EASTON GAZETTE.

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LAWS OF THE U. STATES

27th CONGRESS—EXTRA SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC—No. 17.]

AN ACT relating to duties and drawbacks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That on all articles imported into the United States from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty one there shall be laid, collected and paid on all articles which are now admitted free of duty, or which are chargeable with a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem except on the following enumerated articles, that is to say, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid or oil of vitrol, alum, tartaric acid, aqua fortis, blue vitrol, cabinet, carbonate of soda, corrosive sublimate, combs, copperas, indigo, nitrate of lead, red and white lead dry or ground in oil, sugar of lead, manganese, sulphate of magnesia, bichromate of potash, chromate of potash, prussiate of potash, glauber salts, rochelle salts, sulphate of quinine, refined saltpetre, which shall pay respectively the same rates of duty imposed on them under existing laws; and the following articles shall be exempt from duty, to wit: tea and coffee, all printing and stationary the production of American artists residing abroad, all articles imported for the use of the United States, and the following articles, when specifically imported by order, and for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, in the United States, to wit, philosophical apparatus instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts of marble bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modeling, painting, drawing, etching, or engraving, and, also, all importations of specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botony and anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and, the models of other inventions, plants and trees, wearing apparel, and other personal baggage in actual use, & the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States; crude antimony, regulus of antimony, animals imported for breed, argol, gum arabic, aloes, ambergris, bole armenian, arrow root annotto, annisee'l, oil of annisseed, amber, assafoetida, ava root, aloemoque, alba canella, bark of cork tree unmanufactured, barr, shoes not wrought, brass in pegs or bars, old brass only fit to be remanufactured, brimstone or sulpour, barrilla brazilletto, boracic acid, Burgundy pitch, berries used for dyeing, smaltz, lasting or prunella used in the manufacture of buttons and shoes, vanilla beans, balsam tolu, gold and silver coins and bullion, clay unwrought, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs, bars or plates, or plates or sheets of which copper is the material of chief value, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper fit only to be remanufactured, lapis calaminaris, cochineal, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, cantharides, castanus, chalk, cocculus indicus, colombo root, cummin seed, cascarilla, cream of tartar, vegetables, and nuts of all kinds used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, lie-dye, emery, epaulets and wings of gold or silver, furs undressed of all kinds, flaxseed or linseed, flax unmanufactured, fustic, flints, ground flint grinding stones, gambooge, raw hides, hemlock, henbane, horn plates for lanterns, ox and other horns, Harlem oil, hartshorn, hair unmanufactured, hair pencils, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, iris root, juniper berries, oil of juniper, kelp, kermes, madder, madder root, musk, mannas, marrow, & other soap stocks & soap stuffs, palm oil, mohair, mother of pearl needles, nux vomica, orris root, oil of almonds, opium, palm leaf, platina, Peruvian bark, old pewter fit only to be remanufactured, plaster of Paris, quicksilver, rags of any kind of cloth, India rubber, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, elephants' and other animals teeth, polishing stones, bristles, ratans unmanufactured, raw and undressed skins, spelter, crude saltpetre, gum Senegal, saffron, shellac, soda ash, sponges, sago, sarsaparilla, senna, sumar, tapioca, tamarinds, crude tartar, teutenegue, tin foil, tin in pigs, bars, plates, or sheets, tips of horn or horn, tortoise shell, turmeric, weld, woad or pastel, Brasil wood, Nicaragua wood, red wood, cam wood, log wood, dye woods of all kinds, unmanufactured woods of any kind, except rose wood, satin wood, and mahogany, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries, and zinc, and also, wool unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed eight cents per pound. *Provided*, That if any fine wool be mixed with dirt or other material, and thus be reduced in value to eight cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal. *And provided further*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and any part thereof is worth more than eight cents a pound valued as aforesaid, that part shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That boards, planks, staves, scantling, sawed timber, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them respectively for any specific and permanent use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood.

SEC. 2. *And Be it further enacted*, That there shall be leived, collected, & paid on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude either in material, quality, texture or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are now chargeable, there shall be leived, collected, and paid on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable. *Provided*, That, it in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of twenty per centum ad valorem shall be levied prior to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty two the same shall not in any wise effect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress: *And provided further*, That no duty higher than twenty per centum ad valorem, in virtue of the said section, shall be levied and paid on any unmanufactured article.

SEC 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the d awnacks payable on exported refined sugars, manufactured from foreign sugars and on exported rum, distilled from foreign molasses, shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction which shall have been made by law (after the passage of the acts of Congress of the twenty-first of January eighteen hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty, allowing said drawbacks,) in the duties on the imported sugars or molasses, out of which the same shall have been manufactured or distilled; and in no case shall the drawback exceed the amount of import duty paid on either of those articles.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to the second day of February next the wines of France shall not be subjected, under the provisions of this act, or any existing law, to the payment of higher rates of duty than the following namely: on red wines in casks six cents a gallon; white wines in casks ten cents a gallon, and French wines of all sorts in bottles, twenty-two cents per gallon: *Provided*, that no wines of Portugal shall be admitted at a lower rate of duty than is provided by this act, or any existing law, on the red wines of Austria, than are now, or may be by this act, levied upon the red wines of Spain, when the said wines are imported in casks.

