had been sent to the home government to prohibit American fishermen from passing through the Gut of Canso, on the ground that in doing so, they cut within the limits prescribed by the treaty, and that the passage in question is not a common highway, but an inland sea. If the wishes of the Nova Scotians have any influence with the English government, here will be another subject of contention.—Boston Post.

THE CALUMNY ON MR. WEBSTER.

We copy the following correspondence and affidavits from the Louisville Gazette of the 12th inst. They refer to an outrageous calumny on Mr. Webster, which very strangely found its way to the public eye through the Louisville Journal. The nature of the charge may be gathered from the correspondence, and is in substance that Mr Webster had attempted to take some improper liberties with the lady of one of the clerks in the State Department. The scene was laid in the building occupied by the Department and the charge made all the clerks in the office witnesses of the occurrence. The whole, we were sure from the beginning, was a calumny, and therefore we gave it no heed. The charge also was of a character which we did not desire to even allow to go into our columns, and for the same reason we now only refer to it. The contradiction, it will be seen, is full and conclusive and covers every part and parcel of it.

From the Louis. City Gazette of Feb. 12.

Washington City, 5th Feb. 1842.

Dear Sir—I send you the note of the Hon. Daniel Webster to me, with its enclosure. You see that he desires its publication as the only means in his power at this time of refuting the slander upon his character as a man. Will you comply with his wishes, and oblige a friend?

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

J. R. Marshall, Esq. Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Feb. 5, 1842.

My Dear Sir—I am obliged to you for having drawn my attention, this morning, to an atrocious libel published in the Louisville Journal of January 25; a paper which I had not previously seen.

Although I have not been much in the habit of taking notice of newspaper slanders, yet this publication is so gross and infamous, and circumstances are stated so much in detail, for the obvious purpose of giving credit to the story, that I have thought it my duty to take such notice of it as it is at present in my power to do. I enclose therefore, my own affidavit, denying the truth of the statement in every particular, and averring that it is from beginning to end, a naked, base and malicious falsehood; and this affidavit, as you will see, is supported by the oath of every Clerk in the office. The testimony of the messengers can be added if deemed useful.

I will thank you to forward these affidavits to some friend in Louisville, with a request that he will cause them to be published in some newspaper in that city.

I am, with regard, yours, &c.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.

District of Columbia, County of Washington, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the fifth day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty two, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid personally appeared Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that a certain article in the Louisville Journal, of January 25, 1842 a newspaper purporting to be printed and published at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, by Prentice and Weissinger, which said article is entitled, "Anecdote of Daniel Webster," is wholly and utterly false in each and every particular thereof, that at no time did any such interview or interviews as those described in said article entitled, "Anecdote of Daniel Webster," ever occur; that at no time did any incident ever occur which could give the slightest color for the statement in said article contained; and that, in fine, said article is from the beginning to the end, a naked, wilful, and base falsehood.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Sworn and subscribed before
N. CALLAN, Jr. J. P. [SEAL.]

District of Columbia, county of Washington, to wit:

This day personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said county of Washington, Fletcher Webster, William S Derrick, William Hunter, jr. Francis Markoe jr. A. H. Derrick, Robert Greenhow, Edward Stubbs, George S. Watkins, George Hill, Horatio Jones, Thomas W. Dickins, J. S. Ringgold, Benjamin C. Vail, and R. S. Chew, who being severally sworn do, on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, each for himself, depose and say, that they are clerks in the Department of State, and have been so since the fifth day of March last, when Daniel Webster, entered on the duties of his office as Secretary of State, except George S. Watkins, who was appointed a clerk in said Department on the twenty-ninth day of April last; that they occupy rooms in the Department of State on the same floor with the two rooms occupied by the said Dan. Webster, Secretary of State, that they are generally (except in case of illness or when absent on leave) engaged in the Department from nine o'clock in the morning until three, and some time later in the afternoon, during which period the said Daniel Webster is usually at the Department; that having read an article in the Louisville Journal under date of January 25th, 1842, advertised to be printed by Prentice & Weissinger, headed "Anecdote of Daniel [illegible] [illegible] are utterly false in [illegible] every particular, [illegible] they severally know and believe.

