and the operation for increasing the price of the domestic article, would be to repeal the duty upon the same article, imported; an experiment which the friends of our internal industry will not be desirous of making. We cannot subscribe, therefore, to the doctrine that the duties of impost protective of our own manufactures are paid by the foreign merchant or manufacturer. Nor can we more readily believe that they are paid by the purchaser of the articles exported from our country to pay for the importations which we receive in return.

It is contended that by excluding the foreign manufacturer of cotton from our markets we disable him from purchasing the raw material produced in our own country; but if, by the exclusion of the foreigner, the effect of the duty is to bring into the market our own manufacturer in his place, the market for the raw material is in no wise diminished—has only changed its place. Instead of shipping his cotton to Liverpool or Glasgow, the Southern Planter sends it to Providence or Boston.—The demand for the article is not diminished by the diminution of importation from abroad. Whatever falling off there may be of shipping for foreign markets, is supplied by the increase of enrolled tonnage and the coasting trade.

The argument of the South has been sometimes stated in another form. It has been said that the portion of the impost duties paid by the inhabitants of the Northern and manufacturing States, instead of being burdensome, is actually profitable to them. That to the manufacturing interests themselves instead of being a tax, it is a bounty, a gratuitous donation to them by the nation made at the expense of those portions of the Union where there are no manufacturing establishments. A contrasted view is taken of the population, soil, and climate of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. In the North it is said, the climate is rugged—the soil barren—the whole population white and free. The land will not feed its inhabitants. They are driven by necessity to the Ocean, to the wilderness, or to the establishment of manufactures These are their only resources for arresting the tide of emigration. In the South the climate is mild and genial, the soil fertile, and the population divided in nearly equal numbers into black and white—masters and slaves The cultivation of the land is performed by the coloured population. The planter cannot change his occupation. He is rooted to the soil. Manufactures cannot be established because slaves are both morally and physically disabled from working in them. They are be sides very apt to set fire to the buildings, as the experience of certain Yankees has taught them, who, in defiance of the Laws of Nature, did recently attempt to set up some manufactures in the neighbourhood of Charleston.—The duty levied then upon articles of foreign manufacture for the protection of domestic industry, must therefore always operate to the benefit of the Northern and to the injury of the Southern section of the Union. They are irreconcileable interests; and the planter of the South cannot and will not submit to the sacrifice of *his* interest for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, for that would reduce him to a state of colonial vassalage.

This argument is approached with painful reluctance. It is believed to be here candidly stated, and as it has been time after time repeated by some of the ablest and most intelligent statesmen of the South, and as it is believed to contain the whole substance of the [illegible] tem, it will be proper to examine it in the spirit of candor and of kindness, dictated no less by a feeling of sympathy for our brethren and countrymen, than by an anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Union.

The first remark which obtrudes itself upon the mind upon the statement of this argument is, that it strikes directly at the heart of the Union itself. It presents two great, transcendent, opposite, and irreconcileable interests, in deadly hostility to each other; each pervading the two great Atlantic sections of the country, each operating within its appropriate domain, with the irresistible force of a law of nature, and leading to the fatal and unavoidable conclusion that between two large masses of mankind, thus situated in natural conflict with each other, no bond of union under one and the same government even partaking of a federal character can be maintained. It will be doing no injustice to more than one distinguished and influential Statesman of the South to affirm, that his mind has been made up to this result. Nor is it possible to observe the political movements in progress at this time on the part of the country where the excitement against the protective system principally prevails, without believing that the effort of the leading spirits among them is to turn the current of popular sentiment to that conclusion. To calculate the value of the Union.

But if this high ground is taken in one quarter of the yet common country, what choice or alternative is left to the other? The South, in the person of her champion, says—I am a planter and cultivate my land by slaves—I cannot quit the soil—I cannot change my occupation—my slaves are my subsistence, as well as my property, and they can not be made to work at manufactures—my first want is to sell my crop, as dear as possible, and my second, to buy manufactured articles as cheap as possible, in return. All protection of domestic manufactures, by duties levied upon those of my customers, who purchase my plantation's produce, and work it up into manufactured articles for my use, is an invasion of my rights, a depredation upon my property—I cannot manufacture myself, and I will not suffer you to manufacture for me; I prefer to purchase the fabric from the foreigner, to whom I supply the raw material. Manufactures are necessary for your subsistence, because you have a cold climate, a barren soil, and no slaves; but I will not bear a tax upon the negro cloths of Manchester, to enable you to supply me the same article equally cheap, because your gain must be my loss, and because your prosperity must in the nature of things be incompatible with mine.

