sury. Here it is a question of compact. The mode in which the proceeds of the land are to be applied is expressed in terms in the acts of cession. It is to go to the benefit of the States in proportion to their respective contribution to the general charge and expenditure; that is as that contribution was regulated under the Confederation. The laws providing for contributions to the public expenditure are now entirely different; yet the contract remains as it was, and in all its force. These lands were vested for a particular purpose, and you are constituted the trustee; you are bound to continue your management of them as trustee; you cannot transfer your trust to another, any more than you can delegate any other of your constitutional powers. The deeds of cession, and your contract under them, are laws and constitution to you on the subject. The question is a question of contract; the money arising from these lands is but as a drop in the federal bucket; but if it was ever so great, and ever so important to the necessities of the Treasury, is that any reason that the States are to be deprived of that which is there due? Certainly not We have ample sources of revenue; the States have given them up to us; by laying a just and reasonable tax upon articles of luxury we can obtain an ample revenue: & we have no right to forbear imposing such a duty in order to withhold from the States their due. You cannot, in this way, make a title to that which does not belong to you. If there ever was a measure of public policy which commands the universal approbation and support of the People, it is this. Where can another be pointed out which unites so many evidences of the popular favor? And are all these to be set aside by the denunciations of a few interested Senators here? No. Unless we are determined to be deaf to the public voice which has made itself so audible to all the rest of the world, we certainly shall regard the will of the American People as imposing too high an obligation on us to be nullified by the terms "monstrous," "absurd," or "enormity." As to Pennsylvania, she has not merely expressed herself in favor of distribution but has denounced the idea of prospective pre-emption also.

Certainly I ought to be the poor man's friend; if it were only out of sympathy, I ought to feel for him, and I do. I wish him to get his land and to hold it free from all competition and interference of the rich. All I ask is, that the minimum price which he pays for it may go to the States to whom it belongs. Let us give to others their due, and then let us provide for ourselves if we can. It would be better even to have the Government without means, and have them to put their hand upon the People for its wants; the People would then be the more apt to attend to the manner in which their money is expended We have seen the influence of this silent stream constantly and quietly flowing into the Treasury. In one single year the Government received over twenty millions of dollars from this source alone, and this with the other receipts from the customs accumulated a surplus in the Treasury of over forty millions of dollars. What has become of it? Have we any thing to show for it? What has become of so much of it as went into the States? Can you show the roads which have been made; the canals that have been cut; the rivers and the harbors that have been cleared out; the ships of war that have been built; the fortifications which have been erected? It is true that something has been done by the States, and they can account for every cent they have received; but what have you, the General Government, to show for all the vast amount of treasure you have expended? What great public work remains as the monument of this Administration? What have the American People got from you for their hundred millions of dollars which you have had in your coffers? Your redoubtable scheme of a sub-Treasury has been condemned by twelve hundred thousand voters. And for the hundred millions and more of the People's money what have they got? Part of this was derived to you from the public domain; you insist on retaining this source of income as being the most competent authority to manage and to apply it. I look to what you have done with it heretofore, and from the past I am justified in inferring the future. The worthy Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) insists that there has been no extravagance in your expenditure, and he challenges us to put our finger on a single item to support the charge; he might as well deny the Alleghany was a mountain, and challenge us to put our finger on a single spot that was a mountain. It is a mountain of extravagance. I regret that the honorable Senator is absent.

[Mr. Buchanan (coming from a group of gentlemen in the rear of the President's chair.) "He is here!"]

I am glad to see him in his place, and I now tell him that Mr. Van Buren has spent in four years a hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars. What has he done with it? I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania what has he done with it? He tells me to give him items. Why twelve hundred thousand people—yes two millions of them—cannot get round a table and look into items, and cipher out the particulars of a long account of expenses; the People must look at great results—they look at aggregates—they inquire for totals. And what do they learn? That one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars have been taken out of their pockets and expended by this Administration. It is a large sum; and what are the results? How has it been spent? How much of it can they find in roads and canals? How much in improving the course of rivers? removing the obstructions in harbors? in constructing military roads along our frontier? establishing posts? erecting fortifications? in repairing and building ships? in arming our forts and protecting our maritime and inland frontier? In a word, how much for purposes of peace or war? Out of your one hundred and thirty-five millions only SEVEN MILLIONS in all! Add the two millions appropriated before, and you have applied to all these objects but $9,000,000. Of all the rest, what remains? It has left no trace, no shadow on the land. Yet this is not extravagance! The President is a very great friend of economy; yet, with one hundred and thirty-five millions expended in a little more than four years, such have been the results. May I not throw on him the burden of showing what has been done with such a sum of money—especially when we do know that this Government has been administered for far, far less?

