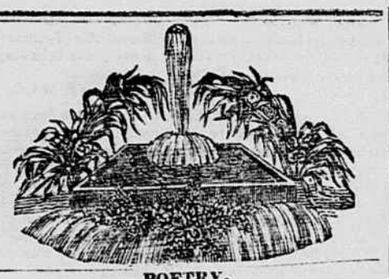

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

(From the New Yorker.)

MY CLOCK.

My Clock, my Clock! with thy dull, pale face,
Thy solemn air, and thy quiet ways;
With thy fingers turning the self-same round,
Uttering the same monotonous sound—
Bless me! methinks thou should'st change thy tone,
For thy hearer's sake, if not for thine own!

Thou art fo "notion" from Onion Land,
But thy home, long since, was on England's strand;
And thou told to my grandsire, long ago,
The very same tale thou tellest me now;
Since—a household god, noting smiles and tears,
Tall, and lone, and grim with years—
There thou hast stood, shouting hourly to all,
Heeding, or heedless, thy warning call—
"Nerve thee—the Future is coming fast;
An hour of the Present is linked with the Past."

I remember in Childhood's laughing days
As I looked with awe on thy grim, old face;
And the hour of the day I heard thee tell,
From the termagant throat of thy little bell:
Could I have but looked through thy painted wall
Behind thy face, my coppers all
I would have given, as free as air,
To see for once what thou didst there.

Ah, many a night on my weary bed,
As I tossed and turned my aching head,
While the imps of madness were venting their ire,
And my veins of fever ran rills of fire;
When I called and called for the morning light,
And almost thought the East looked bright—
Yet then thou did'st stand in thy quiet nook,
And with a most fiendish, malicious look,
Did'st thunder forth the hour of midnight!
Yet when with beauty the halls were bright,
And Love and Hope were our waiting maids,
And Wit stood ready with kindliest aids;
And all would tie lead to the heels of the night;
Then thy fingers would whirl with a giddy twirl,
And, as if to make up for lost time before,
Not ten minutes apart, would one, two, three, four,
Ring off, free and shrill, as the laugh of a girl!

These tricks of thine thou surely should'st mend;
Yet I will not wrong thee, my faithful old friend.
Thou'rt truer by far than the stately Sun—
For when *he* is tired looking out of the skies,
He draws the clouds over his fiery old eyes,
And the spheres as they list, then may run—
Then *thou* callest us to dine at noon;
And when with fatigue he sinks to bed,
Thou gettest no rest for thy weary head;
But by day and by night thou watchest there,
And sendest to rest and callest to prayer,
And the good thou doest is thy sole boon.

Oh, Clock! oh, Clock! thou'rt a wonderful thing;
How didst thou learn thine art so well:
For Man, though he walks the wide Earth's Ring,
Is a fool, when he thinks thy tale to tell.
Thou countest the tracks Old Time doth tread.
(The stealthy old fellow in silence would go,
Yet he takes not a step but thou lettest us know,)
Of Eternity's woof thou spinnest the thread,
And the Past and the Future together
To link with the Present between, is thy trade,
With Time's own invisible tether—
And callest, "See of what all the years are made!"

Picatonic, Ill. J. A. W

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS--1st Session.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Aug. 23.

The Land Distribution bill was taken up, the question pending being on the amendment offered by Mr. Berrien, providing that in case the duty on imported articles after the 20th June, 1842, shall be increased beyond 20 per cent. ad. valorem, to be computed according to the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1833, the distribution shall cease, to be renewed whenever said duty is reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem, unless prohibited by the other provisions of this act.

Mr. BERRIEN would modify the amendment, if in order, and if not, he would move to amend it so that it might provide, that if there shall, at any time during the existence of this act, be levied a duty on imports, inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1833, (the Compromise act,) entitled "An act to modify the act of 14th July, 1832," and all other acts imposing duties on imports, beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended, and shall so continue, until this cause of suspension shall be removed, and then shall be renewed, if not prohibited by the other provisions of this act.

Mr. KING said the proposition of the Senator from Georgia amounted to nothing, and altered the bill in no respect. He was surprised that the Senator, when he expressed his unwillingness, a few days since, to vote for the distribution, if its effect would be to increase the duties on imports, should now be willing to vote for it, with the amendment attached. The result of distribution would be to increase the rate of duties, and it would run up the duty to an unlimited extent, on the articles used by the Southern States, if there was a corresponding decrease of duty on other articles. He contended that this amendment was deceptive, and in no manner modified the bill. If Southern Senators were prepared to set this whole matter afloat, to adopt this amendment, and to pass the distribution bill at this extra session, they prepared for high taxation on their people.

