

The money in numbers of these pet banks and permitted them, you solicited them to extend their issues of spurious, because worthless paper money. Experiment after experiment, with distress and ruin following in their train, marked the course of these in power, and Mr. Van Buren, pledged "to follow in the footsteps," still persists after the twice condemnation of the people. It is evident that the Administration is determined on the total overthrow of the credit system, under which we have so long prospered. There never was a declaration replete with more awful threatenings, than that uttered by General Jackson and reiterated by Mr. Van Buren and his party, "that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break." Credit is the link between labour and capital. It gives to labour and skill the capital of the country, and enables them to accumulate, to turn themselves to profit. If the credit system were destroyed, it would condemn a large portion of our species to poverty and wretchedness. They would be deprived of one great means of advancing their fortunes, and though the rich might continue rich, the poor would always be poor. Look at the operation of this policy, and say whether this idea be not correct. A mechanic, by his talent and skill, acquires a reputation in his profession. His wages are small when forced to apply himself to mere manual labour. He obtains from a friend a portion of his redundant capital, extends his business, and in a few years by using prudently and skillfully this borrowed capital, he spreads around his family all the comforts and conveniences of life. How could the mere day labourer be any thing more, without this system, which enables him to draw into his service the dead capital of the country? Take away this system of credit, and you leave him nothing but mere toil and drudgery, reduce his rate of wages, and make his condition daily worse and worse. Besides, it would be impossible to establish a metallic currency, sufficient to meet the demands of such a commercial, trading people as ours. There is, assuming the highest estimate, not more than \$80,000,000 in specie in the United States. The circulating medium demanded by the prosperity and growth of the country is upwards of four hundred millions. Abolish the credit system—draw from circulation this immense amount, resting on the good faith and credit of the country, and introduce hard money, alone, and you make a reduction in all the property, which will bring down the value of the dollar to its specie value. Then one dollar would be worth as much as four dollars now, and the debtor who has given his note for \$100 at this time, would be bound to pay \$500, over and above the value for which he made himself liable.

There are various insurmountable objections to the Sub Treasury. 1st It seeks the establishment of a currency for the government and Office Holders different and distinct from that of the people. It will require upwards of \$55,000,000 in specie to carry on the operations of this experiment. This specie is to be drawn from the pockets of the people and hoarded away in safes and vaults, to pay the officers of the government, when but fifty millions will be left to carry on the whole trade and business of the people. Who is so blind as not to see that this will affect, greatly and not, the credit system? There is, moreover, something else at the bottom of all this different from what the people suppose. If by introducing a purely specie currency you increase the value of money at least four fold, cannot all see when originates this zeal of the office holders to break up the credit system? Will it not increase their salaries in the same proportion? The President who is entitled to his salary of \$25,000, by receiving it in hard money, under the changes which a destruction of the credit system would produce, will virtually have a salary of \$100,000, and with the \$25,000, will be able to purchase nearly as much of the people's property as he would at this time with \$100,000. The salary of every subordinate officer will be enlarged in the same proportion, and the whole expense of the people thus increased four fold. Every little post master in the country will force the people to pay specie for their letters, by which they hear from their relations and friends, and transact their business; whilst they are receiving Bank paper rags, (as the Van Burenites call them) for their produce and labour. Fellow Citizens, this policy is a *mind-boggling* policy. It is intended to cheat you out of your hard earnings. Beware of it!

2dly. The system is unsafe. For forty years previous to the introduction of the Sub Treasury, the government did not lose a single dollar by its depositaries. How has it been since? Upwards of twelve millions of dollars, at the lowest calculation, has been lost by the *defalcation* of SUB TREASURY AGENTS. Look at the case of Mr. Swartwout, of New York, and see how well the scheme works. He embezzled the funds out of nearly A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS! This is truly an Independent Treasury; for no doubt Swartwout feels quite independent with such a roll of the people's money in his pocket. From the late accounts, it is reported he has been giving entertainments in Liverpool, to crowds of persons, which cost upwards of thirty dollars per head. Nor is this all. The cases of Price, Grator, Reckless and Boyd, and a dozen others, prove what corruption has existed in the gov-

ernment under the operations of this experiment. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says there is still due from the pet banks, which were thought to be insolvent, about a million and a half of dollars. Over this administration has made a great outcry, when these very banks were selected by themselves, in opposition to the warning of the whole people. Yet when the defalcations of their own agents are spoken of, they cry "hush! hush! don't let the people know it!" Fellow Citizens, it is idle to speculate that the people's money is safe in the hands of such men, under such policy.

