

the efficient operations of the mint, and at least three or four millions more, to answer sudden and contingent calls, there will probably be a necessity to resort to the deposits now with the States, and to the instalments destined for them in October, or to some other resource, for a sum equal to 10,000,000 dollars. By a report of the Treasurer of the 30th ultimo, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, including what was in the custody of banks, the mint, and collecting officers, was then 14,596,311 dollars; that the amount of this, subject to immediate draft, was only \$9,938,073; but the whole balance in the Treasury, including all which had been deposited with the States, and ordered to be, though only a small part of the amount is subject to immediate draft, was \$11,532,581. Deduct all which has been, and was designed to be, deposited with the States, and there would be no balance left on hand subject to draft, though including every thing in the mint, and in the possession of receivers, and collectors, which is applicable to general purposes.

Hence it is probable that, besides the deficiency for the expenditures of the year, no sufficient means of any kind will exist on the first of October next, after defraying the intervening expenses, to complete the instalment of deposits then payable, unless a large part of the bonds for duties postponed to that day, and amounting to near 4,000,000 dollars, and the million and a half then due on the first bond from the United States Bank, shall be punctually paid, or, in the mean time, some provision on this subject made by Congress.

The money standing to the special credit of the Post Office Department and the Patent Office, as well as various trusts, is not included in the above exhibit, for reasons explained in the last annual report. Outstanding and unexpended appropriations at the end of the year will, in this view of our financial condition, be still left charged on the Treasury, amounting to about 16,000,000 dollars.

This does not differ much from their amount at the close of the last year. Whether the appropriations unexpended on the first of January, 1838, prove, therefore, to be one or two millions larger or smaller than is now anticipated, it must be manifest, from all the above data, that some new legislation is indispensable to complete satisfactorily the service of the year, and leave a suitable amount in the mint & the Treasury.

Indeed, before submitting the last annual report, the indications of a decrease in the receipts, and of an approaching revulsion in our commercial prosperity, appeared so strong to the undersigned, that he felt compelled, with reluctance and regret, because differing so much from the views of many others, to estimate the accruing receipts for the year at only twenty-four millions of dollars.

As the appropriations asked for were about 27,000,000 dollars, it was then suggested that the occurrence of a deficiency was probable. When those appropriations became in fact enlarged by Congress to more than 32,000,000 dollars, it rendered a deficiency inevitable, to the extent now anticipated, unless the receipts should happen greatly to exceed the estimates.

### II. On the postponement of the payment of Bonds for Duties.

The first suggestions which will be submitted concerning such special legislation as appears proper in consequence of the recent embarrassments of the country, relate to the postponement of the payment of bonds for duties.

Early in May last, the collection of the revenue from customs became much obstructed through the severe pecuniary difficulties of the mercantile interest. The Treasury Department felt an anxiety not only to take steps which might increase the security of the Government for eventual payment, but, in an emergency so great, and to many so unexpected, to furnish all the relief from sacrifices which could judiciously be extended under its limited powers, and in anticipation of what would probably be its straitened condition in a few months.

A postponement of the payment of the bonds falling due was, therefore, and in accordance with the views of the Executive, authorized for periods of from thirty to ninety days, on interest and additional security, and in a manner more liberal than usual, by permitting it before as well as after suit, in all cases of embarrassment, great hardship, or insolvency.

The particular terms, and the reasons for such postponement, are more fully set forth in the documents annexed.

When the difficulties in discharging bonds in a legal currency became increased by the suspension of specie payments in some of the principal cities, and the President decided to call a special session of Congress, the postponement was allowed to be extended till after the commencement of the session, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to obtain further relief by new legislation. Urgent requests were made for an indiscriminate delay of payment on all bonds to the 1st of January next, and for the receipt, in discharge of them, of notes issued by banks not paying specie.

It was not deemed proper to comply with these requests. But as long a delay as our fiscal situation justified,

and every relief as to the currency which seemed legal, by the receipt of debenture certificates and Treasury drafts, for duties, were permitted in mitigation of the existing embarrassments.