Mr. BERRIEN said he was a representative of a Southern State, and had offered the amendment with a view to the interests of his constituents. He believed it was adapted to this purpose. It would not alter or restrict the power of Congress to regulate the Tariff subject when the time for that purpose arrived. There was no proviso that could prevent a future Congress from going beyond the provisions of the compromise act, if they thought proper; but by this amendment he now asked an expression of the Senate that the provisions of the compromise act should be observed; and this was all they could secure by any amendment, but he very much doubted whether this would pass.

Mr. KING said the amendment would be carried by the other side, and that by the highest Tariff men in the Senate. The amendment that he (Mr. K.) had offered, and which was immediately rejected by the tariff men, provided that the distribution should cease, and not be renewed, whenever the rate of duty on *any* article exceeded 20 per cent.; but this amendment, which the Senator said was of the same character, was to be accepted by them. How could the Senator explain this? He asked Southern men to ponder well how they voted for distribution, when by it they would create a necessity for an increased rate of duties, under the plea of which necessity, others would come in, and vote to increase the duties on articles consumed by the South.

Mr. CALHOUN believed there was much more probability of preserving the compromise without, than with the amendment; and, therefore, without going into the argument, said he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. CUTHBERT opposed the amendment.

Mr. EVANS said he should vote for the amendment, as its objeet was to modify the Senator's amendment to the form he wished. The amendment to the amendment was then accepted by general consent as a modification.

Mr. BERRIEN said perhaps he might modify the amendment so as to meet the views of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. King) by specifying the rate of duty fixed by the compromise act, instead of referring to the act itself.

Mr. ALLEN wished to have the words "*or any of them*" inserted after the word imports.

Mr. WALKER hoped the Senator from Georgia would accept of the modifications. This was one of the most important questions of this session. It was now to be decided whether Congress meant to adhere to the compromise act or not—whether three or four millions a year were to be taken out of the Treasury, to create an excuse for violating that act. It was a question of more importance than the Bank bill, for that would not stand discussion before the people a single year, had it passed Congress; it would be set aside by the future representatives of the people.

After a short discussion between Messrs. BERRIEN, ALLEN, WALKER, CUTHBERT, LINN, and HUNTINGTON, Mr. BERRIEN accepted the modifications, and the question was taken on the amendment modified, as follows:

"That if at any time during the existence of this act there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1833, entitled "An act to modify the act of 14th February, 1832, and all the acts imposing duties on imports," and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit, 20 per centum on the value of such imports, or any of them, then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended, and shall so continue until the cause of its suspension shall be removed, when, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be renewed."

Mr. WOODBURY observed that although the amendment as now modified was in substance the same as the second one he had offered on Friday, there was, however, an important omission—that of including as part of the restriction the raising of money for the Treasury by loan. If this was not inserted, the duty might nominally continue at 20 per cent.; yet loans might be carried on to any extent for years, rendering increased taxation inevitable.

Mr. BENTON was opposed to the whole mode of legislation now prevailing, and would therefore vote against the amendment, as he would against the whole bill. He had no idea of encouraging this system of carrying measures by tracing votes from sectional interests. He went for the whole country, in which the parts were included. He would not support an amendment calculated to strengthen the vote on such a bill as this.

The yeas and nays having been called for and ordered, the question was taken, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Barrow, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Ker, King, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Porter, Preston, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge and Walker—24.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Choate, Dixon, Evans, Huntington, Linn, Miller, Prentiss, Southard, Sturgeon, Tappan White, Williams, Woodbridge, Wright and Young—18.

Mr. LINN renewed his amendment, offered in committee, to strike out the first nine sections of the bill which contain the provision for the distribution, and insert a provision appropriating permanently the nett proceeds of the lands to the common defence of the Union, by sea and land. He adverted to his arguments, before made, in favor of this proposition, viz: the necessity for the defence of the country at this critical juncture, the constitutionality of this mode of applying the proceeds of the lands, and its adaptedness to avoid the agitations that would arise between different interests, from any other manner of their application.

Mr. BENTON observed that this carried the whole question directly home to the gentlemen, whether they meant to divide the public lands from the only legitimate and constitutional application of them—the defence of the country, or to distribute their proceeds for purposes wholly unconstitutional. He would call for the yeas and nays for the purpose of giving the gentlemen an opportunity of recording their names on this vote

The question was then taken, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Pierce, Sevier, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury and Wright—17.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Ker, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—29.