They further declare that they know of no such individual as that described in said statement, as a clerk in the Department of State from Pennsylvania—that no Clerk in said Department has, since the fifth day of March last, resigned his place to their knowledge or belief—that no such occurrence as that described in the said statement, has to their knowledge and belief, taken place in said Department—and that no such thing could occur without their knowledge, or that of some of them—and that so far as said statement concerns any of them, it is wholly false and untrue.

And the said Fletcher Webster, Wm S. Derrick, Wm. Hunter, jr., Francis Markoe, jr., A. H. Derrick, Robert Greenhow, Edw. Stubbs, George Hill, Horatio Jones, Thos. W. Dickins, J. S. Ringgold, B. C. Vail, R. S. Chew further make oath respectively and each for himself that the deposing clerks herein before named are the same, and the permanent clerks who have been employed in the Department of State since the fifth day of March last, except that on the sixth day of March last, J. L. Martin, the chief clerk, was succeeded by Fletcher Webster, one of the aforesaid affiants; and the Rev. Andrew F. McCormick was a clerk in the Department on the said fifth day of March last, died on the 27th day of April and was succeeded on the 29th day of April last, by the said George S. Watkins.

Fletcher Webster,
W. S. Derrick,
W. Hunter, Jr.
Francis Markoe, Jr.
A. H. Derrick,
Robert Greenhow,
Edward Stubbs,
George S. Watkins,
George Hill,
Horatio Jones,
Thos. W. Dickins,
J. S. Ringgold,
B. C. Vail,
R. S. Chew.

Subscribed and sworn to on this fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty two. (The insertion of the words Horatio Jones, in the eleventh line from the top of first page and the erasure between the word Stubbs, in line eleven of page three, and the word George in line twelve of page three being first made.)—Given under my hand.

N. CALLAN, Jr. J. P. [SEAL.]

District of Columbia, Washington County, s.

I, William Brent, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington, hereby certify that Nicholas Callan, Junior, before whom the foregoing affidavits were made and acknowledged, is and at the time of such making and acknowledgement, was, a Justice of the Peace, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the seal of said court, this 5th day of February, 1842.

W. BRENT, Cl'k. [SEAL.]

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, P. M.

SUICIDE.—We are called on to record another shocking termination to a career of high-handed crime. John G. Boyd who has of late, been extensively known as the Cashier of the Towanda Bank.

He had become indebted to the Penn Township Bank in a large amount, for which ample collateral security was held, but on Wednesday, it was deemed important that he should be arrested on the suit of that institution, and accordingly, Mr. Saunders, the Sheriff's officer proceeded to a house in Schuylkill Seventh below Vine street, and took him into custody. Mr. Boyd proceeded through a part of the city with the officer, and saw several persons. Was at the office of William L. Hirst, Esq., the attorney for the Bank. He was also at the Bank, and went thence to the office of his counsel, C Guillou, Esq whence he departed early this morning, returning, by his request, to the House in Schuylkill Seventh street. There, having packed up his clothes, and burnt some papers, he returned to the officer, when he mentioned that he had left something.

He went up stairs, and shot himself with a pistol, which he had carried in his pocket. He lingered until about nine o'clock yesterday, and died, making no explanation that we could hear of touching his recent acts.

The act was committed by placing the pistol in his mouth. The ball passed through his head, and lodged in the vertebra.

Boyd had distinguished himself, before his unfortunate connection with the Towanda Bank, by some transactions, which drew upon him suspicions of bad intentions. But within a year or two, he seems to have managed to win the confidence, and spent the money, of men who, it might be supposed, would not easily be deceived.

