THE MADISONIAN.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—*Augustin.*

ROBBERY—$1,000 REWARD.—We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement in another column offering a reward for the recovery of the gold snuff box, &c., &c., stolen from the Patent Office Building, and the apprehension of the thief.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Although ever in the habit of speaking directly to the People, the source of all legitimate authority and of all wisdom in a Republic, we have concluded, at this time, to invoke the patriotism of the legislative spirit, to address an appeal to that body of men who in Congress represent the great constituency of the Union.

An era in the history of this country has now approached, when much that is to be lasting in *good*, or much that is to be perpetuated in *evil*, for generations, is absolutely involved in the course which is to be pursued in the deliberations of the present Congress. Upon the fate which attends the settlement or non-settlement of the *Currency question*, we seriously believe, depends an escape from the horrors of a political contest which must finally end in a complete disorganization of the Government, and an entire overthrow of prosperity and peace, or the improvident agitation of a subject so vital in its character as to threaten nothing less than a total abrogation of private faith and of public order.

Many of our fellow-citizens may think, that a picture, of such a melancholy aspect, derives its colors solely from the tinge of a gloomy imagination. The coloring of our picture may be too ominous of disaster, for the ways of the great God, in ruling the affairs of men, are known only to his inscrutable will, but it truly does appear to us, in looking with an eye alive to the honor and happiness of our common country, along the shadowy vista of probable events, that unless Jehovah himself arrests our unhappy progress, and manifests towards us a tenfold kindness and mercy, that we have only exhibited on our canvass a cloud which patriotism would desire to conceal, but which the light of truthful prophecy shapes and shadows to our unwilling gaze. What other result can be expected? If there be not that zeal for republican principles, that patriotism in the land to produce a settlement of this distracting question *now*, when is it to be expected with any confidence, that public men will evince a determination to do their duty? Certainly no one can deny but that this is the most favorable opportunity which it can reasonably be hoped will present itself for many years, perhaps never again, for a correct adjustment of this difficult and important subject. The Message of the President of the United States has just gone forth to the people of the confederacy. Its tone, its temper, its policy, imbued with the Jeffersonian fire and dignity, have produced an impress upon the public mind as astonishing as unexampled. No manner of exception has been taken to its general letter and spirit, by a single newspaper press, within our knowledge in the whole country. On the contrary, that which should be signally triumphant and gratifying to the Chief Magistrate, is that many of his former bitter enemies have thrown down their arms, confessed sorrow for having, to such a degree, misapprehended his motives and his character, declared an intention of sustaining him in his patriotic course, and joined loudly in the universal applause.—No political leader has yet dared to raise his voice questioning the probity or patriotism of the President. No man has been hardy enough to raise a doubt as to his Republican orthodoxy.—No man doubts his personal integrity, his courage, his firmness, or his inflexible justice. Any division of public opinion in reference to the Message, occurs solely upon the Fiscal scheme which the President has had the honor to submit to the Representatives of the People. We then appeal to the Representatives of the People and ask *them* if it is fair, nay, if it is not extremely ungenerous to presume that any thing innately bad, that any thing which is not *intended* for the good of the Republic, can emanate from such a source. The question then simply is, will the Congress of the Nation reject, without trial, the Fiscal project submitted to their deliberate judgments, by such a Chief Magistrate? Will they permit political combinations for individual profit and aggrandizement, to interfere with the settlement of the question so vitally interesting to the people, as this question of the currency is, and pregnant with so many ills if not settled. Can a more favorable time for profitable action ever arrive? The Message has, by its firm, well-expressed and moderate counsels poured oil upon the raging waves of political agitation, and stilled the voice of the tempest. The tumult and the roar have ceased, the voice of reason and command can be once more heard, and the sole question to which, before God and man, you have to respond, is, whether this favorable lull in the jarring elements of discord, is to be neglected, the time for decisive action suffered to pass by unimproved, the interests of the people to be trodden under foot, the sacred character of the Representative to be disgraced, the country again to be unnecessarily perilled, and all this to be done, because it will not serve the turn of Presidential aspirants that the country prosper under a happy administration of its affairs, and that the people live in peace, and pursue their avocations in quiet.