Mr. WOODBURY offered an amendment providing that in case during the existence of this act the necessity shall arise to borrow money to meet the necessities of Government then the distribution shall cease during the continuance of such necessity, till any debt thus incurred had been extinguished.

The question was then taken on the amendment and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young—21.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and Woodbridge—26.

Mr. WALKER moved the amendment offered in committee, equalizing the grants of land to the new States with that already granted to Ohio.

This was rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

Mr. BENTON moved to strike out the provision that the distribution shall cease "when the U. S. shall become involved in war with any foreign power," and insert a provision that it shall cease *when they have just cause of war.*

The provision, as it stood in the bill, was bamboozling, as preparations for war should be made before we were involved in war, without waiting till the war had commenced.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 11, nays 29.

The amendments now having been completed, the question was on ordering them to an engrossment, and the bill to a third reading.

Mr. CALHOUN said as there were some members who wished to speak on the bill, he would move that it be postponed till to-morrow, and printed, before it was engrossed. The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. WOODBURY moved that the Senate adjourn; which was negatived—yeas 21, nays 23.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to an engrossment for a third reading, and carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Ind., Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—22.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama then moved to lay the bill on the table till to morrow, and that it be printed. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. RIVES, the Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Wednesday, August 25, 1841.

Mr. STURGEON presented a petition of citizens of Pittsburg praying for the exemption from duty of articles which enter into the manufacture of glass; which was laid on the table.

Mr. CALHOUN presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, protesting against a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, and approving of the President's veto at this session; also against Distribution, and expressing the hope that if the bill for this purpose were passed, the President would withhold his assent from said bill.—The proceedings were, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TAPPAN moved to take up the resolution previously offered by him for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst., and on this motion called the yeas and nays.

The motion was negatived: yeas 19, nays 22.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE FISCAL CORPORATION.

Mr. KING observed, that in the organization of committees by Congress, the practice had been heretofore invariable—the usage uniform. The first business, on the meeting of each House, after the selection of officers and organizing, was to appoint the various standing committees. In designating those to whom the various subjects to which it is proposed to call the attention of Congress shall be referred, the practice always has been to place a majority of the friends of the Administration on each committee. This is strictly correct, in order to insure a favorable consideration of the various measures which the Administration may propose to submit to their examination and decision.—A majority, however, of the friends of the Administration, is all that has heretofore been considered either necessary or proper to be placed on those committees; and in every instance a minority of each committee consists of members supposed to be adverse to the measures of the dominant party. The propriety of such an arrangement cannot fail to strike the mind of every Senator. All measures should be carefully examined: objections suggested; amendments proposed, and every proposition rendered as perfect as practicable before it is reported to the House for its action.—This neither can, nor will, be controverted. In the whole of his (Mr. King's) Congressional experience, he did not know of a single instance in which this rule had been departed from, until now. But there has been a departure from this usage, sanctioned by justice and undeviating practice, which had given to it the force and obligation of law; and he (Mr. King) felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Senate to this most objectionable innovation. Yesterday a bill was reported from the House of Representatives for the chartering of a Fiscal Corporation. It was immediately taken up, read twice on the same day, and, on the motion of the Senator from Georgia, ordered to be referred to a select committee. This bill embraced a subject of the greatest importance, one more disputed upon constitutional grounds, as well as upon the grounds of expediency, than any other which has ever agitated this country. This bill, of such vast importance, fraught with results of the greatest magnitude, in which the whole country takes the liveliest interest, either for or against its adoption, has been hurried through the other House in a few days, almost without discussion, and, as he (Mr. K.) conceived, in violation of the principles of parliamentary law, following as it did, immediately on the heels of a similar bill, which had, most fortunately for the country, received the veto of the President, and ultimately rejected by the Senate.

