

THE MADISONIAN.

"FOREIGN INFLUENCE."

The Globe continues its libels upon the friends of General Harrison in the concrete, for which, when made applicable to particular individuals, it has been held to answer in the tribunals of justice.

For years Mr. Van Buren has been sacrificing the rights of America to his affection for the courtesies and blandishments of the British. Flattered by the attentions he received while Minister at the Court of St. James, and which, to this day, he delights to magnify in his conversation; he seems, in his infatuation, to be insensible to the insults of her Minister, or the growing claims and encroachments of her military power. This weakness is only concealed by his pretorian guards, who make a feint of opposition to the influence he secretly loves to cherish. In vain have the friends of Harrison repelled the charge of being in any manner favorable to the assumption of the debts of the States—in vain have they disclaimed all political connection with the interests of moneyed cabals at home or abroad—in vain have they protested against the purchase of State stocks, as practised by Mr. Woodbury—in vain have they demanded vigorous action in the demand and maintenance of our rights and honor before all nations—in vain have they demanded a settlement of the Boundary Question, and an explanation of the capture of an American steamer in American waters, and the murder of American citizens upon our own soil—in vain have they demanded that the subjects of European monarchs, penetrating our land in every direction, shall subject themselves to the laws before they shall enjoy the rights of citizenship—all, all is forgotten in a grateful reverie about the splendors of the British Court, which Mr. Van Buren may have imagined was in reality transplanted into the American palace, while it was only a ped.

In his message, in his official journal and its affiliated presses, he has pointed the attention of foreigners to the harvest they might enjoy, if they were disposed, and at the moment he was temporizing with the British Government in regard to the rights and honor of the U. S., he has endeavored to delude the people with the idea that his opponents were sympathizing with foreigners, while he only was exclusively patriotic. When he was accusing the American people of bribery and corruption by foreign gold, he was at the same time concentrating upon this Republic the tyrannical money system of 22 rotten monarchies, and, in almost the same moment, Great Britain, by a new survey, was laying claim to a large portion of our Northeastern territory—setting on fire the property of American citizens, and perchance taking permanent possession of all the lands to which the U. S. have any pretensions on the western coast of this continent, including the territories of Oregon and California. Where was the sagacity, where the watchfulness, where the patriotism of Mr. Van Buren, his ministers, and supporters? Engaged in a sordid and paltry policy, to catch the vote of a county—charging the American people with crimes which, if true, would forever disgrace them in the eyes of the civilized world—training his pretorian cohorts, and edging Congress into acquiescence with his party measures. While the American President is employed in these humiliating offices, our Navy falls into neglect and decay—the public service languishes in every department—the savages overrun our southern borders—the British take possession of our Northeastern and Western territory—our commerce is interrupted in the eastern seas—our claims on Mexico go unsettled—and we are running down as a nation on every side.

Other nations improve the opportunities afforded by our stupidity and imbecility. France takes for herself what Mexico would not grant by negotiation—Russia extends her empire in the east, and enlarges her power upon the sea—England tries to teach some of her 200 millions of Indian subjects the culture of cotton, opens a trade with Texas, and, under a pretence of preserving the balance of power, blows up two or three thousand Egyptians—captures the ancient Ptolemais, and receives for her warlike performances, the island of Cyprus—while with a similar pretence of preserving the balance of trade she forces the opium drug down the throats of the Chinese, and for daring to resist her atrocities, makes a conquest of Chusan. Her next acquisition may be the whole Celestial Kingdom—her next the growth of her own cotton—her next a belt of territory hemming in the entire United States. And are we to sit quiet under the charge of being purchased by this grasping power, while its authors are truckling to it, and by their temporizing policy, actually subserving its arrogant claims, and widely extending interests?

We trust a higher destiny is in store for the American people, than an inglorious submission to the devices of domestic traitors, and foreign foes. Let them keep their eyes on the Van Buren federalists and the government of Great Britain, and until they forget the difference between liberty and despotism, all, we hope, will be well.

The Supreme Court of the United States assembled in the court room, at the Capitol, on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Taney, and all the associate justices, excepting Justices Story and Thompson, the former of whom is detained by indisposition.

