

THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

EVENING.

How beautiful is the shade of parting day,
When light is fading in the distant West;
When faintly gleams the last receding ray
Across the placid ocean's mirror'd breast.
The golden hue that tints the western world
Is gently fading to a deeper gloom;
The screen of night now slowly is unfurl'd
Till earth seems lost within her ancient tomb.
The world is hush'd, in silence wraps in sleep;
Chaos seems pending o'er the darkling scene,
While guardian saints their nightly vigils keep
Upon the inmates of this sphere terrene.
But soon again the rising orb of light
Shall dawn upon the world, and 'neath its ray
Darkness shall fade away—the gloom of night
Shall be succeeded by the light of day.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

WEEKLY PUBLISHED BY

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, August 13, 1841.

To Delinquents!—Opposed as we are to the system of newspaper hunting, we are nevertheless compelled, by a sense of justice to ourselves, to depart from our original intention and to speak and deal plainly with those of our subscribers who pursue a destructive course in regard to sustaining a Press in this country.

Every man must certainly know, that the independence and freedom of a Press, in a measure, depends upon prompt payment by its patrons. Small as many of our accounts are, yet they are important to us, and are the easier paid by those owing them. Let no person imagine that because they only owe us a trifling sum, that we can do without it. All our demands are small, and it is only by their prompt payment that we can purchase our stock and pay our liabilities. Think of this, will you?

The cry of "hard times" will not pay our paper-maker or our journeyman, and we cannot excuse those who owe us the trifling sum of \$3 25, on this score, particularly when more than one year has been given for its payment! We therefore expect such delinquents to discharge their liabilities to us, or at least manifest a disposition to do so before long. We must have means to carry on our business, and those who weekly receive our paper and have not, us yet, paid even the price of the ink used in printing it, must receive notice!

Black List.—We will shortly commence this work. Messrs. D. W. Bates, at Hennipin, and Thomas J. Potter, at Vernonville, may expect to see their names at the head of the list, unless we shortly hear from them. Several others, and distinguished men at that, will not be forgotten. To those who have promptly paid us our "hard earnings," we feel under many obligations. Those who have patronized us, and never failed to pay, will be reached by some means or other, and their names handed down to posterity, with the curse of the printer on their heads, as black as our devil can make the ink do it!

In Sale County—Official Returns.

Precinct.	Balaton.	Stuart.	Hanley.	Southworth.	Reley.	Lewis.	Hayward.	Carter.
Ottawa,	294	99	276	76	11	219	100	17
South Ottawa,	8	15	5	10	5	1	21	
Western,	407	100	376	39	49	347	43	28
Dayton,	55	15	15	43	12		44	3
Brookfield,	2	5	3	4	4			
Eagle,	37			37	1		37	
Grafton,	54	22	28	32			32	8
Holman,	36	39	30	43			20	28
Lorain,	27	26		45			41	4
Mission Grove,	28	14		25	12		29	12
N. Vermilion,	17	26		24			25	5
Sandy,	6	10					5	
Troy,	33	48	4	31	39		32	33
Vermilion,	28	22	2	29	16		33	2

1022 441 736 412218 597 164 145

Collins, the abolition candidate for Congress, received 16 votes; H. L. Fulton received 15 votes for School Commissioner; A. McCleary received 3 votes for County Commissioner, and W. Terry received 1 vote for School Commissioner.

Election News.

We have returns from a number of counties in this Congressional District—although not official, yet they are correct enough to warrant the conclusion that the Hon. John T. Stuart will be re-elected by a large majority. We were prepared for this result, and may hereafter expect a similar state of things, unless earlier and more active measures are adopted in behalf of democratic candidates. Mr. Ralston was but a few weeks announced as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Stuart, and had not a portion of the party adopted the "rule or ruin" policy, we might, at least, have reduced the Whig majority in this district at the last November election, several thousand votes. We will publish the official vote in this district as soon as we receive it. Stuart's majority was 3,365.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The Belleville Advocate, of the 8th inst. says: "The returns as far as we have received, stand as follows: Reynolds, 1824, Webb 485—Reynolds' maj. 1396." The "Old Ranger" is, without doubt, re-elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.—We have not sufficient information from this district to be able to form a correct idea of the result. Anderson has probably defeated renegade Casey.