Twelve years ago an Administration was turned out of power as extravagant, which expended but thirteen millions a year. It was cried down as a most prodigal Administration. Well, the same economical gentlemen who cried it down took the public purse into their hands and their rate of expenditure, instead of thirteen millions, was thirty-one millions And yet, here, the Senator says I must give him items; 'the sum looks monstrous to be sure, but put your finger on a single item of extravagance.' Well, I have not made much minute calculation about the particulars, but even a general and superficial observation enables me to accept the Senator's challenge, and to answer him instantly. I think there has been some little extravagance in the management of the Florida war. What sort of an arrangement was it in point of economy, to resort all the way to Missouri for troops to be sent to the extremity of the peninsula of Florida against a remnant of some five or six hundred Indians while volunteers might be had at any time from Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, all comparatively close by? Why send off to the remote region of Clay county, on the Missouri river, to bring down horsemen to traverse the swamps of Florida? Can there be any thing like a military justification of such a movement as that? O any civil? The troops dragged from this immense distance had to be taken round by sea—a storm overtook them—and we have had to pay for more than 300 of their horses which were lost overboard. A portion of them had to be marched by land through Kentucky, while the residue were sent down by water. The honorable Senator ought to know something about this matter, for he had charge of the bills which were introduced for the payment of the expense. Was there no extravagance here?

I will give the honorable Senator another instance. There was collected somewhere in Tennessee a magazine of provisions to the amount of half a million of dollars. Not being wanted for the use of the army they were sold off by an auction held on the spot, in the midst of the woods, and the amount of sales was not over $50,000—leaving a clear loss to the Government of $150,000. The articles were of the most valuable kind, such as coffee, sugar, grain, corn, bacon, and the prices at which they were sacrificed are almost incredible. The Senator asks me to put my finger on items; I put my finger on these two. Economy in military expenditures is I admit, very difficult The possession of large sums of money renders men more careless in its expenditure, and it is almost impracticable to prevent it. But for waste like that I have referred to any Administration is justly responsible. This Administration has squandered millions on millions, and what have they to show for it? What have we seen lately? It has been revealed in debate in the other House that, though Congress positively refused to raise a new militia army, we were no sooner gone, and the President, who seems to have been viewed as a sort of residuary legatee of all power in the Government, remained here, than, by mere naked Executive authority, 500 mounted men and 1,200 infantry, militia, were immediately raised for the Florida service. In regard to these 1,200 militia, an entirely new species of tactics was invented These brave troops were ordered to continue 'sedulously' at home, diligently to pursue their own business, and never, on any account, to move more than twenty miles from their own habitations! [Laughter] They were termed —and very justly, I think—the 'SEDENTARY MILITIA!' [Roars of laughter.] Yes, twenty miles was to be the extreme limit of their expeditions. If they happened to be in full pursuit of Sam Jenner Tigertail, the moment they arrived at that prescribed limit they were sedulously' to turn round, and 'seduously' to return, [laughter; and then were to be paid for 'sedulously' staying at home. [Great merriment] Yet the Senator says there was no extravagance. He may say (and that is all he does say) that the objects on which the money was expended were proper in themselves. That may be. But can extravagance be shown only in spending money for improper objects? Surely not. It is equally manifested, and most commonly, in private as well as in public life, by unwise and wasteful applications of money to objects in themselves fit and proper.—And that is the extravagance that I complain of here. It was proper enough to buy coffee and sugar and bacon and corn for the use of the troops; but was it not extravagant to heap up $500 000 worth of these supplies, and then to sell them off at auction for less than one-fifth of their actual cost? Corn that was bought at two dollars a bushel was sold for 12½ cents, some for 17, and some for 20 cents. Bacon, worth ten cents a pound in the market, was sold for two or three cents; and the rest in like proportion. Was this not extravagance, improvidence, and gross mismanagement?—to lose at one stroke half the provisions laid up for an army's campaign? Nor do I complain of the actual loss alone. I complain of this practice of encouraging jobs, of tempting our own officers to become speculators on the public want of economy. To set up more than half a million's worth of valuable public property at auction in the midst of the woods, where there were no buyers!—what was it but to offer a bait to men whose pay is not so overabundant as to place them above temptation? And then to bring down half the army from the remotest borders of Missouri, when there were militia in abundance in the States close by!—is there no waste of the public money in management like this?