The parliamentary law, which has been a guide to the action of Congress heretofore, forbids the introduction at the same session of any measure which has been rejected during that session. This has been disregarded. The rules of the Senate forbade him to speak of the action of the other House on this subject as he could wish. He regretted that he was not at liberty to present their conduct plainly to the people, to show to the country what it was to expect from the dominant party here, and what kind of measure may be expected from the mode of legislation which has been adopted. The Fiscal Corporation Bill has, however, come to us, and he (Mr. King) and his friends, much as they were opposed to its introduction or passage, determined to give to it a fair and open opposition. No objection was made to the motion of the Senator from Georgia to send it to a select committee, and that that committee should be appointed by the presiding officer. The President of the Senate made the selection; but, to his (Mr. K.'s) great surprise, on reading the names this morning, in one of the public papers, he found they were all members of the dominant party; not one selected for this most important committee belongs to the minority in this body opposed to the bill. Why was it, he (Mr K.) must be permitted to ask, that the presiding officer had departed from a rule which, in all the fluctuations of party, and in the highest times of party excitement, had never before been departed from? Did he think the minority had not an equal interest in pending measures with other Senators, or that those we represent are not as much entitled to have their rights and interests protected and preserved as the constituents of those, favored Senators? No, Sir, this he will not admit.—Why, then, this marked and unusual exclusion? Was it that the friends of this measure were unwilling that any of the minority should be present to hear their disagreements and witness the dilemmas and difficulties? There must have been a motive in thus departing from a course sanctioned by time, and by every principle of propriety. It will be for the presiding officer to state what that motive was. Mr. King must be permitted to repeat, the more to impress it on the minds of Senators, that during more than twenty years he had been in Congress, he had never known important committees to be appointed, either standing or select, in which some member of the then minority did not constitute a portion, until this most extraordinary selection of a committee, to report on this most important bill.—Would it not, (said Mr. King,) have been prudent, as well as just, to have given to the minority a fair opportunity of suggesting their objections in committee? The friends of the measure would then be apprised of those objections, and could prepare themselves to meet them. He (Mr. King) had not risen to make a motion, but merely to present this extraordinary proceeding to the view of the Senate, and leave it there; but, he believed, in justice to his friends, and to stamp this proceeding with condemnation, he would move that two additional members be added to the committee.

The CHAIR stated that one member, [Mr. Archer,] had been appointed on this Committee who had voted against the Bank bill that had passed the two Houses this Session. When the present bill came to the Senate yesterday, a motion was made to postpone it indefinitely, and twenty-one members voted against it, thus expressing their decided hostility to the measure. None of those had been appointed; and, in this course, he had been guided by a rule, from Jefferson's Manual, which he read to the Senate, and which provides that, in the appointment of Committees, for the consideration of any measures, those who took exception to particular parts of such measures might be appointed, but *none who speak entirely against the bill;* for he who would entirely destroy the bill, would not amend it; and that no man was to be employed as a member of any Committee, on any measure, when he had declared himself against it; and when any such member should be appointed, he ought to ask to be excused from service.

Under this view the Chair had decided, in the appointment of this Committee, and the Senate would approve or disapprove that action.

Mr. BENTON. That is the *Lex Parliamentaria* of England from which you read, Mr. President, and is no part of our rules. It is English authority—very good in the British Parliament, but not valid in the American Senate. It is not in our rules—neither in the rules of the House nor in those of the Senate; and is contrary to the practice of both Houses—their settled practice for fifty years. From the beginning of our Government we have disregarded it, and followed a rule much more consonant to decency and justice, to public satisfaction, and to the results of fair legislation, and that was, to commit our business to mixed committees—committees consisting of friends and foes of the measure, and of both political parties—always taking care that the friends of the measure should be the majority; and, if it was a political question, that the political party in power should have the majority. This is our practice; and a wise and good practice it is, containing all the good that there is in the British rule, avoiding its harshness, and giving both sides a chance to perfect or to understand a measure. The nature of our Government—its harmonious and successful action—requires both parties to have a hand in conducting the public business, both in the committees and the legislative halls; and this is the first session at which committee business, or legislative business, has been confined, or attempted to be confined, to one political party. The clause which you read, Mr. President, I have often read myself; not for the purpose of sending a measure to a committee of exclusive friends, but to prevent it from going to a committee of exclusive enemies—in fact, to obtain for it a mixed committee—such as the Democracy has always given when in power—such as it will again give when in power—and such as is due to fair, decent, satisfactory, and harmonious legislation.

