TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1841

The discussions in the Senate to which the bill for establishing a permanent prospective Pre-Emption System has given rise, have been peculiarly animated and interesting during the last three days Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Mangum, distinguished themselves on one side, and Mr. Wright, Mr. Buchanan and Benton, putting forth all their strength and adroitness on the other.

A substitute for the bill having been offered to-day by Mr. Prentiss, of Vermont, which drew a clear and exact line between the old well tried and successful land policy of the government and the new system proposed by the present measure.

Henry Clay took the occasion to address the Senate at length on the general subject. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large audience had been attracted by the announcement that he would probably speak; and it is needless to add, that he enchained their attention to the last by his captivating style of oratory, and by the important considerations which he so clearly and forcibly urged.

Yesterday, Mr. Wright, in the course of a demagogne speech, advanced some notions as to the right of *unnaturalized citizens* to exercise the elective franchise; and Mr. Clay replied to them at the outset of his remarks to-day. His sentiments on this subject having become the theme of conversation since the adjournment, and having been *misrepresented* basely by some of the Globe clique, it is but just to state particularly and exactly the amount of his remarks.—What he contended for then, was that whilst a man is an *alien, owing allegiance* to any *foreign power*, he ought not to exercise the right of voting in our country. He said nothing that could be construed into hostility against foreigners. On the contrary, he eulogised in glowing and impressive tones the characteristics of the emigrant population, with whom he had opportunities to become particularly acquainted. When foreigners are once naturalized, he would hail them as *brethren*—entitled to the amity and sympathies of our people—and to the defence of our Government. But until they have renounced their fealty to their original monarch, he could not admit that they had a right to enjoy and exercise the highest privileges of American citizens—to vote at our elections, to determine the very character of our policy, foreign as well as domestic—to change the very structure of our Government. These were his opinions; and truly there need be little diversity of sentiment among American citizens, as to their propriety and jusuce.

☞Are not the partizans of Mr. Van Buren seized with this great zeal in behalf of foreigners who have renounced their allegiance, because they have been so unequivocally condemned by the vast majority of American citizens? Do they think that if all the foreigners in the United States could have voted, they might have preserved the power in hands, which the actual citizens of our country have pronounced to be incompetent and corrupt, and dangerous to our liberties and our property?

Mr. Clay entered upon the consideration of the bill before the Senate with a high eulogium on the system which had been in operation for forty years; and an eloquent reference to its results as shown in the amazing growth of Ohio, Indiana and other Srates. in population, in wealth, in the most productive and untailing resources of every free people; and he denounced the scheme for which it was proposed now to exchange this long established and benificent system, as a new and most dangerous *experiment*, unwise and unstatesmanlike.

He sketched the history of the pre-emption policy, and showed that until the epoch of Jacksonism there had been in every pre-emption measure some limitation of space and time. He alluded to the first introduction of a different principle in the Senate several years ago, and to the vigor and ability with which its establishment was resisted by some of his friends.—Among them, as I well remember, was Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Clay paid a warm and sincere tribute to the talents and patriotism of that eminent statesman, who, he rejoiced to learn from reports in political circles, and in the newspapers, would be soon called to fill a station in the Government, still more distinguished and important than that which he had occupied on the occasion to which he referred.

This allusion to Mr. Ewing excited great attention on all sides of the Senate, and in the galleries. Mr. Clay ridiculed, with peculiar felicity, the Log Cabin professions of the authors and advocates of this bill, and to illustrate their sincerity, he pointed to their course, when Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to limit the peculiar privileges of the Bill to those who had less than 500 dollars worth of property! What did these new proselytes of Log cabins—what did they in that cause? They voted the amendment down; and thus proved their determination to throw open the pre-emption system, boundless as it is, with all its universality as to time and space—to the wealthy speculators, the lord of manors, the millionaries. And this was their pretended Log Cabinism?