If the question of the currency is not to be kept open for nearly four years longer, why not now settle it? Is it sound policy for the people, that this constant agitation of the most sensitive feelings of the country should continue? It may be argued that many members of Congress do not, as individuals, concur with the President in the views which he has presented on this point, and that if they abide their time they may obtain what they individually desire. But to this it may be answered, that if they await the further developments of time, the attainment of their individual wishes is by no means certain. On the contrary, may not the position of parties be such at the end of four years, as to render the settlement of this question more distant than ever? May it not, in truth, be absolutely impracticable to adjust it? In this view of the subject Congress will then indeed be occupying a most unenviable and unhappy position!—Is it the part of patriotism—is it the office of *duty*, then, to pause at this auspicious hour—to observe whether this or that *man* be advanced? Is not the allegiance of Congress due to the *country*, to serve and to make *it*, by a beneficent course of action, happy and prosperous? Look well, Representatives of the people, to these considerations; pause and reflect soberly, *as patriots*, upon them, and always recollect that your constituents will hold you to a strict accountability for the manner in which you discharge your duties!

Do you wish to rush into the extreme policy of establishing a corporate institution, with the style and powers of a Bank of the United States? If you do not, then let us urge you to *settle this question*.

Do you wish to re-establish the cumbrous machinery of the repudiated Sub-Treasury? If you do not, then unite as men alive to your dignity, and to the honor, safety, and happiness of the people, and *settle the question*.

Are temperate and firm counsels preferable to action upon *ultra* views, and visionary and destructive principles? *Then why not settle the question?*

Is it indeed of so much consequence that one man rather than another should be elected to the Chief Magistracy, where *all* the sons of a Republic, are, or should be, patriots, and where *many* are equally qualified to assume the duties and responsibilities of any office in the world, that for mere personal considerations of ambition, men are to be made the idols of worship, and the country have no interests to win your respect and homage? If this be not so, then unite, as *American legislators*, and *settle this vexed question*, and pour balm upon the wounds of the country, and let them heal.

If moderate counsels do not now prevail, *ultraism* must finally succeed, if *anything* be accomplished. Ultraism begets the madness of party, for one extreme invariably produces or begets another. Then comes the tumult and the shock—then the whip and the scourge; then follows the dagger and the sword; and finally destruction and death stalk abroad, prostrating and devouring the honor, the prosperity, and the peace of our common country.

Mr. Mangum's Resolution.—It seems there are to be discriminating drawbacks in some things, as well as discriminating duties on others. The New York Herald intimates that Mr. Mangum's resolution raising a committee of *surveillance* on the printing of the Senate, was instigated by hostility to Mr. Allen, the late editor of this paper, who is now printer to the Senate. Can this be so? Is such a motive worthy of Senatorial dignity? Is personal revenge a passion (the lowest of all) proper to guide the action of the upper house of the Federal Congress? Is it a safe, a moral, a conservative element, in any exercise of legislative power?

And what is the motive of such a passion? Mr. Allen has adhered to the administration which his own efforts contributed, as much as most men's, to bring into power. This, probably, is the unpardonable sin—"treason" and "perfidy" to certain sections of the "Whig" party. The power, not the disposition, was therefore only wanting to bring against him a bill of attainder. To elect him, however, to a responsible office—reduce its emoluments 20 per cent.—bind him under heavy penalties to discharge the duties—induce him to make large expenditures for materials, and then to virtually abolish the office, serves their purpose nearly as well for the present. We suppose there is no "perfidy" in all this. The Printers to the House being suspected of no such crime, are subjected to no forfeitures, pursued by no resentments, cramped by no parsimony. Albeit, the printing of the House exceeds that of the Senate fourfold, yet no committee of *surveillance* is thought of. No suspicion of Tylerism hangs over its printer's heads. There is, therefore, no occasion for economy or restriction in that quarter, according to the virtuous dialects of these discriminating patriots. The old adage is belied, and "what is sauce for the goose is *not* sauce for the gander," or rather there is sauce for the one and none at all for the other.

But the Herald justly observes that the printer to the Senate may derive consolation from the fact that what may be his loss, will possibly be, for a season at least, some public gain. It would be unpatriotic, therefore, to complain, however paltry may be the motive by which the "trivial end," as Mr. White called it, is attained, and a few dollars saved.

If Mr. Mangum's resolution were dictated in a patriotic spirit of economy, (and we hope it was so,) we should be glad to see it infused into other branches of the service. We would like to see general retrenchment; but it should be equal, consistent, and founded in just principles.

