The first thing that struck the attention of a part of the committee, as worthy of scrutiny, was the fact, that this House had obtained from the bank, in August 1831, loans to the amount of upwards of a million of dollars, on a pledge of stocks,—a sum which had been gradually reduced, however, to about six hundred thousand dollars.

On examination, it was found that this loan had been made at the special instance and urgent solicitation of the directors of the bank; and that the bank, and not Thomas Biddle & Co. was the party accommodated. The Government having then recently paid off several millions of its stock, which the bank had owned the consequence was, that a large portion of the money capital of the institution was rendered unproductive, and it became a matter of great importance to have it invested. In this state of things, the directors adopted a resolution, authorising the loan of a large sum at less than the legal interest, upon the security of any good stocks. It is to be here remarked, that this was that portion of the capital of the bank which had never been invested, and which it was not deemed expedient to invest, in the active business of discounts. The loan to Tho. Biddle & Co. on the pledge of stocks, was analogous to a loan to the Government. The stocks could, on any emergency, be sold and converted into cash; so that this investment had, in some sort, the twofold attribute of money in the vaults of the bank, to meet any pressing demands against it, and money, at the same time, drawing interest.

All the directors, who were examined on the subject, stated that they considered this transaction more for the benefit and accommodation of the bank, than of Thomas Biddle & Co., and the president of the Bank of Pennsylvania stated, on oath, that the bank over which he presided, would have been very glad to have made large loans to Thomas Biddle & Co. at the same time, and upon the same terms—the board of directors of that bank having authorised such loans at 4½ per cent.

There was one occurrence during the examination of the transactions of Thomas Biddle & Co. with the bank, which merits particular notice.

An informer and witness, by the name of Whitney, who had formerly been a director of the bank, was produced, who declared, upon oath, that, in July 1824, two of the cashiers of the bank, and one of the discount clerks, had informed him that Thomas Biddle & Co. had been in the habit of drawing money out of the bank, on a deposite of stock in the teller's drawer, without paying interest; and that the president had discounted two notes, one for Thomas Biddle & Co., and one for Charles Biddle, without the authority of the directors.—This witness stated, that he went with these officers to the bank, and examined the teller's drawer and the discount book, and found the facts which had been stated to him verified by the examination. He also stated, to give additional certainty to his averments, that he made a memorandum at the time, with the dates of the transaction, which memorandum he produced to the committee. Having thus unalterably fixed the date of the transaction, as if by some fatality, he went on to say, that he immediately proceeded into the room of Mr. Biddle the president, and remonstrated with him against these irregular proceedings; and that Mr. Biddle promised him that they should not occur again.

Mr. Biddle was present during the examination of this witness. On that day, being on oath, he said, that he was utterly astonished at the testimony of the witness, and could only oppose to it his solemn declaration, that there was not one word of truth in it from the beginning to the end. He added, that from the relation in which the witness stood to him, he would have sunk into the earth, sooner than he would have dared to come to him with such a remonstrance as he pretended to have made. The officers of the bank, from whom the witness alleged that he derived this information, were examined, and all of them positively contradicted him. They testified and demonstrated from the books, that Thomas Biddle & Co had never obtained money, in any instance, without paying interest, and that the two notes, which Whitney asserted to have been discounted by the president alone, had been discounted regularly by the directors.

In the interval between the adjournment of the committee, that day, and its meeting the next, a member of the board of directors suggested to Mr. Biddle, that he was, about the time of this alleged transaction, in the city of Washington. On examining the journals of the board and the letter book, it was found by entries and letters, that for several days previous to the alleged interview between the president and Whitney, and for several days afterwards, the president was absent on a visit to this city, on the business of the bank, and General Cadwallader was acting as president in his place!

Thus was this artfully devised story, which was intended to blast the reputation of a high-minded and honorable man, through one of those extraordinary interpositions, by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, who must for ever stand forth as a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of heaven.

The minority of the committee will avail themselves of this occasion to say, that they had the most conclusive evidence, that in all the transactions of the bank with Thomas Biddle, the President has been, not only free from the slightest imputation of partiality or favoritism, but that his conduct has been invariably governed by a nice and scrupulous sense of delicacy and propriety. And this they feel authorised to say, is the opinion of a majority of the committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee.

