Mr CAVE JOHNSON rose and expressed the tope that some specific day would be designated for he adjournment of Congress.

[Cries of "No, no;" "Not quite ready yet," &c.]
Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS said, if there was no ther business before the House to-day, he would nove an adjournment.

[Cries of "Wait for the Bank bill," &c.]
So Mr. W. did not persist in his motion.

THE CASE OF MCLEOD.

The SPEAKER announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. G. Floyd, of New York:

Resolved, That the President of the United State be requested to inform this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General of the U.S., has since the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State the 4th of March last, been directed to visit the State of New York for any purpose connected with the imprisonment or trial of Alexander McLeod; and, if so, to communicate to this House copies of the instructions to, and report of, such officer; and whether, by any Executive measures of correspondence, the British Government has been given to understand that Mr. McLeod will be released or surrendeted.

The immediately pending motion being that of Mr. BOARDMAN, to lay the resolution on the table—Mr. LINN moved a call of the House; which was

ordered.

The roll was called; and 165 members being ascertained to be present, all further proceedings on the call were dispensed with.

And the question recurring on laying the resolution on the table—

Mr. BOARDMAN asked the yeas and nays;

Mr. BOARDMAN asked the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. ADAMS asked his friend from Connecticut, (Mr. Boardman,) to withdraw the motion.

He (Mr. A.) had not expected to address the House on the resolution, but as it appeared that the House had nothing else to do just now, if he could have an opportunity, he would submit his views upon some of the topics which had been introduced into the discussion. He therefore asked his friend from Connecticut to withdraw his motion.

Mr. BOARDMAN said he had yesterday made the motion to lay the resolution upon the table, because it had occupied the morning hour from the commencement of the session, and he was of opinion that the discussion had been continued as long as was profitable for the House or the country. But since he found that the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) desired to address the House, he had changed that opinion, and he would with great pleasure withdraw the motion, under the expectation, however, that the honorable gentleman would, upon concluding his remarks, renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. ADAMS was understood to make a conditional promise to do so, if no gentleman desired to reply to remarks which he (Mr. A.) might make.

al promise to do so, if no gentleman desired to reply to remarks which he (Mr. A.) might make.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was at length withdrawn.

And Mr. ADAMS addressed the House for an hou And Mr. ADAMS addressed the House for an hour in a most can neat and eloquent speech upon the general merits of the resolution, and the objects at which it simed; in reply to the remarks of some other gentlemen who had preceded him; and in a masterly vindication of the course of Mr. Webster with reference to this point in our foreign negotiations.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. A, with great reductance, renewed the motion to lay the resolution on

d the question was taken, and decided in the

Iuctance, renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table.

And the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Mitton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Carutheris, Casey, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Gairett Davis, William C. Dawson, Deberry, John Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, Gamble, Gentry, Goggin, Patrick G. Goode, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halstead, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James, Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, King, Lane, Linn, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Profit, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstail, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, Alexander H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Taliaferro, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Waliace, Warren, Edward D. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, Dean, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Ferris, John G. Floyd, Charles A. Floyd, Fornance, Gerry, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Harris, John Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Ingersoll, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, Abraham McCleilan, Robert McCleilan, McKay, McKeon, Marchand, Alfred Marshall, John Thompson Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Morgan, Newhard, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Plumer, Reynolds, Riggs, Shaw, Snyder, Steenrod, Sweney, Tomlinson, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Westbrook, James

Also, the joint resolution to provide for the dution of the printed returns of the sixth census.

An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corpo-poration of the United States.

poration of the United States.

An act authorizing the transmission of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison free of postage.

An act to provide for placing Greenough's Statue of Washington in the Rotundo of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

An act to provide for repairing the Potomac Bridge, with an amendment.

with an amendment.

Also, that the Senate had agreed to the amandment of this House to the learning.

of this House to the fourth amendment to the bill No. 8, entitled "An act making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities."

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Enroll-

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Earoli-ed Bills reported that the committee had examined the act "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled 'The Fiscal Corporation of the United States' and had found the same correct. Whereupon the bill received the signature of the

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of John Tyles jr. Esq. his private Secretary, notifying the House that the President had approved and signed the bill "to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and

ogrant pre-emption rights."

On motion of Mr. JOHN. C. CLARK, it was Resolved, That no purchase of paper for the use of the House be made until the committee appointed on that subject report to the House at the next session. Mr. W1SE (leave having been denied) moved that the rules of the House be suspended, to enable him to offer the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish to this House a cony of any correspondence between

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish to this House a copy of any correspondence between Andrew Stevenson, minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britian, and Isaac Hull commander of the feet of the United States in the Mediteranean, in relation to the departure of said fleet from that sea in the prospect of a war with Great Britian. And also copies of any proceedings had in council of the officers of said fleet in relation thereto; and also copies of any correspondence between the said minister and the Department of State, and between any officer or officers of said fleet and said Department in relation thereto; and any and all other papers in possessions. lation thereto; and any and all other papers in possession of the Department on the subject which it may not be incompatible with the public interest to commu-

On which motion Mr. W. asked the year and pays; On which motion Mr. W. asked the year and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, were — Year 103, nays 58.