3dly. It has a tendency to enlarge Executive patronage. The President has already announced to the world that he has control over the public purse, and necessarily over every officer who has the management of it. The Sub-Treasury bill increases the number of officers. The President's power of removal, then, will make all these officers subservient to him. The great object of all free governments has been to check the influence and patronage of the Executive department. By these he corrupts all the avenues of power, influences the freedom of thought and speech, and sways every press which can be induced, for sufficient pay, to become the tool of a party. Give to the President the patronage of office, and there is no human force that can check his stride to absolute power. It is not in human nature to resist the blandishments of office. It is like the apple of Paradise to our first parents; and strong indeed must be that virtue which can resist it! No Republican should desire this patronage increased, if he expects ever to see the government brought back to its original simplicity and purity.

4thly. The system is too expensive. For nearly a half century the keeping and disbursement of the public revenue have not been of a farthing's expense to the Government. Instead of this, it was actually paid a bonus, or premium of 1,500,000 dollars, for the care of the public deposites. Who can examine the Sub-Treasury bill without being struck with astonishment at the cost? Splendid public buildings are to be erected. It is well known that the Government generally erects its buildings without regard to economy, and in the end they invariably cost double what the people are told they ought. Our own State is a striking instance of this extravagance. In addition to this, cities are to be walled, the host of officers—and the discretionary pay to be allowed the inspecting agents and the clerks, liable to be increased on public emergency, or as the revenue may happen to increase. All this cannot fail to make the experiment one of great risk and expense.

5thly. It tends to the Consolidation of the Government. Wherever the disbursements of a Government are made, there all power will ultimately tend; this policy would make the head departments the source of all power, by giving them such control over the currency as would enable them to make war on the State Banks, as State institutions, defeat their operations, bring them into disrepute, and finally undermine them entirely. Are the States prepared for this—to see their own institutions overthrown, to make way for a vast GOVERNMENT BANK, with unlimited powers? If so, then they may look out for a great consolidated Government, swallowing up the rights of the States. But its tendency to commercial centralization is yet more threatening—particularly to the South. In exposition of this argument, I need only quote the words of a distinguished statesman. In reply to Mr. Calhoun he says:—

"If the gentlemen favor centralization, I am astonished that they do not see centralization in all its terrors in this very proposition of his own. Pray allow me to ask, where will this Government paper, in the course of its issue and circulation, naturally central? To what points will it tend? Certainly, most certainly, to the greatest points of collection and expenditure; to the very heart of the metropolitan city, wherever that city may be. This is as inevitable as the fall of water or the results of attraction. If two thirds of the duties be collected in New York it will follow, of course, that two thirds of any Government paper received for duties will be there received; and it will be more valuable there than elsewhere. The value of such paper would consist in its acceptability, and nothing else. It would always tend, therefore, directly to the spot where the greatest demand should exist for it for that purpose. Is it not so at this moment with the outstanding Treasury notes? Are they abundant in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Illinois, or in New Hampshire? No sooner issued than they commence their march toward the place where they are most valued and most in demand; that is, to the place of the greatest public receipts. If you want concentration, and enough of it—if you desire to dry up the small streams of commerce, and fill more full the deep and already swollen great channels, you will not very wisely to that end, if you keep out of the receipt of the Treasury all money but such paper as the Government may furnish, and which shall be no otherwise redeemable than in receipt for debts to Government, while at the same time you decrease the character of the local circulation."

How irresistible the conclusion! And how astonishing, that southern men should be found supporting a system which is to build up the northern cities at the expense of the south, already exhausted by governmental extortion!

The 4th Resolution, to which your attention is next solicited, asserts that the Public Lands of the United States are the common property of all the States, and condemns the late act of Congress, allowing settlers on them the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an

act of gross injustice to the old States which originally ceded them or contributed a common fund for their purchase. To enable you to understand the foundation of the claim which N. Carolina has to a proportionate share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public domain, it may be necessary to give a brief history of the cessions made by the several States to the General Government. At the time the articles of confederation were recommended, several states objected to them, because the waste and uncultivated land within the territory of some of the States was not surrendered as a common fund to defray the expenses incurred during the war of the Revolution. This war had brought on the States a heavy foreign debt—the Public credit was likely to be weakened—the finances were deranged—and the national faith on the eve of prostration, by the difficulties which appeared in the way of establishing a more permanent and settled Government. New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and several other states, which owned vacant territory, promptly stepped forward and ceded it to the United States, on certain conditions and under certain trusts, specified in their respective deeds. The grant of New York, expressly states that all the land thereby ceded "is for the use and benefit of such of the states as are or shall become parties to the Confederation." The cessions of Virginia, & North Carolina are on nearly the same conditions. The words of the latter are:—