I could give the honorable Senator more instances; but his challenge has been fully met already. He asked for items; I have given them; he called for particulars, he has them.

I ought to apologize for following the Senator's high example in departing from the subject immediately before the Senate; but he has challenged me to point out instances of extravagance in the administration of the public finances and this must be my excuse. I might point the honorable Senator to the Branch Mints—Mints where no money was made, though much was expended in the most ridiculous and wanton manner—but I forbear. I say that much of this extravagance is owing to an Administration's having money flowing into their possession without taxing the People. No vigilance is awakened, no suspicion is excited, and they come at last to consider the money in their hands rather as theirs than the People's. I am for giving the money into the People's own hands. I am for distributing it among the States, and not for leaving it here, at the seat of Federal power, to be used, perhaps, little better under the coming Administration.

But now, to return. There has been another curious topic of inquiry suggested by my friend from Alabama, as to what the opinions of Gen. Harrison are or are not on this subject of pre-emption I do not think it a very proper subject for our inquiry. The gentleman tells us that Gen. Harrison is in favour of pre-emption. I should like to know whether the gentleman's convictions on this subject were as distinctly announced before the People of Alabama, during the late canvass, as they are now given to us?—[A laugh] I should think, however, that we shall best consult the public interest, as well as the dignity of the Senate, by following what we ourselves consider proper on any point of public policy, rather than by occupying our time on an inquiry what may be the opinions of a President elect. It is not in order to speak here in debate, of the opinions of a President actually in power; the same course of reasoning ought to render us very cautious to observe a like reserve as to the personal sentiments of a President elect. So far as I am myself concerned, I am entirely careless what inquiries the Senator institutes on that subject. But if his researches have shown that Gen. Harrison is in favor of pre-emption, do not the same proofs show with equal evidence that he is in favour of distribution? If he takes Gen. Harrison as his guide, let him follow him throughout: let him take my proposition for pre-emption united with distribution. Has he not the same evidence of the opinions of Gen. Harrison for the one that he has for the other? He has, and, I think, evidence a little more authentic. So far as that name has any weight in the matter; the weight is in my scale; but I regret the aid of any such authority; it is not a fit subject for our consideration; we should act like independent men, from our own judgment of what is right.

In all this argument, our references to the recent decisions of the People seem to attract no regard from gentlemen on the other side. When we ask them to pause, because the People have since acted, and their newly chosen agents are not yet here, our argument is met with something like a sneer. The thing is said to be incomprehensible. The Senator from Missouri cannot understand the late movement, he says it is mere mockery to call it an election. According to another organ of the party, it is the effect of ignorance and drunkenness. According to another, it is the work of foreign bribery. According to yet another, the whole mystery is explained by referring it to the operation of log cabins and coonskins! [A laugh.] Yes, without purpose or principle, the American People have fallen down and worshipped the effigy of a log cabin adorned with coonskins. Is this fit language to be held by American Senators? Gentlemen I admit have cause for grief—for inward grief; but I should say it was not, at least, very politic to sooth their grief by sneering at the People. The gentlemen stand very high; their authority is no doubt of great weight; but to sneer at twelve hundred thousand voters has in it something a little ridiculous. They are too many, entirely to sneer at. It is going a good way to say that they are an ignorant drunken set, and that their decision at the ballot-box is all a matter of log cabins and coon skins. It is still more serious to say they were bribed by British gold.—The whole country knows better. Where is the man who has not witnessed the late glorious assemblages of the People?—And who that saw them gathering by thousands and millions from one end of the land to the other, can doubt where the expression of the public will came from? It was the deep, self moved, spontaneous movement of an indignant People. The People, the People, they must bear the brunt of the gentleman's displeasure. The voice of 1,200,000 voters is quite sufficient to prove that none of the causes which have been assigned are the true ones. We are right; it is the judgment of the People on a rejected Administration; it may have been erroneous; the present Administration may have been the very purest that ever existed; but it is neither they nor I that is to be the judge on that subject. Although they have spent 135 millions, and have nothing to show for it, but the receipts—the gentleman says he has got all the papers before him) [a laugh]—yet it may all be very right.