So (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) the rules were not suspended.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr FILLMORE rose and said that the report of Mr. FILLMORE, rose and said that the report of the Committee of Conference (heretofore appointed) on the bill making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordinance, and for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, had been delayed till this time, in consequence of an accidental omission on the part of the Schate to act upon one of the amendments.—

Since that time the Senate had concurred in the amendment of this House to their amendment; and the only remaining question now that prevented the bill being finally disposed of, was the disagreering vote of the two Houses in relation to the appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys for military defences.

The Committee of Conference had had a meeting, and he had been instructed to make the following report:

The Committee of Conference appointed by the House and the Senate on the disagreement of the thouses on the second amendment of the Senate the "Bill making appropriations for arious fortications, for ordnance, and for preventing and supressing Indian hostilities," have had a conferent and unanimously recommend that the House recefrom its disagreement to said amendment and conc with the Senate in the same.

The report having been read— Mr. FILLMORE moved that the House concur

A communication from the Topographical Bureau n the subject of these surveys was read.

Mr. WARD inquired of the Speaker what would scome of the bilt if the House should now disagree

become of the bill if the House should now disagree to this report.

The SPEAKER said the bill would be lost.

After a few remarks from Messrs. FILLMORE,
DAWSON, BROWN, of Pennsylvania, WISE,
and TILLINGHAST—

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS moved the previous

And there was a second.

And the main question (be And the main question (being on concurring in the report of the Committee of Conference) was ordered to

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked the year and nays

be now taken.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON asked the yeas and nays on the main question; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Bidlack, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, C. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, Caruthers, Casey, John C. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Garret Davis, William C. Dawson, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fillmore, A. Lawrence Foster, Gamble, Patrick G. Goode, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, William S. Hastings, Renry, Howard, Hunt, Ingersoll, J. Irvin, W. W. Irwin, James, Issac D. Jones, King, Lane, Linn, Mallory, Alfred Marshall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Partridge, Pendleton, Powell, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sollers, Stanly, Stokely, Stratton, John T. Stuart, Summers, John B. Thompson, Tilinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Tripiett, Trumbull, Van Buren, Wallace, Ward, Warren, Westbrook, Edward D. White, Thomas W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks,

Lewis Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young

—104.

NAYS—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Banks,
Beeson, Bowne, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton
Brown, Burke, William B. Campbell, Thomas J.
Campbell, Chapman, Clinton, Coles, Cross, Daniel,
Richard D. Davis, Dean, Deberry, Doan, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Eghert, John G. Floyd, C.
A. Floyd, Gerry, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Gordon,
Green, John Hastings, Hays, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubard, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, Keim,
Lewis, Abraham McClellan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKeon, Marchand, John Thompson Mason,
Mathews, Medill, Newhard, Payne, Pope, Rayner,
Rencher, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Shaw, Shepperd,
Snyder, Steenred, Sweney, Taliafetro, Turner, Underwood, Watterson, James W. Williams, J. L. Williams, Wise, Wood—71.

So the House concurred in the report of the Con mittee of Conference; and thus the bill, after man threes and agonies, awaits only the signature of the

President to become a law.
And, on notion of Mr. YORKE,
The House adjourned.

IN SENATE

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1841 MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1841.

Mr. BENTON presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Surry county, Virginia, condemning the measures of the extra session, and approving the veto of the President on the Bank bill; which without debate were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill from the House, making it the duty of the Attorney General to inquire into the validity of title to sites on which fortifications are erected.

erected.

The bill making appropriations for the expense of The bill making appropriations for the expense of Government, and the outfits of diplomatic agents of Government, and the resolution relative to the purchase of water-rotted hemp for the use of the Navy, were taken up, and laid

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution directing the

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to transmit to the President of the United States a copy of the recent report from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, in compliance with its resolution, giving a statement of the public lands survey-d, prepared for sale, and not advertised and brought into market.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, opposed this motion, considering it of a most remarkable character, as the President was unacquainted with the reports made to the Senate; to endeavor to inform him, would be degrading to us, and disrespectful to him. He briefly explained the fact why the lands had not been brought into market as soon as prepared for sale—that they were attached to no land-district, which rendered it impossible. He moved to lay the motion on the table; which, after some further debate, was carried.

impossible. Ite moved to lay the motion on the table; which, after some further debate, was carried.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a joint resolution providing for the seutlement of the title to the Pea Patch Island; which was twice read, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE REVENUE BILL

Was again taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. WALKER to the amendment of Mr. ALLEN. Mr. WALKER withdrew his amendment, which was to insert "gunny bags" among the free ar-

The question then was on the original amendment, to include "salt" among the articles free from duty.