In this view of the subject, the interest of the South is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the Northern Manufacturer, and against *him*, and for his ruin, the Southern planter and the British Manufacturer are colleagued. How strange the association! How deeply it conflicts with the whole history of our Revolutionary War! What a satire it speaks upon all our institutions!

It cannot be true. There are theories in politics and morals, as well as in the science of mind, the fallacy of which is far more easily detected in the absurdity of the conclusions at which they arrive, than in the process of reason by which they travel. When Mandeville, by a commentary upon the Table of the Bees, undertook to prove that private vices were public benefits, he made an ingenious book, which has perhaps never been very satisfactorily answered, but to the conclusions of which, no man of correct, moral feeling can assent. When Berkley, from the deepest recesses of Philosophy, raised an argument to prove that mind has no conclusive evidence of the existence of matter, he was said to have demonstrated beyond all possibility of reply, that which no man in his senses can believe. When we are told that the Cotton Planter of the South and the Manufacturer of Pennsylvania, or of New England, have interests so diametrically and irreconcileably opposite to each other, that they cannot remain permanently associated as members of the same Community, we answer, in the language, of the Roman Moralist and Poet, "Incredulus odi." We disbelieve, and we have a doctrine which appears to us to contain, in itself, a satire upon human nature; or, at least, to solve itself into that melancholy and exploded theory of Hobbes, that the state of nature between man and man, is a state of war. For were it true, that the interests of the planter, and the manufacturer, were irreconcileable with each other, as members of the same Community, what must be the necessary and unavoidable consequence of the dissolution of the tie between them as fellow citizens, represented in the same legislative assemblies, authorized to enact laws binding upon them both? For, suppose that common tie to be dissolved, and what would be the relations then subsisting between them? They would remain in the same relative geographical position to each other, each still employed in the same occupations, and with the same irreconcileable and opposite interests, without that link of union between them, which had existed by their representation in one common Legislature: with the impulse of mutual repulsion, aggravated by their separation, and with all the principles of attraction dissolved and vanished into air Could it be otherwise, than that the irreconcileable and opposite interests should speedily fret and kindle into war, and then how would their relations stand? Must not the weaker party, on which side soever it might fall, fly for assistance to a foreign Power? Nay, are there not elements in the very nature of the contest itself, which must drive the planter nation, severed from their present associates, to Great Britain for alliance, and would not that alliance be but another name for protection? Must not the re-colonization prove the inevitable doom of that nation so constituted and so neighbored? And what next? The irreconcileable and opposite interests remain in all their force, and with redoubled aggravation. War, inextinguishable, or exterminating war, between the brothers of this severed continent, and a foreign empire to perpetuate, or to adjust their strife, not according to the interests of either of the parties, but according to her own. To her own, necessarily and unavoidably hostile to both. The whole experience of mankind has proved, that no nation can ever maintain either independence or freedom dependent upon the power of another. And in this case there is an element of weakness, of discord, and of desolation, beyond those which have heretofore operated in the history of mankind, in the case of a nation defending itself against another, by the assistance of a third. To this the Committee will barely allude, without expatiating upon its character or its consequences. They would simply suggest to those who deny the power of this confederated Government to protect by the energy and the resources of the whole nation, a great and comprehensive, but not universal interest, that there is such an interest most deeply their own, protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and effectively protected by them alone. Among the consequences from which a statesman of either portion of this Union cannot avert his eyes in contemplating that which must ensue [illegible] that great interest would be found immediately after the separation should have been consummated.

The Committee will refrain from all further observation upon them. Representing, as they do, the manufacturing interest of the country, they have been most anxiously desirous, in the bill which they should present to the consideration of the House, to adapt its provisions, not only to the interests, but to the feelings of that portion of the community which has considered itself most aggrieved by the existing Tariff. It has at the same time, however, been their equally anxious desire to make all the concessions required for the accomplishment of this object, without any essential sacrifice of the interest entrusted to them. For the attainment of these objects, their attention was in the first instance turned to the Executive Department of the Government; the Department specially charged with the duty of taking care that the laws should be faithfully executed; the Department therefore liable to be most deeply affected by the great change in the whole system of our revenues, and of their collection, to be affected upon the extinction of their national debt. In the multiplied conflicts of interest and of feelings affecting every portion of the community on the approach of this event, it was believed to be impossible to compose them into any semblance of harmony, unless upon some general plan, proceeding from or sanctioned by the Executive Head of the nation.