Mr. Clay contended that the present measure would work an entire change in the Land policy of the Government. It would open all the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, to the operation of the new system. It would change the cash system of sales to the credit system. It would operate as a complete repeal of the auction system.—All these points he illustrated with his usual felicity and copiousness, and he concluded his argument in maintenance of the position, that the change would be thorough and radical, by an earnest and eloquent appeal to the Senators on the Administration side, to refrain from establishing a new system of policy just on the eve of their fall from power. It was not right, in his opinion, at the close of a condemned Administration, to be urging new systems of policy. In England where an administration is condemned, it goes out and the monarch comes round and conforms to the public will. Here although the administration is condemned, it still hold on for four months. Yet were he in the predicament of the members or the advisers of the administration, he certainly would feel bound, although in official station, to recommend no new measures of policy. He would keep the government in motion. He would not deny the administration the fair use of its patronage and power. He would not do as the President's friends had done in regard to the nominations of Mr. Adams. Here Mr. Clay referred in a casual manner to the outrageous conduct of some of the prominent present partizans of Mr. Van Buren during the session of 1828-29, which I have made the subject of comment in a former letter—especially in regard to the nomination of Mr. Crittenden to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court. He would not deny the Administration the right of filling vacancies that might occur; and, added he, if President Harrison should be able to find among these new appointees, men who were honest, capable, faithful to the constitution, who have not been put in office on mere party grounds, he hoped that if such an office-holder, appointed at this session, could be found, he might be retained as an example of the liberality and moderation of a good Whig Administration.

But if gentlemen imagined that by any premature filling up of the offices at the disposal of the President—by any attempts to *prolong* their patronage over the next four years, as they had *anticipated* it by many months, where another administration had the right to appoint—General Harrison would be prevented from using his power—they would find themselves mistaken. That distinguished man will be President on the fourth of March next;—and he will discharge his duties with equal firmness and patriotism.

In his elaborate harangue the other day on this bill, Mr. Benton devoted himself for an hour or so to the task of establishing the pretensions of President Van Buren to be classed among the strongest friends of the pre-emptionists Yet in his review of the President's course, he was obliged to acknowledge that he had been until within a short time back their determined and consistent foe. He had been always as is notorious adverse to the pre-emption policy while a member of the Senate, his votes showed this hostility—as did his speeches, and as was indicated also in one of his messages, at least when he designated the settlers on the public domain as *intruders*. But the President it seems has changed his ground! and the Senator from Missouri who had been foremost in nominating this condemned candidate for re-election, hopes to give him some capital in the new States to begin his next campaign with, by a fulsome eulogium on his honest and disinterested and candid departure from his old, matured, deliberately taken up and long advocated opinions, and by setting him up in the first class of the friends of the Pre-empted. Mr Clay noticed this ridiculous attempt with his peculiar satire. He acknowledged the singular flexibility of principles and opinion exhibited by the President, and his readiness to change to meet the wishes of certain persons in his counsels when he had a purpose to serve. The same easy and yielding disposition to compliance had been manifested also by the Secretary of the Treasury;—and both the Chief Magistrate and the Head of the Financial Department had changed their views just when it was most important to the fiscal concerns of the country that the old land policy should be rigidly adhered to. The more the means of the Treasury fail (said Mr. Clay,) the more, and the more earnestly they come and press for pre-emption rights—just as if by reducing the prices of the lands, they would increase the receipts into the Treasury! This led the distinguished Senator to some remarks on the present bill as a revenue measure which he contended was a view of the matter absolutely untenable, as the effect must inevitably be to increase the deficit rather than tend in the slightest degree to replenish the empty coffers of the Government.

Another objection he urged to the new scheme was the great and interminable confusion as to the titles to land which would be produced; and the difficulties of different kinds, the heart-burnings and dissensions, the disturbances and convulsions and quarrels, and bloodshed which would flow from that confusion. He contrasted with these effects the operation of the former system which was the admiration of the world, for the clearness of title under it, and the perfect securities it provided to the landholder.