Since the above was written, we learn that Mr. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, yesterday offered a resolution in the House of Representatives in the exact language of Mr. Mangum's, and the "Whigs" rejected it! Mr. Snyder justly remarked that the resolution should have been a joint one; that, if there is a necessity for such a committee in the Senate, there is four-fold greater need of a similar one in the House. But, as it was "your ox goring our bull," there was all the difference imaginable between the cases, and, therefore, the Whigs rejected their own plan of retrenchment! Such is the value of Whig professions of economy—such are their views of equality, and such are the motives, now made manifest, by which they operate.

THE LAST FICTION OF JOHN P. KENNEDY.

The *Whig* members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the 27th Congress of the United States, held a meeting in the city of Washington, on the 11th of September, 1841, and decided that it was "expedient to publish an address to the people, containing a a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session, of the measures they had adopted, and those on which they had failed, and the causes of such failure." Mr. Kennedy, one of the Committee, appointed to prepare the address, reported it, and it was unanimously adopted. In it he says, "that the Whig representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents," &c. Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, the reputed and apparent author of the address, is, as some of our readers may know, the author of several works of fiction. He has not belied his powers of invention by the address of *the* Whig members of both houses of Congress. *The* Whig members of Congress! How many names appear appended to the address in one form or another—after the information from Mr. Kennedy that it received the sanction of *the* Whig members of Congress? Would any one suppose that they had dwindled to the pitiful number of twelve? Twelve men presume to call themselves the Whig members of Congress! Twelve persons concoct and sign an address, and have the impudence to declare that it contains the sentiments of the Whig members of Congress. Twelve men declare that they comprehend the impersonation of the Whig representatives. There was one man, we have understood, who during the extra session mounted the dictatorial chair, and directed by his individual will the movements of the automatons, who voted in conformity with his imperial mandates, and degraded the dignity of the representatives of a free people into sycophance to one man's behests; but we could not have anticipated the boldness which has multiplied, by open declaration, twelve men into the Whig representation in Congress. Twelve men would not be a sufficient number to constitute the first elements of a jury, allowing for legal challenges; and yet twelve men assume, without any delegated authority, to speak the sentiments of the Whig members of Congress. Twelve men presume to issue a Manifesto, declaring what are Whig doctrines, and what are not. Twelve men issue a decree, determinining who are to be denominated Whigs, and who are unworthy of the title. What power has constituted them into the supreme council? Do these gentlemen contemplate the establishment of a secret conclave to govern the country? If they do, they ought to know that the people will not submit to the tyranny either of a dictator, or of a council of twelve or ten.

But these twelve gentlemen, it may be said, speak not for themselves only; they are but the organs of the Whig members of Congress, who unanimously voted in favor of the publication of the address. We ask, were all the Whig members of Congress present at the meeting which *unanimously* approved the address? We ask, was there a majority of those members, who claimed the title of Whigs, present at that meeting? We ask, did a majority of those present approve that address? Was it unanimously adopted? We ask, and we wish a plain, distinct, intelligible answer to our queries. How many more than the signers of the address, president, secretaries and members of the committee, claimed the title of being the Whig members of Congress—the representatives of the Whig party? Does the address speak the sentiments of the Whig party? A candid answer to these questions will manifest to the people whether Messrs. Mangum, Berrien, Kennedy & Co., are authorized to speak in the name of *the* Whig Representatives of the people, or whether they are the mouth-pieces of a secret caucus under the rule of self-arrogated dictation? If the twelve are not authorized by a full and ample majority of the Whig members of Congress to publish the manifesto—to condemn not only the opinions and conduct of the President, but to arraign his motives—we are justifiable in naming the address one of Mr. Kennedy's fictions. The whole of it is a fiction, worse than any of his novels, because it is published with the intent to deceive. We have not done with this subject.

INDIANA—GOV. BIGGER'S MESSAGE.

The Message is chiefly confined to an exhibit of Internal Improvements, and the condition of the Bank of the State, the rest principally to the causes that have led to the present embarrassment of its finances.

The public works, canals, railroads, &c., completed and in progress, are presented to view; with the expense already incurred, and the estimated cost of completion.

The amount of the Public Debt, consisting of various items, is stated at $15,088,146. The means and prospect of payment are considered; but do not appear very flattering, without a change of times.