Mr. HUNTINGTON opposed the amendment as tending to a violation of the Compromise act. It would result also in the annihilation of the extensive American works engaged in this manufacture, and would jive the foreign manufacturers a monopoly in trade which would tend to the great increasing on the price of the article as it entered into the consumption of the sounder.

of the country.

Mr. KING was in favor of the Compromise act, so far as it could be maintained, and he imagined that the Senator was in favor of its maintenance so far as was consistent with his own interests. The article of salt entered equally into the consumption of all classes—the poor as well as the rich. He should vote for this amendment. If the Senator wished, by world in the poor as well as the rich. He should vote for this amendment. If the Senator, wished, he would vote to amend the proposition so that it should not take effect till the 30th of June, 1842; and they would prevent its interference with the Compromise. He hoped the experiment would be made, and be ascertained whether revenue sufficient for the expenses of Government could be raised by taxation on other articles which could better bear it. He should vote for the amendment.

nendment.

Mr. BATES said the duty on salt affected two great portions of the community in a very different manner—the interior of the country, which derived their supplies from the domestic manufacture, from manner—the interior of the country, which derived their supplies from the domestic manufacture, from salines, and those parts on the sea-board which were supplied with imported salt. The price of salt for the interior of the country, which was supplied with domestic salt, of which there was a great abundance, would not be affected by an imposition of duty, as the price was regulated by the law of nature, and could not be repealed or medified; but the price of salt on the sea board, which was supplied by imports, and some manufactured from marine water, would, however gentlemen might be disposed to disbelieve it, be increased if the duty were taken off; as the manufactories of salt from marine water would be entirely suspended, sinca none would continue the investment of their capital in so uncertain a business—the foreign supply being quite irregular. Thus perhaps, a third of the suppless being cut off, a greater demand would arise, and the prices be increased, on the sea-board, while the interior would not be affected.

Mr. SEVIER wished to know how much revenue was collected from salt; he had heard it stated that the drawbacks amounted to more than the duty; if so, it would be better to leave it among the free articles.

Mr. CLAY did not recollect positively: he believed the duty was about \$400,000, and the drawbacks near \$250,000—the tax greatly exceeded the drawback.

Messrs. WOODBURY and BENTON advocated the mendment.

Mr. CALHOUN sgreed with the Senstor from

d the amendment.

Mr. CALHOUN agreed with the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Huntington) that this amendment would infringe on the Compromise Act, and he should

ote against it.

Mr. WALKER said salt was used as much by the poor as the rich, and a tax on it would operate unequally and unjustly. He should vote for the

mendment.

Mr. ALLEN, in order to remove this amendment. beyond the reach of objection, as violating the Com-promise, modified it so as to take effect after the 30th

Mr. SIMMONS would like to know of the Senator if there was any force in the Compromise Act, whether it did not extend beyond the 30th June, 18421

Mr. CLAY said a duty on this article was one of the mest just, equal, and proper duties. There was no civilized country in the world that drew any revenue from taxation, that did not tax sait. The best article for duty was that on which every body paid something; he denied utterly that the poor man would pay as much as the rich, on this article. It was a tax which the Compromise Act covered and secured, and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Allen) was much mistaken if he supposed that beyond the 30th June, 1842, the Compromise did not continue to act—it continued forever, in behalf of those articles that were to be protected from foreign competition. If the duty were taken off it would break down the domestic manufactories, and increase the price of sait. He opposed the amendment, and believed the rate of duty, as it now stood, was for the advantage of all classes, rich and poor.

Mesers. WALKER, WOODBURY, and

Mesers. WALKER, WOODBURY, and BENTON advocated the amendment. Messrs. WALKER, WOODBURY, and BENTON advocated the amendment.

Mr. PRESTON said a duty on this article ought to be avoided if possible. Under the financial difficulties of Government, it was necessary to impose duties, as high as could be, consistently with the Compromise act. He considered this act as excessively deformed by striking out tea and coffee, the duty on which was necessary for the purpose of conciliating different portions of the Government, and equalizing the various taxes. They could select no one article of tariff, which would amount so near to capitation as this article; it therefore should be avoided if possible. He should vote for this amendment, as he beheved duty might be better levied on other articles.

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay,

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicolson, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston Smith, of Conn., Tappan, Welker, White, Woodbury, Wright, Young—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Calboun, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayt n, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Woodbridge—23.

Mr. WALKER moved to inseit among the free articles "gunny bags.".

He briefly advocated the amendment. The manufacturers of the article in this country sometimes entered into a combination, and raised the price of this. When this was the csse, he wished the foreign article to be admitted duty free.

Mr. CLAY said no such combination had taken or could take place. The amendment went to violate the Compromise act.

The amendment was further advocated by Messrs. WOODBURY and KING. It was then rejected Yeas 13, nays 33.

Mr. CLAY moved an awendment, which he said

Yeos 13, nays 33.

Mr. CLAY moved an amendment, which he said would benefit the cotton interest: to add a proviso to the end of the second section, that no duty in virtue of its provisions should be levied beyond 20 per cent. ad valorem.