Still the People, by the Constitution, have been constituted the rightful judges, they have sat upon the question, and it will not suffice to set aside the verdict of such a jury and say they were moved by coon skins, stupified by the orgies of a log cabin, and, to complete the climax of corruption, that a Senator was actually seen to walk in a procession of the common people! Well, I suppose I am called to take my share of the burden. I acknowledge to the gentlemen that I myself (and this is, perhaps the very crime alluded to) was one of a long procession marching as proudly and as triumphantly as ever men did march to the rescue of their country; yes, and feeling, myself prouder to be one of the People moving in the majesty of their might, than ever I felt, even in my place upon this floor. And should Senators, like other folks on a march, suffer the inconvenience of a little dust, why they can bear it. I do not see, when the People are thus walking in solemn procession to the altars of their country, that Senators or any other dignitaries are greatly soiled or defiled, or exhibit any very great stoop of condescension, should they happen to get a little of the soil of freedom deposited in the form of dust upon their fine new coats—ay, or even in their mouths, (for a Senator told us they were almost choked.) Is it a degradation for a Senator to go down among the People. Is it going down? Does he degrade his Senatorial dignity by walking with his fellow citizens, cheering and encouraging them by his presence as they marches to the ballot box? Not in my opinion. The gentleman may call me a Federalist, by which, I suppose, he means an aristocrat; but my federalism does not consider it as the least reproach to walk with the People. I am one of them, and I hold it no degradation to be seen by their side. Other gentlemen may hold themselves bound by their dignity to eschew such gatherings, and may shrink, like a bad room-inquirer, from the contact of a little dust—I cannot feel, or think, or act with them. For myself, I saw none of the drunkenness, nothing of the orgies which so revolted the feelings of an honorable Senator. I saw nothing but countless gatherings of the People met, under a common impulse, for a common purpose, deporting themselves in a manner as orderly as gentlemen in this Senate, and understanding what they were about at least as well as we do

But all this is said with a view to weaken the coming Administration. Gentlemen who despise the People—yes, those Democrats who consider it degrading even to walk with them—are beginning to destroy the People's President by prejudice; they hold him up to contempt, as a man chosen by bribery, by drunkenness, and by ignorance, that he may be condemned beforehand. They are muttering forces for the battle against the People and the People's candidate. I will enter no such ranks. So far as my feeble voice and my vote can go, the People's choice shall be respected; for I believe they are capable of understanding and acting for themselves, even if they are the ignorant, corrupt, and drunken set which their heretofore adorers represent them to be.

[Mr. Buchanan. The gentleman looks towards me; did I ever represent them as ignorant or drunken?]

Mr. Crittenden. Never, never. The gentleman will excuse me for looking at him. [A laugh.] He never did. But I say that this is done for the sake of opposition to the President who is coming into office; it has been determined on before he has had an opportunity to perform one official act But it is in vain. This coon-skin humbuggery is all to be put aside. The Ides of March—the Ides of March are coming; and already this bellowing against an untried Administration has commenced. I desire the People to know it. I wish them to understand how the man whom they have elected to bear the weight of Government is to be received. No means of warfare, however unrelenting or fierce, are to be spared. Already the sound of battle is hurtling in the air. It has been resolved, by calumnies and slanders in advance, to undermine, and, if possible, to overthrow the new Administration. But the calumnies are so gross that they will divert rather than provoke the People. I do not say that all who are opposed to Gen. Harrison will pursue such a course; but I predict that this will be the policy of an active and malignant section of the party in opposition. No President ever took office amidst such difficulties as the President elect will be called to encounter. You leave him a country embarrassed; you leave him a Treasury swept out clean, as my friend from Pennsylvania says—

[Mr. Buchanan No, I did not]