Iowa Election.

The Burlington Gazette, of the 7th inst. says: "Cheering accounts of increased majorities over the vote of last year have reached us from several counties, which render the election of Gen. Donox to Congress certain by a greatly increased majority."

Indiana Election.

The following is all the news we have from Indiana. It is from a correspondent of the Chicago

Democrat, who dates from Valparaiso, Aug. 5:—"We have elected a democrat to the legislature from Porter and Lake, 91 majority. Last year a whig was elected. Laporte has elected one whig and one Democrat. Last year it was 300 whig, in White, Pulaski, Benton, and Jasper the democrats elected every thing, with a very few exceptions. Last year they were all whig. The democratic candidate for the legislature, Mr. Conn, has beaten the whig, Mr. Lyon, badly."

Health of Ottawa and vicinity.

This section of country is very healthy the present season—the hills of Mackinaw and the summit of the Alleghenies are not more so. At this season of the year all new countries are subject to bilious diseases, and the inhabitants generally anticipate some sickness, but thus far we do not know of a single case of bilious fever in the town, or any other disease beyond the usual complaints of every town which numbers so large and various a population.

The season is unusually dry, and the summer crops are suffering much for the want of rain. The corn crop will fall short of an average yield, with every prospect of "small potatoes" in abundance. However, we are pleased to learn that the drought in this section of country does not prevail to any considerable extent throughout the State, and that the summer crops promise an abundant yield in neighboring countries.

New Catholic Church.

We are pleased to discover that the Catholic congregation are prosecuting their new building with much success. The alteration of the original design by substituting brick for a frame building, has somewhat retarded the work, but the beauty and superiority of the alteration will amply repay the inconvenience resulting from the delay. We have seen the plan of the building, which is of the Gothic order, and drawn with much taste and skill. Michael Ryan, Esq., of this place, is the architect, and from the known abilities of this gentleman, the citizens may expect an ornament to our town by the erection of this building.

The dimensions of the church are as follows: seventy-two feet in length—thirty-five feet in width, and thirty-six feet high. The spire is seventy-two feet high, well proportioned and neatly decorated. The ground attached to the building is beautiful, and if properly ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, the Catholic society will possess in the space of a few years one of the most beautiful locations in the country, worthy their enterprise and philanthropic efforts in behalf of the religious cause which they espouse.

The Van Dieman Prisoners.

We discover that considerable excitement prevails in the eastern cities, relative to the Americans now held as prisoners by the British Government at Van Dieman's Land, for participating in the late Canadian troubles.

Their condition and treatment is represented as being of the most deplorable and wretched nature, as the following extract of a letter from one of the prisoners to his brother in New York will show. The letter is dated "Convict Station, Van Dieman's Land, Jan. 3, 1841."

After speaking of their treatment aboard the ship on their passage out, he says: "Upon our arrival we were put into a kind of barracks, composed of small huts, and called a 'Convict Station.' Here we are associated with the most vile creatures which were ever classed with human beings—the essence of British pauperism, distilled in Newgate; and however much disposed we may be to conduct ourselves obediently to the rules under which we are placed, (not for the purpose of preserving order, but to make us endure suffering) these wretches will not allow us, and we are often punished for being in bad company, which was none of our choosing." "Our employment is upon the roads, digging trenches, breaking stone, cutting timber, sawing blocks for pavements, and dragging timber and stone like brutes, for we have no teams, and have to do all the carting ourselves. At this kind of work we are made to labor for five and a half days in the week. We are taken out at 6 o'clock in the morning and brought in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and when we go any distance from the station, we are strung on to a chain. Saturday afternoons we are allowed to wash and mend our shirts; for it is but one that we have at a time. Not the smallest part of our sufferings result from the want of necessary clothing. Our food consists of gruel, brown bread and the offals of mutton, not unoften tainted; and of such we get only about half enough to satisfy the requirements of nature. It is but a common thing to observe a convict (as we are called,) attempting to appease his hunger by devouring the young bark from trees. Such is a sketch of British humanity, which has made real to us what we had read of the Jersey prison ship.