Having, in this, done all that a sound and liberal exercise of the discretion of the department appeared either to justify or require, no intention exists, nor would it be proper in the present state of the Treasury, to grant any indulgencies beyond those already authorized, without the express direction of Congress.

Some further facts which may be useful to aid its members in coming to a correct conclusion on this subject, are, that the amount of bonds which have already been postponed to the 1st of October, is about 3,500,000 of dollars, and by that date will, it is presumed, be increased to 4,000,000 of dollars.

If Congress permit no longer postponement, the receipts for the year will probably be increased by the indulgencies already granted, as they have been allowed, generally, on additional security, and always on interest.

But as suits and delays in collection will still occur, though to a less extent than in the first stages of the pressure, it is expected that not over two-thirds of the amount postponed before the close of this month can be collected during the current year.

The bonds already put in suit since the middle of May amount to nearly \$1,000,000. But if Congress extend the postponement till next January, as was originally requested by some of the parties, or for one year, as recently requested by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the receipts for the present year will probably be thereby lessened from four to five millions.

Should Congress, however, adopt an intermediate course, as an act not of mere benevolence, but of additional relief, which appears reasonable, under the extraordinary mercantile distresses of the times, and more safe to the Government, in respect to eventual collections, it might sanction a delay not to exceed, altogether, six months beyond the original period of payment, in any particular case. It is computed that this would diminish the receipts, during the present year, about two and a half millions of dollars; but if granted on the usual terms, would increase the receipts, next year, in a greater proportion, by the interest accruing, as well by the fuller collections which would probably be made in a greater number of cases.

The opinion of the department on these various propositions is, that, considering merely our present financial necessities, no further postponement can be regarded as expedient, though in some other respects, as fully detailed in the recent letter from the Chamber of Commerce, the last delay mentioned might be found justifiable, and more beneficial. But if a law be passed extending credit on the bonds, it is supposed that, in any correct view of the subject, its provisions need not be continued in force beyond the period when the worst effects of the pressure will be likely to have ceased, and when all imports could, by a further extension of the ware-house system, be advantageously made payable in cash, at the time the goods are wanted for immediate consumption.

The extension of that system, is, therefore, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress, in connection with the present subject, as it might introduce as great an improvement in the collection of imposts, as the substitution of cash for credit did in the collection of revenue from the sales of public lands. It would certainly increase the security, ease, and promptitude of the operation; would dispense entirely with the trouble and risk in the payment of debentures; work favorably to the manufacturing interests; and at the same time, facilitate our trade in foreign articles, as well as exonerate the merchant from many embarrassments in regard to sureties and guarantees.

### III. Obstacles in the way of transferring the last instalment of deposits to the States.

Early legislation has likewise become necessary, either to withhold or postpone, for a reasonable period, the fourth instalment of deposits with the States; or to furnish such aid as may be necessary to complete them in a satisfactory manner.

By the general suspension of specie payments, and the consequent necessity, under the deposit act, to discontinue most of the public depositories, the transfers from the banks in the west and south-west to the seaboard, which were necessary to place much of the money in a position to be conveniently lodged with the States in October, have, in several instances, been defeated. They had, as in case of the former instalments, been ordered seasonably, though, as a general rule, only where rendered proper, in consequence of great accumulation of public funds in an unfavorable situation, on account of the course of trade and exchanges, to be paid directly to the respective States. But, in the troubled condition of the money market, they had not been injuriously hastened as to the time of payment, and, consequently, falling due in the course of the summer and early in autumn, near two-thirds of the whole amount of these funds still on hand have been detained in the west and southwest, where they had so unusually accumulated

from the large sales of public lands. Hence, if the last deposit with the States was, in this position of the money, to be attempted, the orders directing it must, in many cases, be made on places remote, and very inconvenient to some of the receiving States, on account of the unfavorable balance of trade, or the rates of exchange; and must be met, if at all, in a currency unacceptable and greatly depreciated. Transfers of portions of the July instalment could not, from the same cause, be effected in the precise mode intended, nor from the banks most desirable, though much of it had reached the appropriate points, to render the operation easy, before the suspension of specie payments. In all cases in which they were not offered to be paid in a currency satisfactory to the States, their agents were requested to return the orders of transfer till Congress could make new and suitable provisions on the subject.