Resolved, That the charge brought against the president, of lending money to Thomas Biddle & Co. without interest, and of discounting notes for that house, and for Charles Biddle, without the sanction of the directors, are without foundation; and that there does not exist any ground for charging the president with having shown, or manifested any disposition, to show, any partiality to these individuals, in their transactions with the bank.

The report of the majority, adverting to the withdrawal of specie from the southern and western branches and the substitution of papers in its stead, suggests a doubt whether this operation may not be highly injurious to the southern and western States.—So far from concurring in this doubt, the minority are of the opinion that there are no portions of the Union so much benefitted by the general operations of the bank as the southern and western States and that the change produced by the bank in the system & in the rates of domestic exchange, has been particularly beneficial to the whole of the southern & western States. Connected with the exchange operations of the bank the transmission of specie from New Orleans to the northern Atlantic cities, is nothing more than a natural operation of trade, carrying the specie imported at New Orleans to its appropriate markets.—This operation is carried on by the bank instead of being left to individuals, to the undoubted advantage of the community.

With a view to connect itself more completely with the commercial operations of the country, the bank has also deemed it expedient to deal freely in foreign exchange. It is obvious that this branch of its business is as important to the foreign commerce of the country, as dealing in domestic exchange is to our internal commerce.

Having heretofore had large funds in Europe and having still extensive credits there, it has been and still is, the policy of the bank to afford to the mercantile community every facility for carrying on foreign commerce. At the south, where the staples of exportation are produced, it is constantly in the market as a purchaser of bills on Europe, to the great benefit of the planter; and at the north where foreign merchandise is imported, it is as constantly in the market as a seller, to the like benefit of the importing merchant. In this way the price of foreign bills is kept uniform and steady, and those injurious fluctuations are prevented which would otherwise operate as heavy taxes upon the business classes of the community for the benefit only of private dealers in exchange.

The majority of the committee have selected for commentary, a particular branch of the foreign exchange business of the Bank—that which is connected with the trade of India and South America. This subject has been already explained in another form, and it will be sufficient to remark here that it has almost entirely arrested the direct exportation of specie from this country to China, and that it saves to this branch of our trade the whole of the interest upon the entire amount of every commercial adventure for at least six months out of twelve. On the subject of the general facilities which the bank has afforded to the country, in the operations of foreign commerce, the minority of the committee will refer the House to the perspicuous exposition furnished by the president, of the general operations of the institution, which is herewith submitted and marked A.

It will be seen from this document that during the recent pressure upon the commercial community, produced by the excessive importations of the last two years, the bank furnished, since September last, "from its own accumulations and credits in Europe, the means of remittances in its own bills, to the amount of $5,295,746, and parted with its surplus specie to the amount of five millions, making an aggregate contribution to our commerce of $10,295,746."

The extent to which these operations of the bank must have relieved the country, are too obvious to require comment.—Without this temporary relief—and it was only temporary relief that the community required—the greatest commercial distress would have probably ensued. The crisis is now nearly passed,—the pressure on the money market has in a great measure, ceased; commerce has had time to correct its own excesses; importations have been diminished, the unfavorable state of the foreign exchanges no longer exists; specie has ceased to flow from the country, and has begun to flow into it. Since March last the specie in the bank has increased more than a million of dollars, and every thing is rapidly assuming a sound and healthy condition.

The majority, in the concluding part of their report intimate the opinion that the bank, by its imprudent and excessive issues, has had a considerable agency in producing the overtrading and excessive importations of the last year.

Whatever show of plausibility there may be in this opinion, facts demonstrate that it is entirely erroneous. It will be seen from the statement herewith exhibited that the domestic discounts of the bank had not increased perceptibly, from March 1829, to March 1831; but that they maintained an almost uniform level during the whole of the intervening period. The excessive importations, however commenced in March and April, 1831, and must have had their origin in causes some months anterior. It is apparent, therefore, that these excessive importations were not produced by the excessive issues of the bank, and must have originated in other causes connected with the state of Europe.

The more correct view of the subject, is to consider the excessive importations as producing a state of things which rendered it necessary for the bank to extend its discounts with a view to relieve the community from the temporary pressure to which it was thus exposed.

