EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Thursday Morning, August 25, 1842.

MR. ADAMS' REPORT.—We are indebted for a copy of this able document in advance of the mail, to Gen. W. A. Twigg, whose favors on this and other occasions we are most happy to acknowledge.

This Report, although not lengthy, is one of the ablest papers that has been put forth by Congress during its present session, and will win for its talented and patriotic author still higher fame. The National Intelligencer says of it—"As our readers have it now before them, and will all read it through with eager attention, we need not say to them that it is a paper which will not only challenge universal attention, but will become the text-book for the whole army of Whigs all over the Union, from which they can draw wholesome drafts of instruction to the young, and confirmation to the old, in the principle which lies at the foundation of this Government, and upon the continued maintenance of which, in all their ancient power, its existence depends."

Two counter reports it is said will be presented by members of the committee, Messrs Gilmer and C. J. Ingersoll.

THE TREATY.—The National Intelligencer of the 19th says:—It is understood that a Convention which has been signed in this city between Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Lord Ashburton, Special envoy, on the part of Great Britain, was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate for consideration by that body in its Executive capacity. The Senate generally acting with deliberation on subjects of so grave a character, it will probably be several days before any thing decisive is done or known concerning the Treaty.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot of the same date says:

"The treaties, laid before the Senate yesterday, were the subject of consideration until the adjournment. Before the adjournment, they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. The printing will be as confidential as the consideration. I believe however, that the public are pretty well informed upon the material provisions of the treaties, and I am quite happy to assure you that every information is favorable to a confirmation of the treaties by the Senate.

THE MORMONS.

We find the following in the St Louis Bulletin of the 16th inst.

JOE SMITH AND O. P. ROCKWELL.

"We understand from Mr Ford, the gentleman who was the agent of the State of Missouri in conveying from Gov. Reynolds to Gov. Carlin of Illinois the requisition of the former for the persons of Smith and Rockwell, that the proper functionaries have as yet been unable to comply with the demand. Mr. Ford informs, says the New Era, that the proper writs were issued by Gov Carlin, and placed in the hands of the Sheriff and two deputies, and they, in company with our informant, proceeded to Nauvoo on Monday last. They found Smith and Rockwell, and served the writs upon them about 9 o'clock in the morning. They were in a carriage, reviewing a body of Mormon troops. Smith signified his intention of claiming the protection of the Corporation Ordinance, enacted to suit the case by the Nauvoo Council, which declares that no person shall be taken out of the Corporation without first having had a trial before the Municipal Authorities. The officers were unwilling to be a party to this farce, and, after waiting until near sun down, returned to Quincy, and reported the facts to Gov Carlin. Smith openly defied the Governments of both States, and declared that he would not be taken in Missouri, where he could not expect a fair trial. Gov Carlin manifested every desire to secure the arrest of the accused, but disliked the expense which would attend the calling out of the Militia to enforce his order, and the officers were instructed to return a second time to Nauvoo, to execute the process in their hands. They did so, but on their arrival they were unable to find either Smith or Rockwell. It was understood that Smith had been equally expeditious with the officers—had been advised of the movements at Quincy, to quit Nauvoo for a time. Our informant left the officers at Nauvoo, but there is no expectation of their being able to arrest him. His followers are too well armed and too numerous to permit any thing of the kind to be done.

"Mr. Ford informs us that it was the general opinion among the Mormons that Rockwell was the person who shot Gov. Boggs, and many of them stated it Rockwell did commit the deed it was at the instigation, or with the knowledge of Smith. He further informs us that Gov. Carlin is about to remove the State's Arms from Nauvoo."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND HENRY CLAY.—The Washington correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes:—I have frequently observed ladies albums circulating thro' the House and Senate Chamber, with the view of collecting the autographs of the members. One this morning, belonging to a young lady of ——, attracted considerable attention. Upon examination, I found it contained a page of well written poetry, dated 23d July last, in the tremulous hand-writing of John Q Adams. This piece was descriptive of the wild chaos at present spread over our political affairs, and anticipated coming events which would bring order out of disorder. The closing verse was as follows,

"Say, for whose brow this laurel crown?
For whom this web of life is spinning?
Turn this thy Album upside down,
And take the end for the beginning."

