

The American Minister, but if the fact were so, care was successfully taken that neither the spirit nor the substance of the Message transpired.

We have given elsewhere the spirit of the English press on this important document. Our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the Message; and this reluctance to avoid giving offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal, rather than to foment the wounds of difference between us and the United States respecting the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued, of course, with an allowable amount of national feeling and prejudice, but presenting, on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic.

One cause, perhaps, why the Message has so generally disappointed expectation here is, the well-merited observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bone, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's message to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise, and although Mr. Polk has been snubbed by European publicists a *novel homme*, he has given proof, in this much-criticised document, of the possession of literary powers that command respect, if they do not always force conviction.

Since the Message came to hand, another arrival has brought us the correspondence laid before Congress between the British and American Ministers on the subject of the Oregon. The misfortune of such documents is, that they are too voluminous for the perusal of the great world. The London Times has devoted a series of articles to the consideration of this correspondence, more particularly with reference to the two points upon which Mr. Buchanan insists, namely, first, the title arising from prior occupancy, and, secondly, the cession of the Spanish claim to the United States.

The paper in question endeavors to show that the maintenance of these two rights is incompatible; that if one is correct the other cannot be sustained. "The prior occupancy, and the after cession, may be cited as distinct facts, but they cannot confer one title. Two bad titles can no more make a good one, than two affirmatives can make a negative.

We should like to have presented our readers with these articles, as they are considered in this country to be able, if not unanswerable expositions of the subject, but as they appeared only a day or two preceding the sailing of the steamer, when our columns were crowded with the statistical information, to which we had previously pledged ourselves, we are reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure.

Upon the whole, then, if the Message has not given all the satisfaction, in England, which the friends and well-wishers of America desire, it has its favorable point—that of Free Trade; and the pending triumph of Free Trade principles will, in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of the bone of contention—the Oregon. Polk and Peel agree as to the necessity of the first—why not of the last alternative?

British War-Ships.—The British Admiralty's movements in steam frigate building, is now in full activity. During the last week two steamers have been launched, each having engines of 300 horse power, and several more are preparing for immediate equipment for sea.

We need hardly trouble our readers with the thousand-and-one rumors which prevail respecting the future policy of the Premier.

Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent the secrets of the Cabinet from oozing out, as they did when the London Times published them a month ago.

But it requires, we think, little sagacity to determine, that if Sir Robert Peel meddles at all with the Corn-laws—as meddle he will and must—his next measure will be a final one. The time for any further tinkering has passed. No half scheme will suffice.

All the elements of agitation would remain as strong and vigorous as ever; and, without the *salut* which a total abandonment of the present system would give him, the retention of a fixed duty, however small, would disgust all parties, and give satisfaction to none.

The existing state of uncertainty must be submitted to until the 22d instant, when the National Councils will become a bear garden of Corn-law politics.

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

It is now forty-seven days since the commencement of Congress, for their present session. We wonder if, during their matured deliberations respecting that truly preposterous "Oregon question," they have ever counted the cost to Government? As we are watching their movements with intense interest, we have made a slight calculation for them.

Say there are 52 Senators, at eight dollars per day, for the above time, without mileage, only cost the people \$19,552!!!—Allowing 400 members of the House the same time, without mileages, \$8 per day, only \$75,200; add the two amounts, which make \$94,752!!! All, or nearly all, we can find out, or read of, is the contention for Oregon. A pretty clever sum to be expended on a cold barren region not worth spending time or breath upon.

We think those men so anxious to produce broil between us and England, should raise the *revenue necessary, and do all the fighting.* We should think that at the close of one month they would cry peace.—They appear to have so many surplus millions of which they do not know how to dispose, without "erecting fort building or fitting fleets, &c., in anticipation of war," we would humbly suggest to them just to appropriate a part of the surplus funds towards remunerating, in a measure, a few of those persons who ventured their lives and their all to support the Revolutionary war. As money appears now so plenty, we think we will urge one claim.