But this request has not always been complied with. About \$1,165,575 of that instalment has not yet been received for by the States to the Treasury, nor the orders returned. On the contrary, the United States Bank chartered by the State of Pennsylvania has lately become the purchaser of several of these orders, though not given for any debt, but merely directing a transfer from one public depository to another. This institution has demanded of the banks on which they are drawn that payment should be made to her in specie; and, on their fail to do so, has caused the orders to be protested. Under these circumstances, and as the deposits with the States were to be made of what was in the Treasury, and consequently in the banks, on the 1st of January last, it is for Congress to decide whether payment shall be made of any of those orders in a mode and currency different from the rest of the third instalment of deposits with the States.

Another reason for withholding or postponing the October deposits, or for some legal provision to aid in completing them, is, that a sum equal to the revenue probably accruing, and a large portion of these deposits, had, before they were payable, been expressly appropriated by Congress to other objects. When looking to the rapid decrease in our receipts, to the expected deficiency in the course of the year & the great amount of outstanding appropriations which, at the close of it, will be left unpaid, much of that whole instalment seems likely to be needed at an early day.

By either of the first two measures, the money could, according to its original destination, be applied to the necessary wants of the General Government, as soon as it can be drawn from the banks in legal funds: In that way, so desirable an object would also be accomplished, without the expense and delay of the money being first paid over to the States, and then subjected to an early recall. On the other hand, several of the States might, in the present posture of their affairs, experience considerable inconvenience, either by not receiving it, or by soon refunding a large portion of its amount; and many of the banks which hold it might be able more satisfactorily to pay it to the States than to the Treasury. But, though the subject is one of much delicacy and difficulty, and peculiarly proper for the final action of Congress, it may be expected that this Department should express some opinion as to which course appears most eligible in the present condition of the finances. It is, therefore, with deference suggested, that when regarding their condition and the importance of meeting with efficiency and good faith all the obligations of the Government to the public creditors, it would be most judicious to apply the whole instalment, as fast as it is wanted and can be collected, to the prompt discharge of these obligations; and that the last deposit with the States, not being a debt, but a mere temporary disposal of a surplus, should be postponed until Congress, in some different state of the finances, when such an available surplus may exist, shall see a manifest propriety and ability in completing the deposit, and shall give directions to that effect. Consequently no further steps will be taken as to the deposit of any part of that instalment till Congress has had an opportunity to act upon the subject in such manner as, in the present posture of affairs, its superior wisdom may consider preferable.

(To be continued in our next.)

### Twenty-Fifth Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

### IN SENATE.

Monday, September 11, 1837.

The Vice President having announced it as the order of the day to proceed to the election of a Secretary, the Senate proceeded to ballot, when 40 votes were given, of which 39 were in favor of Mr. Dickens, and one was a blank. Mr. Dickens was therefore elected and sworn in as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, when, after three ballottings, the Rev. Mr. Slicer received 23 out of 44 votes, and was elected.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the committee on finance, reported in part, and in favor of a bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue due to the States. On reporting this bill, Mr. Wright said he had

hoped to make a more full report to-day, but he should be prepared to-morrow to report more fully. He gave notice that he should to-morrow ask the Senate to take up this bill for consideration.

Mr. CALHOUN was against hasty legislation, and expressed a hope that the bill would not be pressed through until it should have been the subject of due deliberation.

Mr. WEBSTER hoped that whatever course of measures the friends of the administration thought best to adopt, it would be adopted with as little delay as possible. The situation of the country was such as to demand early action. He regretted that he could not bring himself to support this bill, which proposed a remedy altogether inadequate to the evil. He, however, could do nothing to obstruct its progress; and he hoped the friends of the administration would be permitted to carry out their views. He would merely ask for an opportunity to deliver his sentiments, and would then be willing to leave the whole in the hands of those who possessed the majorities in both Houses.