Much of the public debt appears to have been incurred on account of the State Bank. But the Bank cannot be pressed for payment without pressing her creditors; its resumption of specie payments therefore is rather distant in prospect. The State, at the same time, is owing the Bank $641,461, for "means" loaned in 1839, "upon which," says the Governor, "not even the interest has been paid, and to this moment is restricting the power of loaning to the citizens."

Pressure seems to come on all sides, and indebtedness unfortunately operates against both debtors and creditors.

The means of the Bank are stated to be $6,648,210; and its liabilities, for circulation, individual deposits, and other liabilities, (except for stock and profit) $3,487,183; the balance of the account is stock and individual profits.

The Governor gives some hard hits to somebody, characteristic of the times. Speaking of the suspended debt, he says, "Every fair and impartial man must receive the impression that Indiana has been in many instances, the victim of pre-concerted imposition and fraud." But we must dismiss the subject for the present, for want of space as well as time.

"THE VILLIFIERS OF MR. TYLER"

With this heading the N. Orleans *Morning Advertiser*, an able and efficient supporter of the Administration, makes the following apposite remarks, which we commend to the "sober second thoughts" of those for whom they are intended:—and they are intended only for those who choose to make the application to themselves:

THE VILLIFIERS OF MR. TYLER.—The time is rapidly approaching, thank God, when the villifiers of Mr. Tyler will be condemned out of their own mouths. The good people of these United States, the bone and sinew of the country, will soon teach these pretenders to decency, these unprincipled falsifiers, these assassins of character, these political demagogues, that they have overshot the mark, that they have purposely and knowingly done injustice to an honest man, because that man would not permit himself to be made the tool of an ambitious faction. The people will teach them, that they cannot be permitted with impunity to stigmatise their honest, upright, and brave Chief Magistrate, with the shameful titles of "*rogue, gambler, and coward.*" In the meantime, we will quote for their special consolation the following extract from that very able journal, the Madisonian, in relation to their late renewed attempts to worm themselves into his confidence in order to betray him a second time. The people, the honest of all parties, will support the President in not trusting these Judases again.

SHARP-SHOOTING—Eh?

That redoubtable marksman, the Courier and Enquirer, has fired through a whole half column (lacking an inch,) to hit an alleged mistake, committed in a line! and shot wide of the imaginary mark at last. The gallant marksman is not a dead shot, after all!—And yet he talks of his "purpose

"To teach our young idea how to shoot"

"a little straighter!" A little *straighter?* Why, did'nt we hit you? When you're not "wounded," never "flutter" again through half a column.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The other day we urged several objections to Mr. Tyler's plan of a government bank. The Madisonian replies by quietly extracting from one of the earlier messages of General Jackson, a passage in which he suggests the plan of a bank as a branch of the Treasury department, having the public and individual deposits for its basis, with power to pay its own expenses by selling bills of exchange at a moderate premium.

No doubt the Madisonian supposes that it has floored us by this argument. There are one or two things, however, of which that journal seems not to be aware. In the first place, we do not take General Jackson's mistakes for a rule of political conduct. Much as we respect his general character, and fully as we approve of the principles by which his administration was governed, we have never claimed for him the gift of infallibility, nor ever held ourselves bound by his errors. When he suggested a treasury bank, he did not understand the subject so well as he did afterwards. He NEVER REPEATED THAT SUGGESTION, it was merely thrown out while his mind was on its passage to a complete conviction of the impropriety of making the government a trader in the money market, and it was never taken up by him again. He abandoned it as an ostrich abandons her eggs in the sand. We are sorry to see Mr. Tyler picking it up, adopting it, and attempting to hatch it into life by his own incubation.

The discussions and events which followed this suggestion of General Jackson, acting upon a mind at once sagacious and sincere, no doubt showed him his error. If the Madisonian sets up his example as a defence of Mr. Tyler, we shall claim that the example be faithfully followed. We shall claim that Mr. Tyler exercising the same fairness of judgment, and convinced by the same powerful reasons, shall relinquish his scheme with the same readiness; shall take no further steps to carry it into effect; and, in short, shall treat it as General Jackson afterwards treated his own project; namely, as the offspring of imperfect views, and wholly unworthy of being brought forward again.

There is an apology, however, to be made for the errors of General Jackson, which cannot be urged in favor of Mr. Tyler. The first suggestion of a Treasury Bank was made before the question had been so fully sifted by the disputants on both sides; before the grounds of a safe judgment were so fully in possession of the public; before the danger of blending the affairs of the Government with the operations of the money market, was so amply illustrated by experience, as it now is. Mr. Tyler puts forth the plan in the face of the very considerations which led General Jackson to relinquish it.