Sharing in the diversities of opinion prevailing in the community upon all these subjects, the Committee very early came to the conclusion, that the modifications suitable to the adjustment of the Tariff, should be prepared and presented to the House first from the Department of the Treasury.

Two resolutions to that effect were adopted by the House in January last, and the report of the Secretary was presented to the House, accompanied by the project of a bill, which has formed the basis of that now presented to the House for their consideration. A few remarks upon the character of the bill, as projected by the Secretary; and upon the modifications of some of its provisions, by which it may be rendered, as the Committee believe, more acceptable to the House and to the country, will close the present Report.

The draft of the bill presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, was prepared in a spirit of compromise between the two great and seemingly conflicting interests chiefly to be affected by the reduction of the revenue. In this purpose it was to be expected that it could not be altogether satisfactory to either. Its provisions have, accordingly, been considered as of questionable policy by different members of the Committee, under the impression, on the one part, that the reduction of the revenue contemplated by it was too extensive, and on the other, not extensive enough. It proposes to reduce the revenue to be raised from duties on imports, to twelve millions of dollars, and thereby, to remit of the existing duties, upwards of ten millions. This reduction, in the view of the manufacturing interest of the country—an interest intimately and closely connected with its internal improvement, and the interest specially represented in this House by this Committee—is deemed to be excessive. It proposes a diminution of revenue of more than the sum liberated from its present appropriation for the payment of the National Debt.—A majority of this Committee are of opinion, founded upon principles submitted to the consideration of the House in this report, tha no reduction should be made, at least at the present time, equal to the whole amount of the annual appropriation thus liberated, that is, ten millions of dollars.

Upon this opinion, however, they will not now further enlarge. The project, in the draft of the bill, is considered by other members of the Committee as exceptionable for the opposite reason, that the reduction is, in their opinion, not extensive enough. Under this variety of views, the Committee have made several modifications in the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and now report for the consideration of the House, a bill, not such as would, in its details, be satisfactory to any one member of the Committee but as that upon which alone they have been able to unite a majority of their own voices.

The first and greatest alteration of the existing system of revenue proposed in the draft of the Secretary, is that relating to the articles of wool and manufactured woollens—articles involving interests perhaps equal to all the other manufactures in the Union put together, cotton only excepted. With regard to these articles, the draft of the Secretary proposes not only a very great reduction in the amount of duties to be levied upon the imported articles, but a total change in the system of collection, substituting ad valorem duties in the place of the graduated minimum established in the preceding Tariff laws. A change, in the estimation of many of the principal manufacturers of those articles, more formidable to the prosperity of their establishments than the reduction of the duties themselves.

The committee, after a full and deliberate consideration of the arguments submitted to them upon this question by several of the most eminent of the manufacturers, and after giving them the most friendly and respectful attention, have found their conclusions concurring with those of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the system of graduated minimums upon the manufactures of woollens must, and ought to be abolished. For the reasons upon which this opinion is founded, they refer the House to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the draft of the bill to which they will add considerations of perhaps yet deeper influence upon their minds. This system appears to a majority of the committee to constitute the greatest and the most reasonable objection of the South and of Southern interests against the existing Tariff. The Committee cannot perceive how or in what manner it can be essential to the protection of the domestic manufacturer.