The Great January Thaw, which seems to have opened all the principal rivers and caused immense and injurious freshets, was followed, yesterday, in this vicinity by a heavy snow storm. The clerk of the weather seems to have a variety of active business on hand.

A report prevails in the South, that the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, was recently drowned. This has probably arisen from the fact of that editor having pledged himself to "sink or swim" with Martin Van Buren.

A report is brought by a late packet that the British forces had reached Peking, the Capital of the Celestial Empire. Such an event would be of the greatest importance to the civilized world, as we can hardly believe it has yet transpired. Where is British empire and respectability terminate?

In reply to the inquiry of several correspondents, we cheerfully state that the PRESENT CIRCULATION OF THE MADISONIAN IS 12,000, which, it is believed, is as large as that of any political paper in the U. S.

RESUMPTION.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the resumption of payment by the banks of Pennsylvania. It is insisted in many quarters that these banks will be unable to maintain payments in specie, while, with no less pertinacity the Pennsylvania banks, may be supposed to know most about the matter, declare that they can maintain what they will undertake. The U. S. Gazette of Saturday last, gave a full view of the condition of the several banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, and assures those who look to the resumption with apprehension that, "their fears are entirely groundless." The same paper anticipates the following probable effects of the resumption:

Many persons suppose that resumption must be productive of a great scarcity of money, but we do not see upon what such an opinion can be based. The circulation is now at a point much lower than it has been at for very many years. The loans of the banks generally exceed by a very small amount their actual capitals. The owners of the capital are afraid to use it, and it lies unproductive in the form of deposits. All are looking with apprehension to the day of resumption. So soon as that day shall be passed and it shall be seen that payment has been resumed, all will feel relieved. The capitalist will then desire to make investments. The owners of stocks, real estate, and merchandise, will be enabled to part with their property, and to pay the debts that are now embarrassing them. The number of exchanges will be increased, and there will be an increased demand for the medium of exchange. The banks will find their circulation increasing and will desire to increase the amount of their loans. Individuals and institutions will thus be in the market, competitors for the purchase of securities, whereas at present both hold themselves aloof therefrom. Activity and animation will take the place of inactivity and depression; and we shall gradually find ourselves returning to a state of quiet prosperity, in which both capitalist and laborer will find abundant employment and full reward, alike forgetting the excitement of 1836 and the depression of 1840.

U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

As we did not publish the details of the exhibit recently made by this bank, we can now very properly lay before our readers, the following publication on the subject, showing the substance of the late exhibit, with additional particulars as to the condition of the bank relative to the resumption of specie payment:

Comparative statement of the Bank of the United States on the 21st December, 1840, and 5th January, 1841.

	December 21st.	January 5th.
Active and suspended debt,	\$21,986,911 68	21,246,962 76
Stocks,	31,665,553 66	31,563,053 66
Real estate,	3,628,673 53	3,655,176 79
Bonds and mortgages,	819,896 31	819,896 31
Agency London, &c.	508,195 41	508,488 68
Foreign bills, &c.	557,847 75	549,896 12
Bonus,	2,600,000 00	2,600,000 00
State banks,	8,704,800 23	8,556,399 14
Notes of State banks,	1,148,401 93	1,216,918 97
Specie,	2,171,732 97	2,673,481 18
Resulting balances,	697,498 99	727,300 37

\$74,603,142 46 \$74,131,766 74

	LIABILITIES.
Circulation—Bank notes,	9,336,000 00
Post notes,	7,542,615 90
Post notes to the city banks,	4,533,593 43
Dividends,	21,386 80
Loans in Europe,	12,575,301 97
Bonds in Europe,	502,223 22
Bond to United States,	633,643 83
Planters Bank,	550,000 00
State of Michigan,	1,254,750 00
City banks,	3,453,300 78
Distant banks,	2,890,950 55
Depositors,	3,154,254 50
Capital,	36,959,539 63
Surplus,	36,873,389 40
	35,000,000 00
	32,949,377 25
	74,603,142 46
	74,131,766 74

The deduction in surplus is \$288,500 interest on post notes to city banks, and \$100,000 bonus.

For four years shall have expired the people of this country will recall Martin Van Buren as the high place from which they have hurled him by their ignorance and bad cider—Rich. Eng. Jan. 9.