We have a right to expect of Mr. Tyler something better than that he should follow General Jackson in his mistakes. In the public career of that great man, there are a thousand things more worthy of being imitated than his casual suggestion of a Treasury Bank.

The Post is mistaken in asserting that General Jackson never *repeated* the suggestion of a Treasury Bank. He first made it in 1829, and *repeated* it in 1830. His mistakes, we agree, should not be taken as a rule of political conduct; but whether his suggestion was a mistake, we do not think definitively settled—unless the Post claims an infallibity for itself, which it disclaims in favor of General Jackson. Against an incorporated Bank, the people have more than once given their fiat; and the President thinks it unconstitutional. Against a pure Sub-Treasury the elections of last fall appear to be decisive. If Mr. Tyler continues to act, as no doubt he will, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, he cannot favor the former; if he is resolved to represent the will of the people, as manifested by the votes of their Representatives, he cannot give his sanction to the latter—and accordingly he signed the bill for its repeal. What course was left him? He has given the outlines of a plan, which he deems constitutional—to condemn it now is premature, until its details shall determine its precise character. At all events, it is but a suggestion—and if passed, is repealable. But, we believe, will give peace and prosperity to the country.

HON. B. W. LEIGH'S CARD.

We do not perceive that the New York Whig papers transfer this card to their columns. Be it too high a trump for their hand?

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 20th, 1841.

THE PRINTING OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Select Committee on Printing consisted of Messrs. Mangum, Merrick and Young.

Mr. MANGUM respectfully asked to be excused from serving upon the committee.

Mr. LINN said that he would be very much disposed to gratify the Senator; but, as the Senator himself had made the proposition for the appointment of the committee, he felt very reluctant to excuse him. However, as he did not like to force the Senator to attend to business to which he had expressed a reluctance, he would vote in accordance with the gentleman's request.

Mr. BUCHANAN would vote for excusing the Senator from North Carolina; but as he had introduced the business for which the committee was appointed, let him lay the foundation for its action. When the committee should get into operation, then let him ask to be excused. As the Senator had had all the glory, he ought to endure the labor for a brief period of time, at least.

Mr. MANGUM then withdrew his request.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from a large number of merchants of the State of New York, praying for certain amendments to the Bankrupt law, passed at the last session of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALHOUN presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Charleston, adverse to the General Bankrupt Law.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial from merchants of Philadelphia, asking for several important alterations in the Bankrupt law; and requesting a repeal of the act if the amendments shall not be made. He said that he was extremely happy to find that this inestimable class of individuals had at length found it to be proper to have a bankrupt law applicable to banking institutions.

Mr. CALHOUN presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, relative to steam vessels of war; also, a memorial asking for a post route from Charleston to Memphis.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, asking for the establishment of a light on the break-water in the Delaware.

Mr. BARROW presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, with regard to increasing the salary of the Judge of the United States district court of that State; also, in relation to the military defence of New Orleans, and the propriety of the General Government sending a steamship into the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the Mississippi.

Mr. KING presented the petition of a postmaster in Alabama, stating that his house was broken open and robbed of fifty dollars belonging to the Post Office Department; and, as the Postmaster General had no discretion to excuse him from the payment of this sum, he prays that Congress will pass a bill for his relief. Also, a memorial from citizens of Alabama, designating the Falls of Tallapoosa as the most eligible site for the proposed Armory on the western and south-western waters.

Mr. STURGEON presented the petition of Jonathan Wright and others, of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, praying that the Constitution of the United States may be so altered as to entitle all men to liberty and happiness.

On the motion of Mr. KING the petition was laid upon the table.

Mr. WOODBURY presented the preamble and resolutions of a meeting held at Hanfax Court-house, Virginia, expressing disapprobation of the late Extra Session of Congress, and a strong doubt whether the measures then passed furnished the relief which was intended; and asking for the re-enactment of the Sub-Treasury law and a repeal of the Distribution Act.

Petitions and memorials were further presented by Messrs. PRESTON, BAYARD, MILLER, CHOATE, TAPPAN, PRENTISS, LINN, PIERCE, and RIVES.

SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. MOUTON said that, at the Extra Session, the memorial of Monsiur Gonon, relative to the system of telegraphing, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. As the subject was one of vast importance to the country, he would suggest that the committee again take up the subject; and he expressed a hope that it would be found worthy their earliest attention.