Boyd was a married man, and had a family, we believe in one of the northern counties. But he lived with a woman in this city, in violation of the laws.

It is difficult to imagine how a man, with so little claim to confidence as Boyd possessed, should have succeeded, as he has done, in obtaining the confidence of gentlemen of respectability and wealth. But he certainly did succeed and must have wasted an immense amount of money in a short time.

It is but proper to state, that since the 1st of January last, Mr. Boyd has not had any connection with the Towanda Bank.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 19, 1842.

RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

Mr. Summers called for the orders of the day. Several [illegible] communications from the President and other Departments were first taken up, read and referred to different Committees. One of these was a [illegible] from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the House, and stated the cost of the steamship Mississippi and Missouri, the former at $319,000, and the latter at $553,000.

Mr. M. Brown of Tenn. then took the floor in continuation of his speech upon the above report. The contingent expenses of the State Department had been referred to. He did not stand forth the peculiar defender of that officer, nor of the tenant at the White House. He would prune expenditures, and lop off abuses wherever they existed. In reference, however, to the item alluded to in the contingent expenses of the State Department, (this was the purchase of some numbers of American and Canadian scenery,) it was unfortunate, coming from the quarter it did, inasmuch as these publications were purchased by Mr. Forsyth, for his amusement, and not by the present Secretary.

He had examined somewhat the former reports of this Department; there was one item which had struck him with surprise; he had found the sum of $461, for 81 daily Globes sent to the Department to supply the different publishers of the laws Now was it not the duty of the publisher of the laws here to send copies of the same to those who were to publish them elsewhere? Would the gentleman from N Y (Mr. Bowne) justify this expenditure? (Mr. Bowne shook his head.) I am glad, continued Mr. B. that here is *one* abuse of the former administration which the gentleman admits I now say to him that, if he will join with me, I will go as far as he in putting down abuses whenever they exist—be they with friend or foe.

Mr. B. had said that he was not the defender of this administration. He could not be, without sacrificing all that he had ever contended for. In common with most of his State, he had witnessed the utter want of sympathy of the administration with those who put them into power. Mr. B. was going on to state the circumstances attending the appointment of a Marshall in the District of one of his colleagues who had opposed most energetically the election of Gen'l. Harrison, but the Speaker reminded him that this was foreign to the subject of debate, and he desisted.

Mr. B. then examined some other items of expenditures, and gave the aggregate amount of contingent expenses, at $1 810 000, and said that for more than $500,000 of these there was no account given! He was for retrenchment not for the miserable policy of pleasing his constituents in this respect, but because he was satisfied it was necessary for the purity and interest of the Republic.

Mr. Mathiot came next, and called upon the party who in 1828 had made such extravagant declarations of the necessity for reform, to come forward and redeem their pledges—better late than never.

Mr. Saltonstall took the floor to speak, but the morning hour being nearly exhausted he gave way.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to private bills.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1842.

The currency report, which made its appearance yesterday in the Senate, is so well received, that I am not without some hope that the plan will yet have the support of a majority of Whigs in that body. The Loco Focos seem determined to oppose the plan in advance, though reasons for opposition are hard to find. [The length of the report, which occupies nearly all our room to-day, obliges us to leave out here some remarks of our correspondent.]

The bill and report are made the order of the day for two weeks hence, but it is not probable that the discussion will commence upon it for many days beyond that time.

Mr. Kennedy's report was sent to the House yesterday. The nature of it is not known as yet, it having been submitted without reading. In common with the other reports, twenty five hundred extra copies are to be printed for the use of the members

The letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, when it appears in print, will attract your attention Mr. Calhoun seems delighted with it, and consents even to speak well of Daniel Webster. The millenium is coming. The report seems to give the greatest satisfaction to all, and while Mr. Calhoun gives to the arguments the commendation of great ability, Mr. Walker goes further, and speaks in the very highest terms of eulogy—all of which, coming from this quarter, it is very pleasant to hear.