The graduation must necessarily operate in one of two ways—either as a prohibition upon the importation of all articles included between the rates of the respective minimums, or by laying a duty upon the articles of intermediate value far higher than that apparent upon the face of the law; and thereby affecting an artificial inequality between the burdens imposed upon articles of the same kind, and the same value; and an equality of burden alike unnatural upon articles of different value, but of the same kind. Thus, for example, a square yard of broadcloth of one dollar s cost at the place of exportation, pays a duty of 48 cents, while if the cost at the place of exportation be but one dollar and one cent, it is taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and a half, and pays a duty of one dollar and twenty cents: the difference between them being, that between forty eight per cent., and one hundred and twenty per cent., while the article of one dollar and one cent's cost, pays the same duty as the article costing two dollars and a half. It appears to be impossible that the practical operation of such a system should not be unjust—and it contains within itself the seeds of these frauds upon the revenue of which there have been such heavy complaints on the part of the American Manufacturers. The report of the Secretary notices these frauds, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of providing against them. Measures for that purpose were reported by this Committee at an early period of the session, in the form of a bill, since re-committed to them by the order of the House. Measures reported by the Committee with great reluctance, but deemed indispensable by the manufacturers themselves, as they still are by the Committee, in the event that the system of graduated minimums should be continued. For those frauds, the article of manufactured woollen of cost, nearly intermediate between two successive minimums, afford opportunities and temptations, which neither rigor of legislation, nor vigilance of execution, can prevent.

The measures in the bill reported by the Committee were some of them of a character troublesome, vexatious, and expensive, to the importing merchant; and the necessity which the Committee believed there would be for them under the continuance of the graduated minimums, was among the most cogent reasons which produced the conviction upon the minds of the majority that the system itself ought to be abandoned. One of the effects which has been produced already is the transfer of the importing trade from the American merchant, our fellow citizen, to the exporting foreigner in Great Britain.

The valuation of the article by its cost at the place of exportation enables the exporter to fix the cost in his invoice much at his discretion; and although that discretion may occasionally be restrained by the administration of the oath required, yet as it has long been settled by the sages of British jurisprudence that a fraud upon the revenue laws, of a foreign country is no offence against the laws of England, the mere administration of an oath unsanctioned by any practical penalty, furnishes but an indifferent security for the correctness of the invoices at the place of exportation. The Committee have received information from an American importing merchant of unquestionable character, that offers have been made to his agent in England for the supply of the manufactured article to any amount that he might desire, and at any cost in the attested invoice which he might see fit to prescribe, the real prices of the articles to be adjusted between them at the rate of the real value of the article. Hence it is that frauds to so extensive an amount have been detected at our custom houses, and that frauds to a much greater amount have probably passed without detection. There is besides in the system of graduated minimums an appearance of indirection little consonant with the frank open heartedness of Republican institutions. It has the air as if the legislators of the nation, in taxing their constituents, were unwilling to let them know the real amount of that taxation. This has been one of the severest reproaches cast upon the Tariff by its adversaries. And the Committee are anxiously desirous of taking away from those adversaries their most forcible argument.

But in renouncing the system of graduated minimums, it is not their intention to abandon the protection of the manufacturing interest. Nor was that the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury in the preparation of this bill. The impression of the manufacturers, however, so far as it has come to the knowledge of the Committee, is that the reduction of the amount of duties upon the article of manufactured woollens is too great for the establishments of this country to bear. Such is the impression of a majority of the Committee; and they have accordingly modified that part, of the Secretary's draft. Whether the amount of duty as reported by the Committee is itself sufficient to preserve the principle of protection as applied to the woollen manufactures, it will be for the wisdom of the House to determine. It has been the sincere desire of the Committee at once to conciliate the interests and feelings of the South, not only by the abandonment of the system of graduated minimums, but by the admission of coarse wools free of duty, and by a corresponding reduction upon the duties of the article manufactured from them. In this they have also consulted the interest of the American wool grower, with whose products the coarse article imported from abroad cannot come in competition; and of the manufacturer in whose favor the free admission of the raw material must likewise operate. On the imported wool with which that of native growth must stand in competition they propose a reduction which they believe will be sufficient to retain in the hands of the American wool-grower the command of the market.