P. S. I have spoken only of the actual pay of Congressmen, saying nothing of the enormous expense attendant upon the sitting of the members in the Capitol—that is fully equal to their pay. They ought to spout less—work, more and faster, and then go home.

BAL. COUNTY.

Maryland, January 18th, 1846.

The attempt to carry the magnetic wires under the East river, between New York and Brooklyn, has been abandoned. The project now is to carry the wires from pole to pole, across at Fulton ferry.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1846.

U. S. SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to day, having yesterday adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, leave being granted, rose to make a personal explanation. He complained of a systematic attack made upon him by a member from Virginia, (Mr. Bedinger,) by the Union, by the Savannah Republican, by the New York Observer, and other papers. He regarded these as a combination of a slaveholding faction to deter a Representative of the People from the discharge of his official duties. When the assault was made upon him by the gentleman from Virginia, he was not in his seat. His own self-respect would prevent his making any reply to the remarks of that gentleman, and for the rest he called upon all members of the House who regarded their own rights to resist such attacks as he had made upon him.

Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia, said that he was as little desirous of having a controversy with the gentleman from Ohio, as that gentleman was of having one with him. He was under the impression that the gentleman was in his seat when he commenced his remarks on the occasion alluded to, (his Oregon Speech,) although his sight was imperfect without the aid of his spectacles, which he did not happen to have on at that time and he thought so still. He had nothing to take back of what he had before said, and nothing to regret except his remarks had given additional notoriety to the gentleman from Ohio.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Florida contested election case.

Mr. Cabell made a long speech in vindication of his claim to the seat, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. Brockenbrough made yesterday. Mr. C. claimed that he was not only entitled to his seat by the Governor's certificate, but that he had received a majority of all the legal votes given, and he relied upon the justice of the House to sustain him in his claim. He then went into a long argument and made out a good title to his seat, which we fear, however, will avail him but little in the present political organization of the House.

Mr. Culver, of N. Y. obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Brockenbrough who replied to some personal allusions made by Mr. Cabell in his speech.

Mr. Culver then proceeded in his remarks, in defence of the minority report, which, he said, had been first drawn up as a majority report and expressed the decision of the majority of the Committee—but was afterwards altered in consequence of some members of the Committee having failed to adhere to the first decision.

Mr. Dobbin, of N. C. followed in defence of the majority of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1846.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cabell Deprived of his Seat.

The House immediately upon the reading of the Journal entered upon the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, addressed the House with much firmness and energy and ability in defence of the claims of the sitting member. He argued the case as a judge and examined the law of the case, and as one having a just observance of the laws, and as one having a high respect for the popular majority of the State of Florida, and of all popular majorities. He said he was bound to examine this question as a sworn juror. He had done so—and after examining the case most thoroughly and most conscientiously, he had come to the conclusion that the sitting member had a majority of all the legal votes.

Mr. Sedden of Va. addressed the House in continuation of the debate. He avowed himself the friend of both gentlemen, but made a warm argument in favor of the contestant.

The floor was then given to Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, who, after saying that the question had been very thoroughly argued upon both sides, moved the previous question.

Mr. Cabell requested Mr. S. to withdraw, in order to allow him a personal explanation. Mr. Sawyer still refused.

Mr. Dobbin, of N. C. requested a withdrawal with promise to renew it, as he wished to offer an amendment.

Mr. Sawyer withdrew the motion, and offered Mr. Dobbin's amendment himself, following it up by a new motion for the previous question.

It was contended that this was not in order, and the Speaker so decided.

Mr. Chapman of Ala. took an appeal, and argued that it was in order to move the Previous Question, to withdraw it, to offer an amendment, and then renew it.

Mr. Sawyer was not willing to place the question in this light, and withdrew the amendment, and adhered his original motion for the Previous Question.

The Speaker sanctioned the proceeding but the House rejected the previous question, after a scene of great confusion, by a vote of 95 to 68.

Mr. Davis of Ky., then addressed the House, and was followed by Mr. Gordon of N. Y. who yielded for a moment to allow Mr. Cabell to make a few remarks; after which the previous question was seconded. When the main question was seconded.