It so happened that at the very time the country stood most in need of the bank accommodations, the bank had increased means and inducements to extend those accommodations.—The government having paid off within the last eighteen months, ten millions of its stock which was held by the bank, the directors found that if they did not increase their discounts considerably, some millions of their capital must be idle and unproductive. It thus happened that the wants of the community, the means of the bank, and, it may be added, the obligation of the directors to the stockholders and to the community, all co-operated to call for that extension of the bank accommodations which, so far from having produced over-trading and excessive importations, has been the means of correcting and mitigating the temporary evils and embarrassments which these irregularities of trade would otherwise have unavoidably produced.

The minority of the committee deem it to be their indispensable duty to notice that part of the report of the majority, which institutes a comparison between the resources of the bank and the condition of the country in 1819 and at the present time. They cannot but regard the comparison thus presented by the report, as unfair and partial, and calculated to produce impressions on the public mind as absolutely erroneous as they would be positively pernicious.

If it had been the design of the majority to produce a scene of general embarrassment and distress in the commercial community, in the absence of any natural causes for such a state of things, they could not have adopted a more effectual means of accomplishing such an object than they have done in this part of their report.

Fortunately, however, for the country, the commercial community of the United States have too much intelligence to be thrown into a panic by the loose, disjointed, and garbled statements, the crude speculations and the random conjectures, in which a part of the committee have thought it expedient to indulge. If a general alarm has not ensued, producing a run upon the banks, a curtailment of discounts, and a general scene of failure and distress, particularly among the government debtors in our principal importing cities, it is because the community understand the subject better than a portion of the committee, and have placed a proper estimate on their statements and speculations.

There are no two periods of our commercial history so utterly dissimilar as those which have been selected for the comparison instituted by a part of the committee. In 1819, the bank was engaged in the painful but necessary office of correcting a redundant and depreciated currency, produced by political causes, and having scarcely any connection with the state of trade.

At this moment, whatever may be said to the contrary, our currency is in as sound a state as that of any country in the world; and this is conclusively proved by the state of our foreign exchanges, and the relative value of the bank paper and coin in our own markets. The foreign exchange is an infallible barometer to indicate the soundness and unsoundness of our currency. A reference to the state of exchange between this country and Great Britain, at this time, will furnish a conclusive reply to the charge brought against the bank of having encouraged overtrading by excessive issues and a depreciated currency. In fact, specie is now flowing into the country, by the natural course of trade, a phenomenon which is utterly inconsistent with the alleged depreciation of our currency.

After making a partial and imperfect statement of the relative resources and resposibility of the bank in 1819, and at the present time, the report expresses the opinion that 'at no period in 1819, when the bank was very near suspending payment, was it less able to extend relief to a suffering community, as [than?] at the present moment."

Now, the very complaint urged by a part of the committee against the bank is, that it has been too liberal in its discounts, or in other words, that it has granted too much relief to a suffering community already; and yet it is here set down as a subject of lamentation, that the bank is not able to extend this relief still further! The country has just been laboring under a considerable, but temporary pressure upon the money market, during which the bank with as much liberality as judgement, has put forth all its resources to sustain and relieve the commercial community. The crisis of this pressure has already passed by, and the necessities of the merchant for bank accommodations are gradually diminishing; and it is precisely at this point that a part of the committee, having complained that the bank went too far in its accommodations when they were necessary, complain, also that it cannot go still further, now that the emergency is passing away.

The actual resources of the bank will now be stated, with a view to show its perfect ability to meet all its engagements. The specie in its vaults on the first of the present month, was 7,890,347 dollars, being upwards of a million more than it was in March last.

There was due, then, from the state banks, 726,196 dollars. The domestic bills of exchange held by the bank on the 1st of May, amounted to 23,052,972 dollars, ten millions of which will be paid in the course of a month, and none of which have a longer period to run than ninety days.

These sums united, make 31,669,515 dollars, a fund, the greater part of which may be considered as available for any probable emergency of the bank, as so much specie in its vaults. The domestic bills of exchange are founded upon the actual operations of our internal trade, and are in fact drawn in anticipation of the southern and southwestern crops, which regularly arrive in the northern and eastern cities in time to pay them. They are uniformly and promptly paid at their maturity, without any expectation of a renewed accommodation from the bank; as in the case of discounted notes. In addition to the sum already stated, the bank has good notes discounted on payment, and other security, amounting to 47,375,078 dollars, and real estate and foreign bills, amounting to 3,012,825 dollars.