In all the other modifications of the Secretary's bill proposed by the Committee, both with regard to wool and woollens, and to all other dutiable articles, the object of the committee has been to reduce largely those articles which are not in competition with our own manufactures, and very little, or not at all those that are. On this principle the bill now reported deviates from the draft of the Secretary in the article of cotton twist yarn and thread, which is excepted from the general duty of 25 per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, and prescribes that the cotton manufactures to be valued at 30 and 35 cents per square yard shall not be of those exceeding those values respectively. They have also affixed a specific duty of 12½ cents per square yard on oil cloths, included in the draft of the Secretary's bill with floor matting, at a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. On unmanufactured hemp the committee have reduced the sum proposed in the Secretary's draft to thirty five dollars per ton: it having been amply ascertained that this article, as imported from abroad does in no wise enter into competition with that raised in our own country; and it being a raw material, essential to all our manufactures of cordage and sail duck In varying from the draft of the Secretary on the articles of silk the committee have raised the duty on those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, from 25 per cent to 30 ad valorem, reducing other manufactures of silk from 20 per cent to 18, and excepting sewing silk, which is raised to 40 per cent in consideration of the incipient manufacture of that article in our own country. On the article of sugar the committee would have been induced to decline adopting the reduction proposed by the draft of the Secretary, but for the introduction into it of the article of syrup at the same rate of duty as that upon brown sugar, which the committee believed would operate as a compensation to the manufacturers of the domestic article for the diminution of the duty upon the imported sugars themselves.

On the article of salt, the Committee have not deemed it expedient to propose any reduction of the existing duties, they having already within the last two years been reduced by one half; and the Committee having satisfactory evidence that the duties could not be further reduced without injuriously affecting various manufactures, both on the sea coast of Massachusetts, and in the interior of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. They did not, however, feel themselves justified in proposing the restoration of the former duty of twenty cents per bushel, though urged with great force of argument, thereto by a memorial from sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia. With respect to the duties upon glass, the Committee have adopted the duties proposed by the draft of the Secretary, with the exception of those upon Apothecaries and perfumery vials, an article of which there are extensive manufactories in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and they have introduced a distinction between different articles of this description of very different value, but upon which, heretofore, there has been no corresponding discrimination in the duties levied upon them. The duty proposed by the Secretary of twelve and a half cents per gallon on olive oil in casks, the Committee have thought it proper to raise to twenty cents per gallon; this article coming in immediate competition with the product of our whale fisheries.

From the articles proposed by the Secretary to be exempt from duty, the Committee have thought proper to exempt side arms, quills prepared, and brass in plates, blue vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, macaroni; and among the articles included under the general description of "articles coming under the duty of twelve and a half per cent." they have also excepted bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, nitrate of lead, aqua fortis, and tartaric acid. And they have excepted also from the non-enumerated articles now paying an advalorem duty of 15 per cent. tartar emetic and rochelle salts.—The articles thus excepted being extensively manufactured in this country.

To the provisions in the 5th and 6th sections of the Secretary's draft relating to cash payments or optional credits at three and six months, the Committee have added wool to the manufactures of wool as specified by the Secretary. The seventh section of the draft proposing a levy of a duty of one and a half per cent. on the public sales of manufactures of wood, the Committee have deemed it advisable to strike out, unwilling to accumulate a duty upon sales at auction now levied by several of the States of this Union.

The Committee have added to the draft of the Secretary a section providing that the pound sterling shall hereafter be rated at the value of four dollars and eighty cents. The reason for which will be obvious to the House. They have always added a section, providing that from and after the passage of the act the expressed juice of the sugar cane, and syrup for making sugar shall pay the same duties as brown sugar, and that crude and mineral salt shall pay the same duties as salt. The object of the section, inserted with the concurrence of the Secrtary of the Treasury, being to take away means of evading the duties on sugar and salt, which have been practised, and which there is reason to believe are more extensively contemplated.

In these deviations from the draft of a bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House the majority of the committe have done full justice to the intentions of that officer. They have perceived in the draft a spirit and temper entirely congenial to their own, an earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize the adverse feelings and interests of the two divisions of the Union. Unable to concur with him in all the details of his drafted bill, they have felt it their duty to depart from them as seldom as possible, consistent with their obligations to the interest which it is their special charge to maintain.

That their own views will in all respects obtain the sanction of this House, or the approbation of the country, they cannot flatter themselves; but they would reluctantly resign the hope, that the principle of compromise which forms the vital spirit of the bill now reported, may be quickened in its progress through this and the other House of Congress to a solid adjustment of the great controversy which now agitates the nation. In consenting to report this bill every member who assented to the measure was conscious of sacrificing considerable portions, if not of the interest most deserving to be cherished by him, at least of those interests as understood by those to whom they are of deepest concern In considering its various provisions they would ask of every member of the House, before judging of the result, to make the allowance due to this disposition; and they would hope the appeal may not be made in vain which asks him to assume a portion of the same disposition himself. The Committee believe this to be one of those occasions upon which no thing less than a spirit embracing the welfare of the whole nation can determine that which is due to all its parts. The measure, like all those which have preceded it on the same subject, is experimental, and even if it should fail to restore entirely that harmony in which the happiness of the Union can alone consist, they cherish the belief that it may be matured into an act of legislation destined to lead hereafter to a final & more complete re-establishment of the common sympathies which carried us through the conflict for the establishment of our national independence.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

First Session.