The bill was then read and ordered to a second reading.

Several amendments were presented on the subject of the condition of the country, and referred.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 11, 1837.

The following are the most important standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Cambreling, McKim, Owens, Seargent, Hamer, Jones, of Va., Fletcher of Mass., Atherton, and Rhett, of S. C.

Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Grenell, Chambers, Darlington, Graham, of N. C., Campbell, of Penn., Clark, and Carter, of Me.

Commerce—Messrs. Smith, of Me., Phillips; Johnson, of La., Cushman, De Grath, Legare, Toland, Curtis, and Brown, of Va.

Public Lands—Messrs. Boon, Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Carey, Chapman, Harrison, Anderson, Duncan, and Turney.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Cleveland, Hopkins, Hubly, Calhoun, of Ky., Palmer, and Worthington.

Judiciary—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucey, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland, of Va., Hoffman and Potter.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Haley, Ogilvie, Alexander, Titus, Siratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vt., Crockett, and Patterson.

Manufactures—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Webster, Whittlesey, of Conn., Holey, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Yail, Naylor.

Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes Davis, Randolph, Mitchell.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Haynes, Chaney, Montgomery, Parker, Campbell, of S. C., Maury of Ky., & W. Morris, of Pa.

Military Affairs—Messrs. McKay, Giles, Glascock, Thompson, Gholson, Mellon, Rives, Kemble, McClellan of Tenn.

Militia—Messrs. Glascock, Wagoner, Carter of Tenn., Hoyt, Hammond, Pratt, Hunter of Va., Halstead, Hamer of Ohio.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Bryhan, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Richardson, Painter, Williams of N. H.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Hamer, Cushing, Jackson of Ga., Dromgoole, Rencher, Pope, Claiborne, Fairfield.

The House took up for consideration the following resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Biddle of Penn.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, whether a letter purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House, offering payment in specie to Members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury, a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors.

Mr. Biddle said when he first saw the letter of the Secretary in the newspapers, he considered the measure as improper, and, on further reflection, he was convinced that his impression was correct. If the order was intended as a gratuity, it would be withheld, and withheld from the whole or from a part of the House. It would be granted to some and withheld only from those who were obnoxious, it would also be granted to, or withheld from, the Courts of the U. S. It would have been offered during the pending of the Mandamus case. We would witness the spectacle of a fluctuating compensation of the members of Congress, and of all other government officers, and fluctuating at the order of the Treasury Department. The effect of the order would be to enable every member to pay his weekly expenses out of the premium which he received from the brokers in exchange for his gold, and to put by, as a clear gain, the whole amount of his pay, in notes of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or New Orleans. This was a state of things which served as an inducement to members of Congress to avail themselves of every pretext for defeating the resumption of specie payments. The premium of specie would increase, to the advantage of members of Congress, and the great oppression of the people. The State, on the other hand, had been compelled to receive their money from the government in paper 12 per cent. below par. In such a currency too, we paid the hard working laborers on the public roads, and the widows and orphans on the pension roll.

He wished to know the principle on which this offer was made by the Secretary of the Treasury, if it was a matter of grace, he, for one would not accept it. He would not go home to his hard-working and oppressed constituents, and tell them that we could devise nothing for their relief, but, that we had through the complaisance of a high officer of the government, provided well for ourselves, and should soon go back to reap another golden harvest. On no principle of honor, or equity, could such a distinction be made, at any time, in favor of the officers of the government and the members of Congress. This, indeed, was making an exclusive currency.

Mr. Hamer of Ohio, had no objection, he said, to the resolution, but he did not consider the order of the Secretary of the Treasury as offering a bribe or a boon to Congress, nor did he believe that the Secretary offered it on that ground.