The meaning of this was somewhat mysterious, but by turning to the back of the book, and inverting it, on the last page a piece was found with the signature, H. CLAY.

DUTCHMEN DRAWN.—Since the young girls of Yorktown have started the custom of kissing all the young unmarried men, to ascertain whether [illegible]

TREASURY NOTES.

The following table, showing the amount of interest to be allowed on Treasury notes, when received in payment of Taxes for the present year, has been compiled and published by the Treasurer of State for the information and convenience of tax payers and collectors. It will be found useful:

$50	notes of date	20 April, 1840,	- - -	$7	38
"	" "	20 Sept. "	- - -	6	23
"	" "	10 Feb. 1841	- - -	5	17
5	" "	20 April, 1840	- - -		76
5	" "	20 Sep. "	- - -		63
5	" "	10 Feb. "	- - -		52
5	" "	1 April, "	- - -		48
5	" "	1 May, "	- - -		45
5	" "	1 June, "	- - -		43
5	" "	1 July "	- - -		40
5	" "	1 Sep "	- - -		34
5	" "	1 Oct "	- - -		32
5	" "	1 Nov "	- - -		30
5	" "	1 Dec "	- - -		27
5	" "	1 Jan 1842	- - -		25
5	" "	1 April "	Sprout bk issue		16
5	" "	1 May "	" "		12
5	" "	1 Jun. "	" "		9
5	" "	1 July "	" "		6
5	" "	1 Aug "	" "		6

All treasury notes in circulation, whether due or not, will be received for taxes the present year.

The interest on the 1 per cent notes is so trifling as not to be worth calculating.

It would facilitate settlements at the Treasury if collectors would endorse on each treasury note the amount of interest allowed.

PHONOGRAPHY.—We clip the following from the Nat. Pantot's Washington Correspondence of the 15th

Mr. Merrick, of Md., presented to the Senate a memorial from citizens of Baltimore, in behalf of the newly discovered science of Phonography. The petitions found a warm, earnest and able advocate in the Senator presenting the memorial.—He spoke of the invention as important in its beneficial effects and instructive and important in its character. It would be conceived if fostered and encouraged by the Government, of great public service.

Mr. W. made a brief statement to the Senate of the importance of the measure, and regarded the science as more important than Typography, important as that was. Like music, it might prove a universal language, speaking to all hearts and reaching all ears. It could be the medium of communication between different and distant people, and thus become a subject of universal benevolence.

The efforts of the memorialists will probably fail to be accomplished, but they have been well explained by Mr. Merrick.

And as our readers will doubtless want to know what this new science is, we subjoin a description from a late English work.

"Another art has been lately added to various forms of abbreviated writing, which seems far more available than any which have been hitherto invented. It is called Phonography, or literary writing by sound. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages. We have before us a book containing a part of the scriptures in English, French, German, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the phonographic character.—Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the 'universal character,' so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech.

The Albany Journal says:—Ex-Senator Potter is at Kinderhook on a visit to Ex President Van Buren. They are supposed to be preparing to [illegible] Mr. Calhoun.

A CHARITY.—The Congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2002 acres of good land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, who was such at the time of the declaration of independence.

SALT.—In consequence of the expiration of the duty on Salt, the 30th of June last, foreign Salt is now delivered at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, at six cents a bushel. From thence it is forwarded to the upper lakes on the Welland Canal. As a consequence of this the Salt Boilers in the State of New York are gradually abandoning their works.

☞ We see, says the Nashville Banner, many of our Locofoco contemporaries almost in the same breath defending the veto, and abusing the Whigs for not relieving the country. If they have no sense of justice in their bosoms, have they no shame left?

MR. UPSHUR ON THE VETO.

In a work written by the present Secretary of the Navy in 1839-'40, entitled "A brief Inquiry into the True Nature and Character of the Federal Government, being a Review of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," he thus forcibly sets forth and vindicates the democratic view of this question:

Nat. Int.