The Senator from Alabama, [Mr. King,] so long and so well acquainted with the rules and practice of the Senate, has well and justly objected to the one-sided character of this Committee. It is an objection to it well taken; but it is also open to another objection, that of being composed entirely of the junior members of the body. The whole five Committee-men thus appointed from the ranks of one party to take charge of this most important bill, are new members, and who, by the practice of the body, should be placed on the Committees of least importance—those which do not require the greatest experience and skill. The Senators as they come in, and that without any regard to their age, talents, or character, are placed on the small Committees—those of Enrolled Bills—of Engrossed Bills—of Contingent Expenses, &c., &c., &c. The experienced Senators are charged with the weighty subjects of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, &c., &c. Of all our Committees, that of Finance is the most important. It stands at the head of the list, and is charged with the gravest subjects, and is always composed of experienced Senators, and those who have shown an aptitude and capacity for the intricate and weighty matters with which they are to be charged. To this committee has always, before this session, gone the Bank question: now that committee, on which the Democracy has one member, and only one, but one who is too much for many, [Mr. Woodbury,] is superseded by a special committee; and that special committee consists of the five junior, one-sided members, which subjects it to our animadversion.—Doubtless that committee are very competent to the great work which is committed to them. No exception is taken to their skill, capacity, ability, and eminent fitness in every way, so far as they are individually and personally concerned, for discharging the high duty to which they are called to the exclusion of all the old Senators. But that is not the thing. We have rules to go by, and proprieties to be consulted, and decencies to be observed; and these rules, these proprieties, and these decencies, require the younger Senators to be employed first in the minor business of the Senate, and to be advanced gradually afterwards to the head of those which are most important. I do not go for juniors being put over the heads of seniors, either in civil or military affairs. I am no friend to "*overslaughing*," either in the Senate or in the Army. I have no notion of seeing Majors put over Colonels, or Cadets fresh from West Point shot ahead of veterans who have had the earth for a bed, and the heavens for a covering, for many long years; and, upon the same principle, I object to these five young Senators, who have just appeared among us, being advanced to the place which belongs of right to the Senators who have been here many years. These are my objections to the committee—all of one side, and all juniors. They are emphatically of one side. I do not know exactly how many sides our politics have at present; but, it is certain Democracy has no friend on this committee: it is pretty certain the President has none: and it is quite certain that the Federalists have all. I venture the assertion, that the President has none; my assertion subject to be corrected by the developments of the ensuing fortnight. A fortnight will tell. In the mean time, I say, all things considered, there should have been one member upon it friendly to President Tyler—one at least for him—one for us—and three for them. With this we would have been content. Without this we are discontented; and that, not personally, but for the sake of fair play and the public good. I appeal to the public to say, if the Democracy and the President have been served right in this business? Whether the country has been served right? Whether the bank party has not got an advantage in this committee which helps it, and hurts us?

The Senator from Alabama, [Mr. King,] to whose attentive concern for the preservation of our rules and orders, we are indebted for the motion he has just made, and the notice he has taken of this committee, has told us that only in a single case heretofore has a one-sided committee been appointed, and that for a special reason in relation to the District of Columbia. That Senator is very correct at all times; but he will not take it amiss if I shall suggest to him that he is in error now—that there has been one other occasion in which a one-sided committee was employed—and that in a very important case—concerning no less a power than Mr. Biddle's Bank, and even Mr. Biddle himself. I speak of the committee which was sent by this Senate to examine the Bank of the U. S. in the summer of 1834, when charged with insolvency and criminality by Gen. Jackson—charges which time have proved to be true—and when the whole committee were of one party, and that party opposed to General Jackson, and friendly to the Bank. And what became then of the rule of British parliamentary law, which has just been read? It had no application then, though it would have cut off every member of the committee; for not one of them was favorable to the inquiry, but the contrary; and the thing ended as all expected. I mention this as an instance of a one-sided committee, which the Senator from Alabama has overlooked, and which deserves to be particularly remembered on this occasion, for a reason which I will mention before I resume my seat.

But, to return to our Committee of juniors and exclusives: what is it with which they are charged? That measure which is the king of measures in the eyes of the Federal party—that measure for which the Session was called—without granting which we are not allowed to separate—for balking which the President is to be unhorsed—and which, (change its name as you please,) is still the same thing—*a National Bank to rule the Democracy, to plunder the people, and to bind us to England.* This great measure is committed to this young Committee, with a new name upon its old and brazen forehead. It has a name as long as the moral law—half Sub-Treasury and half Bank. It is called *A bill for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, by means of a Fiscal Corporation of the United States of America.* Heavens, what a name! Too long! too long! and fraudulent besides. It will never do.—People cannot go through all that. We must have something shorter—something that will do for every day use. CORPOROSITY! that would be a great abridgment; but it is still too long. It is five syllables, and people will not go above two syllables, or three at most, and often hang at one, in names which have to be incontinently repeated. They are all economical at that, let them be extravagant as they may be in spending their money. They will not spend their breath upon long names which have to be repeated every day. They must have something short and pointed; and, if you don't give it to them, they will make it for themselves. The defunct Fiscal Bank was rapidly taking the title of fiscality; and by alliteration, rascality; and if it had lived, would soon have been compendiously and emphatically designated by some brief and significant title. The Fiscal Corporation cannot expect to have better luck. It must undergo the fate of all great men and of all great measures overburthened with titles—it must submit to a short name. There is much virtue in a name; and the poets tell us there are many on whose conception Phœbus never smiled, and at whose birth no muse, or grace, was present. In that predicament would seem to be this intrusive corporosity, which we have received from the other House, and sent to our young committee, and which has mutation of title without alteration of substance, and without accession of euphony, or addition of sense. Some say a name is nothing—that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. So it will; and a thorn by any other name would stick as deep. And so of these fiscals, whether to be called banks or corporations. They will still be the same thing—a thorn in our side—but a short name they must have. This corporosity must retrench it extravagance of title.