SEC. 5. *And Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act to release from duty iron prepared for, and actually laid on railways or inclined planes" approved fourteenth of July eighteen hundred and thirty two, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and there shall be laid collected and paid on such iron hereafter imported a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not operate, nor shall such duties be imposed on any railroad iron which shall be imported under the provisions of the said act prior to the third day of March, eighteen hundred and fortythree, and laid down on any railroad or inclined plane, of which the construction has been already commenced, and which shall be necessary to complete the same.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States, actually having left her last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No 18]

AN ACT to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," passed July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the annual interest accruing on the investment of the money arising from the bequest of the late James Smithson, of London in the stocks of States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall, until Congress shall appropriate said accruing interest to the purposes prescribed by the testator for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, invest said accruing interest in any stock of the United States baring a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all other funds held in trust by the U. States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, shall in like manner be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a like rate of interest.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the three clerks authorized by the act of June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty six, "to regulate the deposites of the public money," be, and hereby are, directed to be retained and employed in the Treasury Department, as provided in said act, until the state of the public business becomes such that their services can conveniently be dispensed with.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No 5]

JOINT RESOLUTION making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to examine into the titles of all the lands or sites which have been purchased by the United States, for the purpose of erecting thereon armories, arsenals, forts, fortifications, navy yards, custom-houses, light-houses, or other public buildings of any kind whatever, and report his opinion as to the validity of the title, in each case, to the President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of all the officers having any of the title-papers to the property aforesaid in their possession to furnish them forthwith to the Attorney General to aid him in the investigation aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That no public money shall be expended upon any site or land, hereafter to be purchased by the United States for the purposes aforesaid, until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, and, also, the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the land or site may be shall be given to said purchase.

4. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the District Attorneys of the United States, upon the application of the Attorney General, to furnish any assistance or information in their power in relation to the titles of the public property aforesaid, lying within their respective districts.

5. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments, upon the application of the Attorney General, to procure any additional evidence of title which he may deem necessary, and which may not be in the possession of the officers of Government, the expense of procuring which to be paid out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the Departments respectively.

6. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments, respectively, under whose direction any lands for the purposes aforesaid may have been purchased, and over which the United States do not possess jurisdiction to apply to the Legislature of the States in which the lands are situated for a cession of jurisdiction, and in case of refusal, to report the same to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereafter.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 11, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

From the National Intelligencer.

CONGRESSIONAL WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Twenty-Seventh Congress of the United States States, held in the City of Washington on the 11th September, 1841—

The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the Chair, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New York and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the Whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the Whig party and Whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the Whigs on Monday morning next, the 13th inst. at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Tallmadge, of N. Y., and Smith, of Indiana, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Everett, of Vermont, Mason, of Ohio, Kennedy, of Maryland, John C. Clark, of New York, and Rayner, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday morning.

Monday, September 13.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following Address:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Extra Session of Congress, has, at length, been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest on the future action and relations of the Whig party, that the Whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the Presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding Administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate & radical change in the public policy. The improvidence of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The People desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised them by the Whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly twelve years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practice of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the People. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform—

1st. In the restraint of Executive power and patronage.

2nd. In the wholesome regulation of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry; and

3d. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of those objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self-denial on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the Veto power which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union: by the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—a measure recommended not only by considerations of justice to the States themselves, but also by a sad experience of the embarrassment produced in the currency resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices, by enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventual liquidation of that public debt which the past Administration had created by permitting their expenditures to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the Whig party had been directed and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent Presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues, founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed upon every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by, with which one party had been identified, and which its very name was an exponant.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the Whig party, throughout this wide sphere, should be subject to occasional modifications, dependent upon local influences, and that it was incumbent therefore, upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of sectional differences of opinion. It need not be told that in the system of measures which we have enumerated, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our republic, and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress. This was natural, and to be expected. But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party all such difficulties would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self-denial & concession, which rests at the heart of our confederacy, and which constitutes the living principle of our union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the date of his inauguration, our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death; too soon for the happiness of his country but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man—not too soon to convince us how long and how bitterly our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune. In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the Constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions.—We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the Whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engraved in the most conspicuous acts of our political history, and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we discerned what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the Whig party—the first selection made by General Harrison of a Cabinet, distinguished for its paramount ability, integrity, and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged; who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and he the pledge of a co-operation which should enable him to accomplish all that the nation desired. These hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in the first official communication which he made to the two Houses of Congress, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the Fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hands. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past and little remained to be said beyond a repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or even to justify protracted discussion; and the majority, therefore felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the people.

First in urgency among the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the attention of Congress, was the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the Debt which the preceding Administration had entailed upon the country into a Loan of twelve millions of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years. Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many of the sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought as it was into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a Whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation.—It is a trial for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance, in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defences, suggested the measure of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes, and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measures, as great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow-citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question our anxious endeavours to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked-for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the People—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a Whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary and proper in the present emergency.—Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe keeping and disbursing of the public moneys, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President, through the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and the debates relating to it.—This subject has acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompained.—We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well considered opinions of constitutional scruple as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the conclusion that it has permitted itself to be influenced in its exercise by an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his Administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthorow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least have never contemplated. We have seen, from an early period of the session, that the Whig party did not enjoy the confidence of the President. With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who have been busy to prostrate our purposes rather then those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were presented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed offensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the Whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation the frequent changes of his opinion & the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the plan of a Fiscal Agent, the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor and it was, as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which correspond with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet. This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress; yet it contained provision for *local discounting*, in regard to which his Veto Message affirms his objection to be altogether insuperable. The President has subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it. The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first Veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress, to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is in his first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of

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