"Another striking imperfection of the Constitution, as respects the Executive department, is found in the Veto Power. The right to forbid the People to pass whatever laws they please is the right to deprive them of self-government.—It is a power which can never be entrusted to one man, or any number of men, short of the People themselves, without the certain destruction of public liberty. It is true that each department of the Government should be armed with a certain power of self protection against the assaults of the other departments; and the Executive, probably, stands most in need of such protection. But the Veto Power, as it stands in the Constitution, goes far beyond this object. It is in effect, a power in the Executive Department to forbid all action in any other. It is true that notwithstanding the Veto of the President, a law may still be passed, provided two-thirds of each House of Congress agree therein; but it is obvious that the cases are very rare in which such concurrences could be expected. In cases of plain necessity or policy the Veto would not be applied; and those of doubtful necessity or policy would rarely be carried by a majority so large as two-thirds of each House. And yet in these it may be just as important that the public will should be carried out, as in cases of less doubt and difficulty. It may be also that a President may oppose the passage of the plainest and most pressing necessity. And if he should do so, it would certainly give him a more improper power over the People, to enable him to prevent the most necessary legislation, with only one-third of each House of Congress in his favor. There is something monstrous in this union of Legislative and Executive powers in the same man. Perhaps it is proper that there should be a power somewhere to check hasty and ill-considered legislation; and that power may as well be entrusted to the President as to any other authority. But it is not necessary that it should be great enough to prevent all legislation, nor to control in any respect the free exercise of the legislative will. It would be quite enough for the security of the rights of the Executive, and quite enough to ensure temperate and wise legislation, to authorise the President merely to send back to the Legislature for reconsideration any law which he disapproved. By thus affording to that body time and opportunity for reflection, with all the additional lights which the President himself could throw upon the subject, we should have every reasonable security for the exercise of the legislative wisdom, and when expressed to the public with [illegible] the Legislature in such instances [illegible] the theory [illegible]

MR. ADAMS' REPORT ON THE VETO.

Mr. ADAMS rose, and, in a very audible tone of voice, audible in every part of the Hall, read his report, as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the U. States returning to this House the act which originated in it, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of Executive measures, the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole course of the Legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the People, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a condition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his Administration was to call a special session of Congress to provide a remedy for this distempered state of the public body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four years before, the incomparable predecessor of Gen. Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more and more obstinate through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its income, absorbing in that period nearly ten millions, pledged for deposite with the States, eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, from five to six millions in Treasury notes, and as much Treasury notes, and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering People has condemned a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the People should be substituted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such extreme suffering and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituting a single Congress and the first act of the Administration was to call a special session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to remove the calamity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive ear were already in other hands. By an inexplicable decree of Providence the chief of the People's choice, in concert with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was cut down in death.—The President who had called the assembling of Congress was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which far from harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majorities of both houses of Congress, were altogether discordant in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new and most unfortunate condition of the General Government was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a National Bank—a measure passed exclusively by the operation of the veto power of the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the U. States, the Executive Power was separated from the Legislative power, but made independent upon and responsible to it. During a very recent period of our history, all intercourse of either House of Congress to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to [illegible] was regarded as a dereliction of duty. The [illegible] outrage upon the majesty of the People, [illegible] among the first of whose duties it is to guard the influence of their representatives in power. Until very recently, it was sufficiently greatly to transgress the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subserviency to the Executive; and any allusion to his wishes in debate was deemed a departure not less from dignity than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of their expediency by the majority of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt ensued, under a sense of the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenue and credit of the nation, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communication between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the U. S. himself, might secure by confidence with his opinion a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the refusal to approve the second bill are in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit and prosperity, was frustrated, defeated, and nullified, by the weak and wavering delicacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the [illegible] of the People invested with that terrible power, as it prophetically described by one of his venerable ancestors, at this day, as "the right to deprive the People of all government."