Finally, Mr. Clay showed that the Bill ought to be revolting to every true republican, from the vast increase it made to the already swollen patronage and power of the Executive. It is provided that all questions whatever relating to claims shall be decided by Registers and Receivers, under the instructions of the Commissioner of the land office, who is himself, directly under the eye, and at the command of the President of the United States. He held it altogether improper to confer such a power—if indeed it was not a violation of the Constitution; which assigns to the Judiciary the power of deciding claims, here given up to the officers and agents of the Executive.—But apart from the constitutional question, what danger of corruption there is, and how carefully ought Congress to guard against the dangers from that prolific source!

Mr. Clay closed with an eloquent remonstrance against hasty action on this measure now; and appealed to the Senate to wait at least [illegible] returns of the census; and from [illegible] risons they would furnish, to consider whether it would not be unwise altogether and totally a system [illegible] in wisdom; and which has been [illegible] use of such rich and abundant fru[illegible]

In the course [illegible] discussion which followed,

Mr. Wright occupied himself principally with contending for the right of the States to admit foreigners to the elective franchise—a point which was entirely beside the question, and had nothing to do with it; and had only been alluded to incidentally.

This adriot gentleman availed himself of the circumstance that his political friends happen yet to have a majority in the Senate, and in reference to Mr. Clay's resolution for the repeal of the sub-Treasury Bill, said he and his friends, being in a majority, were bound to do all they could to carry their measures; and he complained that Mr. Clay had rated them roundly for not bringing forward a measure of repeal of the Sub-Treasury, while they were yet strong enough to maintain it.

Mr. Clay, in a brief rejoinder, reminded the Senate that in this country PUBLIC OPINION should rule—the voice of the people should be respected, when so clearly expressed; and he asseverated in the most solemn manner, on his sacred honor, that were he in the predicament of Mr. Wright and his political friends, he (Mr. Clay) would promptly have brought forward a measure for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury in obedience to the wishes of the country.

Before sitting down he gave a hard hit to the Administration Senators for their demagogue course.—"You have been setting land traps (said he) year after year to catch the new States; and what have you gained by them? Nothing. You have got four out of the nine. Go on, and the result will show that you will get as little by any new traps you may set, as you have gained thus far.

This debate will probably be continued for several days.

D.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1841

In the House of Representatives the contested election case between Messrs Naylor and Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, was called up as the special order.

Mr. Naylor stated that he had been suffering the whole night from indisposition, and would esteem it a favour if the House would consent to postpone the case.

On motion of Mr. Filmore, the further consideration of the case was postponed until Monday next.

The vote by which the bill making temporary provisions for the lunatics of this District by sending them to Baltimore, had been lost on yesterday, was, on motion of Mr. Filmore, reconsidered.

The merits of the bill were again debated and an amendment adopted limiting its operation to two years from the date of its passage. It was then read a third time and passed.

A communication was received from the post office department transmitting a statement of the accounts of that department.

Also, a communication from the treasury department transmitting copies of papers relating to the condition of the District banks.

A communication was likewise received from the Gov r or of Iowa, in relation to the boundery line of the territory.

The Senate bill, providing for settlement with the state of Maine for the services of her militia, was read twice and referred.

A great number of other bills from the Senate, of a private character, were also taken up, read twice and appropriately referred.

The pre emption bill still hangs fire in the Senate.

Last evening a countryman brought a wagon load of turkeys to market. Early this morning some one set his wagon on fire while it was standing in the tavern yard. The consequence was that the turkeys were brought to market ready roasted.

The wether is disagreeable beyond measure, and the rapid thaw has fairly deluged us.—*Ocean.*

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 8, 1841.

It has been a very prevalent opinion here, that Mr. Benton either wrote, dictated, or at least suggested the articles with which the Globe has recently a bounded in reference to the men whom it is so fond of parading as likely to take an active part in determining the policy of the coming Administration, and in regard to the measures which it so industriously gives out, are to be brought forward after the inaguration of President Harrison. This opinion is confirmed by the exhibition the Missouri Senator made to day. He favored us with a mere *ragoûtement* or *hash* of all the trash which he has been pouring out on the public through the conduit pipe of the Globe for some time past.