TREATY WITH THE MIAMI INDIANS.

Mr. SMITH of Indiana submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expenses arising out of the treaty between the United States and the Miami Indians.

THE CHARTER OF WASHINGTON CITY.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill to amend and continue in force an act to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington. He said that he presented this bill at the solicitation of gentlemen who constituted a committee on the part of a number of the citizens, and he was directed by these gentlemen to ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that it be printed.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill for the relief of Charles F. Sibbald.

The above bills were read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

THE EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill making an appropriation for defraying, in part, the expenses of the Government for the year 1842, and asked the Senate to consider it at this time.

Mr. KING inquired, whether he understood the Senator as saying that he had reported the bill without amendment? If so, he objected to its consideration, because he could see no propriety in paying themselves while others were neglected.

He would, however, endeavor by looking over the appropriations made at the last session, to meet the object which he had in view. It was notorious that they always had made appropriation for their own pay at the commencement of the session, and delayed the passage of the general appropriation bill till sometimes, the last week of the session; and, in consequence, the salaries of the clerks and others depending upon the action of of Congress, frequently went into the hands of the brokers. The Senator from Maine remarked, the other day, as a reason why the bill did not cover the entire expenditures of the Government, that the estimates had not been furnished by the Departments. But this certainly could not be a good excuse, as the laws showed the amount appropriated at the regular sessions. He was of the opinion that, from that data, a general act could be passed at the present time; and he trusted that the justice of Senators would induce them to make such an amendment to this bill as to carry into effect the views which he had just suggested.

Mr. EVANS said that he had intended to accompany the bill which he had reported, with a word of explanation; and that, if the Senator from Alabama had waited a moment, he would not have made the remarks to which they had listened, and which were not exactly called for. Undoubtedly a great reform was necessary in their mode of doing business, but for several years past, it had been usual for Congress to make appropriations of the character here presented. He concurred in the remarks of the Senator from Alabama the other day, with regard to the early payment of all the officers of the Government; but he would here remark, that the Committee on Finance, of which he was the Chairman, were entirely unable, at so short a notice, to propose such a bill as the Senator indicated; and they, therefore, came to the conclusion to have a conference with the Committee of Ways and Means of the other House, so as to have a general bill introduced there to cover the objects suggested. A portion of the money to be appropriated by this bill was due, and was wanted; but this was not true, so far as the salaries of the officers of Government were concerned; for the appropriation made by the last Congress extended through the whole year, up to the first day of January next. No appropriations, therefore, for the clerks and others was necessary to be made until the first of February. But the Senator from Alabama said that the Committee on Finance could have framed a bill from the estimates of previous sessions, as this bill must have been predicated upon former data. How did he know that? He would tell him, however, that the Committee on Finance here and the Committee on Ways and Means in the other house had been furnished with the estimates on which the bill was founded. It was well known that the estimates from the Treasury Department must be sent to the other House, printed, and six or eight days necessarily pass ere, they were laid upon the tables of the members. By looking to the laws, it would be perceived that this making of appropriation bills was not so easily performed as the Senator imagined; and before doing so, the House had allowed thirty days after the estimates were submitted, so that they might be carefully examined. He hoped that the Senator from Alabama would save himself the trouble of introducing a bill at this time, as the object of the present one was to make appropriation for present liabilities; and he would tell the Senator that Messrs. Blair & Rives had a claim against the Senate, amounting to $27,000; and there was also due to the printers of the same Congress upwards of 23 or $25,000 more. But this was not all, the contingent fund of both Houses was in debt for printing, engraving, book-binding, etc. for the last Congress, $150,000, for which the last session was not responsible.

Mr. KING remarked that the work was not done.

Mr. EVANS said that it was, and a portion of it had been delivered; $12,750 on account of which was due in 1840, at the close of the regular session, besides he printing for the Extra Session, and other expenses. He hoped that the Senator from Alabama would let the bill pass, with an assurance that another bill would, in all probability, be passed to meet the just claims of the officers and clerks of the Government when they became due. If Congress would commence the work of making appropriations in advance, and make the first or second week of the year commence on the first of July, a great saving and convenience, and a shortening of the sessions of Congress would, perhaps, be the result. He hoped that a reform would speedily be made in the manner of conducting the legislative business of the nation.