This was adorted without a division.

ad valorem.

This was adopted without a division.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the 1st section, 5th and 6th lines the words "which are now admitted free of duty, or." He said it was to limit the operation of this act to articles now paying a duty of less than twenty per cent, and to exclude articles now duty free. He maintained that under the Compromise, no article now duty free could be taxed till the 30th June, 1842. The 3d and 6th sectious related to the impossition of a duty to the limits of twenty per

mise, no article now duty free could be taxed till the 30th June, 1842. The 3d and 6th sectious telated to the imposition of a duty to the limits of twenty per cent on articles bearing a less rate of duty; but free articles were not to be taxed under it.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentncky, differed in tota with the gentleman. In the first place, the Compromise related entirely to the protected articles—it did not relate to wines, siks, &c. Suppose under an economical administration revenue sufficient could not be collected, then he would go for a duty beyond twenty per cent. The spirit of the Compromise was, that they should not go beyond 20 per cent duty, if possible, in the exercise of an economical administration. The Compromise only applied to dutiable articles and not to those free of duty. If this amendment prevailed the bill would not produce more than a half million dollars. He hoped the Senator would perceive this literal interpretation of the act was beyond all practical purposes, and would reduce the revenue by this bill from ten millions dollars to half a million.

Mr. CALHOUN was glad to hear the Senator from Kentucky admit that the literal construction of the Compromise act supported his (Mr. Calhoun's) ground. He held that it was also the manifest spirit and object of the act, and that provisions for this purpose, were expressly contained in it.

The whole of this bill was to throw the whole burden on a certain interest. We were in no condition for the consideration of the subject. The Senator from Kentucky ha i begun at the bottom instead of the top; and they were now called upon unprepared to vote upon this most complicated measure. He was willing and desirous to transfer this bill over to the next session, and then unite in re-adjusting the Compromise act. The country was involved by mismanagement in a most disastrous state, and he heped the Senators would be led to repeal the distribution bill before it went into operation.

Mr. BERRIEN said if the articles now duty-free remained thus, it would inevitabl

Mr. BERRIEN said if the articles now duty-free remained thus, it would inevitably tend to an increase of duty on protected articles, which he wished to avoid. He contended that neither the letter or the spirit of the Compromise act forbade the levying a duty on articles now duty free. The 6th section of that act to which the Senator from South Carolina had referred, it was true, provided, in the case of contingency, for the increase of articles paying a duty less than 20 per cent, and did not reter to free articles; this necessarily was the case, as it qualified the 3d than 20 per cent, and did not reser to free articles; this necessarily was the case, as it qualified the 3d section, which provided that the duties should remain as they now are. This section, of course, did not re-ier to articles duty-free, and the 6th section qualifying it, also made no reference to such articles; but all this admitted, it was within the intention of the act, and not prohibited by the letter of it, when it was neces-sary for revenue to leave a duty on free articles. sary for revenue, to levy a duty on free articles.

Mr. CALHOUN further advocated the amend-

ment.
Mr. PRESTON briefly examined the state of trade Mr. PRESTON briefly examined the state of trade which was to insert "gunny bags" among the free arcicles.

The question then was on the original amendment, or include "salt" among the articles free from duty.

Mr. HUNTINGTON opposed the amendment as ending to a violation of the Compromise act. It was not intended in the adoption of that act, and would result also in the annihilation of the extensive American works engaged in this manufacture, and would rive the foreign manufacturers a monopoly in rade which would tend to the great increasing on the crice of the article as it entered into the consumption of the country.

Mr. KING was in favor of the Compromise act, so far as it could be maintained, and he imagined that the

Mr. BERRIEN further contended that there was

Mr. BERKEEN turther contended that there was neither letter or spirit of the Compromise act which prohibited imposition of duty on free articles.

The question was then taken, and the amendment rejected: Yeas II, nays 30.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the lat

Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out in the lst section, the articles excepted from duty, and insert a provision excepting the list of articles contained in the 5th section of the Compromise act.

After some remarks from Mr. CALHOUN, stating that the intention of the amendment was to maintain inviolate the Compromise act, and further remarks from Mesers. EVANS and CLAY, Mr. Calhoun withdrew the amendment, with the intention of heresfor remarks.

after renewing it.

Mr. BUCHANAN renewed his motion to repe

Mr. BUCHANAN renewed his motion to repeal the act of 1833, releasing railroad iron from duty, and to subject it to a duty of twenty per cent, providing that all iron already imported shall not be affected. To this Mr. Huntington had offered an amendment, which he now withdrew.

Mr. BERRIEN moved to amend it, so that it should not take effect until the 3d of March, 1843; but in the mean time a duty of 20 per cent, shall be levied on all railroad iron, except for railroads the construction of which has already been commenced by States and cornorations.

corporations.

He thought this amendment ought immediately t He thought this amendment ought immediately to take effect, but he was doubtful of the success of it, in its original form; and from necessity, for the sake of accomplishing some good, at least, by the amendment, he accepted the medification.