The first consequence of this Executive legislation was not only to prostrate the authority of the Legislature itself, to relieve the People from their distress, to replenish the exhausted Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfilment of the national engagements, but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the public Treasury, brought upon it by the improvidence of the preceding Administration, heaping upon the People with aggravated pressure. The fiscal error of the preceding Administration had been an excess of expenditure beyond its revenue.—That excess has been an average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least, during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its fiscal operations had been a constant increase of expenditures and diminution of revenue, and it left as a bequest to its successor an effective reduction of expenditure, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of [illegible] millions, to meet, of course, by the mere lapse of time, unless arrested, within fifteen months, by an urgent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential veto upon the two bills for establishing a National Bank this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue continued and increased. The double reduction of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of 1833, was suffered to take its full effect, in operation of the expenditures had been practised, and, in the course of eighteen months, found on the inauguration of President Harrison, an addition of at least fifteen millions to the enormous deficit already existing in the Treasury at the close of the last Administration, is now charged on the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law, while the exercise of the veto power alone disables the Legislature itself from the power of applying the only remedy which it was within the competency of legislation itself to provide.

The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities of both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disappointed hopes, and baffled energies, undertook the task of relieving, by import duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Treasury, and to the fulfilment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the committees of both Houses charged with the duty of providing for the accumulation of the revenue [illegible] the great manufacturing interests of the Northern, Central, and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a tariff bill believed to be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborately and amply discussed through a long series of weeks in both houses of the Legislature. The process of gestation through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, necessarily consumed many months of time; but were the committees of the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purblind presses of the Executive Chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The labors were continued by the patient and laborious investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so called compromise tariff was to be consummated, leaving the Government without any revenue tariff sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without precipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they fondly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the period of one month, during which, to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President, they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which, by a previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the compromise. Not only was this most conciliatory measure contemptuously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with these, nearly unanimous, of all the most eminent lawyers of the land, in solitary reliance upon the dissenting opinion of the Attorney General, he has undertaken, not only to levy taxes to the amount of millions upon the People, but to prescribe regulations for its collection, and for ascertaining the value of imported merchandise, which the law had, in express terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congress.

And now, to crown this system of continual and unrelenting exercise of Executive legislation by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the Veto Message referred by the House to this committee.

A comprehensive review of the four several Vetoes which, in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of this Union, combined with that amphibious profundity, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and at the same time striking, by judicial construction, at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentiment divulged at convival festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the fatal friendship of sycophant private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the repeated and daring assumption both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation, though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this committee, would require a voluminous report, which the scantiness of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the House upon the document now before them.

The reasons assigned by the President for returning to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties and for other purposes, are preceded by a brief dissertation upon the painful sensation which any individual invested with the veto power must feel in exercising it upon important acts of the Legislature. The paragraph is worded with extreme caution, and with obvious intent to avoid the assertion, made in such blood and unqualified terms in the letter read at the Philadelphia Independence-day dinner party, that Congress can enact no law without the concurrence of the Executive. There is in this paper a studious effort to save any individual from the imputation of asserting the unqualified independence of the Executive upon the Legislature, and the impotence of Congress to enact any law without him. That assertion, in as explicit and unqualified terms, in the Philadelphia letter, is here virtually disclaimed and disavowed. The exercise of some independence of judgment, in regard to all acts of legislation, by any individual invested with the veto power, is here curtailed and narrowed down to the mere privilege of not yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a coordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The coordinate department to the Legislature is no longer the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The power of Congress to enact a law without the co-operation of any individual Executive is conceded, not merely by unavoidable inference, for the closing paragraph of the message, recurring again to the same troublesome reminiscence, observes that, after all, the effect of what he does is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding his objections. The truism of this remark may perhaps be accounted for by the surmise that it was a new discovery, made since the writing of the Philadelphia dinner, party letter, and the modest presumption ascribed to the Constitution that the Executive can commit no error of opinion unless two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature are in conflict with him, is tempered with the amiable assurance that in that event he will cheerfully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same whether he should acquiesce in it or not. The spiritual of this hypothetical position may be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President for his objections to the bill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and communications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. He admits that at the opening of the extra session he recommended such a distribution, but he avers that this recommendation was expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent, provided by the compromise act of 1833.