The whole of the available resources of the bank will be thus seen to amount to 82,057,438 dollars, at least, one half of which could, on any emergency, be converted into cash, in the course of a few months. On the other hand, the whole amount of the responsibilities of the bank, including the circulation, foreign debt, and public and private deposits, amount to only 43 685,603 dollars.

So that instead of being reduced to the frightful predicament of having only 'an aggregate of 9,640,000 dollars to meet an aggregate responsibility of 42,643,000 dollars, which the author of the report might well set down with two notes of admiration, the bank has undoubted resources amounting to 82,057,438 dollars to meet a responsibility of 43,685,603 dollars.

In the actual state of the country it is visionary in the extreme to imagine the bank is in the slightest danger of being reduced to the necessity of 'suspending payment.' The whole amount of its circulation is now only 22,000,000 dollars, and this the only portion of its responsibility which can be properly taken into the estimate, in the view now under consideration. The deposites, except in periods when all commercial confidence is lost, so far from being properly regarded as a debt for which the bank should make provision, as for its circulation, are universally considered by all banks as a fund upon the faith of which they may safely issue their paper to an equal amount.—Whatever may be the amount of the deposits, at any time given, it is a fair calculation, founded on actual experience, that it will be equally as great at any future time.

If this were not the case, the government deposites, about which so much has been said would be of no value to the bank; but on the contrary a very great incumbrance.

Upon the whole then the bank is not only fully able to meet all its engagements, but is in a state of the highest prosperity. And it is but bare justice here to remark, that its general operations have been conducted with singular judgment and ability, in those very particulars which a part of the committee have selected as topics of disapprobation and censure.

The minority of the committee will barely advert to some of the other topics introduced into the report.

It is alleged that the bank has given an undue extension to its branches, and by some process of reasoning, difficult to comprehend, it seems to be inferred, that the alleged excess of the circulating medium is owing in part to that cause. It is sufficient to remark on this point, that the greatest improvement which has been made in the administration of the bank and that which gives it its true federal character, has been effected by the establishment of branches wherever the commerce of the country required them and by the system of exchange operations, which these branches have enabled the bank to carry into effect.

The whole business of dealing in domestic bills of exchange so essential to the internal commerce of the country has been almost entirely brought about within the last eight years. In June, 1819, the bank did not own a single dollar of domestic bills; and in December, 1824 it owned only to the amount of 2,378.980 dollars; whereas it now owns to the amount of 23,052,972 dollars.

The opinion of Mr. Cheves in 1819, is adverted to in the report, to prove the impolicy of increasing the number of branches; and the fact is stated that a large proportion of the losses sustained by the bank has been owing to the mismanagement of the branches.

The opinion of Mr. Cheves was founded on the peculiar state of things which existed at the time. He felt the difficulty of controlling these branches, of which he stated, the 'directors were frequently governed by individual and local interests and feelings;' and he came into the administration at a time when immense losses had been suffered by their mal-administration. But it is very important to remark, what the report does not bring to view, that almost all the disproportionate losses incurred by the branches were previous to 1819; and that, since the extension of the branches, of which the report complains, they have not sustained greater losses, in proportion, than the mother bank; while nine-tenths of the commercial facilities afforded to the country, and nine-tenths of the profits secured for the stockholders have resulted from the operations of these branches.

The report makes reference to the obligation of the bank to transfer the funds of the Government, to any point where they may be wanted for disbursement, and seems to have made the extraordinary discovery, that this operation is no burden at all, but an actual benefit to the bank! For the satisfaction of those who might be sceptical, the words of the report will be given.

"The largest portion of the revenue, particularly from imports, as is universally known, is collected in the Atlantic cities north of the Potomac. These cities being the great marts of supply to nearly the whole of the United States, and places to which remittances centre from almost every part of the country, creates a demand for funds upon them from nearly every quarter, constantly, & generally at a premium. Therefore, so far as the bank is called upon to transfer funds from those cities to other places, it becomes a matter of profit, and not of expense to it; and the greater the distance, the greater the premium; and the larger the amount they required to be transferred by the Government, and the greater the distance, the greater the profit and advantage to the bank."