This, as the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, is to be celebrated by the literary societies, military, &c.—The day, too, will be closed with a brilliant ball.

W.

POSTSCRIPT.—REJECTION OF MR. BRADFORD.—The Senate were in Executive session for some two hours yesterday. The nomination of Mr. Bradford as Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia, was under consideration, and the discussion continued from last week. The opposition, in the end, proved decisive enough to reject the nomination by a vote of 22 to 17. This was no political matter, & occasioned, I am told, from no partisan considerations whatever. The vote was a mixed one throughout, & the result was occasioned, as is said, from the incompetency of the nominee for the office. Mr. B[illegible] I have been informed [illegible] is a good [illegible] high and this would [illegible] to prove [illegible] truth of the other [illegible]

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 22, 1842.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Senate were in session but a few moments this morning.

The session having been opened with a prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, and the Secretary having commenced the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings—

Mr. Archer moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, for the purpose of entertaining a motion to adjourn.

He was quite sure, he said that when the Senate adjourned yesterday, it must have escaped the attention of that body that this was the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country. He believed that all would subscribe to the sentiment that there were two days which should be observed in our country as days of high jubilee—the first was the birth-day of our liberty, and the second the birth-day of that illustrious man who, under Providence, was the principal instrument of achieving our independence.

In order that a proper respect might be paid to the event, Mr. ARCHER moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion being put was carried without opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KENNEDY submitted a memorial from the Volunteer Companies of Baltimore, asking the assistance of Congress towards furnishing their camp equipage, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Military—referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a bill from the Naval Committee, for determining the rank of Professors of Mathematics in the service of the Navy

Mr. SALTONSTALL then rose and said, that there were two great day's which ought, forever to be held sacred in this country—one was the anniversary of the nation, and the other the birth-day of its father. This was the natal day of GEORGE WASHINGTON! and he therefore moved (for the first time he had ever done such a thing,) that the House do now adjourn; whereupon the House adjourned by acclamation.

From the Nat Intelligencer of Feb. 21

THE ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION,

though more usefully employed than some of its predecessors, has not been productive of definitive action by Congress on any question of a generally interesting character. A number of bills for the relief of claimants upon Government have, however, passed both Houses, and the ends of justice have thus been promoted to an extent which relieves the Government from reproach, to which a government is never more properly subject than when it fails punctiliously to discharge obligations which individuals have not the same means of coercing it to pay as they would have, under like circumstances, of compelling one another. A great number of bills for the relief of individual cases of suffering by inadvertent oppression or by denial of justice, on the part of the Government, yet remain on the Calendar of the two Houses, which there is a pleasure in believing it to be their intention to finally dispose of during this Session. In regard to many of these claims, and especially such as have their origin in the wars in which the Government has been engaged, humanity no less than justice demands their immediate adjustment. Too long already has it been delayed. But still more imperative upon Congress, in a political sense, is the duty of providing for those claims arising out of solemn treaty stipulations; a duty which has been hitherto unaccountably neglected, not by one party or another party, but by every successive party in power, for no conclusive reason more worthy of respect by statesmen than that it would cost too much to pay them; repudiation, this, is it not, in the worst sense of the term? We do not know why we should trouble ourselves, however, about these old claims, such as those assumed by this Government under its treaty with France forty years ago, or those other claims arising out of assumptions by the Government of late date: but that, ever since we were driven to the brink of a war, three or four years ago, because of the delay of a few months by the French Government to execute its treaty for paying modern claims of our citizens for spoliations at sea, we have felt the blood tingle in our ears whenever we have thought of the delay of this Government to discharge its own obligations of a similar character, which it has put off, year after year, for forty years, until most of the original claimants have gone to submit their own merits to the Chancery of another world, leaving their claims and their children to the tardy justice of this. We are almost glad that we do not know personally, nor even by name, a single individual of these claimants, and are therefore prevented by no motive of delicacy, now that they are brought to mind, from speaking out on this subject

Though there has been, as already remarked, no final action during the past week on business of a national description—unless the rejection of the renewed attempt to defeat the operation of the bankrupt law be so considered—there have been originated some measures of a general and important character. Such certainly must be considered the bill to establish an Exchequer Board as an adjunct to the Treasury, accompanied by unusually able reports for and against the measure, which our readers have had duly spread before them.

