the whole bill.

those be represents.

appropriation, and against whom the charge bility was that it would pass, either then, or is made. Against this accusation I might at the next session, and that, with a little well plead a formal acquittal, by the only patience and good sense we should receive tribunal competent to try me. This accu- the money without may warlike preparation. sation was made in my own State; those to This was not only my own opinion, but the whom only I am accountable for my con- declared opinion of all with whom I had duct here, have passed upon it. & their unani- conversed.

other debts which the United States had I do not feel that I, or any of those with The proviso left it discretionary with him law to apply a given sum of money to the contracted, have been paid off; therefore, if whom I voted, are answerable for the loss whether the money should be used or not accomplishment of a particular object, in exthe permanent defence and general security of that bill. The vote I then gave was the I thought all the interest of the Army, the clusion of all others. O'er what has passed to nothingness. The year of the country require it, for one I will teel result of my best judgment. I then ap- Navy, the large cities, and those who had If this idea be correct, this section has tions such sums as may be necessary to probably ever shall, so long as i am capable

those which need repairs, and to build new censure to any one for his vote; all may ones at such important points on our coast have been governed by motives as worthy as as the public interest may require; to pro- I feel toy own were. The time will soon cure ordinance to arm them when built and come when we must all appear before that if necessary, add something to our military tribunal where there can be no mistake eipeace establishment, so that we may have ther in the evidence or the judgment which troops to take care of those fortifications, & jought to be pronounced. To that tribunal, arms, after they shall have been built and then, where my motives and conduct must be submitted, I coerfully leave the deci-As to the Navy, I am willing to provide for soon of the motives of all others; but it is hastening the repairing of our ships, build | due to the country, and to myself, that I ing new ones, and equiping all for sea, which | shake from my own skirts that blame which |

These things I am ready to do, to any rea- | A few very plain views of this matter sonable extent, upon the supposition that will. I think, entirty every honest mind that

of the country being changed from that of | The bil! was sugmented in the House of peace to a state of war. If in the optimal Representative and passed that body in of the Executive, there is a probability that the month of lanuar, and sent to the Senour friendly relations with any other nation ate. It then contained the whole sum esare likely to be changed, & that preparation | feemed by the Executed did the liouse nemust be made lot a state of war, so soon as cossery for fortificanous and ordinance. I can be satisfied this opinion is well found I has sum amounted to four hundred and ded, I will go heart and hand with the thirty-nine thousand dollars. The Senate Chief Magistrate in making all the prepara- enight have given its consent to the bill tions which money can make, to meet, suc- without any alteration. If it had done so, cessfully, such a crisis. I will not feel bound there would have been a grant of the sum to stop with the surplus revenue; I will be just mentioned, and no more to these ob-

more, to protect the honor, the interest, and The Senate, from the best information it possessed believed the delence of the com-By the Constitution, Congress alone has try required much larger appropriations and, the power to declare war; sta as, the Exect as it had a right to do, increased some of utive carries on our correspondence with the items of appropriation, and added othforeign Governments, it is easy to see that lets to the amount of about four hundred & the country may be laced in such a situal thaty thousand dollars, thus increasing tion that, consistently with its interests and the grant from \$439,000, to 869,000, and its character, Congress can do nothing but on the 24th of February returned the bil declare war. I have no belief that this is to the House, for the purpose of ascertainour situation at present, and cherish the hope ing whether the Representatives would agree to the increased grant made by the I will use every means in my humble Senate. If the flouse had simply agreed sphere, which, consistently with our honor to these amendments, the bill would have and interest, can be used to avert war, which become a liw, and there would have been I should consider a great calamity: but if in an appropriation for fortifications &c. equal the judgment of the constituted authorities, to \$809,000 The House did not do this. it must come, let my individual common but retained the bill from the 24th of Febbe what it may, I will go with my country, rulery till & o'clock in the night of the Su ate with a few section as an amendment to But if our relations are to be changed the amendment of the Secate.