Mr. King of Ga. asked the House to allow him to offer a resolution. The majority responded 'no.' 'I ask then,' said Mr. K. 'that it may be read for information; 'no,' 'no,' louder than before.

The resolutions of the committee on

elections were then read, the first declaring that John N. Cabell was not entitled to a seat in this House.

Mr. Winthrop called for the yeas and nays which were ordered, and the vote was yeas 105, noes 80.

The second resolution was that John M. Brockenbrough was entitled to his seat.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was: Ayes 99, noes 85.

Mr. Thompson rose upon the announcement of the vote, giving notice that he should move to reconsider the last vote and then the first. His reasons for doing so were embodied in a preamble setting forth that Mr. Cabell had desired more time—that he had expressed to the House the opinion that he could make good his claim to a seat—and that with more time, he could show the majority to be in his favor;—for these reasons he proposed a continuance of the case, and to obtain it moved a reconsideration.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows: Ayes 86, noes 92.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine rose with a seeming proposition to allow Mr. Cabell to prosecute his claim before the committee on elections! The majority of the House regarded such a proposition, after occurrences of the day, adding insult to injury. Mr. Hamlin was therefore received with a shout of ridicule that for a moment staggered him.

Mr. H. offered no proposition, but moved that Mr. Brockenbrough receive the oath of office.

It was administered by the Speaker, and though the House was silent as the oath was read, the majority of the members seemed to regard the act as one of outrage upon justice as well as upon the people of Florida.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. now rose with a proposition. The members would not allow it to be read.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and lost.

A motion was made to adjourn, and Mr. T. called for the yeas and nays. Only 19 members rose.

Tellers were called and but 16 members rose, and the House then adjourned. The act just committed is regarded as a case quite parallel with the New Jersey outrage.

From the Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1846.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution in amendment of Mr. Crittenden's resolution to give the twelve months' notice to England, in the matter of settling the Oregon question, which was read and ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the 10th of February.

The purport of the amendment is, that Great Britain shall be notified that this government will refer the question to the arbitration of some persons to be chosen by the two governments.

Mr. Allen renewed his motion to take up from the table the motion for leave to introduce his resolutions against the interference of European powers in the affairs of the governments of the American continent. Granted, by yeas and nays—26 to 21.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on the subject at length, and in support of the resolutions, and in the course of his speech repeated the declaration he had formerly made, that if England does not recede, there will in his opinion, be war.

Mr. Calhoun said he was ready now to discuss this subject, if the Senator from Ohio chose to bring up the discussion.

Mr. Allen called upon the Senator from S. Carolina to answer a specific proposition.

Mr. Calhoun said he would answer at his leisure.

Some sharp words ensued, in which Mr. Allen was understood to be pretty severe upon Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Allen spoke at length, and gave five precedents for the course of action he had adopted in bringing forward this proposition, without consulting the Committee over which he presided, and to which the President's Message, on this subject, was referred.

Mr. Calhoun replied, and showed that neither of the five cases cited as precedents was analogous. He complained of Mr. Monroe's declaration on the subject of foreign interference in 1823-'4, and said the declaration no doubt proceeded from Mr. Adams, who afterwards got up the Panama Mission, which in six weeks time prostrated his administration on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Allen rejoined in his usual strain, and contended that the precedents he had brought forward were analogous.

Mr. Calhoun again took the floor in reply, and among other things said that the return of the Peel Ministry to power in England wore the appearance of peace on the Oregon question, upon honorable terms.

Mr. Cass again addressed the Senate in support of his former position. He did not anticipate that England would make any offer that we could with honor accept.

Mr. J. M. Clayton next addressed the Senate and showed how much opposed to this system of meddling with foreign powers were Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan when in the other House, in the days of the Panama Mission.

Mr. Woodbridge made a few remarks upon the question whether it would be unparliamentary to introduce a proposition of this nature in the manner now proposed, and decided that it would not be.