Such also are the two bills concerning the Naval Establishment; the one to double the present force of the Marine Corps, and the other to create the rank of Admiral, the want of which [illegible] would in our opinion be an addition to the public defences for [illegible] [illegible] has been long a *desideratum* with the most intelligent and best informed friends of the Navy. These measures, with the bill reported some days ago, for the reorganization of the Navy Department, are, we believe, considered important to the efficiency of that branch of the public service.

As original propositions, the series of Resolutions moved during the last week by Mr. Clay in the Senate and Mr. Pope in the House of Representatives, must have attracted public attention. The former embrace a code of general principles which will command almost universal assent, excepting perhaps that one (which we were particularly glad to see) proposing a repeal of the provision of the Land Distribution Law which exacts a suspension of its operation in the contingency of a higher rate of duty being imposed upon imports than twenty *per* cent. on the value. This provision is inconsistent with the main purpose of that act, which was to *settle* the Land question, and prevent for the future its *disturbing* influence on the revenue, so unhappily experienced heretofore, and ought therefore never to have been admitted into the law. The resolutions of Mr Pope embrace a declaration of principles, which although we heartily commend their national spirit, are too far advanced for the spirit of the times, *too* national, we may say, to stand any chance of receiving the countenance of Congress under the present circumstances of the country.

In the Senate, the debate upon the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of the Veto power still continues; and in the House of Representatives, the Retrenchment Report and the Civil Appropriation Bill are both in progress, as the saying is *pari passu*

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives broken up by the successive resignations of several Members, and of other Members appointed to succeed them, has been filled up during the past week, and, against the will of the House, and of the Speaker as its organ, now consists of nine Whigs, all the Opposition members appointed upon it having declined serving. The public interest we may venture to hope, will not suffer from this unusual composition of the committee.

The House has not, we are sorry to say, yet taken up the bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress, nor fixed upon any day for entering upon the consideration of it. As some compensation to the reader for this unwillingness on the part of the House to approach a knotty question, we may add that the Senate has, by declining an invitation to fix upon a day for the termination of the Session, given a pretty intelligible intimation of a purpose not to end the Session, before they have made an end of at least the indispensable public business committed to the charge of Congress.—Nat Intel.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, FEB. 19, 1842.

In the House this morning, but little business of general importance was transacted.

Mr. Newnam presented the petition of 139 citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying legislative action in regard to the colored population of the State—referred.

On motion of Mr GEYER from the Committee to whom the memorial praying the enactment of a law imposing a poll tax was referred, were discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Which said memorial was then on motion of Mr. Buskirk referred to a Select Committee, composed of one member from each county and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.

Mr. Walker reported a supplement to an act for the completion of the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road to the Borough of York, Pennsylvania; which was read by special order, passed and sent to the Senate.

The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the better security of the slaves of this State, and to promote industry and honesty among the free people of color.—This bill was read as far as the 9th section each severally undergoing amendments, when the House adjourned

This bill elicits much warm discussion, and from the interest manifested among the members I doubt not will be so framed as to meet the full expectations authorized by its title.

In the SENATE yesterday, the resumption bill of the House and the report of the Senate Committee came up as the order of the day. The question was on striking out all of the House bill after the enacting clause, and inserting the amendments proposed by the Senate Committee. The vote was first taken on striking out and carried as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Thomas, (President,) Beale, Beckett, Donohn, Goldsborough, Howard, Magruder, Newcomer, Potts, Pratt, Ricaud, Scott, Turner—13.