Mr. KING was extremely happy that the Senator from Maine set himself to work to effect a reform. He was glad that the annunciation had been made, and hoped that it would be carried out in practice, and not confined to declaration. But, as to another bill being passed, in addition to this, for the payment of the officers of the Government, they were aware that it would not be done. They knew, from experience tthat when these appropriation bills were passed at the commencement of the session, and members received their compensation, they would become careless with regard to the interests of others, and suffer claimants to wait for months. For years past, individuals had been thus injured, and Congress was to blame for it, because it did not make appropriations for their salaries, as fixed by law. If the Senator intended to make no change in the salaries of these officers he saw no propriety in delaying to make a general appropriation. If the purpose was to continue the same salaries, there was the law for the guidance of Congress. Then, why not be ready to meet the salaries when they become due, and not force these officers to wait an unreasonable time—for months—to get their pay? Did he understand the Senator as saying that he had conferred with the committee of the other House?

Mr. EVANS remarked that he had said that the Committee on Finance would confer with the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to the introduction of another bill, as the better mode of doing justice to those whose claims would fall due on the first of February.

Mr. KING observed that they all knew it would be much surer to amend this bill and pass it through, than to get a second bill passed; and he asked the Sennator whether he, in his conscience, believed that, if they did not amend this bill, an appropriation would be immediately made to meet these salaries? He knew that the task of preparing amendments to this bill would be laborious, but he felt himself bound to undertake it; but if the Senate thought it better to make the appropriation now proposed, and trust to whatever influence the Senator from Maine might exert it, so be it. He, however, believed that no good could result, unless by an amendment to this bill.

Mr. WOODBURY said that attempts to have appropriations made in accordance with the views of the Senator from Alabama, had often been made, but always failed. He apprehended that the views of both the Senators could be accomplished, and that Congress could now make appropriation for what was actually due; and before more became due, they could make another appropriation. As the estimates would come in by the 1st of January, they could then prepare a bill and carry it through forthwith. And the only way to do this was by a conference between the Committee on Finance and the Ways and Means. The appropriations for the two Houses, the Government, the foreign corps, and the judiciary, could be made in separate bills, and passed one independent of another; and if they should be delayed, nobody would be in fault; but the usual appropriation bills for clerks and others could be passed, if reported, in separate bills.

Mr. EVANS then made a few remarks in further explanation of the objects for which the appropriation now proposed, was designed.

Mr. BUCHANAN inquired whether he understood the Senator from Alabama to say that, if the bill should be postponed until to-morrow, he would have an amendment prepared?

Mr. KING replied, that he would look into the appropriations made at the regular session, and endeavor to prepare such an amendment as would meet the object which he had in view.

Mr. TAPPAN hoped that the bill would be postponed so as to enable the Senator from Alabama to prepare his amendment; and, with that view, he would move that the bill be laid upon the table.

The question was then taken, but the motion was disagreed to; and

The bill was read a third time, and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported back to the Senate from the committees to which they had been severally referred:

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel Crapin.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish an additional land district in the State of Alabama; a bill for the relief Isaac Norris; a bill for the relief of Frederick Saugrain; a bill for the relief of the Selma and Tennessee Railroad Company; and a bill to authorize the State of Louisiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for school purposes; also, adversely on the bill for the relief of Henry Wilson.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill allowing drawbacks on goods exported in original packages from the United States to Chihuhua and Santa Fe.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Pensions reported a bill to provide for certain Cherokee Indian pensioners; a bill for the relief of David Waller; and a bill for the relief of Margaret Barnes.

Mr. BATES, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Mary Snow.

The bill for the relief of James Smith, of Arkansas, was taken up, read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of Mr. HUNTINGTON, the Senate then went into an Executive session and, after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1841.

Mr. SNYDER expressed his wish to introduce a resolution in relation to the printing of the House, similar to that introduced by Mr. Mangum, in the Senate; objection being made, he moved a suspension of the rules. The House refused to suspend.

Mr. EVERETT asked leave to suggest to the Speaker to admit two reporters upon the floor of the House to be seated in front of the Clerk's desk.

Mr. WELLER said it would be a an improper distinction to grant such an advantage to only two reporters.

The SPEAKER explained the present arrangements for the benefit of reporters.

Mr. ADAMS made some remarks upon the question of the business next in order, but was unheard, as was the Speaker in reply.