Mr. WOODBURY said, call it the Botts Bank.

Mr. BENTON. Very well; any thing, so it is short. I go for short names, and will give reasons for it. The people will have short names, although they may spoil a fine one; and I will give you an instance. There was a most beautiful young lady in New Orleans some years ago, as there always has been, and still are many such. She was a *Creole*, that is to say, born in the country, of parents from Europe. A gentleman who was building a superb steamboat, took it into his head to honor this young lady, by connecting her name with his vessel; so he bestowed upon it the captivating designation of LA BELLE CREOLE. This fine name was painted in golden letters on the sides of his vessel—and away she went, with three hundred horse power, to Kentucky and Ohio. The vessel was beautiful, and the name was beautiful, and the lady was beautiful; but all the beauty on earth could not save the name from the catastrophe to which all long titles are subjected. It was immediately abbreviated, and, in the abbreviation, sadly deteriorated. At first, they called her the *belt*—not the French *belle*, which signifies fine or beautiful—but the plain English *bell*, which, in the Holy Scriptures, was defined to be a tinkling cymbal. This was bad enough; but worse was coming. It so happens that the vernacular pronunciation of *creole*, in the Kentucky waters, is *cre-owl*; so they began to call this beautiful boat the cre-owl: but things did not stop here. It was too extravagant to employ two syllables when one would answer as well, and be so much more economical; so the first half of the name was dropped, and the last retained; and thus *La Belle Creole*—the beautiful creole—sailed up and down the Mississippi all her life by the name, style, title, and description of, THE OWL! (Roars of laughing in the Senate, with exclamations from several, that it was a good name for a bank—that there was an Owl-Creek Bank in Ohio once, now dead and insolvent, but, in its day, as good as the best.)

Mr. B. continued. I do not know whether owl will do for this child of long name, and many fathers; but we must have a name, and must continue trying till we get one. Let us hunt far and wide. Let us have recourse to the most renowned Æsop and his fables, and to that one of his fables which teaches us how an old black cat succeeded in getting at the rats again after having eaten up too many of them, and become too well known, under her proper form, to catch any more. She rolled herself over in a meal tub—converted her black skin into white—and walked forth among the rats as a new and innocent animal that they had never seen before. All were charmed to see her! but a quick application of teeth and claws to the throats and bellies of the rats let them see that it was their old acquaintance, the black cat; and that whitening the skin did not alter the instincts of the animal, nor blunt the points of its teeth and claws. The rats, after that called her the meal-tub cat, and the mealy cat. May we not call this corporosity the meal tub Bank? A cat-ish name would certainly suit it in one particular; for like a cat, it has many lives, and a cat you know must be killed nine times before it will die; so say the traditions of the nursery; and of all histories the traditions of children are the most veracious. They teach us that cats have nine lives. So of this Bank. It has been killed several times, but here it is still scratching, biting and clawing. Jackson killed it in 1832; Tyler killed it last week. But this is only a beginning. Seven times more the *Fates* must cut the thread of its hydra life before it will yield up the ghost.

The meal-tub! No insignificant or vulgar name.—It lives in history, and connects its fame with kings and statesmen. We all know the Stuarts of England—an honest and bigotted race in the beginning, but always unfortunate in the end. The second Charles was beset by plots and cabals. There were many attempts, or supposed attempts to kill him—many plots against him, and some very ridiculous—among the rest, one which goes by the name of the meal tub plot—because, the papers which discovered it, were found in the meal-tub where the conspirators or their enemies had hid them. Now, between that meal tub plot in England, and this corporosity conception in America, there may be a similitude, and a *striking* one, (if you will pardon a pun) in this, that, whereas, *each had killing for their object!*—the English to kill a King—the American to kill off a President! If so, I hope the American President may have as good luck as Charles the Second—I am sure he deserves better—and escape all the machinations of meal-tub, or *corporatious* conspirators, whether the design be to kill him off, or to chain him to a bank car.