Who could imagine that, after this most emphatic recognition of the revenue from duties of imposts with revenue from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, the first and paramount objection of the President to this bill should be that it unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly homogeneous in their character—which two subjects are identically the same with those which he had coupled together in his recommendation to Congress at the extra session? If there was no affinity between the parties, why did he join them together? If the union was illegitimate, who was the administering priest of the unhallowed rites? It is objected to this bill that it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. What then? Is not the act of September 4, 1841, approved and signed by the President himself, both a revenue and an appropriation bill? Does it not enact that, in the event of an insufficiency of import duties not exceeding 20 per cent. ad valorem, to defray the current expenses of the Government, the proceeds of the sales of the lands shall be levied as part of the same revenue, and appropriated to the same purpose? The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government is believed to be a system of fiscal management at unwise, impolitic, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House provides that they shall not be appropriated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole nation. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the purchaser, but an exchange of equivalents scarcely more burdensome to the grantee that if he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the sales is to destroy the ordinary expenses of the Government is to waste and destroy the property. The property is held by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving way the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring it to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures is to give it up to dilapidation and waste. It is in political economy precisely the same as if an individual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its proceeds in payment of his household expenses. The first principle of political economy necessary for a nation is to raise by taxation within the year the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year.—Every departures from this principle is a step in the path of national bankruptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the Treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year and not by the dissipation of the common property.

The second reason of the President for objecting to the passage of this bill is not more ponderous than the first. It is the destitute and embarrassed state of the Treasury, and the impolicy, if not unconstitutionality, of giving away a fruitful source of revenue, which if retained may be seized by the Government and applied to meet its daily wants. But the President had just told us that this fruitful source of revenue was a subject wholly disconnected in its character from the revenue raised by duties on imports—so disconnected that the union of them forced on his mind an insurmountable objection to the bill.—

"I most respectfully submit, (says the message,) whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public treasury constitutes a fund which of all others may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit." And how could it be made thus useful? Precisely by giving them away. By giving them away forever! For if the principle be once established that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be substituted in the place of revenue by taxation to defray the ordinary annual expenses of the National Government, never more will the people of any State in this Union have the benefit of one dollar from the richest of mines of inexhaustible wealth, bestowed upon them by their bountiful Creator for the improvement of their own condition.—But give money—yes, to the last cent given away, forever, to pamper the reckless extravagance of a Government forever preaching retrenchment and economy, and forever heaping million upon million of annual expenditures into sackless armies and dry worm the land!

The committee submit to the House their unhesitating opinion that the appropriation of any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the ordinary annual expenditures would be the only effectual and irretrievable *giving away* of that great and inestimable inheritance of the American People. That, if once the growing and inexhaustible funds shall be doomed to form the whole of any part of the ways and means for the annual estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government, the People may bid farewell, a long farewell to every hope of ever receiving a dollar's useful improvement from that gift of God to them, thus cruelly and perfidiously wrested from their hands.

Nineteen of the States of this Union, in the student, perhaps, in some cases, inconsiderately ardent, pursuit of this improvement of their own condition, have become involved, some of them heavily involved, in debt. The greatest portion of this debt has been contracted for the accomplishment of stupendous works to expedite and facilitate the intercourse of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes of this great Republic, swarming, from year to year, with redoubling millions of population. It is no exaggerated estimate of the value of these works to say, that the saving of time, of labor, and of expense to individual citizens of the Union, enjoying the benefit of these public works, more than repays, in every single year, the whole cost of their construction.

But, while these immense benefits have been thus secured to the People, an community of individuals, the States which authorized them have contracted a burden of liabilities heavier than they are able to bear, they need the assistance of a friendly and powerful hand, and where should they find it but in the sympathies of the National Government? In their fidelity to the trust committed to their charge in the immense and almost—unless public domain? The application of the proceeds of the public lands to alleviate the burden of the debts pressing upon the people of almost all the States, is, it not the only, the most unexceptionable mode of extending the mighty arm of the Union to relieve the People of the States from the pressure of the bearing upon them—a relief consisting only of the distribution among them of their own property—a relief furnishing them the means of paying to the United States themselves no inconsiderable portion of the debts due from the States to them, or stock by one and the same transaction—the States of the union will be relieved from the intolerable pressure of their debt, and the common Treasury of the Union will receive back in payment of debt no small part of the same sum allotted to the States as their respective portions of the distribution.