In the Congressional report, transmitted to you, the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and on the subject of the pre emption policy, were given at length. I ask the particular attention of your readers to them,—for they will unquestionably become the subjects of much important discussion hereafter.

Benton started up as soon as they were read, and in a *Bombastes Furioso* style which called down upon him general ridicule, denounced them in such terms, that several gentlemen who happened to have read the Globe in the morning, recognized the author of its declamatory twaddle at once. Puffing and swelling with his imaginary importance, he went on to *make issues* for the Harrison Administration, by asserting that the purpose of Mr. Crittenden was to create a public debt!—and to increase the expenditures of the Government!!

[Fine charges these, to come from a party that has never been without a public debt since 1837—the first year of the Administration—and that has increased the public expenditures only from 13 millions to 49 millions!

Pretending to infer these issues from Mr. Crittenden's speech (it was all *pretence*) he bowed his thanks to the Kentucky Senator, and sat down amidst the ill-suppressed jeers and laughter of all present.

Mr. Crittenden told him, in reply, that he was welcome to all the advantages he could derive from his public declarations. Thinking himself too humble to have others made responsible for his opinions and sentiments, he was ever ready—perhaps too ready to express himself as he *thought* and *felt*. Such as his views and feelings were, he was ready to maintain them, and as to the propositions now submitted he was prepared to submit them to the country without argument. He did not see why the Senator should feel himself called upon particularly to give his thanks on this occasion—for the Senate and the country knew very well that these were opinions he had always maintained. They were concurred in also by a majority of the Senate at one time, by whom the Bill for distributing the proceeds of the land sales had been passed.

Since the Missouri Senator was in such a view for giving thanks, Mr. Crittenden said he would go further and present another claim to his gratitude. He would not only sustain the Distribution Policy; but he would go for laying taxes to raise a revenue to meet the wants of the Government, under an economical Administration.

Mr. Crittenden concluded by pouring a fire of sarcasm and raillery into the hypocritical pretenders who have had professions of reform, retrenchment, and economy, on their lips for the last twelve years—who, after expending millions beyond their income, and loaded the country with an enormous debt, now come here, and recommend, in their expiring moments, the pracuce of a rigid economy!

The most amusing incident of the day, however, was that Mr. Calhoun, immediately after Benton's rhodomontade about the *horrid* design of distributing the proceeds of the land sales among the States in fair and equitable proportions: and after his charges about withholding the products of the land sales from the public revenue—that after this display of the Missouri Humbugger, Mr. Calhoun should start up and give notice of his intention to press forward his proposition for an entire cession to the States of all the public lands lying within their limits.

Mr. Benton and Mr. C[illegible] now be, in regard to the[illegible] gers drawn. No [illegible] more decidedly [illegible] fauve positions [illegible] the declaration of Mr. Calhoun created much mirth throughout the chamber.

D.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1841.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRE-EMPTION POLICY.

Mr. Lincoln, of Mass offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report what quantity of the public lands had been sold since the passage of the last Pre-emption Bill, and for certain other information connected therewith.

The resolution was adopted.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, offered a resolution to change the hour of meeting from twelve o'clock to eleven o'clock, A. M.

It was objected to; and a chorus of noes showed it would meet with no favor from the House.

TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Granger called for the reading of the Bill—which was complied with.

The Bill authorizes the President to issue Treasury Notes, as the exigencies of the Government may require, but not exceeding Five Millions of Dollars.

It was, on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and, along with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Barnard's resolution calling for information from the Treasury Department in relation to the finances of the country, (which has already been published in the Patriot,) came up, and was immediately postponed till Tuesday next, on which day it will be the special order, and some interesting and important discussion may be expected.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

The resolution submitted some time ago, by Mr. John Quincy Adams, calling on the Postmaster General for a list of all the deputy postmasters throughout the United States, which have been removed since the 4th of March, 1829, and a report of the causes of their removal, &c. &c. came up.