Sir, I have given you a good deal of meal this morning; but you must take more yet. It is a *fruitful* theme, and may give us a good name before we are done with it. I have a reminiscence, as the novel writers say, and I will tell it. When a small boy, I went to school in a Scotch Irish neighborhood, and learnt many words and phrases which I have not met with since, but which were words of great pith and power; among the rest shake-poke. (Mr. Archer, I never heard that before.) Mr. Benton: But you have heard of poke.—You know the adage, Do not buy a pig in a poke; that is to say, in the bag; for poke signifies bag, or wallet, and is a phrase much used in the North of England, and among the Scotch Irish in America. A pig is carried to market in a poke, and if you buy it without taking it out first, you may be "taken in." So corn is carried to a mill in a poke, and when brought home, ground into meal, the meal remains in the poke, in the houses of poor families, until it is used up. When the bag is nearly empty it is turned upside down and shaken; and the meal that comes out is called the shake-poke, that is to say, the last shake of the bag. By an easy and natural metaphor, this term is also applied to the last child that is born in a family; especially if it is puny or a ricketty concern. The last child, like the last meal, is called a shake-poke; and may we not call this *fisculous corporation* a shake-poke also, and for the same reason? It is the last—the last at all events for the session! it is the last meal in their bag—their shake-poke! and it is certainly a ricketty concern.

I do not pretend to impose a name upon this bantling: that is a privilege of paternity, or of sponsorship, and I stand in neither relation to this babe. But a name of brevity—of brevity and significance—it must have; and, if the fathers and sponsors do not bestow it, the people will: for a long name is abhorred and eschewed in all countries. Remember the fate of John Barebone, the canting hypocrite in Cromwell's time. He had a very good name, John Barebone; but the knave composed a long verse, like Scripture, to sanctify himself with it, and intituled himself thus:—"*Praise God, Barebone, for if Christ had not died for you, you would be damned, Barebone.*" Now, this was very sanctimonious; but it was too long—too much of a good thing—and so the people cut it all off but the last two words, and called the fellow "*damned Barebone,*" and nothing else but damned Barebone, all his life after. So let this corporosity beware: it may get itself damned before it is done with us, and Tyler too.

But, enough. Let us give over names, and talk about the news. Have you heard the news, Mr. President? If not, I am but a poor hand to tell it to you; for I hear nothing but what I meet on the pavement as I walk backwards and forwards from the school-room of my children to the Senate Chamber of the U. S. I hear but little, but that I will give you. It runs thus: *Col. Drayton is out of the Bank.* He is out! and you know how much sorrow I expressed that a South Carolina gentleman had gone into it. Near three months ago, in my first speech here, I expressed that sorrow. *He is gone! Biddle is in!* not *corporeally*, for that would injure the corporation. But he is in, and *Samuel Jaudon* was here, and helped to write the charter of this Corporation Fiscality, and it is all a Biddle Bank concern!!! Look at the subscribers for the stock, that are to be: See section 1, line 10. Corporations! they are to subscribe! and the Biddle Bank, and its affiliations, are to take the whole. In plain English, we are rechartering the defunct U. S Bank, making it worse than ever, and giving it a charter for nothing, which might be sold for five millions in open market. This is the news, Sir! and here we all are, beset and besieged by Biddle's Bank! a thing too weak to pay a dollar to a creditor; but strong enough to imprison the Senate—to gag the House—to menace the President with expulsion from office—and to hold Congress together until it again takes the vote upon its imperious demand for a charter!

And now, Mr. President, I have but one word more to say, and that is, to comply with my promise, to show the propriety of constituting this Committee, to whom we have committed this Fiscal Corporation, on the same principles on which was constituted the Bank Examination Senatorial Committee of 1834. The propriety is in this: Both Institutions are the same. They are both the same thing—Biddle Banks—and both require the tender care of kindly friends!

Mr. KING said the Parliamentary law, as read by the President, had now been introduced into either House of Congress; but the practice had, as he had already stated, established a rule altogether different. Mr. King said he had accomplished his object. No Senator had attempted to justify the act. He would therefore withdraw his motion.

Mr. WALKER did not rise to take exception to the course of the President in this matter, but to say that the rule to which the Chair had referred had never been acted on in the Senate. He referred to various instances of appointments of committees by the Senate; which were all adverse to this course; and hoped the Chair would reconsider the appointment.

Mr. SMITH of Indiana hoped the order of the day would now be proceeded with.

Mr. KING withdrew his motion.