This nev section has teen read so often United States for the military and naval ser Gentlemen are not correct when they ar- vice, including fortifications and ordinance, tool of the Executive of they require commune expenditures shall be rendered necessary nications & recommendations from the Pre- for the deferce of the country prior to the

For one, | declare, when this new secin which I tool no part, the vote was taken,

At that time! knew not who had proposed this amendment in the House. The President had not asked, as far as I knew, for any such appropriation; there was no es-The information sought by the four re- timate sent from any department on which maining resolutions may be useful, and I to found it. My belief was the President hope they will not meet with any opposi- did not wish it. I supposed it had been flered by some member opposed to the Mr. President, I did not rise solely for administration, who wished a free disbursethe purpose of expressing my opinion upon ment of money about our seaport towns, not these resolutions. The honorable Senator caring what embarrassment was occawho moved them made their discussion the sioned by such a loose appropriation, and ocaasion of stating that our country was at that, in the hurry and confusion of a night

VOL. IV-NO. 33.-WHOLE NO. 189 well known at home and throughout all out any particular examination, and fancied Europe; that we were threatened with a that, so soon as their attention was particuwar with France, our aucient ally, who had larly called to it, the House would recede from it, and the bill passed as originally sent from the Senate.

In these conjectures I soon found I had been mistaken; for presently the bill was re- look into newspapers for facts, the Globe turned to the Senate with a message that fions of dollars inserted in the fortification the House insisted on the amendment. A its disagreement. Before voting on that Mr. PRESIDENT: The first of the resolu- By the way what has become of this fleet question I took the liberty of stating, very Mr. President: The first of the seen that it was briefly, the reasons upon which my first was and to give that information to the Senate given, and upon which the second would be which we have a right, by the Constitution,

The President had sent no message asking such an appropriation; no estimates bad gestion of my colleague, it is less so. It it not be that the object is not to overawe been sent on which to found it. I believed now proposes, that so much of the surplus our deliberations, but to protect the inter- it would have been the duty of the Execuable from the Bank of the United States, as made on her commerce? Overawe Con- mates, and I farther believe he would faithwill disgrace his station by giving any vote sides this, the question was then pending This pledge will be indefinite, illusory, which can derogate from the character of and undecided before the French Chamber relative to the appropriation to comply with I am one of those who voted against that their treaty. I believed the strong proba-

mous verdict of acquittal I presented the I was what I professed to be, and ever other day, and it now remains on the files had been-a friend to the Administration; plea I have a right to a separate trial, to ident desired the appropriation, and I saw The debt contracted during the revolu- plead not guilty, and give the special matter, the section was so worded as to throw upon him a responsibility which he night not bear. ordnance to dispose of, would be brought no claims whatever to the appellation of to bear on him, to induce him to use the specific. The object of it was to place complete, more rapidly our fortifications, of reflecting on the affairs of this world.

which have been commenced; to repair It will be no part of my plan to attach there should be no war, as I hoped and beheved would be the case, he would be used at all. 2d. If used, to apply it to any censured for wasting this large sum. If he object he pleased, connected with the land resisted all importunities, and did not use or naval service, or defence. be consured for not providing for the defen- out the arguments. The first is an approces of the country.

what was to be done with it? How much discharge of the civil list, and nothing to the Army, to the Navy, to fortifications else. and to ordnance? The section does not say: all is indefinite, vague, loose, and left to Although it is not said what sum should be Executive discretion.

the three millions was first mentioned in the cedent rests on the same principles. Senate until we adjourned, I did not conof the flouse upon this or any other subough to speak favorably of my bumble efmade my argument before the first vote; but neither he nor any other member of either House ever intimated that the President wished such an appropriation.

I sincerely believed he did not; but in that it seems I was mistaken, and the first notice I had of my mistake was in his an- fare. swer to a company of gentlemen in New the amendment in this loose shape, if I had known it comported with the views of the such is the truth, that if, upon reviewing my proposed during the late Administration, a whole votes since honored with a seat in single man of them would have voted for this Chamber, any votes could be found it? No. It would have been said this which I would wish had not been given the money would be drawn and used. not for error is more attributable to my unfounded the public interest, but in jobs, to control confidence in the Executive, and anxious and regulate public opinion. desire to maintain him as far as I conscientrously could, than to any other cause what- ly satisfied that I, and those who voted

bard) that, on the 28th of February, the did not necessarily fall thereby. Let us chairman of Committee on Foreign Rela- pursue the subject, and see when, how, and tions of the House had given notice that where the bill was finally lost. when this bill should be taken up he would move an amendment appropriating one mil- House, accompanied by a message, informtion of dollars for fortifications, and two ing them that the Senate adhered to their millions for the Navy, and that this accor- disagreement to the amendment as to these ded with the views of the Executive; and three millions. Upon receiving this mesthe gentleman adds, the members of the sage, it was competent to the House to have House no doubt made this the subject conversation, and that Senators would probably secure the information, and also that in the Globe newspaper of 2d March this. notice is published, and has passed into the history of the country.