IN SENATE, Saturday, June 2.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton yesterday, calling for the monthly returns of the U. S. Bank for the month of April and May, was taken up, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to release from duty imported iron prepared for, and actually laid on rail roads and inclined planes, which was ordered to be read a third time.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate then proceeded to consider in Committee of the Whole, the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

The bill having undergone some modification was reported to the Senate as amended.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the amendments were ordered to be printed; the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Doubleday moved for the printing of an amendment which he intended to offer to the bill for adjusting the Tariff.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to the bill reported by Mr. Adams, from the Committee of Manufactures, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert as a substitute a bill consisting of fifteen sections, embracing substantially the provisions of the two bills reported by Mr. Dickerson, in the Senate.

Mr Russell asked leave to offer a resolution, that the House, during the residue of the session, shall meet at ten o'clock in the morning. Objections being made, he moved to suspend the rule to allow him to move it, and this motion was decided by yeas and nays, as follows—Yeas 125, Nays 32.

The resolution was then offered and agreed to.

[So the House meets hereafter at 10 o'clock.]

POST OFFICE INQUIRY.

The resolution of Mr. H. Everett, in relation to a Post Office contract, together with Mr. Whittlesey's amendment thereto, coming up for consideration.

Mr. R. M Johnson, who was entitled to the floor, repeated the expression of his reluctance to proceed, and his desire that Mr. W. would withdraw his amendment. If, however, the gentlemen should decline to do so, he should then proceed to discuss the subject under the following heads:

1st. The unreasonableness of the amendment.

2d. To show that if it was reasonable, it was untimely.

3dly. That if it was not untimely, still no committee should be expected to perform such a duty within the remainder of this session

4thly. That the character of the House was involved in the inquiry.

5thly. That the time of the House, and the money of the nation, will be spent in an improper manner.

6thly. That the Post Office Department is a great blessing to the country.

7thly. That if it is a blessing to the country, then its operations ought not to be embarrassed by taking clerks from the performance of their stated duty, and employing them under a general warrant to examine into every thing.

8thly. That an inquiry like this ought always to be based on specific information given in ordinary cases upon oath, and, when members of Congress testify, upon honor.

9th. An eulogium on the House generally, showing that this inquiry will tend to take away from the House the merit of much of that great amount of business which it has done during this session.

10thly. That in all criminal prosecutions, probable cause should be shown.

11thly. That the character and services of the Postmaster General were sufficient to protect him against a public inquiry, in which no specific charge was made.

12th. Interlarding the whole with miscellaneous topics, and incidental subjects, as the same may rise in the mind of the Speaker.

Mr. J. said that his object was to throw the entire responsibility of this debate on his friend from Ohio. He was perfectly willing to give up the plan of his speech, if the gentleman would either withdraw his amendment or make any motion of a specific character.

Mr. Root said that he thought very sufficient cause had been shown why this subject should now be disposed of, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Whittlesey remonstrated, and said that he hoped that the House would hear him for a few minutes, in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. He did not wish to be thus cut off from all opportunity of answer.

The Chair replied that the motion could not be discussed;

And, the question being put, the motion for the previous question was seconded—ayes 74, noes 61.

The previous question being then about to be put—

Mr. Whittlesey demanded that it be taken by yeas and nays; which was ordered.

Mr. Conner inquired what would be the effect of the previous question?

The Chair replied that it would cut off the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, and all farther debate; and would require the House to vote on the resolution of the gentleman from Vermont, as modified.

The previous question was then put, and decided by yeas and nays, as follows:—Yeas 117, Nays 52.

Mr. Everett's resolution was then adopted, [requiring from the Post office Department a statement of the present and late terms of contract, &c. for printing and stationery for the Post Office use in the Eastern States.]

Tuesday, June 5.

In the *Senate* yesterday, the Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the monthly returns of the U. S. Bank for the months of April and May.