Mr. Simmons also made a few observations, pretty much to the same effect, and arriving at a similar conclusion.

Mr. Chalmers said a few words in explanation of his vote the other day against granting leave to introduce these resolutions. He should now vote for leave.

Mr. Pennybacker would do the same, with the understanding that his vote would not indicate his final action on the merits of the resolutions.

Mr. Archer said the discussion on the Panama mission lasted six weeks.

Mr. Breese made some remarks in reply to one or two of the positions advanced by Mr. Calhoun, and the latter gentleman uttered a few more remarks by way of explanation.

The question was then taken on granting leave to introduce the resolutions, and decided in the affirmative—26 to 21.—Messrs. Woodbridge and Simmons voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie in the negative. In other respects a party vote.

The resolutions were then ordered to be

printed and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Webster offered a resolution calling on the President for any correspondence which may have been had between our Government and any other government or any of our Ministers abroad on the subject of Oregon, since the message of the President. Lays over. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Soon after the House convened, and Mr. T. Butler King offered his Oregon resolutions, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tabbats in the chair, and

Mr. Pendleton spoke for an hour on the Oregon question, and against giving the notice, which, he believed, would lead to war.

Mr. Sawtelle spoke fifteen minutes in favor of giving the notice—complimented Mr. Adams, but could not believe with him that the Administration would back out from its position.

Mr. Grover spoke nearly an hour on the same side, and had much to say about the position of New York.

Mr. Douglass next obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

The Chair then laid before the House two communications from the Treasury, and two from the Post Office department, which were ordered to be printed.

After which the House adjourned.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

William A. Graham,
OF ORANGE COUNTY.

OUR COUNTY COURT

has been in Session this week, engaged in the transaction of business common in such Courts. About the usual number of lawyers, and the same, who generally attend, are present, with the addition of one new member: Mr. Robert Love, late of Alabama, having recently obtained license to practice in the County Courts of this State, we notice has taken a seat at the bar. Of the older members present, we notice Emanuel Shober, Daniel Coleman, Nathaniel Boyden, H. C. Jones, S. Silliman, B. Craige, James E. Kerr, G. A. Miller, J. A. Lillington, (Solicitor,) John B. Lord, J. Clarke, J. Long, Rufus Barringer, J. W. Ellis, and Archibald Caldwell, Esqrs. We think there are some others, but we do not now remember them.

The Weather, with us, at present, is very mild—so much so that several persons in our neighborhood have commenced *gardening*.—There are a good many seeds which may be sown with safety, during this month—such as Peas, Lettuce, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips for summer use, &c.

We would suggest to those who have had "bad luck" in raising potatoes, to cover the bed or ridges with leaves, or other trash, to the depth of from 4 to 12 inches. There is more in the manner of planting than in "luck."

Setting out Trees.—Permit us to remind our friends that now is the time for setting out shade, fruit, or other trees. Such as design doing so, should lose no time; as the rains which fall between this and the opening of Spring will be of service in settling the earth around the roots, and giving them a fair chance to live. By the way this is a business which no one in the possession of ground, should neglect, though it is much neglected. How few persons there are in the world but admire judicious taste in the arrangement of shade and fruit trees on a lot or farm; and yet how few there be who seem to bestow on the pleasing subject that attention which it deserves. A good many plant, but there is not one in a hundred who do so to the best advantage as to beauty of arrangement or design. Trees are pleasant to the eye even in the forest where there is no order except that their roots take hold in the ground and their boughs tower heavenwards. No one with a soul as big as a musquet's toe can rove through a forest of majestic oak, or elm, or pine—a grove of God's own ordering—and experience no effect of its grandeur and sublimity. No one can pass a farm tastily ornamented with shade or fruit trees without pleasurable sensations and a good opinion of the owner. Neither can any one look upon a plantation where there is an utter disregard of every such thing, without experiencing feelings of sorrow. This being the case, every one should not only plant, but should adopt in it some plan or design in order to the best effect. He himself will be many times over repaid for the little trouble which such labor cost him; besides leaving to his friends living monuments of his taste, when he has mouldered in the tomb.