What, indeed, have you left unswept? You do, indeed, leave him a law authorizing the issue of Treasury notes—the glorious privilege of going in debt the moment he comes into office. Will the gentleman say that they leave him one dollar—one hard dollar of the 'constitutional currency?' This hard-money Government—a Government which for twelve years has been proclaiming every thing trash but the constitutional currency—after twelve years of palmy administration, when now it is about to leave the House of the People, what does it leave behind? The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania could not find any thing left but the privilege of issuing a promissory note. No; not a dollar could he put his finger on. The Secretary of the Treasury says he shall not be able to pay up to the 1st of March, and therefore he asks for an issue of Treasury notes to answer his own purpose. President Harrison, then, is left to come into the Government without one dollar at his command. You have spent one hundred and thirty five millions in four years; your Treasury does not contain a dollar; and you bequeath to your successors nothing but debts. You have sold and squandered on all the goods and chattels of the Government. [A laugh.] The debt due you from the Bank of the United States you have trafficked off; you have collected all extra income, and spent it, together with all the accruing revenue, and you have nothing left. You took the Government with fifteen millions of surplus revenue in the Treasury; you soon ordered the issue of five millions of Treasury notes; the Secretary to make all sure, took six millions. Of the thirty-six millions ordered to be distributed among the States you reserved nine millions, and from the Bank of the United States you got eight millions, making, in all, twenty-three millions of dollars surplus over and above the revenue; and yet, now our Secretary of the Treasury comes and preaches us lectures on economy; and thinks the Harrison Administration may get along for a year without a dollar to begin with, and with all the debts of the past Administration on its shoulders. He calculates nineteen millions from the customs, when the calculation is for Gen. Harrison; when for himself, he reduces it for the first quarter to three millions, which would make his receipts for the year but twelve millions. He makes a long count for Harrison, and calculates he may get along if he will reduce the expenditures This is the sovereign remedy: he leaves us a vast legacy of economy; he bequeaths us sage lessons, very good, to be sure, particularly when accompanied with an empty Treasury, and to complete the inheritance, he adds a vast experience of the ills of extravagance.

But I am going too far away. There is one other ground taken by the Senator from Alabama, and which he seems to grasp at as his last hope. There is a day of dreadful retribution coming. A day is coming, he hopes, when no democrat will have to run the gauntlet of this Administration. 'No democrat.' In our political contests terms change and shift so much that it is not easy to know what is intended: but let me inquire of the honorable Senator what he means by 'democrat.'

[Mr. Clay was understood to say, in reply, 'a friend to States rights and republicanism.']

Mr. Crittenden. Very Good. Now I will tell the gentleman what I mean by a republican; I understand by it a friend to republican Government as established by the Constitution of the United States; a man who is ready to defend all the rights of the General Government, and State Governments, and of individuals, which they possess by virtue of the Constitution. By democracy I mean republican Government as established by the Constitution That is constitutional democracy. Who goes for that is a democrat. A man may be more, or he may be less, but I hold him to be a democrat who acknowledges and submits to all that the Constitution enjoins; and I trust the time is coming when democracy of this stamp will have no gantlets to run. Of that we have had enough, in all conscience. In this sense, I may say I was born a democrat—I was raised a democrat—and I hope to be always faithful to this democratic standard. When I hear gentlemen of every political stripe partaking something of the locofoco, something of the federalist, and distinguished chiefly by devotion to Executive power, all labelled 'democrat,' I feel willing that any body may take such democracy that likes. 'I'll none of it' But when you come to genuine constitutional democracy, I will put my foot as far he who goes furthest. That is my democracy I inherit it, it is mine both by education and practice. The gentlemen, I believe, did not claim democracy as theirs exclusively. There may be some pretext for such a claim when those who make it are in a very decided majority, and under such circumstances, though they may take what does not belong to them, they are guilty only of trespass under color of title; but now—now that the verdict of the People has been given, gentlemen would do well to mind how they take their neighbors' names or policy. When you call yourselves democrats, consider me as challenging your right to the title and as claiming it, in the name of the People, for their President elect. The name of 'democrat' is the People's name: it is the People's property; they have the sovereign right to bestow it; and they have bestowed it on their true friends. In giving the history of these times, I should denote you by an *alias*; and call you *'federalists alias democrats'* [A laugh.] I hope you will take this as a friendly warning that, after the 4th of March next, I shall consider it more than a trespass if you take the term of democrat as yours. Gentlemen must not take away from the People the name of democrat. If the People are not democrats, who are? They are what you have boastfully called them, 'the democracy'—'the democracy of numbers'—and this democracy of numbers have, in every practicable form, consulted upon and demanded the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain. Let us heed their voice. Let us follow their instructions. It does not seem to me that any of us should be dissatisfied with the measure I propose. I think there is in that measure so much of the nature of compromise as might, of itself, render the idea accepable to the People of the United States, whose union is but a compromise upon a large scale.