"All the lands intended to be ceded, by virtue of this act, to the United States, shall be considered as a common land for the use and benefit of the United States of America, NORTH CAROLINA INCLUSIVE, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The same conditions, in substance, if not in express terms, were incorporated into the deeds from the other States. These, then, are the agreements or obligations into which the confederation entered with the respective States. In 1789, the present constitution was formed, in the 1st paragraph of the 6th article of which, is the following:—

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

The present government, then, assumed all the contracts of the confederation, and how any one can prevent arriving at the conclusion that North Carolina has an interest in the proceeds of the public lands, "according to her proportion in the general charge and expenditure," is to me, incomprehensible. Is not the General Government bound to perform the trust? Can it, more than an individual trustee, go beyond the express stipulations of the trust? To test the question; suppose Congress should cede the whole of the public domain to one or two of the states which bore none of the burden of the war; would this be performing the requisitions of the trust in equity & good conscience? All would reply in the negative. But the Government is virtually doing it at this time. By the bill before Congress the price on about 73 million acres is to be reduced from one dollar twenty-five cents per acre to seventy five cents. Congress had, evidently, as well give the lands away, for the price is a mere nominal one.

But, let us enquire what has been done for North Carolina, compared with other States, in return for the immense body of land which she ceded to the government? Illinois has received 1,080,000 acres of the most valuable portion of the public domain, for the purposes of education; Missouri has obtained 1,277,719 acres; Michigan about 1,150,000; and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas nearly in the same ratio. The common school land of Michigan is valued, by her superintendent of public schools, at \$4,870,000. That of Missouri at \$5,983,264; the interest on which (\$35,899,) amounts to nearly half the annual revenue of North Carolina arising from taxation. And, pray, fellow-citizens of North Carolina, what has fallen to your share? Nothing, literally, nothing. Your ancestors were as brave, submitted to as heavy taxation, and underwent as many privations during the revolution, and contributed as much, afterwards, towards the formation of the constitution, and have you been remembered in this prodigal appropriation of this common property? Like poor Lazarus, your State would hardly have been permitted to catch the crumbs which fell from the table of the rich. Is this just? With that portion of the public domain to which she is rightly entitled, the blessings of education could be extended to every child within her limits. Those barriers of nature which take from our people the commercial advantages which every other Atlantic State enjoys, could then be removed, and a new era would burst upon us.

The 5th resolution protests against the extravagance of the General Government. It is a matter which materially concerns the people of this country to compare the expenditures of the late and the present Administration, with that of Mr. Adams, which met with such a signal condemnation for its prodigal appropriation of the public funds. The patronage of the press was one of the great chapters into which the famous Retrenchment Report of 1828 was divided. It is there stated, as an astonishing fact, that the amount paid for printing, &c. by the Executive had they not warned you of the

(1825, 1826, 1827) and by the Post Office Department was \$71,830 51." This was regarded as an extravagant expenditure; and retrenchment was loudly demanded. For three years of the reign of those in power, ending the 30th September, 1837, the expenditures had increased to \$170,058 18, \$97,227 67 over and above that of the same number of years during Mr. Adams' administration.

The same Retrenchment Committee of 1828, reported, "that the privilege of Newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and that the practice too often indulged by the House, of voting books to themselves, ought to be discontinued; but instead of being abrogated or discontinued, the practice is still kept up, with increased extravagance.

The contingent expenses of the House, by the same Report, were regarded as exorbitant. But how is it now? In 1828, those expenses were \$80,000. During the year 1836, the last year of General Jackson's Administration, these very same charges had increased to \$200,000; and during that of 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren's to 250,000! and have been enlarged in the same ratio every year since.

The same Report of 1828, expressed the belief, that at least one third of the clerks (then) in the employ of the various Departments, could be dispensed with, in perfect safety to the public interest. Instead of complying with this recommendation, the number of clerks in each of the offices has been increased. In 1828, the whole number in the State Department, and the Patent office was 16, with a salary of 2,750 dollars. In 1837, there were 40, with a salary of 56,315 dollars. In the patent office alone, the number has been enlarged from 2 to 24, and the salary from 1,800 dollars to 21,000 dollars. In 1828, the Secretary of the Treasury employed 8 clerks, with a salary of 18,000 dollars; in 1837 he had 15 clerks, with a pay of about 27,000 dollars.

In 1828, the War Department had 18 clerks and two messengers, with a salary of 28,650 dollars. In 1838, the same department had 40 clerks, with a pay of 63,800 dollars.

In 1828, the Adjutant General had 3 clerks, with a compensation of 2,950 dollars, whilst in 1838, there had been an increase to 7 or 8 clerks, and the compensation enlarged to 8,225 dollars.