Mr. McKay would not oppose the resolution, but he expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Biddle,) should have intimated that the mode adopted for paying the members, was a boon to Congress; for there was an express law requiring that nothing should be tendered in payment of public dues, but gold and silver, or its equivalent. No public creditor—not the laborers on the public highways, nor the pen-

sioners, were obliged to receive their pay in any thing else. Some years ago, when the Bank of the United States was the depository of the public money, the members drew their pay in bills of exchange, worth two or three per cent. advance; but then it was all right. If there was any thing wrong in the matter, it was in publishing it in the newspapers, which was wholly unnecessary.

Mr. Biddle did not, he said, intend to accuse the Secretary of the Treasury of imprudence in making this order public. He would not have wished him to keep it secret, and to apprise us of it only through its execution. He said it would be a poor answer to the demands of the States, and of the poor laborers and pensioners, to say that the law authorized them to refuse any thing but specie. No specie was offered to them, and they were compelled to take the depreciated paper or nothing. Could the pensioners consent to wait and starve, while they demanded specie, which the government would not give them?

The resolution was then agreed to. The President's message was taken up in committee of the whole, and its various topics referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Bell offered the following resolution, which (the rule being suspended for the purpose) was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to this House the amount of the appropriations of the past and present year, remaining unexpended; the amount required to fulfill all existing engagements contracted prior to the 1st day of June last, and all existing engagements contracted since that time; also the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers or agents on the first day of May last, and at the present time; and that he also report what objects of public expenditure can, with the least injury to the public service, be wholly dispensed with during the present year, or bear any material reduction.

Mr. Smith of Maine, said, he wished to offer a resolution, with a view to ascertain the sense of the House in regard to the continuance of the session and the subjects which should come before Congress. The President, he said, had not recommended that any subjects should be attended to other than those prescribed in his message. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the several standing committees of this House on all matters not embraced by the Message of the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, communicated on the second day of the current session, be suspended until the commencement of the annual session of Congress in December next, and that the consideration of all petitions on such suspended matters be also postponed to the period above specified.

Mr. E. Whittlesey contended that it was the duty of Congress, if they sat but six weeks, to take up the general business of the session.

Mr. Lewis Williams moved to postpone the subject till Wednesday, as the House was not, he said, now prepared to act upon it.

Mr. Bell was opposed to the postponement, but he felt some difficulty, as to his opinion on the gentleman's proposition. No one would doubt that the subjects presented in the message were of sufficient magnitude to engross the whole attention of Congress; and he was anxious to know what would be the course of the administration and its proper organs here—what they intended to bring forward. If those gentlemen would tell us what course of action they intended to propose, he would with less difficulty, decline upon the resolution. He called upon the chairman of Ways and Means to inform the House what would be the course proposed by that committee. He wished to know whether they intended to confine themselves to the minor topics of the message, or whether they would also bring before the House the Sub-treasury project. If that absurd and impracticable project, as he deemed it, for the regulation of the revenue, was the only one to be presented to us, we need not sit here long, before we dispose of it. It would not take a long time to act upon that.

He would venture to say that the friends of the administration would not dare to urge the adoption of that scheme upon the country. At the same time, he believed it to be in the power of the friends of the administration here to bring forward a modified proposition which would command the serious and favorable consideration of this House. If it was intended to present any modified project for the relief and the arrest of existing evils, he should then oppose any adjournment, until it had been duly and attentively considered. He would feel happy if the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreling) would enlighten us on this subject. In the former case which he had put, the session need not continue many weeks; in the latter it might be necessary to prolong it.

Mr. Cambreling said the gentleman must be perfectly sensible that in the present situation of the committee of ways and means, it having been just appointed—he could answer only for himself. In his own opinion, they would first report upon the minor topics, in distinct bills; and, when they come to the great question of the mode of keeping the revenue, the House would determine whether to postpone its consideration till the first Monday of December, or to go on with it. In regard to that question, he would not now express an opinion, as it would be premature to engage in a debate upon it. Since the proposition to which the gentleman had referred had been presented, he hoped that gentlemen in the opposition would be as bold and as frank as the President of the United States had been. The glove had been thrown down to them. Let those who talk so much of non-commitment, now tell us what their plan is; and whether we are not to have the question of the Bank of the United States. That question, sir, may be postponed till after the Fall elections, but to that complexion will they come at last. He hoped the majority of the committee of ways and means would unite with him in reporting a bill disconnecting the government from all banks.