The committee regret that the shortness of the time which they have allowed themselves for the preparation of this report constrains them pass over the numerous other considerations amounting to the clearest demonstration that the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands will be infinitely more conductive to the ends of justice and to the relief of the people from their embarrassments, than the devotion of the same funds to be swallowed in the insatiate gulp of the ordinary annual expenses of the Federal Government—to perish in the wing like the nine millions of the fourth instalment promised to the States, the seven or eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, and the five or six millions of Indian trust and Navy pension funds, all sunk during the Van Buren Administration, without leaving a wreck behind.

This review of the reasons of the President for objecting to the passage of the bill might be extended far more into detail, and all leading to the conclusion that they are feeble, inconsistent and unsatisfactory. It remains only for the House to take, by yeas and nays, the question upon the final passage of the bill, and as the majority of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress competent to the enactment of the bill into a law, they leave the House to determine what further measure they may deem necessary and practical by the legislative authority in the present calamitous condition of the country.

They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been for the fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated mandate of the Executive cord. They observe that, under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of the high and legitimate duties, they have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance toward executive chief; that while he has, time after time, assailed by the mere act of his will their transmission from the People to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries—they believed they had a high destiny to fulfill, by administering to the People in the form of law remedies for the sufferings which they had so long endured. The will of one man has frustrated all their labors and prostrated all their powers. The majority of the Committee believed that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States, but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcilable difference of opinion and of action between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government is but sympathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the People. To them alone the final issue of the struggle must be left. In the sorrow and mortification under the failure of all their labors to redeem the honor and prosperity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves, that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revivified by the will of the People, into other hands, upon whom will devolve the task of providing that remedy for the public distempers which their own honest and agonizing energies have in vain endeavored to supply.

The power of the present Congress to enact laws essential to the welfare of the People has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand. Submission to his will is the only condition upon which he will permit them to act.—For the enactment of a measure earnestly recommended by himself he forbids their action unless *coupled with a condition* declared by himself to be on a subject so totally different that he will not suffer them to be coupled in the same law. With that condition Congress cannot comply. In this state of things he has assumed, as the Committee fully believe, the exercise of the whole legislative power to himself, and is levying millions of money upon the People without any authority of law. But the final decision of this question depends neither upon legislative nor executive, but upon judicial authority, nor can the final decision of the Supreme Court upon it be pronounced before the close of the present Congress. In the mean time the abusive exercise of the constitutional power of the President to arrest the action of Congress upon measures vital to the welfare of the People, has wrought conviction upon the minds of a majority of the Committee that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself, a resolution for which they accordingly bring with respectfully report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
JNO. M. BOTTS,
JAMES COOPER,
J. BAYNER,
THOS J. CAMPBELL,
THOMAN SMITH,
F. GRANGER,
H. S. LANE,
JEREMIAH MORROW,
J. A. PEARCE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to the seventh section of the first article, be recommended to the Legislature of the several States, which, on the adoption of the same, by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become part and parcel of the Constitution:

Instead of the words "two-thirds," twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words "a majority of the whole number."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1842.

THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE BY THE EXECUTIVE.

The assumption of Executive power by General Jackson, and successor, were enough to rouse the moral energies of the American People to a pitch of excitement, and fervor of interest, which two years since terminated in one of the most signal rebukes recorded in the history of nations. In perfect contrast to any such assumption of power on the part of the Executive Government, the opposing party selected men to preside over the affairs of the nation whom they believed to be of their own faith. The beloved citizens who had been tried in the field and in the council chamber, in the providence of God was taken from them, in that dark hour of the administration, which, like the dark hour preceding the dawn of day, gave promise that the succeeding morning should be one of hope and promise.—The whole nation mourned the loss of the good President, and while his friends were foremost in the heartfelt expressions of grief, that consciousness which is ever the result of virtue, brought forth many honest acknowledgments of the exalted worth and patriotism of a distinguished man. There was one man left behind the Administration appointed to take the place of the good man who, after one little month of trial and service, had been summoned to the world of spirits. The eyes of the nation, but yesterday fixed upon the President elect, were now doubly fixed upon one who was borne into office upon his popularity. He was selected as the associate of the President, at the time both were placed before the American people, because he was believed to be, in every sense of the word, a Whig. He had rallied around HENRY CLAY, as the man of his choice, to fill the place which a Convention of the Whigs of the Union decided to give to another. The man whose moral and physical energies were expended in elevating a true-hearted Whig to the highest office in the gift of the people, it was believed, could never be so false to his professions, so treacherous to his friends, so much of an ingrate to the party who elected him, as to abandon those who were about to elevate him to the highest office in the gift of the people. There were other recommendations, and the great one was that this very President, in power by the Whig votes, had assisted the executive usurpation as is now practiced with so much freedom, and without once stopping to think of the fearful consequences to the country—that very party to the very cause of what false-hearted philanthropists, ever pieces the mark of Cain upon his forehead, where all the world could see and avoid it! Not Mr. Tyler's professions of friendship for the county his professed respect for congress, are so many grosser insults to the long catalogue of injuries which he has imposed upon this already afflicted people.