Mr. Wilkins gave notice that to-morrow he would beg leave to introduce a joint resolution for transferring the duties imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Pension Bill to the Secretary of War.

The bill for the remission of duties on iron imported for the use of Rail Roads was read a third time and passed

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States was taken up as the unfinished business, the question being on concurring in which was debated till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, after the journal was read, Mr. Pendleton resumed the discussion of the petition which he presented on Monday last, relative to the release of the missionaries confined in the Georgia Penitentiary. The subject he said, did not necessarily involve the important and delicate points raised by our Indian relations. The real question referred only to the fair and legitimate extent of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. The motives under which these missionaries had acted in the transactions for which they were now confined had nothing to do with the subject.—Whether they were fanatics or not, was a point of no importance. He would, however, remark that the cause of civil liberty was more indebted to ecclesiastical persons than to any other class of individuals English liberty was more indebted to Hooker and Chillingworth, than to Hampden and Sidney.—Why should these missionaries be denied the release to which they had been adjudged to be entitled by the decision of the Supreme Court? Mr. P. went into an extensive assertion of the constitutional supremacy of the General Government over the governments of the respective States, &c.

Mr. Foster rose and commenced a reply to Mr. Pendleton, but gave way to a motion by Mr. Clay, to postpone the discussion till Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson presented several communications from citizens of Pennsylvania, and one from citizens of the State of Ohio, in relation to the Tariff

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The bill for the improvement of certain harbors and the navigation of certain rivers, was then taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. McDuffie moved to suspend the rules of the House to enable him to move the postponement of bills on the table in order that the discussion upon the Tariff might proceed; the motion was lost—Ayes 106, Noes 57—(not two thirds)

The act, from the Senate, to provide for the liquidation of certain claims of the State of Virginia, was taken up but without deciding the question on its passage, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 6.

In the SENATE, yesterday, Mr. BENTON laid on the table a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the whole amount of branch bank orders which have been issued, and from what branches. Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from sundry farmers and mechanics, &c., of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any abandonment of the protective system In the course of the morning's business, several bills were considered and passed to a third reading, among which were the bills to confirm certain claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas, and the bill to amend the act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands that have reverted for nonpayment of the purchase money, passed 3d May, 1828.

At one o'clock, the special order of the day coming up, the bill to modify and continue the charter of the United States Bank, Mr. Tazewell suggested the necessity of going into the consideration of Executive business pending, and made a motion to that effect, the motion was lost on division, 20 to 18. The bank charter was then taken up.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill to extend the Naval Pension Fund to the allowance of half pay to the widows and children of naval officers, &c., was read a second time and committed; and, after disposing of some other business, the House went into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the tariff bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Wickliffe called the attention of the Speaker to that part of the bank document which relates to money advanced by the branch at this city, on account of the pay and mileage of members, in anticipation of the appropriation; and the Chair explained. A discussion subsequently took place, in which several members joined; but no motion was taken on the subject, when, at half past five, the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 7.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers of the BANK of the United States. The question being on the motion of Mr. Sprague to strike out $150,000 as the annual bonus, for the purpose of inserting a larger sum. Mr. Foot moved to add to the motion, and insert 200,000 dollars.—Yeas 43, Nays 4.

The amendment of the Committee introducing a section for the distribution of the bonus among the States was disagreed to by a vote of Ayes 16, Noes 31. Mr. Tazewell moved to add a provision that the President and Directors of the Bank shall, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, signify their acceptance of the Act, which was agreed to—Yeas 41 Nays 6.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House refused to suspend the rule, to enable Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, to submit a resolution, directing the printer of the House, and Editors, &c. of newspapers, enjoying by permission of the House privileged seats, to publish in future the names of all the members voting on every question. [Mr. B. proposed this resolution to deter absentees.]

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee who had been instructed to inquire into the conditions, &c. by which Mr. W. B. Lewis, the Second Auditor, of the Treasury, had acquired the reservation of land, (formerly discussed at length,) from the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, presented a report thereon, with a resolution, that the President be called on to communicate the report, &c. to the Senate.

The further consideration of this resolution, &c. was, after some discussion, postponed to Thursday next.

The bill from the Senate, giving pre emption rights to actual settlers on the Public Lands, was also postponed to this day week.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair, and took up the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Adams, after a brief notice of the speeches in support of Mr. McDuffie's bill, proceeded

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