After brief remarks by Messra. KING, CAL-HOUN, and CUTHBERT, agreeing to the amendment, as modified, it was adopted.

Mr. PRESTON moved an amendment, to exempt from duty, paintings and statuaries, the productions of American artists abroad; which was adopted.

Mr. EVANS moved to strike out "cloves" from the free articles; which was ad pted.

ee articles; which was ad pted.

Mr. WOODBURY moved to strike out the fifth

ection of the bill; which was carried.

Mr. W. moved an amendment to levy a duty of wenty per cent. on low priced wools. M. CLAY said this article was made free by the w of 1832, and it would strike a most mortal wound in the woolen manufacturers.

on the woolen manufacturers.

Mr. HUNTINGTON concurred in this view.

Mr. TALLMADGE hoped the amendment would not prevail. This wool did not come in competition with American wool; the amendment would prove destructive to the manufacturing interests. He sent to the Secretary's table a letter on this subject, which was read, and exhibited the deadly influence a duty on this article would exercise on the manufacturers.

Mr. HUNTINGTON read a letter of the same | further remarks by Messrs. BENTON and

After further remarks by Messrs. BENTON and TAPPAN, in opposition to the amendment, it was rejected, without a division.

Mr. WOODBURY offered an amendment providing that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same package, and any part is worth more than eight cents per pound, that part shall pay a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem; which was adopted.

Mr. KERR moved an amendment providing that circulating libraries which are not incorporated shall have the same privilege of importing books free of duty as incorporated associations for literary purposes have. Which was rejected.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved a provision to admit free of duty books for State or legislative libraries.—

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved a provision to admifree of duty books for State or legislative libraries.—
Which was rejected.
Mr. TALLMADGE moved to insert "grease among the free articles. He presented a letter, which was read, showing the great importance and extensive use of this article in the manufacture of soap.
After some conversation the amendment was rejected: Yeas 17, nays 29.
On motion of Mr. MANGUM, the Senate then, at a late hour, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1841.

MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1841.

After the reading and correction of the journal, Mr. IRVINE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the bill for the placing of Greenough's statue of Washington, and the bill to give the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison. These bills were then signed by the Speaker.

Mr. JOHN W. JONES presented resolutions passed by a meeting of Loco-Focos in Amelia county. Virginia, expressive of opposition to the course of Congress this session, and declaring their approval of the course of the President in vetoing the Bank bill, for which they tender him their cordial co-operation and support. Laid on the table.

Mr. TALIAFERRO offered a resolution to allow mileage and pay to William Smith, who contests the seat of Mr. Linn Banks. Objected to, and not received. [Mr. STANLY asked if there was any thing "extra" about the resolution.]

Mr. SUMMERS, from the committee on the retrenchment of the expenses of the House, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to report at the next session.

Mr. WATTERSON moved an amendment provi-

ext session.
Mr. WATTERSON moved an amendment provi ding that the Postmaster of the House should keep an account of the amount of stationery issued to each member. After a modification referring that subject also to the committee for their future report, the amendment and the resolution as amended were adopt-

d. Before its adoption, Mr. SUMMERS made a statement of some of the ems of the stationery purchased for the House, mong the most extraordinary of which was a charge or fiften barrels of ink! Mr. McKAY wished that Mr. Watterson's amend-

Mr. McKAY wished that Mr. Watterson's amend-ment might be adopted as a distinct resolution, that the Postmaster might commence the account of each member at the beginning of next session. Such a resolution was adopted many years ago and continued a rule of the House for several sessions.

CASE OF THE FLORIDA DELEGATE.

Mr. HALSTED, chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of that committee in the case of David Levy, Delegate from the Territory of Florida. He asked Mr. Levy if it was his wish to be heard by counsel.

Mr. LEVY then took the floor to argue his case,

Mr. LEVY then took the floor to argue his case, in person. He urged a postponement to the next session, to enable him to collect evidence of his citizenship, which it had been impossible for him to do at this session. He made a very able and eloquent plea, displaying the peculiar hardship of his case in a very strong light. He complained of informality in the taking of evidence against him, of want of due notice of the grounds on which his right was contested, and of the shortness of the time allowed for the collection of testimony in his favor. He deprecated also the allusion made by Mr. Stanly and others, on Saturday, to the New Jersey case of last Congress, which he thought might be an attempt to array party feeling against him.

Mr. MALSTED, in presenting the case on behalf of the majority of the committee, made explanations

Mr. HALSTED, in presenting the case on behalf of the majority of the committee, made explanations of the remarks made by himself and Mr. Stanly in reference to the late New Jersey case. No par y effect was intended. The rule being that the last decision on such a subject is the law, he (Mr. H.) was anxious to remove the precedent established in the last similar case, (which he did not name,) by which the claimants were denied a hearing before the House, and for that reason, he introduced a resolution to allow Mr. Levy the privilege of being heard (by counsel or in person) by those who were to judge of his case. Mr. Haisted then replied to the arguments by which Mr. Levy had urged a postponement.