"It is not our present suffering alone of which we have to complain, but the inequality of the treatment which has been bestowed upon those who were called offenders. The very men who captived me and others, and induced us to join the expedition, when taken prisoners, were released and sent home, because they had rich and influential friends, while we have been kept to suffer; and on our arrival here, we, who are called Americans, were put upon the public roads, while the Canadians were separated from us and sent to Sidney, where they have been treated as gentlemen; some being placed in the public offices, as clerks, and others receiving their tickets of leave immediately upon their arrival. That we are treated worse than rebels I suppose is, because we are Yankees; but I believe that if the British government understood our case, it would be otherwise. They think that we went into Canada only to rob; yet how could that be so, when the most of us, if we were not rich, had good homes in our own country, and plenty of profitable employment, and however much any one might have been disposed to plunder, there was nothing to be got in Canada. Why do not those people who urged us off, and in fact hired us to go, do something for our relief? Something might be done, I am sure, if we had any friends to do it."

M. MONROE.

What can be done for their relief? We hope something may be done by our government, but to produce this, says the N. Y. New Era, there must be first action on the part of the people!

Imprisonment for Debt.

The Philadelphia Gazette thus truly speaks of the evil resulting from this unjust system:—"It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons are lying in the prisons of the United States for debt. Probably, with but few exceptions, these 60,000 people are husbands and fathers, and have been torn away from helpless, dependent, and weeping families, not for crime, but misfortune. In most instances, no doubt, this imprisoned multitude are able and willing to labor and earn a subsistence for their families, and something towards the extinguishment of their liabilities. But from every duty and every blessing of home and freedom they are cut off; and no useful end is accomplished by their imprisonment. They are so many dead buried men. They are sufficient in numbers to people a state and make it ring with the notes of joy and the din of cheerful industry. They are a larger body of men than that which achieved our national independence, and yet they pine in pestiferous cells, side by side with thieves, pirates and murderers, under the sanction of the law."

Chicago Market.—Aug. 11.—Wheat \$1 a 90; Oats 25; Corn 31.

The Albany Evening Journal says that Gov. Seaward positively declines having his name again used as a candidate for Governor!

Some men got on in the world on the same principle that a chimney sweep passes unperceptibly through a crowd.

"Faint Agent."—A long spoon to feed politicians out of the Treasury window, and save them the trouble of breaking down the door.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Pennsylvania has made arrangement with the Philadelphia banks to pay the August interest on her State debt.

Sickness in Ohio.—Spotted Fever.—The Warren Democrat says: "Some fifteen or twenty cases of spotted fever, or malignant scarlet fever, have occurred in this county during this summer; all of which, except in two instances, proved fatal. The victim of the disease is usually carried off in 24 to 48 hours after first attack, which is generally felt in the extremities—frequently by a pain in the toes. The disease rapidly spreads to every part of the system, and its unhappy victim is soon locked in the arms of death."

Work on the Highways.—An exchange paper says: "We never knew a good farmer and a worthy man, who would not cheerfully do a good day's work on the road when sparing of his tax account. A man's character is seen in the disposition which he pays the public. If he is not faithful in working out his highway taxes, he deserves neither confidence nor respect. His own ways need mending."

Eric Harlow.—The Erie Observer says that an armed British steamer has been engaged in taking surveys and observations of that harbor, and has gone westward to perform the same kind of office in regard to other harbors on the Lake. This, no doubt, by order, in contemplation of a short settlement of the boundary and McLeod questions.

A Scrap of History.—In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root; and it has been noted that even Queen Catherine herself could not command a salad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the asparagus and the damask rose made their first appearance in England. It was in the year 1563 that knives were first made in England. Watches were brought there from Germany, Anno 1577. About the year 1580 coaches were introduced; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A saw-mill was erected near London, Anno 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politics, even in that late age!—*Raleigh Register.*

Horrible.—The last St. Louis Pennant says: "We learn upon good authority that on the 9th ult., a man proceeded to a place a little below the city, where he cut the heads of four negroes completely off! The bodies have been disposed of, but the heads have not yet been heard of."

The Rochester Sedition.—Mr. B. J. Van Zandt of New York, in a letter to the Sunday Atlas, asserts that the charge of Sedition against Rev. N. Van Zandt of Rochester, is false and villainous. He states that the crime was committed by a young relative of Mr. V. Z., who lived for some months in his family, and that it was detected some time since, and the young man sent home to his parents. He has since sailed for Europe. He is poor and absent; the clergyman rich and present; so malice and avarice have turned the charge against him. The writer intimates that the girl can never be brought to swear to her story.