The offence of Mr. Tyler is unparalleled in the history of the Government. He smiles at the adversity he spreads over the land. In the spirit of Nero, almost the distruction of a country, affords him more of pleasure than of pain. He trifles with the Constitution. He interferes with the Legislature, and seeks to embody the powers of the National Legislature in the person of the Executive. He administers the extremest medicine of the Constitution as a toy of the Republic. For the first time in the history of the Government, we have a Revenue measure vetoed by the President, and that, too, not upon a question of Constitutional propriety, but upon the mere, poor plead of expediency. The Constitution declares that the levying of duties shall be committed exclusively to the People's Representatives, in conjunction with the other branch of the Legislative Government perfect a measure to raise Revenue, and at such a moment, when signs of relief to an oppressed people, are hovering over the nation like good angels supporting the bow of promises in the Heavens above us, a demoniac spirit is seen rising from the earth, blotting all these promises by that mere

Sic volo, sic jubeo,

which almost speaks the usurper, rather than the man and the patriot.

John Tyler has now done his worst. He has done that which cost Charles the First his head, and which no monarch of all the crowned heads would have dared to attempt. He has assumed to himself powers, which our Government rejected in its earliest infancy, and which, had they been attempted by any foreign potentate, would have raised up a nation in arms to have resisted the aggression. Why did the infant Colonies of America break the yoke which bound her to the English nation, this "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh?" It was, if for any one thing more than another, because that mother country of ours "refused to assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good?" It was for usurpation, an infringement upon the national and legislative rights of them.

Has Mr. Tyler done less in his doubly repeated resistance of the will of the People, as expressed through their Representatives and the People themselves, as heard in every breeze that comes from every nook and corner of the Republic. No. Mr. Tyler's tyranny protects his person—protects his administration, and will protect to the end only because he was the appointed and is the destined head of the nation, until such time as by rightful, peaceful and constitutional means we may get rid of the moral and physical nuisances together. Patience and long suffering are characteristic of our People when they suffer from international disease and disaster. Better yet to suffer wrong than to do wrong. The President however has disgraced himself in the estimation of all good men in the land. He has the confidence of no party, and of no man, save here and there such as one as may wish to make use of the benefits in his bestowment. The finger of scorn for his tyranny, mingled with that of pity for his imbecility, will follow him wherever he goes, and it is this he has moral feeling enough within him to awaken that "hell of conscience, which is the controlling fiend within a bad and abandoned man, no man would have a worse affliction, and no man could wish him a worse return for that repeated seed of opposing gloom and dispair which, broadcast, he has thrown over our whole land. If he can see, let him cast his eyes around the nation now kept, if not made, desolate by his oppression.—If he can feel, let him come back from the walls of the mansion which hedges him in from the People and hear that lamentation, mingled with deep imprecations, in consequence, not so much of his treachery to his friends, as for the wide spread misery and suffering which follow in the train of his unparalleled assumptions of power.

M. D. C.

WHIG REFORM.—The whig Common Council of New York have already reduced the salaries of the city officers to the amount of $90,000. The Whigs have thus shown that they were sincere in their professions previous to the election. When were Locofocos ever known to reduce the salaries of their own party.—Troy Whig.