All the branches of the Government, in their various ramifications, have, in the same manner, been annually more and more expensive to the country. It may not be amiss to refer to a paragraph of the speech delivered by Mr. Bond of Ohio in the House of Representatives, which places in bold relief before the country the alarming and corrupting prodigality of the Administration. He says:—

"During this 'searching operation' and captious fault-finding, every petty expense of the several Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the bricks of the paved walk leading to the State Department, was held up to public view as a piece of aristocratic extravagance. Now sir, suppose I were to cite to you many similar and equally (if not more so) objectionable charges in the present accounts of these Departments—such as each paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; 20 dollars a quarter for labor, '54 dollars for sundries,' '16 dollars for work' without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing grass, or raising vegetables for the Secretary. The term 'sundries' may conceal the same things, and the curious might inquire what use was made of the first proof paper for which 78 dollars were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, if it will preserve the edifice! And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not made similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State, who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft. An item of 100 dollars paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of forerunner of the hard-money Sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were 'debauched' by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay."

It can be seen from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenditures of the Government have increased from 12,000,000 dollars annually to THIRTY EIGHT OR FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. During General Jackson's term of office, it was alleged, that he had annually to pay a large portion of the public debt. But this debt was entirely extinguished by him; and yet the expenses of Mr. Van Buren have been as great, if not greater, than they were when General Jackson had the control of the Government. And will the people be deceived any longer by such promises of retrenchment and reform? Millions on millions wasted annually to reward partisan editors and Office Holders, and this drawn from the labour of the people! How long will freemen submit to such misrule? How long will they suffer their own money to be used to corrupt their own Government?

But, Fellow Citizens, I shall trouble you but a moment longer. The Legislature has unequivocally expressed what they believed to be your wishes on the great and interesting topic which have been agitating the country. They have done nothing more than that which they had a right to do as your agents. They would have been unfaithful sentinels had they not warned you of the

danger ahead, and called on your public servants to guide the vessel of State from the rocks towards which they are heedlessly propelling it. To say that these resolutions cannot be understood, is presuming that our Senators are ignorant of the English language. And can you acknowledge that you have deputized men to consult on great matters of national policy, who are so ignorant that they cannot construe their mother tongue? For my part, I would say to each of them what *Shallow* said of the renowned French physician: "I never heard a man of your place, gravity, and learning, so wide of your own respect." But, despite the protestations of our Senators, the resolutions CAN be understood. He who runs may read. It requires not the wisdom of a Solomon to interpret their meaning, though it may require that species of knowledge for which they seem remarkable, to misconceive their object. The objection that the resolutions do not contain the word "instruct," is a mere childish quibble, unbefitting the dignity of a Senator who acknowledges the great principle of instruction. They have heretofore avowed that it was only necessary for them to know the will of their constituents, to induce them to obey or resign. How is this will to be expressed but by the Legislature? They know very well, that according to their own doctrines, these resolutions are instructions and intended as such; and they will meet their reward if the people "strip them of their mellow hangings"—disrobe them of their official consequence—and place confidence in others who will, at least, not scoff at their wishes and insult their injunctions. But, Fellow Citizens, suffer not yourselves to be deceived. The present is an important crisis in the progress of constitutional principles. A spirit of disorder and disorganization has seized upon the body politic, and threatens its dissolution. In one section of the country, doctrines are openly avowed directly at variance with all the rights of property—the poor excited against the rich—corporate rights conferred by the laws, openly denounced; and all the usages and foundations of society menaced with overthrow.

In another section we have witnessed a ruthless mob driving a State Legislature from its halls at the point of the bayonet, and proclaiming death to all who should dare resist their authority. Suffer not such disorganizing—such unhallowed doctrines to take root and flourish in North Carolina. She has hitherto been loyal to the constitution, devoted to the principles of peace and order, and far distant from the day when her fair-character shall be soiled by such wanton attacks upon order and good government. Strike, then, at the root of the evil. REFORM YOUR GOVERNMENT: CHANGE YOUR RULERS.—Your Condition may be bettered:—It never can be worsened.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, January 8, The graduation bill was discussed by Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Young and Crittenden, the latter of whom showed that the bill was calculated to injure the farmers of the old States and benefit rich speculators.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to amend the act authorizing the issue of Treasury notes. [Simply extends the limitations of the act of 1838 to June next.]

The motion to refer the Swartwout Defalcation to a select committee, was by Messrs. Cambreleng, Garland of Va., Pickens, Cushing, Wise, Boon, Bond. Before Mr. Bond concluded his remarks the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, January 9, Mr. Prentiss presented resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont instructing their Senators in Congress to use the influence to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the suppression of the domestic internal slave trade, and to prevent the annexation of Texas.