The Bishop of Detroit.—The Philadelphia Ledger says the statements of Castilla are contradicted by a writer in the Catholic Herald, who says he has seen Bishop Rose publicly in the streets of Rome, and that his name was mentioned as the officiating prelate at the obsequies of the late Princess Borghese. The editor also says there is a gentleman in Philadelphia, just arrived from Rome, who frequently saw Bishop Rose there, and that he was as free as any other person.

Yankee Spirit.—The Western New Yorker says: "Comb, the well known Phenologist, after travelling over the Union says of the Americans, (in the book of his travels,) that they are really a war-loving, if not a war-like nation; and that his impression is in a fair combat, either by sea or land, of man to man and gun to gun, they, after acquiring discipline and experience, would beat the British! 'Only let the contest fairly begin, and let either victory or defeat visit the American arms, and in the exact ratio of the pressure from without will be the condensation of public sentiment within. In short, the American nation, like a steel spring, seems to have no energy when it is fully expanded; but it gathers strength with every

ounce of pressure that is added to it. Its territory is so vast, and its climate so various, that it forms a world within itself."

For the bite of a Snake.—The Macon Messenger says: "The most simple and convenient remedy I have ever heard of is Alum. A piece of the size of a hickory nut, dissolved in water and drunk, or chewed and swallowed is sufficient. I have good authority for saying that it has been tried many times on men and dogs, and that they invariably have recovered. I know of some planters whose hands are exposed to be bitten by rattlesnakes, who keep them always provided with it in their pockets, and that they have several times found use for it."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

Wednesday, July 21.—Senate.—Mr. Allen presented a remonstrance from citizens of Belmont co. Ohio, protesting against all the leading measures of the majority in congress. They were read, and Mr. A. moved the printing, but Mr. Clay presumed the senate, having heard them read, would not wish to see them again—so the printing was not ordered.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to charter a National Bank. Mr. Allen proposed an amendment making the stockholders liable for the issues of the bank. Lost, ayes 21, noes 24.

Mr. Allen proposed to strike out corporations from among those authorized to take stock. He said it was but the other day the amendment prevailed excluding foreigners from taking shares in the bank, but the authority to corporations to become stockholders would enable foreigners to monopolize the stock through the local institutions. Besides, the admission of corporations was the exclusion of citizens, and giving privilege on privilege. There was another great political reason. The admission of corporations would produce a confederation of banks in politics, and open the way to the combination of the whole moneyed privileged class under a great and commanding head associated with the government, against the unprivileged portion of the country. Lost, ayes 21, noes 25.

Mr. Walker proposed that no loan should be made to any corporation. He said he had conversed with respectable merchants who considered the loans to corporations the principle cause of the ruin of the late bank. Lost, 21 to 26.

Mr. Calhoun proposed that the surplus profits should be put in the treasury after paying the seven per cent to the stockholders, as provided by the charter—and not be withheld until it makes 2 millions by accumulation. Mr. C. showed that this would be adding two millions to the four millions reserved fund. This reserved fund, which belongs to the U. S., is to be left to the disposition of men, who, with full power to squander it for political purposes, have no responsibility or interest in it to restrain them in this application. Lost, 21 to 26.

Mr. Buchanan proposed to amend so that the amount of circulation and deposits should not exceed by three times the amount of specie on hand. This restriction of three to one, he said, was the touchstone in England, where it prevailed, and it was found not only practicable, but indispensable in regard to the bank of England. Lost, 22 to 26.

Mr. Clay (Ala.) proposed to apportion the capital in the bank's branches according to the exports of the respective states. He showed that twenty millions more was extracted from the west and the south by the late bank, than was taken there. Lost, 24 to 27.

Several verbal amendments were made at the suggestion of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Benton moved to strike out the provision authorizing the bank to deal in coin. He showed the abuses by the former bank in collecting specie in this country and shipping it to Europe. Lost.

Mr. Berrien moved to amend the bill by authorizing the bank to proceed with its organization and other preliminary measures when ten dollars are subscribed and paid in on each share of its stock. This, Mr. Wright said, was equivalent to a license to commence loaning upon the first instalment, and will enable the bank to provide its subscribers with the means of paying up their subsequent instalments. The effect would be to make it a paper bank. Adopted, 27 to 23.