Mr. Bell said, if there was no disposition on the part of those who controlled the action of the House, to urge any plan of substantial relief, the session need not be prolonged. After what had fallen from the Hon. Chairman of Ways and Means, he felt it proper for him to state, that he came here with no favorite project of his own, for the relief of the country, but to co-operate in any practical plan that might be presented to those in power. He had repeatedly stated to his own constituents, before he left home, that, in his opinion, a Bank of the United States, even if chartered immediately, would not afford relief to the country, for one or two years. He had held out no such delusive prospect.

Mr. Wase said if the gentleman from New York had really any confidence in his proposition for the relief of the country; he would have addressed the opposition in a different tone, inasmuch as the friends of the Administration possessed the power to adopt any measure they pleased. If he had been so

honest for the success of that project, he would have said to the opposition—there is the true mode of relief—come and join us in adopting it. But instead of this, what have we? We are offered a challenge—glove thrown down to us. We are told that we have a plan, and we are dared to present it, in order that they may show the world a more odious plan than their own. He firmly believed, as firmly as that he sat here, that the administration had no intention to urge this Sub-treasury plan. It was thrown out, *ad captandam*, for himself. He had no power, he left it to those who had all the plans, to propose all the plans. He hoped the opposition would not be so weak as to interfere with any of the projects of the administration; nor to enter into a comparison with them of the oilium of any different project. He would be content calmly to sit here, and listen to all the propositions which the administration had to make; and if he approved of them, he would give them his support.

Mr. Lewis Williams, was in favor of continuing the session, after acting upon the subjects prescribed by the President's Message. There was no use in going home for a short time. He had moved a postponement on the subject, after the Committee on Finance had reported.

The resolution was agreed to, by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

### IN SENATE.

Tuesday Sept. 12.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia county, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan also presented a memorial from the citizens of the city & county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of the same province; which was laid on the table.

The most of the business transacted in the Senate to-day was of an unimportant character.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreling, on leave, from the committee on ways and means, reported the following bill:

A BILL to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the transfer of the fourth instalment of deposits directed to be made with the States under the thirteenth section of the act of June 23, 1836, be, and the same is hereby, postponed until further provision by law.

The above bill was, on motion of Mr. C. read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Tuston was elected Chaplain of the House.

Mr. Adams submitted the following resolutions, which, by the rule, lie over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, relating to the North-eastern boundary of the United States, since the message of the late President to the Senate of the United States, of the 15th of June, 1836.

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be consistent with the public interest, all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico, concerning the boundary between them, and particularly concerning any proposition for a cession of Territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States; and also all correspondence relating thereto between the Department of State and the Disputed Representatives of the United States in Mexico, and of the said department with those of the Mexican Republic accredited to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the Republic of Texas to the government of the United States, for the annexation of the said Republic of Texas to this Union; and if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, the House adjourned.

### IN SENATE.

Wednesday Sept. 13.

Mr. MORRIS presented several memorials from Ohio, against the annexation of Texas to the U. S. on any conditions whatsoever, which was laid on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes. The bill authorizes the issuing of Treasury notes to the amount of ——— millions, in notes of not less than 100 dollars, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum. The notes to be issued and signed by the Treasurer. These notes to be receivable for debts and taxes to the U. States, and to be tendered to public creditors. (The bill contains 11 sections.) The bill was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing a further extension of the payment of duty bonds. The extension is for six months on outstanding duty bonds. This bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, reported a bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposited Banks. This bill authorizes the President to continue to withdraw the public funds from the Deposit Banks in the manner he has already done. The money due to the United States to be repaid in three instalments, bearing interest. This bill was ordered to a second reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreling, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes. Read twice and committed.

The resolution, yesterday offered by Mr. Adams, relative to the correspondence on the subject of the boundary between the United States and Mexico,