Mr. Hopkins sent to the Chair a series of resolutions on the subject of the powers of the Executive, and the correlative duties of Congress and the Executive. They were of an abstract character, and yet he asked leave to submit them by way of amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Adams

Mr. Adams objected, on the ground that they were not connected with the subject of his inquiries, and he raised the point that they were out of order.

The Speaker decided that they were in order.

Mr. Adams appealed.

A motion was made to lay on the table this appeal from the decision of the Chair, and was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved to lay Mr. Adams' original resolution on the table—which was rejected.

After some conversation, the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the subject was laid over informally, retaining its place however on the Calendar, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day—private bills.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis, January 5th, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

In the House, Mr. E. A. Lynch submitted the following order: Ordered that the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting proceedings on the part of this State to foreclose the deed of mortgage executed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to the State of Maryland on the 23d day of April, 1835, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, in the year 1834. And that the said committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Matthews offered an order, that the Committee on Inspection be instructed to inquire into & investigate the condition and affairs of the State Tobacco Warehouses, in the City of Baltimore, and the conduct of the officers connected therewith; and whether any of the Inspectors have been in the habit of farming out their offices as Inspectors to any person or persons, and if so to whom and upon what terms; and whether or not the expenses of such Warehouses have not been unnecessarily increased, and whether such additional expense has not been improperly charged as labour rendered to such Warehouse or Ware houses; and also that the said Committee inquire into the expediency of reducing the outage on Tobacco in said Warehouses so that the receipt may be more proportionate to the expenses of said institutions: and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, "Ordered that the Governor be requested to transmit to this House the letters received by him from the Governor of Virginia and the accompanying proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, in relation to the refusal of the Governor of New York to deliver up certain fugitives from Justice if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Nesbit obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the law establishing Magistrates' Courts in this State, and to extend the jurisdiction of single justices in [illegible] referred to a Select Com-

[illegible] obtained leave to bring in [illegible] to incorporate the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, passed 1828, chap. 183.

Mr. Graves offered an order requiring the Treasurer to report the account of the Legislature for the years ending 1st of December 1838, 1839 and 1840, and the amount paid for public printing to the same date of same years.

Mr Gant obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Banks of the State to receive and pay out the notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Legrand reported a bill to abolish the law of Imprisonment for debt.

SENATE.—In the Senate Ben. C. Howard, Esq. Senator from Baltimore, appeared and was qualified.

The bill entitled an act to alter and amend the Constitution so far as relates to the power of the Legislature to grant Lotteries, passed Dec: session 1839 chap. 31, was passed.

Correspondence of the American.

Annapolis, Jan. 7th. 1841.

Mr. Gantt offered an order that the Geologist be directed to make his report as soon as practicable.

Mr. Holmes submitted an order that his Excellency be requested to cause the flag to be displayed from the top of the State House on Friday the eighth of January to commemorate the victory achieved by the American forces at New Orleans. Some debate then ensued, but finally the order was laid upon the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the bill reported by Mr. Bowie, entitled an act to authorise the Incorporated Banks, of this State, to issue Small Notes for a limited time. Mr. Bowie moved to refer the bill to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Tuck moved to amend said motion by adding the following instructions to the committee:

With instructions to inquire into the expediency of providing for the transfer of all the State stocks issued for the benefit of the several Internal Improvement companies of this State, and not already sold or disposed of, to Commissioners with authority in the said Companies to draw, and in the said Commissioners to accept drafts to an amount not exceeding a certain per. cent. on the whole amount of such unsold Stock issued for their benefit respectively, and in denominations of not less than One Dollar; to be funded when presented in sums of $100 and authorising Incorporated Banks in this State to receive and pay out such Stock orders, as currency, and imposing on the said companies as a condition upon which said issues shall be made the payment of the full amount due by them respectively to the treasury, and extending said privileges only to those of said companies which shall have so discharged their liabilities to the treasury and report by bill or otherwise.