The bill was then reported to the senate, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House.—The morning hour was spent in debating a resolution to appoint a committee or commission to procure information at the different ports of entry in relation to a proposed tariff. After which

Mr. Sergeant, from the select committee on currency, reported a bill to incorporate a national bank, and the bill from the senate to repeal the sub-treasury, with amendments. Read twice, committed to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barnard, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, accompanied with a resolution declaring it inexpedient to take up the bill at the present session. The resolution was laid on the table, and the bill referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for a home squadron, and, after some time the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment. It then

passed, 181 to 8. It appropriates \$789,310 for 2 frigates, 2 sloops, 2 small vessels, and 2 armed steamers. Adjourned.

July 22.—Senate.—The proceedings of the Senate on this day were not very interesting. The bankrupt bill was taken up as in committee of the whole and discussed until the hour of adjournment, but no decision was come to of importance.

House.—The first business in order was the resolution to raise a tariff committee. Messrs. Gilmer, Brown, and others gave their views, after which Mr. Nisbet, Ga., followed in a very long speech, in which he made some pointed allusions to the position of Mr. Wise, and intimated something about the latter being a dictator, &c. Mr. Wise replied in a very severe manner, and uttered defiance to Mr. Nisbet in very strong language. Mr. Nisbet rejoined in an equally severe manner. He closed by saying that if the member from Virginia felt conscious of having done wrong and wished to make reparation, he would meet him more than half way. If on the contrary, the member conceived that he himself had been injured, he might either ask for satisfaction or take it in any way he might think proper. The greatest excitement prevailed at the close of Mr. Nisbet's remarks, and the house immediately adjourned.

July 23.—Senate.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bankrupt bill. A number of amendments were proposed, discussed, and passed upon, the most important of which was one offered by Mr. Henderson, to include corporations, but it was rejected—15 to 34. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the senate adjourned.

House.—The resolution to raise a tariff committee coming up, Mr. Rhett having the floor, spoke on the general merit of the tariff question until his hour expired. Mr. Fillmore then wanted to go into committee on the revenue bill, but the house refused, and Mr. King next took his hour on the resolution. He was followed by several others until one o'clock, when the previous question was ordered on the resolution, and it was adopted—106 to 104. Mr. McKen then moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and Mr. Proffit moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider, and it was ordered. The house then adjourned.

July 24.—Senate.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bankrupt law, the question being on its final passage.

Mr. Tallmadge argued at much length in favor of the bill. Mr. Buchanan was in favor of a bankrupt law, but could not vote for the bill in its present form, and opposed it in a long speech. Messrs. Walker and Berrien replied to Mr. Buchanan, after which the vote was taken and the bill passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay (Ky.), Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith (Ind.), Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay (Ala.), Culbertson, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McKim, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith (Conn.), Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—20.

The national bank bill was then taken up. Mr. Clay opposed the amendment adopted in committee, prohibiting the transfer of stock to foreigners, and it was struck out—26 to 24.

Mr. Clayton opposed the amendment authorizing ten stockholders, who might unite, to examine the books, and it was struck out—26 to 24. Adjourned.

House.—The main question was ordered upon the question, "Shall the vote of yesterday authorizing a tariff committee, be reconsidered?" and decided in the affirmative—106 to 90.

The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, which was debated until—adjourned.

Monday, July 25.—Senate.—The bill to charter a national bank was resumed.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment adopted in committee of the whole, prohibiting loans to directors. Struck out—26 to 23. He also opposed the amendment prohibiting loans to members of congress, but after a very animated debate it was retained—25 to 24.

Mr. Clay proposed an amendment authorizing payment of subscriptions to the bank to be made in certificates of stock of the twelve million loan lately provided for (the bank) by congress. Carried.

A number of amendments were now proposed and successively voted down, after which the opponents of the bill intimated that they were through with their amendments, and, as the senate was now full, proposed to pass the bill to its third reading. But Mr. Clay was not yet ready—he wanted some more time for intrigue, bargain, and management, and therefore at an early hour moved an adjournment, which was carried by a strict party vote.