The question of reception having been made,

Mr. Prentiss moved that the paper be laid on the table and printed, and made some remarks upon the propriety of receiving the resolutions of a sovereign State with respect.

Mr. Calhoun was amazed, he said, at the avowal of the opinion that the agitation of this subject here would be a means of quieting the country. Should the South agree to agitate the question here? Would not its continued agitation here serve to alienate the South from the North, to excite strong internal jealousies and animosities, and soon to destroy the best hopes of mankind, which are involved in the experiment of this great republic. The abolitionists come here and tell us that we have no title to our estates, or a large portion of them; that we hold them without law. Have they right to come here day after day, and question our title to our property? Must we let them go on in this work of mischief? The only way is to put a stop to the whole thing.

Mr. King made some remarks of a similar tenor, and said he had hoped that the Senate would avoid this agitation. In the other House it had been agitated and in a most disgraceful manner. The gentleman from Vermont ought to be content to present his resolutions and have them received without printing them.

Mr. Lumpkin moved to lay the mo-

tion to print on the table: agreed to—yeas 29, nays 8.

The Senate then took up the graduation bill, and after debate, agreed to various amendments to the amendment reported by the committee.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (the question on the amendment as amended yet pending,) now offered a substitute for the whole bill, providing, in its first part, that any actual settler on public land might purchase 80 acres, or less, at 50 cents per acre; from 80 to 100 acres at 75 cents per acre; and from 100 to 320 acres at \$1 per acre. This substitute in its second part, was a transcript of Mr. Clay's land bill, so called, with necessary modifications, one of which left the distributed money to a free disposal by the States on whom it should be bestowed.

The substitute was ordered to be printed.

The House took up the resolution to refer the report on Swartwout's defalcation to a select committee of nine members—the question being on the motion to appoint committee by ballot.

Mr. Bond, of Ohio, took the floor, and entered into an elaborate examination of the documents connected with this subject, and argued from them that the Secretary of the Treasury had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence of duty, and thereby encouraged and facilitated the defalcations of Swartwout, Price, and others. He censured the professions which General Jackson made when he came into power, and the peculiar and exclusive claims which the present and late administrations made to a regard for the purity of the government, and the safety of the public money, and then established the fact that these very men encouraged corruption and defalcation by their own neglect of duty, and by acting upon the spoils system, in selecting public officers.

He went into argument to show that the attempt made by the Secretary of the Treasury to throw the blame upon the subordinate officers had failed, that the Secretary was alone responsible for the neglect. The duties imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of 1789 and other acts required of him a supervision of the accounts of the Collectors, which Mr. Woodbury had endeavored to shift off upon the Naval officers and subordinates. After further debate, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

The Land Bill was again taken up in the Senate on Thursday—the question being on the amendment as amended by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, to limit the reduction to lands only that have been in the market for fifteen years, and to the quantities of 80, 160, and 320 acres, according to the rate of reduction, and further to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, after 1840, among the several States of the Union.

Mr. Clay advocated his amendment in an eloquent speech, and was replied to by Mr. Buchanan—when the question being taken, the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, and Tipton—131.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moulton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sprague, Walker, Walsh, White, Williams of Miss., Wright and Young—29.

Mr. Benton then submitted the clause of the substitute, permitting actual settlers to enter lands that have been in the market for fifteen years, at fifty cents per acre, the quantity being limited to eighty acres for each actual settler, as an amendment to the graduation bill which was adopted—yeas 24, nays 19. The bill, as amended, was on motion of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the morning hour was occupied upon the proposition of Mr. Wise to reprint 20,000 copies of the documents reported to Congress at the last session, in relation to defalcations. The remainder of the day was occupied by discussing in Committee of the Whole, the bill for the erection of a dry dock at Brooklyn, New York, and before coming to any action upon said bill, the House adjourned.

Friday Jan. 11.

The Senate after the presentation of bills, petitions, &c., resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, and the bill was reported, as amended, to the Senate; when, the question on concurring with the amendments made in committee coming up, the first amendment was concurred in.

After some remarks from Messrs. Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Benton, Morris, Niles, Preston Rives and Walker, the question was taken on concurring in the amendment allowing the entry by actual settlers of lands that have been fifteen years in the market at fifty cents per acre which amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. Rives then moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Before the question upon this motion was taken, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, little of importance occurred. A resolution of Mr. Wise, for the printing of 20,000 copies of certain documents relating to public defalcations, was adopted. Also, the following resolutions