This is a bold violation, and an impudent. But with what grace does it come from a state which, according to the recent census, harbors nearly 50,000 people who can neither read nor write? A State which, thus possessing a greater amount of "ignorance" than any State in the Union in proportion to population, gave its vote in favor of Martin Van Buren!

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

In our last paper we chronicled successes on the part of our troops. The next mail brought us the news of more murders committed by the Indians in the immediate vicinity of the U. S. Military stations.

It appears that Lieutenant SHERWOOD and a Mrs. MONTGOMERY, wife of Lieut. MONTGOMERY, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, were riding out for pleasure, a few days since, under an escort of soldiers, and when only two miles from the military post at Micanopy, were fired on by a party of Indians. Lieut. SHERWOOD, Mrs. MONTGOMERY, a sergeant major, and two privates of the escort, were killed. Mrs. M. was from Cincinnati, and had been married but a short time.

The news was brought to Fort Panming by express on the 29th ult. Five privates were missing at the time the express left Micanopy. Two wagons, on the road from Pilatka to Fort Russell, were shot by the Indians on Tuesday last. They had started out a few hours in advance of the escort, and were shot 7 miles from Pilatka.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Boston on Wednesday last. GEORGE ASHmun, of Springfield, was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and LUTHER S. CURRIEN, Clerk. DANIEL P. KING was chosen President of the Senate, and CHARLES CALHOUN, Clerk.

In the case of Stokes et al. vs. Amos Kendall, the jury, on Thursday, returned a verdict for the defendant upon the two first counts, (under instructions), and upon the third count for the plaintiffs, and assessed their damages at twelve thousand and eighty-five dollars and forty cents, (\$12,085 40).

The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Richmond Compiler says: "The remarkable deflation in the Virginia Bank—the long continued and undetected course of embezzlement through which it was consummated—has excited the intense curiosity and elicited the speculation of all since its discovery, and nothing has yet appeared fully to remove doubts as to who got the benefit, and what became of the money, and who is most deeply involved in the transaction; and it may be fairly conjectured that it will never be clearly ascertained."

It is stated in the Baltimore papers that the banks of that city have resolved not to resume specie payments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, the packet ship OXFORD, has arrived at New York, bringing 7 days later intelligence from Europe. The principal items of news relate to the recent called the funeral of NAPOLEON. All the English and French papers are filled with the particulars.

The markets are much the same as by the last accounts. Cotton has advanced 1-8 of a penny. No change in the money market.

The Britannia had arrived out.

INTERMENT OF NAPOLEON'S REMAINS IN PARIS.

The great pageant of interring the remains of Napoleon, the Invalid, took place on Thursday, 15th December. The whole line of the procession from the banks of the Seine to the Hotel des Invalides was adorned on both sides with military trophies, and a more magnificent pageant, all the accounts agree in saying, has never been witnessed, even in Paris. From four in the morning, undisturbed by the coldest day that has been experienced during the present winter in France, thousands proceeded to the several advantageous positions which different localities presented for the viewing of the procession. At nine o'clock, the first gun was fired, on the banks of the Seine, at Courbevoie, where a park of artillery was stationed. This became the signal for the commencement of the proceedings of the day. From the temple, erected on the left bank of the river, the Abbé Coeuray, who had been constantly increasing in salutations, turned towards the vessels lined by the sailors from La Belle Poulie, a body of whom proceeded to raise the coffin, and transported it to the temple, the priests going before, chanting according to the usage of the Catholic church. The remains of the Emperor were deposited there for two hours, the religious rites which were performed having lasted thus long. The immense concourse of people who were assembled at this point, rendered the air very oppressive, and the smell of the artillery alone sounding through the atmosphere.

Virginia has at length determined to discharge her constitutional duties to the union, by resolving to fill the vacancy in the representation from that State in the U. S. Senate. Both branches of the Legislature have agreed to join the election of an U. S. Senator, on the 18th inst.

DELAWARE.—The Legislature of this State have agreed to join the election of U. S. Senators this day.

The vote at the last August election in Indiana for and against a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, stood 12,277 for, and 61,721 against a Convention. Majority against a Convention, 49,444.

NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following proceedings took place in the Senate on Friday last. On the resolution, "That the doors being opened, after a short executive session."

Mr. WALKER submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be printed and distributed to the members of the British Parliament, prior to the year 1830, in relation to the Northeastern boundary of the United States, and copies of land titles emanating from the British Government, repugnant to the title of said title to the boundary now claimed by said Government.

Mr. PRESTON objected to the adoption of the resolution, as presenting us in the aspect of regulating our proceedings by British legislation.

Mr. HUGHES said, the resolution was not intended to regulate our proceedings, but to call attention to the subject. Mr. W. said, he had read one of these debates of the British Parliament, and conceived it to be of the utmost importance, and that it ought to be published in an official form for the information of the people of England, and of the people of the United States, and of the civilized world. In that debate, the boundary line, as now claimed by Great Britain, was distinctly repudiated by both branches of the British Parliament, and by both parties, in opposition and in the midst of a debate, contemporaneous with the treaty of 1783. Mr. W. also believed that land titles had emanated from the British Government, directly and contradictory in the calls of those titles, to the boundary now claimed by England, and he thought it would be of sufficient importance to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WEBSTER said he agreed with the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Walker] as to the importance of these documents in shedding light on the true intent and meaning of the treaty of 1783, in relation to the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces. It clearly established, in his mind, that the treaty pursued the old boundary, as established by the charter of the colony of Massachusetts, and that the new boundary, at the corner of New Brunswick, was the starting point. There was also an important admission made by the then Lord Chancellor to the attacks of some of the Opposition members of Parliament. They denounced the treaty as granting a large territory to this country, and as being a concession of the convenience and safety of their Canadian provinces. "To this it was replied by the Lord Chancellor that there was nothing of grant on either side, but they had taken the boundaries as they had been previously established, and no new territory had been given to either party. Throughout the whole of these debates, indeed, there is a broad admission by all parties of what this country has always claimed as the boundary between this country and the British Provinces.

Mr. HUGHES said that as this resolution was one of mere inquiry, it might appear discourteous towards his friend from Mississippi [Mr. Walker] to oppose its adoption, and he should do so with great reluctance. If it were pressed, he would, therefore, probably vote in its favor, although he thought it would be singularly due to impose on the Committee on Foreign Relations. Unquestionably the debate in the British Parliament, to which it referred, was one of great importance. It proved that shortly after the original treaty was concluded, British agents had endeavored to get the territory designated by it included within the limits of the United States, the territory now in dispute between the two Governments. But why should the Senate be made the instrument of communicating this debate to the public? The Senate would be informed of it, and it might be communicated, like all such information, through the agency of the public press. He thought this would be the best and most appropriate course; and unless his apprehensions should be removed, he would not support a resolution to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations, should the resolution be adopted.

He was glad of the present opportunity of saying a few words on another branch of the subject. It had been expected by some persons, that the report of Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh would be noticed by the Committee on Foreign Relations. That report was a tissue of sophistry from first to last, which might be easily exposed; but so far as his information extended, it had never been officially recognized by the British Government. In the case of the report, he did not believe it ought to be made the subject of any report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and therefore he had never called the attention of the committee to it. Besides, it was well understood that negotiations were now pending, and were nearly brought to a happy conclusion, for referring the final decision of this question to commissioners mutually chosen by the two Governments, with such an ultimate provision, in case of their disagreement, as must settle the question. Under these circumstances, he thought it would be improper for the Senate to interfere.

Mr. ALLEN said he was opposed to the adoption of this resolution. What was its object? To procure testimony in support of our claim to the territory embraced by the limits of Maine. He was opposed to this, as we had no claim, so long as we gave opportunity for a caveat on this subject, so long would Great Britain retract its settlement. There is a point at which this matter must stop; where we must put our foot, and say, this admits of no further discussion. The British government has just as much right to