Mr. McKEON spoke in favor of allowing more time to Mr. Levy for collecting evidence of his citizenship.

zenship.

Mr. STANLY disclaimed the motive imputed to Mr. STANLY disclaimed the motive imputed to him by Mr. Levy. He made a sportive remark on Saturday, with a view merely to call the attention of the world to the difference between the action designed on this case and that taken in the New Jersey case. He never made any remark intended or calculated to excite any party feeling unfavorable to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. LEVY declared he had not intended to make

Mr. LEVY received in the Committee on Such an imputation.

Mr. GAMBLE (being one of the Committee on Elections) made a statement of reasons for not allowing the postponement of a decision.

Mr. LEVY replied to some of the objections of Mr.

Gamble.

Mr. WISE advocated the postponement.

Mr. GAMBLE replied, very briefly; and then,
On motion of Mr. POPE, the House adjourned,
half past one o'clock.

They have two new names for drinks in New Orleans-"Veto" and "Privileged Lemonade."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH will meet at the 5 o'clock P M A punctual attendance of the members is requested. Washington, Sept. 7, 1841.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between B. H. Sinuott and Thomas H. Bowen, trading under the name of B. H. Sinnott & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, and all to whom they are indebted are requested to set le the same with T. H. Bowen.

B. H. SINNOTT,
August 30, 1841. T. H. BOWEN.

NOTICE.—Having disposed of my steck and trade to Messrs. Owen, Evans & Co, I carnestly request all persons who are indebted to me to settle their accounts as early as possible, either by cash or notes, as it is important to me to close my affairs. My former customers will be called upon during this and the following work.

T. H. BOWEN.

DANCING ACADEMY Capitol Hill—F. C. Labbe has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Capitol Hill and its vicinities, that his second course of instruction in Dancing will commence on Monday the 6th of September, those persons desiraus of becoming pupils will please make early application as the school will positively commence at the statel time.

phesition as the school will postuvely commence at the stated time.

The course will consist of twenty-four lessons, days of tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3 until 5 o'clock, P. M. sept 2—4t [Nat. Int.]

WRITING, ENVELOPE, AND DRAWING WRITING, ENVELOPE, AND DRAWING
PAPERS—Owen & Huribut, Jessup Butler,
Hudson, Gilpin, and other manufactures of Letter
and Cap Papers of most superior qualities.
Hudson, Hubbard and Goodwin's large Writing.
Papers, such as Demy, Folio Post, Medium, Royal,
Super Royal and Imperial sizes.
Whatman's English Drawing paper of various

English Letter and Note paper, for sale, by

WM. F. BAYLY, Agent for

J. K. HERRICK, Pennsylvania
aug 31. Avenue between 3d and 4 1-2 streets.

PORT FOLIO, TRAVELLING CASES AND DESKS-Plain, fine and extra fine Port Folios th and without locks-of quarto, Cap, Medium and Royal size. Gentlemen's travelling Cases.

Portable desks of various sizes, made of fine Rosewood inlaid with Pearl and silver—all of which will
be sold at the most reasonable rates by

WM. F. BAYLY Agent for

J. K. HERRICK, Pennsylvania
aug 31

Avenue between 4 1-2 and 3d streets.

FOR SALE at this office. The speech of Mr. Tallmadge on the Bankrupt Bill, price \$2 per ho The speech of Mr. Huntington on the Fiscal Bank

DEBATE ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

MR. RIVES' SECOND SPEECH, IN REJOIN

DER TO MR. CLAY. Mr. CLAY having concluded his second spe

the Veto Message,

Mr. RIVES rose, and said he must be permitted to express his surprise at the extraordinary exhibition of rehemence we had just witnersed from the honorable Senator from Kentucky. He was wholly at a loss to conjecture what there was in any thing he had said, to provoke so towering an outbreak of wrath and eloquence. In the remarks he had made in reply to the honorable Senator, he had limited himself strictly to a defence of a high public functionary, who had leit himself cailed on by the most volenn of all obligations to exert a great conservative power placed in his hands by the Constitution of his country, against animadversions and reproaches which he believed in his conscience were slongether unmerited. It was an act of justice, which I should have despised myself (said Mr. R.) if I could have set still in my seat, with the materials of justification so abundantly existing in my own knowledge, and have withheld from the humblest of my fellow-citizens, when thus assailed.

This Senator from Kentucky may have jealousies and suspicions in his mind as to my course here; but if he has, jermit me to say to him he does me great injustice. I concur, with great cheerfulness, in the self-approving sentiments he has pronounced, with so much emphasis, in regard to his own high character for courage and patriotism. I am the last person, let him be assured, that would impugn, in any manner, his just claims upon the consideration and respect of his country. But while I admire, and render the homage due to his courage and patriotism, as well as his distinguished talents, he will excuse me for saying I cannot agree to take my lessons in political ethics from one who, invoking the name of Deity and pointing to heaven, boldly intimates that he would win his way, even to that holy place, by a violation of the Constitution at the history of the proper of the country in the same proper of the country in the same proper of the country in the save of some pecuniary interests of the country!