To all this, I answer I did not hear of sures; then Congress, from these materials, tion was read, I was as much surprised as I this notice. If any members with whom I associated heard this notice, they never either adopt the measure recommended, or on Finance moved that the Senate disagree probably as attentive as any member there, disregard it, and resort to such other as may to the amendment & after some discussion, assures me he did not hear any such ne tice; and, when the amendment was under For the present, gentlemen who think and stood 29 to 19, mine among those in consideration, he had a curiosity to know. whether the President desired the appropriation or not; that he conversed with a colleague sitting near him, and, neither of them knowing, he asked another of his colleagues, then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who told him the President did wish it, & added that he must say nothing about it. He did say nothing about it till since this discussion commenced during the present session. With the motives for this request to conceal I am not acquainted, therefore can say nothing.

If I had wished to read the newspaper for information, I had no leisure; my place was here, my duty here, and I had quite a much as I could attend to, without reading the Globe. If I had wished information to guide my judgment, and felt bound to is the last place upon earth I should look into for the truth.

Again : If I had seen this notice, I am yet to learn that the President has any memto receive from the Chief Magistrate him-

Lastly. If I had seen that notice, I would not have supposed this section was intended by it. The notice was specific -one million for Fortifications, and two millions for the Navy. The amendment to divide out, as well as he could, according to his discretion.

If the amendment had pursued the notice, it would have been well expressed; but in the shape presented in the bill, I doubt whether the combined talents of the members of both Houses can frame a section on such subjects, more loose, more general, and more indefinite than it is.

It has been insisted by the Senator from New Hampshire that this section did make a specific appropriation of this three millions of dollars, and was justified by precedents in the days of General Washington,

By the term specific appropriation, I understand that we mean the direction of the

the money, and war did come, he would The precedents referred to do not bear priation of \$116,000 to pay the civil list. Again: suppose the money to be drawn, Here the sum must all be applied to the

The next is \$70,500 for fortifications. applied to this or that fortification, yet the These reasons were satisfactory to my own | whole must be applied to fortifications, and mind; I voted upon them. From the time to no other object. The third and last pre-

In the case now under consideration, evverse, as I believe, with a single member ery thing is vague, indefinite, and left to Executive discretion, and all this without ject, nor did I converse with any member any communication from the President, or of the Senate except my colleague, who any estimate whatever. I venture another joined me in the lobby behind the colon- remark, founded on what I heard said by nade after our last vote. He was kind en- a gentleman of much experience, not now among us, that during the period, of a popfort, and to express his regret that I had not | ular administration was the very time we

must expect bad precedents to be set. These precedents, incautiously set, when we have unbounded confidence in the Executive, are sure to be relied on, in aftertimes, by those who may wish to use power without regard to the public wel-

This section, if adopted, would in after-York, who, after the rise of Congress, made times have furnished a precedent, by him a tender of their services to defend the which any grant of the public money country. Whether I would have voted for might be made, to be used at Executive

I now put it to gentlemen with whom. President, I do not pretend to say. I think on former occasions, I had generally acted. lought not, but am willing to state because to say, whether, if such a grant had been

Upon this matter, for one, I am perfectwith me, were right in not agreeing to But it has been urged by the honorable this amendment : but the matter did not Sendor from New Hampshire (Mr. Hub- end with the vote of the Senate; the bill

The Senate returned the bill to the receded from their amendment, and then the bill would have passed appropriating the \$869.000 proposed by the Senate : but. instead of that, they took a vote, and determined they would not recede. (House Journal, page 518.) After this (page 519) a motion was made that the House do ask a conference on the disagreeing votes. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed, and a message sent to the Senate, asking it to appoint a committee to confer on the subject. (This. message is found in the Senate Journal, page 236.) As soon as it was received the Senate agreed to the conference, and appointed a committee on their part. (page 237.) In the course of a short time, the committee on the part of the Senate returned, and reported that the conferees had agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, as a substitute for the \$3,000,000. an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars for arming the fortifications, and an additional appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the repair and equipment of ships of war. (Senate Journal, p.

It each House had agreed to this report The other source of information (the then there would have been the appropria-Globe) I did not apply to; I never read it tion of \$869,000 contained in the bill as