Fatal Accident.—A man by name of CALVIN WEBSTER, a native of Chatham county, but late of Davidson, was accidentally killed at Gold-Hill in this County on the 2d instant. He had descended a shaft to set a match for blasting, in doing which it is supposed he let the fire fall on the priming. He was dreadfully torn by the explosion, and died within four hours after the accident.

A baby, three months old, was stolen in Cincinnati a few days since. The child was stolen from the cradle during the absence of its mother.

FLORIDA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Our readers are aware that the seat of Mr. Cabell, the returned member to the House of Representatives, was contested by his Locofoco opponent Mr. Brockenbrough, upon the ground that he had a majority of the votes given, although the returns prove the reverse. The Governor, a Locofoco, finding that Mr. Cabell, the Whig candidate had received a majority of the votes, gave him the certificate.— But it appears that the Locofoco party in the House notwithstanding all this evidence, has decided otherwise, by the bare majority of six. We need not say that we consider this decision unjust, even upon the loose principles which governed the party consummating the act.

During the consideration of the subject, when Mr. Brockenbrough was about to speak, Mr. Cabell rose and proposed to him either to adopt the proposition of Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, to defer the case until all the evidence could be procured, or go back to the people of Florida, and let them decide the question. But even these he refused. Preferring to trust an unscrupulous majority of the House, rather than trust the people of his adopted State.

The following is a sketch of Mr. Cabell's remarks in which he made the proposition referred to:

Mr. Cabell rose and said he had risen for the purpose of making a proposition, which would probably save much time.

It had been intimated by the friends of the contestant, that his desire was that the voice of the people, as given at the polls, should be heard and should prevail; that he did not wish to avail himself of any technical advantage, but that he was ready to adopt such a course as would enable the House to ascertain how the people had voted. That was precisely his (Mr. C.'s) object, and it could be accomplished, as he understood, by the adoption of the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Sims.) If the friends of the gentleman (Mr. Brockenbrough) were sincere, or rather, if the friends of the gentleman spoke for him, and such was his object, it could (Mr. C. repeated) be attained by that resolution. To test the matter, he would therefore propose that the resolution should be submitted to the House without further debate. And if it was the object of all parties, as it certainly was his, to arrive at a knowledge of the facts, this was a mode by which it could be effected.

I will also (continued Mr. C.) offer an alternative proposition. If the gentleman (Mr. Brockenbrough) will not meet me on this point—if the resolution is not acceptable to him or his friends; I will propose that, inasmuch as it is doubtful which of the two has received a majority of the votes of Florida, (and I admit that it is doubtful although I believe that I have myself received that majority,) yet I propose to him that we give this House no further trouble, but that we go back to the people—the fountain-source from which we claim our rights. They are the proper tribunal. I am not afraid of them. I believe that they have once elected me, that they will elect me again. I am willing to trust myself in their hands, and I believe that they will at once confer a majority of their suffrages upon me.

It has been said by those who differ with me in political opinion that Florida is a democratic State. Well, I acknowledge myself a Whig. It is true that a few months ago the democratic party swept our entire State: it is true that members of that party were elected to the various State offices by a very large majority; and that the members elect to this Congress (Mr. Yulee, since elected Senator of the United States) was returned by a majority of about one-fourth of the entire vote. It is said that I took the Democratic party by surprise; that I caught them napping. But they are wide awake now, and I propose that before they go to sleep again we should go back to the people, and let them decide on our respective claims. The gentleman can accept either of these propositions that he may choose; and if either is accepted, there will of course be no further necessity for the action of this House.

Neither of these propositions was acceded to by Mr. Brockenbrough.