The motion of Mr. Bowie, together with the instruction offered by Mr. Tuck, was adopted.

The House shortly after adjourned.

SENATE.—The Treasurer submitted a statement, which shows that the General Government is indebted to the State of Maryland for moneys borrowed and expended by the State during the last war for the use and benefit of the United States, in the sum of $201,000 undisputed; and $28,000 still disputed. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate went into Executive session.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Nathaniel F. Williams, Esq. was appointed a Director in the Bank of Baltimore.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Annapolis, Jan. 8, 1841.

The subject principally before the House to day was the amendment of the Constitution, limiting the Presidential office to One Term.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, who had commenced some remarks upon the subject when it was last before the House, today ably discussed the necessity of the amendment proposed. Mr. J. said the proposition was an old and favorite acquaintance of his: and he was surprised to hear it discussed by members of the former Jackson party, as a "new expedient,"—"a humbug"—and never heard of as an important principle, during the former Administrations; even that of J. Q. Adams.

He insisted that the history of the times shewed that this One Term Principle was a leading topic in the discussions during Mr. J. Q. Adams' Administration, and that Gen. Jackson was understood to be pledged, by his friends at least, before the country, to carry out the principle. After eloquently enforcing these positions, he quoted Jackson's messages, shewing that he considered the amendment to be required as an "additional safeguard to the liberties of the country." Mr. J. thought the amendment would cure a radical defect in the constitution—that to this defect might be traced, as to their ultimate source, nearly all the political evils which have afflicted the country for the last 8 or 10 years. He spoke of executive patronage and powers—the interference of office holders in elections—commercial defalcations—and the proscriptive spirit of party, as among the evils referred to. He then alluded to the war on the U. S. Bank—removal of deposites, and the league of pet Banks, as not originating in the reasons officially announced, but in a desire to augment the powers of the Executive. Mr. Jones is a very able man, and fine speaker. The House adjourned before the question was taken.

Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

Annapolis, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—In the Hou[illegible]

Mr. Prestman presented the memorial of the president directors and company of the Farmers and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, praying that the capital stock of said bank may be limited to the amount now subscribed, and be released from the bonus on the amount which has not been subscribed: referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Prestman also presented the petition of Henry Elliott, praying to be divorced from his wife, Celeste Elliott: referred.

Mr. Lecompte obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better promotion of the purity of elections, and for the punishment of offences against the election laws of this State and more especially for defining and punishing bribery: referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Lecompte, Causin, Willis, Jones of S., and Gaither.

On motion of Mr. Nesbit

Leave was granted the Committee on Ways and Means to prepare and report a bill to recharter the Hagerstown Bank with an increase of its capital.

On motion of Mr. Causin it was

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore transmit to this House, copies of all the statements rendered in 1841 by the Banks of this State, and if any of the Banks shall not have reported to him, at the time of the passage of this order, to transmit copies of their statements as soon as they shall have been received by him.

Mr. Nesbit reported a bill to reduce and establish a uniform system of charges by Notaries Public on all protested notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

Mr. Tuck, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, reported a bill, entitled an act for the more speedy trial of causes in the Courts of Appeals of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Nichols it was

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair whose duty it shall be to make diligent inquiry into the current expenditures of the State, and report by bill or otherwise, what reduction, if any, can be made in such expenditures.

Referred to Messrs. Nichols, Gaither, Gantt, Orrick, Naill, Paca and Boyle.

The House then resumed the discussion of the resolution in favor of limiting Presidential service to one term. The debate to day was participated in by Messrs Legrand, Lynch and Gallagher.

I am unable to glean from the speeches of any of the opposition, whether they will vote for or against the resolution.—The debate is principally of a party character.

Mr. Lynch, who is a very able man, in the course of his remarks made an eloquent reply to the allusion which had been made by many of the speakers in the opposition to Log Cabins and Coon Skins.

Debate still going on when I close this.

The Bank reports have not yet come into the House.

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