If these views of the report be correct, the bank is certainly an invaluable institution. It has not only annihilated time and space, but it has done something more. It has produced such a state of the exchanges, that it is much easier for a man in New York to pay a thousand dollars in St. Louis than to pay it in Wall-st.; and in which, consequently, the New York debtor actually makes a profit by being required to pay his debt a thousand miles off instead of paying it at his own door! If this be a correct view of the subject it is undoubtedly one of the greatest of the modern discoveries in finance and commerce.

But the minority are still incredulous. They cannot understand how it is possible for the bank to make a profit by transferring funds, when it is expressly stipulated that they shall transfer them for nothing. Nor can they well conceive how the loss which the bank sustains by the operation of transferring funds for the government, can be less than the difference between the 'nothing' which it receives from the government, and the profit which it would derive from the same operation, if performed for individuals.

If the government collected its revenues in specie at New York, and had occasion to expend it at St. Louis, it would certainly cost it something to transport the specie from the one place to the other. If, in the absence of a Federal bank, it collected its revenues in the bills of State banks, as it would be obliged to do, the operation of transferring these funds to distant places would involve a still greater expense. But under the existing system, the bank is responsible for the safe custody of the government funds, and for placing them wherever they may be required without any expense whatever to the government.

If then the Bank has not 'aided the fiscal operations of the government,' as the report seems to intimate, a uniform currency and a revenue safely kept, and universally transferred at the risk of the bank and without expense to the government, affords no aid to its financial operations.

The report, adverting to a letter from the president of the bank, of the 29th March last, in which he informs the Secretary of the Treasury, that the collector of New York had requested the 'bank to authorise an extension of loans in that city, in order to assist the debtor of the Government,' and that this had been promptly done, gives, a view of the discounts of the office, at that place, calculated to make the impression that no extension of loans had taken place. This is an error. It proceeds from confounding notes discounted with bills of exchange purchased by the bank. It will be seen by the weekly statement of the New York board, that the amount of notes discounted on the 1st of September, 1831, was 4,003,134 dollars, and that on the 21st of March, 1832, a few days before the date of the president's letter, the amount was 4,834,917 dollars, exhibiting an increase of 731,782 dollars, in a little more than six months.

If the amount of domestic bills falling due at a distance, during the same period, were larger than the amount purchased by the bank—this facts has nothing to do with the extent of the accommodation afforded by the bank to the merchants of New York. The true measure of that accommodation is the amount of domestic notes discounted, and not the amount of these notes united to that of the domestic bills purchased.

That the bank has relieved the commercial community of New York, during the recent pressure, is a fact well understood and practically felt by the merchants there, and it will be difficult to reason them out of the convictions of their own experience by artificial statements and conjectural inferences.

Upon a review of the whole ground occupied in the examination they have made the minority are of the opinion that the affairs of the bank have been administered by the president and directors with very great ability, and with perfect fidelity to all their obligations to their stockholders, to the Government, and to the country. They regard the bank as an institution indispensable to the preservation of a sound currency, and to the financial operations of the Government, and should consider the refusal of Congress to renew the charter as a great national calamity.

They will add, in conclusion, that they are equally decided in the opinion that Congress is called upon by the most weighty and urgent considerations to decide this important question during the present session. The uncertainty which prevails on this subject, is calculated to exert a very pernicious influence over the industry, enterprise, and trade of the country. If the charter of the bank is not to be renewed, if the tremendous operation of withdrawing from the community fifty millions of bank accommodations, and twenty-two millions of its circulating medium, must take place, it is full time that it should be distinctly known, that the stock of this operation may be mitigated by timely arrangements on the part of the bank, and that the community may have time to provide the necessary substitutes.—Considering the immense extent of the operations of this institution, the time which its charter has yet to run will be scarcely sufficient for winding up its affairs.

To the report of the majority is appended a great number of questions, proposed to the president of the bank by a member of the committee on the general subjects of banking and currency. As the questions alone throw very little light on these matters, the answers are herewith submitted for the information of the House.

GEORGE McDUFFIE,
J. Q. ADAMS,
JOHN G. WATMOUGH.

Easy method of fine edging a razor.—On the rough side of a strap of leather rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon; for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times, it will acquire a very fine edge —*N. Y. Farmer.*

North Carolina is every day demonstrating by public meetings her preference for **PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR** for Vice President, so that there is no doubt, we think, that he will be nominated at the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th of June—and Virginia will support him too, or we are egregiously mistaken.