lay claim to the District of Columbia as any spot pointed out by the United States. Suppose that Government should lay claim to this territory upon which we are now holding our deliberations, and should then demand that we should retract our settlement, and to hunt up documentary testimony to establish our claim, and we should pursue this course for a series of years, why, we should soon be as much at sea as we are at present in regard to the Northeastern boundary line. The great fault in this matter was in permitting it to be a subject of controversy. We should have placed ourselves on the line, as called for by the treaty of 1763, and we should have said to Great Britain, you cannot be serious or honest in attempting to make it out in quest of evidence to support it, and you postpone its settlement indefinitely. So long as you keep the question open, Great Britain will use the argument that she is nearest to this territory that we are; at least her effective power, which she constantly increases, will be in her favor. Mr. A. said he considered this question as settled, so far as this body was concerned. It was settled by a unanimous vote of the Senate, and was settled by the diversity of political feeling, excited by a contest which had raged through the course of twelve years, yet on the subject they had gone to the shoulder, and, by a unanimous vote, had said this question, so far as we are concerned, is settled and determined; and there he was disposed to leave it. Mr. A. said there were troubles ahead of it, was evident, from the occasion, that our object was to have this affair promptly and amicably settled, was endeavoring to get up other questions of embroilment. He hoped the Senate would not again open this subject of the Northeastern boundary. We had already decided, by a unanimous vote, that our claim was right, and we will, if necessary, support it.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky said the motion was to adopt a resolution to print certain debates of the British Parliament in relation to the boundary between the States and the British provinces, and to the subject of negotiation. The diplomatists are now acting on it, and acting on it, as he was informed, in a spirit worthy of the enlightened Government interested in the question, and the liberal and open mind of the people. Why then should we interfere? If the diplomatists want these papers to enlighten them on the subject of their deliberations, they undoubtedly can have access to them in the libraries of this country or Europe. He would say, since 1815, the Executive action of the Government on this question had been much impaired by extraneous action. He referred to the report recently made by Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh as having been adopted by a unanimous vote, and said that it had been answered by a gentleman of this country, (Mr. Gallatin) whose infirmation on this subject was unsurpassed, if equalled, by any one on this continent. Mr. C. referred to the recent conduct of the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, in reference to McLeod, and said that the language used by Mr. Fox was such as should not have been used without instructions from his Government. He understood that the whole correspondence on the subject of the Minister was entirely in the hands of the British Government, and that it was not going to put himself in a position on account of language used by a Minister under such circumstances. The affair of the Caroline was one of much delicacy; and it remains to be seen whether the order by the British authorities to detain her was justifiable, but her capture and destruction at Fort Schlosser, on our own shore, was another and a very different matter. He wished the question to rest at present where the constitution had placed it, in the hands of the Executive. Should it fall to be settled by negotiation, and was brought before us for our action, that course would be pursued which was dictated alike by the honor and interest of our country.

Mr. ADAMS said he supposed he would not be hindmost in the defence of American rights, who, before that collision course, is the most cool, and most open to reason. He concluded by expressing his opinion that the idea of the probability of a rupture with Great Britain, in advance of the treaty of 1783, was entirely unfounded. He would say, whatever opinions others might entertain in regard to this boundary controversy, there was one in which he had hoped that all would concur; and that was, that if war must come, we should not be in a position to demand that we should be friends and foes, that the right of the case was with us, and with Great Britain. Mr. W. said that before any conflict arose, he was in favor of demonstrating those rights; not by bold assertion or declamation; not by unmeaning boasts, in advance of the facts; but by the publication of important documents, in an authentic form, containing the undeniable proof of the justice of all our claims, as conceded at one time by our opponents. This was a document that ought to be known to all eyes, and that it should be in the hands of all his constituents, that when (if ever) they should be called upon to expend their blood and treasure in maintaining the just claims of a sister State, they might know that they were acting on the basis of truth, and that they were supported by the acknowledged by both parties and both houses of the British Parliament in 1783. Mr. W. said he was also desirous that this important debate might be published in an official form, in which it might reach the people of Canada; for he (Mr. W.) had seen the report of the Hon. Mr. Upper Canada last summer, that the authenticity of this debate was denied throughout both Provinces, and that much delusion prevailed, which might, in part, be dissipated by this publication. As, however, it was now late, Mr. W. would move for the present to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was accordingly laid on the table. And the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Saturday, Jan. 9, 1841. At the usual hour the House was called to order. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Cookman, and reading of journals.