(To be continued.)

JAMES RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Real Estate in the county of Amherst. It consists of three Plantations: White Cottage—This Estate is situated immediately opposite the lower end of the town of Lynchburg, and not more than one mile distant. It contains a little more than 500 acres; 350 of which are cleared, 60 acres of fine bottom land; all the cleared land is well set in clover, except about 30 acres, and in a high state of improvement. The improvements are good. Bolling's Creek—This Estate is regarded by the best judges of property to be inferior to none on James River. It contains 650 acres, 184 of which are low grounds and 466 high land; all the latter is in woods, except about 50 acres; most of the uncleared land is fine tobacco land. River View—This is also a fine Plantation, containing about 500 acres, sixty-three of which are low grounds of good quality. There are of cleared land, including low grounds, about 250 acres, and a large portion of the wood land is first rate tobacco land. This plantation is also well set in clover. All the plantations are well watered.

The above described plantations have been worked for several years as one plantation, and are now under that arrangement—Any person wishing a fine Estate, in a healthy region, will possibly find it to his interest to examine this.

Terms of sale.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale—and for the residue, a credit of one, two and three years, (equal instalments,) will be given, the payments to be secured by a deed of trust on the property. Possession will be given at the end of the present year, with the privilege of sowing small grain at the usual period during the coming fall. H. S. LANGHORNE.

July 23 22—w8w

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public for the sale of Negroes, Real Estate, and all other kinds of property in the city of Richmond. ROBERT HILL & CO.,

Cross street fronting the Bell Tavern.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishes to sell his Tract of Land on which he now lives, lying upon the waters of Deep Creek in the upper end of Powhatan county, containing about 1,330 acres, and adjoining the lands of the Estate of Joseph Hobson, deceased, Charles S. Trueheart, John W. Nash and others. This Tract contains about 200 acres of flat land, Deep Creek running immediately through it, besides many other tributary streams, and a number of excellent springs. This land is valuable. There is a sufficient quantity of wood land. There is a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke-house, carriage-house, ice-house, and the other usual improvements. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. In my absence, my friend, Henry Gordon, Esq., will show the land, and any contract he may make will meet my approbation.

NATH. A. CRENSHAW.

Aug. 6 26—w6w*

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land, containing four hundred acres, situated seven miles West of Richmond, and two miles from the Canal, where the wood from the land may be delivered, and lime obtained from the upper country at a price to justify the use of it on the land. There are on this tract about sixty acres of excellent meadow land, and about two hundred and fifty acres in fine and original growth. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase before examining the premises. The land will be shown to any one wishing to purchase, by my overseer, living on the place, or myself, at Spring Farm, on the Brook Turnpike, near Richmond.

M. H. GARDNER.

Aug. 27 32—w1w*

RACES.—*JOHNSON SPRINGS.*—There will be a Match Race between Capt. T. W. Vaughn and Jno. W. Martin, for five hundred dollars, over the Johnson Springs' Course, in the county of Goochland, on Friday, the 17th of September; and, also, on Saturday, the 18th, there will be a continuation of the Races. Aug. 27 32—w1w*

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA:—At a Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, for the county of Henrico and city of Richmond, on the Chancery side, held at the Capitol, in the said city, on Saturday, June 26th, 1841:

Parke Street, Plaintiff:
against
William Street, Carter Berkeley, Sheriff of Hanover county and Committee Administrator of George Street, deceased, Anthony Street, Hannah Brown, widow of Wm. Brown, deceased, Sally Street and Wm. I. Morriss, Defendants:

A Decree of the Court of Appeals, certified by the Clerk thereof, is in these words and figures, to wit: VIRGINIA: At a Court of Appeals, held at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, January 25th, 1841: William Street, Carter Berkeley, Sheriff of Hanover county and Committee Administrator of George Street, deceased, Anthony Street, Hannah Brown, widow of Wm. Brown, deceased, Sally Street and Wm. I. Morriss, appellants; against Parke Street, Appellee.

Upon a reviewed appeal from a decree pronounced by the Superior Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, on the twenty-seventy day of January, 1841, in a suit in which the appellee was plaintiff, and William Street, &c., were defendants, this day came the parties, by their counsel, and the Court having maturely considered the transcript of the record of the decree aforesaid, and the arguments of counsel, is of opinion, that the said decree is erroneous; therefore, it is decreed and ordered, that the said decree be reversed and annulled, and that the appellee do pay unto the appellants the costs expended in the prosecution of the appeal aforesaid here—And it is ordered, that the cause be remanded to the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chanc