Mr. WELLER moved to suspend the rules with a view to pass over the resolution now pending for the reference of that portion of the Message relating to the Tariff. His object was to take up the resolution for the reference of the subject of the Apportionment of Representatives under the Sixth Census.

After various objections and explanations from Messrs. Sollers, Briggs, Weller, and the Speaker, it was stated by the Clerk that the resolution for the reference of the apportionment was *passed last Thursday*, and had been sent to the select committee appointed on that subject.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution to refer to the Committee on Manufactures that portion of the Message which relates to the Tariff.

Mr. SLADE, who was entitled to the floor on this subject at the last adjournment, spoke for an hour in favor of the resolution, and in opposition to Mr. Atherton's amendment referring the subject to the Committee on Ways and Means.

He urged the original reference on the very ground assumed by its opponents,—that it did involve the question of protection, and that the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means would be justly regarded as an abandonment of the principle of protection.

He presented, in the outset of his remarks, a series of resolutions in favor of the protection of American labor,—which were read by the Clerk.

He then went into the argument from the rules constituting the two Committees, and assigning the duties of the Committees on Ways and Means,—duties totally different from that now proposed to be assigned to them by the amendment under consideration—and duties which as involving an inquiry into the state and interests of Manufactures, were of course appropriate to the Committee named on that subject.

He appealed, in the course of his remarks, to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Atherton) whether his State was willing to abandon thus, the principle of protection. The interests of Vermont and New Hampshire on this subject, he believed to be identical.

He commented also upon the history of the legislation of Congress upon this subject and argued somewhat at length in favor of a return to the policy of a high tariff of protection.

Mr. S. spoke about two hours and a half, during which he read largely from various documents illustrative of his positions.

Mr. SOLLERS took the floor.

An adjournment being called for, Mr. Sollers gave way.

Before the question of adjournment was put, Mr. STANLY—by request—moved that his colleague, Mr. Sheppard, be excused from serving on the Committee of Expenditures on account of ill health.

Granted.

The SPEAKER communicated the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, ordered to be printed, and 10,000 extra copies.

Then, at a quarter before three, the House adjourned.

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
Nov. 29, 1841.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Monday, the 3d day of January next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for one year, and until others are duly elected.

The polls are to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

dec 2-1awtd JAS. ADAMS, Cashier.

NEW AMERICAN STEEL PENS.—W. FISCHER would invite the attention of Members of Congress, Heads of Bureaus, Banking Houses, Merchants, and Teachers of Schools, to an examination and trial of the Metallic Pens, manufactured by Josiah Hayden & Co., of Massachusetts, to whom a silver medal was awarded by the American Institute in New York for the superiority of their Pens. A large supply of them is for wholesale and retail at Stationers' Hall, the proprietor of which has been appointed Agent, and will take pleasure in showing the variety of Pens to all who may call or send for them.

TWO HUNDRED REAMS COMPLIMENT PAPER.—W. FISCHER has recently received 200 reams Compliment Paper, comprising the very best quality of English, French, and American manufacture, of various sizes, with envelopes to match. Also every variety of Colored Sealing Wax and Wafers, with every other article in the Stationery line of superior quality constantly for sale at Stationers' Hall.

dec 18—3t

NOTICE.—The Members of Congress, and other strangers in the city during the session, are cordially invited to occupy any seats they may find convenient, in Dr. Lowrie's Church on F street; the pulpit of which, is now supplied by the Rev. Septimus Tuston.

Hours of service 11 o'clock, A. M., and half past 3, P. M.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Dec. 18, 1841.

LAW NOTICE.—JAMES A. BERTHELOT & JAMES T. ARCHER, having associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm of BERTHELOT & ARCHER, will attend regularly the several Courts of the Middle and Apalachicola Districts, and also the Court of Appeals at Tallahassee.

☞ Residence—Tallahassee, Middle Florida.

JAMES A. BERTHELOT,
JAMES T. ARCHER.

Dec. 17 1t

BINDERS' BOARDS, &c.—4,000 lbs. extra fine Binders Boards; 2,000 lbs. do. Straw do.; 2,000 do. Box do.

20 gross blue and white Bonnet Boards.
10 do sup. fine White do.

Just received and for sale by

GARRET ANDERSON,
Penn. Avenue, between 11th and 12th sts.

dec 14

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.
DENTIST.

Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors from Brown's Hotel. nov 23-1s1y