Mr. LINCOLN asked leave to offer a resolution relative to the public lands.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON offered a modification of it. The resolution, as modified, is as follows: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House a statement of the quantity of public lands to be purchased by pre-emption under the several acts of Congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, distinguishing between those under act of Congress passed on the 30th June, 1838, entitled "An act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," and the act supplementary to the act aforesaid, passed on the 1st day of June, 1840, and of the amount of money received into the Treasury from the respective land offices in the several land districts in which the public lands are situated. And he also inquired for the total number of patents to purchasers of the public lands, who have duly and legally made entries of the same, and paid the purchase money therefor, are suspended by reason of the operation of the aforementioned acts; and upon what cases and for what time such patents are to be withheld; and whether, in any event, the United States are made liable to refund to the persons who are permitted to make such entries the purchase money paid therefor; which was carried.

Reports were then in order. From the Committee of Ways and Means: Mr. JONES reported a bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes. On motion of Mr. J. it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

From the Committee on Military Affairs: Mr. W. O. BUTLER, to which were referred the petitions of Littlejohn Walker and others, late members of Capt. Barber's company of Tennessee volunteers, making a report thereon, accompanied by a bill for their relief, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the order of the day for Monday.

From the Committee on Invalid Pensions: Mr. EDWARDS reported a bill for the relief of Colonel Carter, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. DOTY asked that the bill to provide for the construction of roads through the public lands in Wisconsin, and the bill to provide for the improvement of the same, be taken up at once. Mr. W. said he was in favor of the bill, and he would support it.

From the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings: Mr. STANLEY offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings have authority to send for persons and papers; which was carried.

Mr. S. also reported the following resolution: Resolved, That neither the President of the United States, nor any other officer of the government shall issue certificates or bills of exchange, or other evidence of debt or contract, without authority of law; which was carried.

The SPEAKER then announced the resolutions of Mr. BARNARD in order.

Mr. B. said that he had asked leave of the House to postpone their consideration till Tuesday, and supposed leave was granted.

Mr. ADAMS called up the resolution offered by him on Dec. 24, which is as follows: Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed

to report to this House the names of all the postmasters who have been removed from office since the 3d day of March, 1839, with the names of the persons appointed in their place; underlining the names of all those removed for official delinquency or misdemeanor, and specifying the nature thereof, the complaint upon which the removal was made, the evidence in support of such complaint, and whether the officer removed was made acquainted with the complaint, confronted with his accuser, or allowed to be heard in his defence.

To which Mr. HOPKINS offered the following amendment:

1. Resolved, That the power of removing Executive officers is vested in the President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That this power was conferred to enable the Executive "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and cannot be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously, without an abuse of power, tyrannical in its operation, corrupting in its tendency, and converting a remedy for unworthiness and misconduct into a terrible engine of Executive power.

3. Resolved, That the patronage of the Executive Department has increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be restricted and diminished, so far as is compatible with a safe and faithful execution of the laws.

4. Resolved, That it is the right of the Representatives of the people to examine into all abuses and usurpations which may be apprehended to exist in any of the Executive Departments, in order that they may be corrected and prevented, if possible, by legislation, and, in flagrant and wanton cases, exposed and punished.

5. Resolved, That the power of appointment and removal from office vested in the Executive may be greatly abused, and its exercise ought therefore to be watched and strictly guarded, so as, if possible, "to prevent the power and patronage of the Executive from being brought into conflict with the freedom and purity of elections."

6. Resolved, That the Representatives of the people have a right to inquire into the causes for which any Executive officer has been removed or dismissed from office by the Executive.

7. Resolved, That, in prosecuting such inquiry, the House of Representatives has a right to call for and have furnished to it all official documents, papers, and letters relating to the removal of such officer, which may be on file among the records of any of the Executive Departments.

8. Resolved, That a select committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to report a bill imposing such restrictions upon Executive patronage as shall be consistent with the foreign resolution, and compatible with the Constitution of the United States, as more effectually to guard against abuse and corruption in the exercise of the power of removal from appointment to office.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON said that there would be no opportunity to consider that on this session. He moved to amend the resolution, so that it should be Mr. ADAMS raised a question of order, on the ground that the amendment of Mr. Hopkins was irrelevant to the subject-matter of his resolution.