The new States are anxious for more settlers; I assure them of my entire and perfect sympathy, and I shall ever be ready to go as far to advance their policy in this respect as a sense of duty will allow me to go. I think, if this compromise can be made, I shall be at liberty as a trustee, to adopt the whole as a wise and well balanced system for the administration of the public lands.

After all I have heard, I can hardly hope that my proposition will be adopted; but I have accomplished my wish desire, at this time, by bringing it before the People of the United States. I desire the remotest settler on our frontier to know that, though he may, as a settler, have thought me his enemy, I am willing to grant him a pre-emption if he will only consent to a just distribution of the proceeds of the sale. Though my plan is not adopted here, my hope is that it may be extensively known, and that it will effectually answer any calumnious accusation of enmity on my part toward the settlers of the wilderness. And now let me close with one remark: a solemn conviction of duty, and an unfeigned regard to the poor and meritorious cultivator of the soil, have been the sole motives of my action here.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 1, 1841.

IN SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, containing an abstract of the general returns of the militia of the United States.

Also, several memorials from the Legislative Council of Iowa, asking appropriation or a grant of land for erecting a bridge—making a military road—building an armory on Rock Island—the erection of a penitentiary—and the establishment of certain post routes.

Mr. Mangum presented the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of the Distribution System; and instructing the Senators to vote for a bill establishing it.

Resolutions of a similar character were presented by Mr. Sturgeon from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bayard, from the Legislature of Delaware.

Mr. Sturgeon said he was no advocate of the doctrine of distribution, but as distribution was desired by a majority of the people of his State, he would vote according to the resolutions he had presented.

Mr. Bayard took occasion to express his intention to bring forward according to instructions from the Legislature of Delaware, a resolution to expunge the 'Expunging Resolution,' at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, in favor of imposing taxes on wines and silks, &c.

Mr. B. took occasion to express his concurrence with the memorialists; but as the Senate had no constitutional powers to originate any bills of revenue, he would move that it be laid on the table.

Several memorials were presented in favor of the passage of a Uniform Bankrupt Law.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for establishing a permanent prospective pre-emption system.

Mr. Young, of Illinois, who had the floor, spoke at length against the Distribution System, and in favor of Mr. Calhoun's project of cession.

Mr. Fulton, of Ark., followed with a speech on the same side.

The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Hubbard, who has the floor for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon Hines Holt, Representative elect from Georgia, appeared this morning was qualified, and took his seat.

The Speaker stated that he wished to lay before the House an account from Mr. Sherrod Williams, of mileage unpaid, which he was desirous should be disposed of. Mr. Williams was confined to his room by indisposition, and had therefore appealed to the kind offices of the Speaker. The account had been before the committee of accounts and the committee on mileage, but, those committees had decided that they had no jurisdiction of the case, inasmuch as it originated prior to the commencement of this session.

Mr. Williams claimed that he was entitled to about 600 dollars extra mileage, in consequence of his inability, produced by indisposition, to travel the usual and customary routes, or routes laid down by the committee on mileage.

The subject unexpectedly became a matter of warm debate, in which Messrs. Smith of Maine, Wise of Virginia, White of Ky, W. Thompson of S. C., Williams of Conn. Morgan of N. Y. and many others took part, and before any definite action was had the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Casey in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Mr. Vanderpoel addressed the House in vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury, and touched upon the various subjects which had been introduced by the preceding speakers in the course of the debate.

After he had concluded, Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill on the 2d of February, at 3 o'clock, unless the same shall be reported to the House before that time.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1841.

This morning in the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted by which on to-morrow at three, P. M., the committee of the whole will be discharged from the further consideration of the treasury note bill.

It will then be before the House, and subject to amendment. Notice has been given of several amendments for striking out the enacting clause of the bill, and substituting an authority for raising a loan. These cannot pass, as the vote in favor of the bill in its present shape is too large.

The above resolution having been adopted, Mr. Triplett took the floor against the bill, and hurled both prose and poetry against its defenders. In the course of his remarks in favor of a protective tariff

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