"Conscious Weakness."—The Raleigh Register of the 30th ult., says: "When the fact was announced by the REGISTER, that Gov. GRAHAM would not abandon his friends, if they insisted on his running again, the 'Standard' asserted with its *ocular gravity*, that the announcement of Gov. GRAHAM as the candidate of the Whigs, is the strongest proof of *conscious weakness* in the party." What does the "Standard" think, with regard to the refusal of Messrs. FISHER and CALDWELL to stand a nomination in opposition to this "weak" candidate? Does not its Editor begin to think GOVERNOR GRAHAM is not so "weak" after all!

Propositions have been made in both Houses of Congress by prominent members looking to arbitration of the Oregon question, upon failure of an early adjustment of it by negotiation.

Mississippi Senators.—Gen. H. S. Foote, and Mr. G. W. Chalmers, have been elected Senators in Congress, the first named for six years, the last for the vacancy of two years—from the State of Mississippi.

The resolution passed at the Whig Convention held in Raleigh, on the 12th of last month, in relation to Oregon, is quoted by the northern papers with great approbation.

The Creek Indians.—About one hundred Indians, the remnants of the once powerful Creeks, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th ult., on their way, with their families and servants, to join the Creeks on the Arkansas frontier. They are removed by the Government upon their own request.

The following... Boston Atlas, says on Mr. MANDEVILLE, a member of the Oregon question. We would have no quarrel with him, if he is not so. This... agitated at this time... king it a national... some of the Locofoco... tial Chair. They... which our claim is... whole of Oregon, and... intruder, would place... tion before the country... particular friends on... say, is the aim of the... to the extract: "The... gem's celebrated speech... the best judgment, and... of the country, into the... difficulties, and to restrain... tious game, which the... vocates were playing... of opinion among the... the patriotism and integ... by placing it in an anti... cause of honor and dig... down by that distinguished... he deserves the highest... and the country, took the... tizan arena, by placing... ground that, whenever... ed, the Whigs were ready... er their muskets, as they... the days of the Revolution... tives were prepared to... necessary for the... dreadful extremity of... beneficially upon the... ment produced a serious... Legation. From that... reconciliation has been... discovered, apparently... conflict with England did... tional strength and reso... into the field; there was... sentiment, after the g... ed, from one end of the... and the administration... representing the country... Since that development... frequently and seriously... (I believe) his sincere... the new Administration... the separation of Mr. Cal... net; inasmuch as it was... tion that, if Mr. Calhou... ninety days longer, in... rangement of boundary... lished, equally as satisfi... him by Mr. Polk; with... being permanent and... its agreement.

COLTON'S LIFE OF

This work in two volumes has been some few weeks in circulation. Mr. Mc... this State, will supply... may desire to have them.

Upon every prominent public life the author has copious illustrations of man's principles and views, speeches and actions. Policy is set forth with... It will be found that Mr... on this subject as quoted... tain the most admirable... best we believe any where... of the principles of prote... al policy, of its divers... plication, and of its pr... The discussions of the... forms, since it became a... Government, have added... light cast upon it by the... American System.

In 1832, when the Tariff tacked with great vigor... great violence out of... viewed the whole subject... most elaborate speeches... quote from his arguments... to argue the question... worth while, however, to... In 1816, at the close of the... measure was adopted by... all Europe at that period... which for twenty years... played the energies of th... to devote their means and... productive arts and particu... factures. Our measure... found to be utterly inadequ... try was suffering all the... ties and profuse importat... sequent prostration of its... These evils became so gra... ble, that the Tariff of 182... to as a means of deliveran... tion.

In his speech in the Senate, 1843, Mr. Clay referred... things just before the estab... Tariff of 1824. "Eight ye... he, "it was my painful duty... the other house of Congress... rated picture of the genera... vading the whole land. We... remember some of its fright... We all know that the peop... oppressed, and borne down... mous load of debt; that the... erty was the lowest point... that ruinous sales and sacrifi... where made of real estate... and relief laws and paper... adopted, to save the peopl... ing destruction; that a self... revenue existed, which... ernment to seize upon, and... its legitimate object, the... the sinking fund, to redemp... debt; and that our comm... gation were threatened with... paralysis. In short, Sir, I... any term of seven years...