House.—The tariff bill was debated in committee of the whole until 3 o'clock, when the committee rose without having come to any conclusion, and the house adjourned.

July 27.—Senate.—Mr. Young said he was requested to present a memorial from inhabitants of Illinois, recommending the abolition of slavery not only in the states and territories, but throughout the world. On motion of Mr. Preston the question of reception was laid on the table.

The Senate again took up the bill to charter a national bank. Mr. Morehead spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and quoted from a speech of Mr. Calhoun

made in 1834, in which that senator had advocated a bank. Mr. Calhoun replied, that whenever he had advocated a bank he had done so without surrendering his principles, but in consequence of the unfortunate connection of bank and state. If the senator from Ky. had read all his speech of 1834, instead of a small extract only, he would have found that he (Mr. C.) was as much opposed to banks then as he was now. Messrs. Allen and Benton briefly followed, after which Mr. Simmons moved a reconsideration of the vote on the section relating to small notes, which was carried. Mr. S. then moved to fix the minimum at notes of the denomination of \$5 instead of \$10. Carried—27 to 22.

Mr. Clay now came forward to make known the result of last night's caucus. A majority, he said, were convinced that a bank of the U. S. was necessary to relieve the wants of the suffering community. The bill was now at its third reading, and in all human probability the vote on the engrossment, on account of difference of opinion on some points, would stand 25 for to 26 against it. The majority of the whig party believed the present form the best, but in order to secure to the country the benefits of the measure, they had sought out a means to obviate the scruples of a few who agreed with them on the general question. The proposition was to strike out, in the 16th section after the word "same," in the 25th line, and insert words to the effect that the states should have the power of assent and dissent, but the dissent must be expressed at the next meeting of the Legislatures, otherwise the assent would be understood; and Mr. C. then explained the nature of this compromise, showing conclusively that it was no compromise at all.

Mr. Rives said the proposition was fallacious, and compared it to the compromise of Lord North, which said that the people of the Colonies might tax themselves if they chose, and if they did not he would tax them himself. Mr. Calhoun protested against it as a new inroad upon the constitution. Mr. Preston could hardly swallow it, but was willing to make a sacrifice for "the union of the whigs for the sake of the Union." Mr. Clay then reprimanded Mr. Rives for his obstinacy, and Mr. Rives in return gave Mr. Clay a drubbing for trying to humbug him with a sham compromise, after which the vote was taken on the amendment and it was carried—25 to 24. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the senate adjourned.

House.—The revenue bill, or bill to increase the tariff on luxuries, again occupied the house all day.

July 28.—Senate.—An effort was made by Mr. Preston to have the bill from the house making appropriations for fortifications taken up, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Barrow it was laid over till Saturday.

The bank bill was then resumed, the question being on its final passage. Mr. Benton spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, and concluded by moving its indefinite postponement. He was followed by Messrs. Woodbury, Dixon, and others, after which the vote was taken on the motion to postpone, and it was lost—21 to 28. The question on the final passage of the bill was then taken and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay (Ky.), Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith (Ind.), Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay (Ala.), Fulton, King, Linn, McKim, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith (Conn.), Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

So the bill passed. Then senate then adjourned.

July 29.—Senate.—Mr. Mangum from the committee on naval affairs, to which had been referred the bill from the house making an appropriation for a home squadron, reported the same without amendment.

The bill from the house making appropriations for naval pension was taken up, discussed, slightly amended, and then laid over till next Tuesday.

The bill to revise and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia was then taken up and briefly discussed, after which, on motion of Mr. Clay, the senate went into executive session for the rest of the day.

House.—Mr. Barnard renewed a motion which he had made daily for the last half week, to take up the bankrupt bill, that it might be read a first and second time and referred. Objection being made, the motion was again not acted upon.

Mr. Fillmore from the ways and means committee reported a bill making appropriations for the outfit and salaries of diplomatic agents, which was read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Levy introduced a bill making further provisions for the suppression of hostilities in Florida, which was read twice and referred. The object of the bill is to revive an act of 1836, giving to the President the power to take the necessary steps to defend the southern frontier, and vesting the President with a discretionary power to accept the services of volunteers not to exceed 2500 in number.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill, which was discussed until the house found itself without a quorum, when it adjourned.

"Let us drop the subject," as the physician said to the executioner.