The Senator from Kentucky, assuming (gra

the Constitution, have too habitual a respect for conscientious opinions and principles of action not to honor the integrity and firmness with which, at every hexard to himself personally, he has sought, in faithful discharge of the solemn obligations of his oath of office, to maintain the Constitution of the country inviolate.

The Senator has indulged his fancy in regard to a certain coloil which he save it is attered by Romor.

The Senator has indulged his fancy in regard to a certain cabai which he says it is alleged by Rumor (an authority he seems prone to quote, of late) has been formed for the wicked purpose of breaking up the regular Cabinet, and dissolving the Whig party. Though the Senator is pleased to acquit me of being a member of this supposed cabai, he said he should infer, from the zeal and promptitude with which I have come forward to defend the motives and conduct of the President, that I was, at least, a member of his Privy Council! I thank God, Mr. President, that in his gracious goodness he has been pleased to give me a heart to repel injustice and to defend the innocent, without being laid under any special engagement, as a privy councillor or otherwise, to do justice to my fellow-man, and if there be any gentleman who cannot find in the convetousness of his own bosom a satisfactory explanation of so natural an impulse, I for one envy him neither his temperament nor his philosophy. If Mr. Tyler, instead of being a distinguished citizen of my own State, and filling, at this moment, a station of the most painful responsibility, which entitles him to a candid interpretation of his official acts at the hands of all his countrymen, had been a total stranger, unknown to me in the relations of private or political friendship. I should yet his official acts at the hands of all his countrynen, had been a total stranger, unknown to me in the relations of private or political friendship, I should yet have fe't myself irresistibly impelled, by the common sympathics of humanity, to undertake his deferce, to the best of my poor ability, when I bave seen him this day so powerfully assailed, for an act, as I verily believe, of conscientious devotion to the Constitution of his country and the sacred obligations of his high trust

The honorable Senator complains that, in my reply to him, I unjustly represented him as censuring and arraigning the conduct of the Chief Magistrate. He asks if he used such language as perflay. I did not say that he used the word perfidy, but that his allegations resolved themselves substantially into the charge of perfldy against the President. And is not this true? I appeal to those whosheard him, and I would appeal to the honorable Senator himself, in his cooler moments, if two-thrds of his speech did not consist of imputationa, more or less direct, on the President for violation of his faith, express or implied, to his party and the country? Did he not begin his speech with reading, and dwelling upon a passage in the Inaugural Address of the President, which he contended amounted to an engagement to the nation to sign such a bill as had been presented to him? If so, what is his veto message, now before us, but a violation of that engagement, or in other words, a breach of faith, an act of penfldy to the nation. Again, did not the honorable Senator say if the course which the President has now taken could have been anticipated, either by the Harrisburg Convention or by the epople The honorable Senator complains that, in my reply

for this, an act of penfety to the nation. Again, did not the homorable Senator say if the course which the president has now taken could have been anticipated, either by the Harrisburg Convention or by the people at the polls, he would not have received an individual vote in the former, or a single electoral vote from the latter. Does not this imply a disengenuous supression, something like a fraudulent concealment of his opinious by the President, which, if true, would as under the circums ance, lawe been grassly inconsistent with the principles of good faith? How little foundation there is for any such imputation, I flatter invested in the property of the first speech of the Senator tomake in regard to this Gorgon of a Cabla which, the Senator relia us upon the authority of Dame Rumor, has been formed to break up the flowing tent with the principles of good faith? How little foundation there is for any such imputation, I flatter invested to the strike of the senator relia us in the senator was pleased to any such imputation, I flatter than the flowing the senator was pleased to any the property of the first speech of the Senator form Kentucky.

The honorable Senator also insisted, with great earnestness, that the veto of this bill, under the circumstances in which the President stood, was so exceptionable a proceeding that, rather than to have resigned and the content of the president sould have resigned his optical to the curse of the country to an arbitrary lead, directed by the country to an arbitrary lead, directed by other aims. I desire, therefore, to take upon my self is the other or the Senator now to sliege that he did not say the President ought to have resigned.

Did he not, however, argue most zealously to show that consistency with the President so was conductable and the should have resigned. When the whole the asynches the should have resigned to the curse of the should have resigned to the curse of the should have resigned to the curse of the should have resigned on the president's conduct, c

The honorable Senator still insists that the question of a Bank was an issue solemnly decided in the Presidential election. I thought I had shown by irre-fragable proofs from the record, when I first addressed

the Senate, that this issue was not made in the Presidential election, and from the well known and recorded opinions of the candidates selected both for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, could not have been intended to have been made. But the honorable Senator telis me this is all a sheer delusion, on my part, and arises from what he is pleased to say is the common error of us Virginians—to consider the sentiment prevailing in Virginia as the sentiment of the whole Union.