Negative—Messrs. Ely, Frick, Mathews, Manlsby, Townsend—5.

The question being now on inserting the amendments, proposed by the Committee.

Mr. Scott proposed to add two new sections: one providing that any bank *refusing* to issue small notes, shall pay all demands, notes and liabilities in specie the other prohibiting licensed ordinaries from issuing or receiving individual notes.

Mr. Pratt submitted a substitute for the whole bill, fixing the day of resumption on the 1st of November, which was ordered to be printed, and the Senate took a recess till four o'clock, when the [illegible] is to attend and sign the laws which have passed.

This morning, on motion of Mr. SCOTT, the "Currency Bill," was postponed until Wednesday next.

Correspondence of Baltimore Patriot.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1842.

Mr. Sherwood obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Franklin Total Abstinence Beneficial Society of Easton.

On motion of Mr. Nichols, of Caroline, the bill changing the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial, was taken up, read, and passed.

Mr. Spencer from the Committee on Elections and Privileges, made a report showing the [illegible] under the late census. It shows that St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Kent, Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Anne's counties will be entitled to elect three delegates each; Allegany, Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Cecil, Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester counties, will be entitled to four delegates; that Washington, Frederick, Anne Arundel, Baltimore counties, and Baltimore city will be entitled to five delegates each. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Carmichael, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported unfavorable upon the Senate bill, providing for the reception of a portion of Washington county, lying in the District of Columbia, as a part of this State. Laid on the table.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate assembled this morning, called the roll and adjourned.

Annapolis, February 18th 1842.

Mr. Dennis presented the petition of Charles Parker and others, securities of John C. Handy, late of Worcester county deceased, praying for relief therein mentioned.

And asked to be discharged from the consideration of two several petitions of eighty seven and nine three citizens of St. Michaels district in Talbot county, praying the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in said district, if a majority of the voters of said district at the next general election approve said law;

Which was read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael,

Ordered, That said petition be referred to Messrs. Lowe, Willis and Sherwood.

Mr. Buchanan reported a bill entitled, an act to abolish the office of judge of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, and for other purposes:

Read the first time, and referred to the committee on ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Calbreth

The House took up the bill entitled, an act to fix the per diem of the members of the Legislature, and the several officers thereof, of this State;

Mr. Downs then moved to reject the report of the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Downs,

The house was called and the doorkeeper sent after the absent members.

The doorkeeper then returned and reported that he had notified the absent members that their attendance was required in the House.

The question then recurred on the rejection of the unfavorable report of the committee on Ways and Means;

On the question being put,

On motion of Mr. Downs,

The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows: Yeas 35—Nays 34.

So the report was rejected.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill;

Mr. Schley then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following:

"That the members of the Legislature work for the State and bear their own expenses:"

Which was read and rejected.

Mr. Spencer then moved to amend said bill by adding thereto the following

"And be it enacted, That the compensation of all the salaried officers of this State, from and after the passage of this act, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent; the said reduction being in equal proportion with that made in the compensation of members of the Legislature;"

Which was read.

On the question being put,

On motion of Mr. Brent,

The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:

Yeas 51—Nays 14.

So the amendment was assented to.

Mr. Forwood then moved as an additional amendment the following:

"And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall affect the per diem of the members of the present Legislature, or the per diem of any future Legislature of which any one of the members of the present Legislature may be a member;"

Which was read.

Mr. Brent then moved to amend the said amendment by striking out the words "nothing contained in this act shall affect the per diem of the members of the present Legislature."

On the question being put,

On motion of Mr. Brent,

The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows—Ayes 42—Nays 26.

So the amendment to the amendment was dissented to.

Mr. Geyer then moved to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of said bill;

On the question being put,

On motion of Mr. Downs,

The yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:—Yeas 37.—Nays 33.

So the bill was inde[illegible]