Norfolk Herald.

Extract from the Debate in the House of Representatives on Monday the 14th inst.

Mr. *Arnold*, of Tennessee, said he should vote for the postponement of this resolution. He was free to confess that it would give him great pain to do so, but all things considered, he thought that would be the best disposition of the subject: and he hoped the House would indulge him in briefly stating the reasons for that opinion; and, in doing so, he must refer to one or two of the chief facts in the case of breach of privilege which had just received its finale.

He had no doubt that the facts stated by the gentleman from Ohio did constitute a breach of privilege: that that letter, and the threat preceding it, were part of a course intended to intimidate and overawe the House. He had not a shadow of doubt of it. The letter was equivalent to a challenge, and was no doubt intended so to be understood. It had been received on Saturday, the very day after the yeas and nays had been taken in Houston's case. Now Mr. A. insisted that the House had brought all this upon themselves. They had, by their own act virtually invoked insult and outrage from every ruffian in the land. The decision which the House had come to in the case of Houston amounted to a call, an invitation, to all the band of ruffians and assassins that could be collected and which was propelled by a secret power that was almost irresistible. Yes, that decision was tantamount to proclaiming to them all—"come here, ye assassins! assault whom you will! strike down whom you like! you shall have free ingress and egress to our Hall, and, if you knock any of us down and break our bones, we will call you to the Speaker's chair and there like school boys, you shall receive a gentle reprimand: and if you repeat the outrage, then you shall be reprimanded again!" The individual who had written this letter would feel himself not degraded, but, on the contrary, highly elevated and honored to be sent for by the Sergeant-at-arms. It would be the very pinnacle of his glory. But if the majority felt, in reference to such attacks, as he did, they would be convinced that, to prevent their recurrence they must punish such deeds in a way to make their punishment felt.

With such a band, said, Mr. A. as that by which we are surrounded, rely upon it nothing short of incarceration will have any effect. But suppose the honorable gentleman from Ohio had complied with that letter, and had consented to go to mortal combat with this band of prowling assassins, what honour could he have obtained? Mr. A. said he had all his life been accustomed to speak his sentiments freely. He should continue to do so at every hazzard, and sooner than have them restrained, he would consent that the poignard should be plunged in his heart; that his blood should be poured down the gutters, and lapped by the dogs in the street. These were times which called upon the Representatives of the American People to speak their sentiments freely. (To speak, but not to act, for it was not in their power to act in that House.) For his part, he was for tinkering no longer. But suppose the gentleman from Ohio had gone out and had been shot, would it have been a more aggravated case than that of Houston? It would only have been a murder, and none of the honorable gentlemen admittted that the House had the power to punish murderers.—What punishment then would have been provided for this poor miserable South Carolinian? He was a citizen of the United States, and the other, whose case had been acted upon, if he understood the matter, was not, but was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation beyond the limits of the Arkansas Territory. But here was a free citizen of the United States, who had done only what was common in his country. Suppose the case should be pursued, and adjudged to be a breach of privilege, what could the House do with Davis? Could they inflict a greater punishment upon him than they had just inflicted upon the man, in regard to whom a majority of the House had said that they would not exclude from the privileged seats of that Hall; a man who had knocked down a member of that House, beaten him, broken his bones, but on the contrary, had declared, by their decision, that he should be permitted to stalk around the Hall with pistols in his belt, and his dirk in his bosom?

[Mr. Boon here interposed, and enquired of the Chair whether Mr. Houston was now on trial? The Speaker pronounced the gentleman from Tennessee to be in order.]

Mr. A resumed. He said that a man who had committed such an offence had been solemnly permitted by a vote of the House, to prowl about its lobbies unmolested, although it was in proof that he had, within a few feet of the Speaker's ear, declared that he would right the wrong in that House, or in the court of Heaven; and although it had been with the utmost difficulty that he had been restrained from carrying his threat into execution within the precincts of this sacred temple of liberty, and had added profanity to his threat; yet the House had declared him to be a fit companion for themselves, and by their vote had said to such a man "Hail, fellow, well met."

[Here the Chair reminded the gentleman from Tennessee that it was not in order to reflect upon any decision of the House.]

Mr. A. then said that he believed that such a man was prepared to commit any crime within the whole catalogue of

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