Mr. Clay. I spoke of some peculiar opinions existing and in operation among the People of Virginia.

The peculiar opinions of the People of Virginia, (continued Mr. Rives) I had hoped would never be considered a reproach by any native son of Virginia and the taunit, coming from the honorable Senator from Kentucky, himself a native son of our ancient commonwealth, is the "unkindest cut of all."—Now, sir, with all possible respect for the honorable Senator, I will tell him, if he will allow me, what is an error that he himself seems very prone to fall into—it is to think that his own personal opinions must, of necessity, be the opinions of the country; and because the question of "Bank or no Bank" was the prominent and vital issue in the minds of the people also.

I beg leave to say that my horizon, in the Presidential canvase, was not quite so limited as the Senator seems to suppose—not confined exclusively to Virginia, "either above or below tide water," to adopt his political geography of our State. I visited other and leading States, during the progress of the canvass, and sought information from them all. I would remind the honorable Senator from New York, who sits behind me, (Mr. Wright,) appealed to my honorable friend his colleague, who sits near me, and inquired of him if any thing was said by himself or the opponents of the late administration generally, in the Presidential canvass, in that State, about a Bank of the United States, my honorable friend replied "no; we were so much occupied with the Sub-treasury, that we said nothing

Mr. Rives. That, so far as the financial question was concerned, was every where, within the limits of my observation, the course of political discussion by our friends, who thought the interests of the country demanded a change of administration. "Sub-treasury or no Sub-treasury" was the issue, and not "Bank or no Bank." So odious was the Sub-treasury to the jealous spirit of American liberty, and so determined was the opposition of a Republican people to it, that they resolved to put it down at all hezards, willing to leave to the future, and to the wisdom and the deliberations it would bring along with it, to decide which of the various plans that had been or might be suggested, should be substituted in the place of it.

Mr. Tarimade. Although I did not discuss the Mr. RIVES. That, so far as the financial question

should be substituted in the place of it.

Mr. Tarlmadge. Although I did not discuss the matter myself, still the newspaper organs of the late administration displayed at their head—"Independent Treasury and no National Bank."

Mr. Rives continued. I know full well that our

matter myself, still the newspaper organs of the late administration displayed at their head—" Independent Treasury and no National Bank."

Mr. Rives continued. I know full well that our adversaries were eager and anxious to force the issue of a National Bank upon us. But we declined it. I had the honor myself of being in the Empire State, in the very crisis of that great political contest, which had broken up the fountains of that mighty deep, so long swayed by the leaden sceptre of party discipline. I met my honorable friend there in a noble assemblage of his countrymen, embracing ten thousand enlighteneds and gallant freemen collected from every quarter of that great State to deliberate upon the destinies of our common country; and while all voices were raised in unanimous reprobation of the odious Sub-treasury system, not a solitary word was uttered pleading the merits of a National Bank. If the history of the late canvass could be impartially and faithfully written from contemporaneous materials, such, I am convinced, would be found to have been its actual course, in at least three-fourth sof the States of this Union.

The Senator from Kentucky has reminded me, rather ungraciously, I think, considering how long he took shelter with me under the same roof, of the humble half-way house, valiantly defending it, with all the vigor of his prowess and eloquence, against, the fierce assaults of the forces of the late Administration; and it lam not greatly mistaken, even as late as his celebrated Hanover speech, last summer, he recognized it to be a fair competitor of his own preferred expedient (a National Bank) for the public favor, declaring that the choice between them should be left to the future and deliberate judgment of the people.

[Mr. Clay. No; you are mistaken. I recognized it only as a pis aller.]

Mr. Rives. A pis aller is about as much as is left to us. Not having the speech of the honorable Senator's own statement, it was a very different thing from what he would have made it. In its location, in i

repudiated system, and where he actually took refuge for four long years, as I have already stated. When I first had the honor to meet the honorable Senator in this body, I found him, not occupying the humble but comfortable half-way house, which has given him shelter from the storm for the last four years, but a more lordly maosion, gaudy to look upon, but altogether unsafe to inhabit—old, decayed, rat-caten—which has since tumbled to the ground with its own rottenness, devoted to destruction alike by the indignation of man and the wrath of heaven. Yet the honorable Senator, unmindful of the past and beedless of the warnings of the present, which are still ringing in his ears, will hear of nothing but the instant reconstruction of this devoted edifice. In one thing, at least, the Senator does me great injustice, when, in the teeth of my explicit desiration. least, the Senator does me great injustice, when, in the teeth of my explicit declaration that I was for regulating the custody of the public moneys by law before our adjournment, he says I am for going home, leaving the Treasury and the country in a lawless condice.

without which society cannot prosper; and if, contra-ry to my apprehensions, these objects can be accom-pished by dispensing with the agency of a Bank of the United States, and employing thet of State banks, all ought to rejoice and heartily acquiesce, and none secould more than I should."