The SPEAKER decided in favor of the relevancy of the amendment. Mr. ADAMS appealed. After some remarks from Mr. ADAMS and Mr. HOPKINS—Mr. BANKS moved to lay the appeal upon the table.

And the question was put; by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 95, nays 80. The appeal being thus laid on the table, the question recurred on the motion of Mr. Cave Johnson that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table, and Mr. ADAMS inquired of the Chair what was the state of the subject under the decision of the Speaker. The appeal had been laid on the table, consequently the Speaker's decision was not affirmed; that the appeal was therefore still existing, and the amendment could not be considered as rejected.

The SPEAKER stated that the appeal being an independent question, and laid on the table, the Speaker's decision must stand, in all further action on the subject, until reversed.

Mr. ADAMS said he supposed he had no remedy. The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on the motion to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and decided in the negative, as follows: Yeas 84, nays 92. So the House refused to lay on the table.

Mr. HOPKINS made some few remarks. He was willing the House should act on the subject at once. He had no desire to embarrass the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the slightest degree. If their propositions could be incorporated together, he would consent readily and vote for Mr. A.'s as well as his own. This proposition had not been introduced for the first time by him—had before been introduced by his predecessor—and he then considered it as an important measure. He waited some expression of the sense of the House, and Mr. ADAMS, with great pleasure, modify his, and incorporate the resolutions, but he considered them as differing substantially.

The morning hour having elapsed, the House proceeded to other business. Mr. G. DAVIS, in behalf of his colleague, (Sherrod Williams,) offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States inform this House what six land districts have been discontinued under the act of June 12, 1840, and when they were respectively discontinued. Also, what salaries of other emoluments were paid the officers of such districts between the 12th of June aforesaid, and the discontinuance of such districts, specifying the sums paid to each individual. And that the Secretary also report the amount of revenue that was paid to each receiver of such district, between the time of their discontinuance and the said 12th of June, 1840.

Mr. TURNEY presented the petition of William Smith—presented heretofore—April 30, 1840—which was referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The bill for the relief of Mary Tucker received its third reading—was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill for the relief of Benj. Adams & Co. was brought up. After a lengthened debate by Messrs. Cave Johnson, Dawson, Winthrop, Holmes, Evans, Habersham, Vanderpoel, and Waddy Thompson, Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to lay on the table the bill—but withdrew at the request of Mr. Winthrop. After a few remarks from Mr. W., the motion was renewed; on which the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—yeas 96, nays 70. So it was laid on the table.

to report to this House the names of all the postmasters who have been removed from office since the 3d day of March, 1839, with the names of the persons appointed in their place; underlining the names of all those removed for official delinquency or misdemeanor, and specifying the nature thereof, the complaint upon which the removal was made, the evidence in support of such complaint, and whether the officer removed was made acquainted with the complaint, confronted with his accuser, or allowed to be heard in his defence.

To which Mr. HOPKINS offered the following amendment:

1. Resolved, That the power of removing Executive officers is vested in the President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That this power was conferred to enable the Executive "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," and cannot be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously, without an abuse of power, tyrannical in its operation, corrupting in its tendency, and converting a remedy for unworthiness and misconduct into a terrible engine of Executive power.

3. Resolved, That the patronage of the Executive Department has increased to an alarming extent, and ought to be restricted and diminished, so far as is compatible with a safe and faithful execution of the laws.

4. Resolved, That it is the right of the Representatives of the people to examine into all abuses and usurpations which may be apprehended to exist in any of the Executive Departments, in order that they may be corrected and prevented, if possible, by legislation, and, in flagrant and wanton cases, exposed and punished.

5. Resolved, That the power of appointment and removal from office vested in the Executive may be greatly abused, and its exercise ought therefore to be watched and strictly guarded, so as, if possible, "to prevent the power and patronage of the Executive from being brought into conflict with the freedom and purity of elections."

6. Resolved, That the Representatives of the people have a right to inquire into the causes for which any Executive officer has been removed or dismissed from office by the Executive.

7. Resolved, That, in prosecuting such inquiry, the House of Representatives has a right to call for and have furnished to it all official documents, papers, and letters relating to the removal of such officer, which may be