

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

Tuesday, June 15, 1841.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION. Tuesday, June 15, 1841. The Senate then went into the session of a Finance, in place of Blair & Rives, who were turned out of office without cause, and by an act of high-handed tyranny, as the late Senator, Mr. Adams, in his Senators' chamber, on the 25th and 26th votes not a quorum voting. On the 25th ballot there was for Thomas Allen 25 and for Mr. Allen 22, making a quorum of votes, Thomas Allen was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. Clay's resolution to print 1500 copies of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, then coming up, Mr. Woodbury, late Secretary, attempted to get the floor, but was prevented by Mr. C., at whose instance, the resolution was laid over.

The excessive reticence of Mr. Clay, whenever a review of Mr. Ewing's report is attempted, is the subject of the most general and the most well understood on the Democratic side of the Chamber. When he first moved to print the report, Mr. Woodbury rose to explain the reasons and deceptions. Mr. Clay instantly took the alarm, and put off the exposition to a time more propitious to his projects. The truth is, he wants the report to be known in the public mind, so that when the refutation comes, it will be at a time when something else occupies the public mind, and he may be attended to. We think it not improbable that he will continue so how to intercept Mr. Woodbury's dissection of the disreputable account of the Treasury, and on to-morrow, although Mr. Woodbury resumed his seat only on condition that he would then be heard.

The Mr. Leod came in, coming up, Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor, and replied in a speech of great power and effect to the defence of Mr. Webster set up by Rives, Huntington, and the rest of the Senate, and the motive well understood the great autocrat of the Senate, saw it would not do to close the debate thus, he took the field himself, and in a few minutes, "Suppose," says Mr. Clay to Mr. Buchanan, my man Charles rose to go upon your premises and commit an offence; that after complaining to you of the crime, I had assumed the responsibility as having incurred it; would you, if Charles should subsequently venture upon your premises, commit a penalty upon the seizure Charles has made on himself?

"This illustration was put with an amazing masterly air, as if it really decided the whole case on the side of Charles and his master. But what will the plain sense of our country farmers, and the country gentleman, say to this? The Federalism of the Senate can raise a man to the dictatorship? If Mr. Clay were to send his man Charles to kill one of his children, or a Kentucky farmer, to kill one of his children, and he executed the bloody deed, (as Mr. Leod boasted he did, under the order of McNab) and then the man who had committed the act would screen his man Charles from seizure and punishment if he revisited the premises? We are apt to think that a Kentucky diplomat were to undertake to set the medicinal laws aside in favor of Charles and his master) would take pretty much the course which Mr. Webster, Mr. Lockport and Mr. Evans, and Mr. Adams and Mr. Henry and Charles—on the same line."

Mr. Clay was followed by Mr. Allen, at the conclusion of whose remarks, the question was taken and documents referred. The Senate then went into an executive session and upon raising adjourned.

House.—The question first in order was on the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. Ryner, which he temporarily withdrew. Mr. Barnard having raised a question of order, the question of adjournment having been sustained on the motion to reconsider, outvoted the vote on that motion, and was in force as to the resolution which Mr. Ryner proposed to amend, thus cutting off his amendment. The chair decided that such was the fact, when Mr. Ryner moved—Mr. Poindexter demanded the previous question—and Mr. Adams moved a call of the House. The call for the previous question was sustained, and the question was asked, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the House?" and decided in the negative—yeas 105, nays 112. So the decision of the Chair stands. Mr. Ryner then obtained the floor and spoke at length and with great warmth in favor of his proposed substitute. A great deal of confusion and confusion in a number of orders—calls to order, and calls for the previous question were mingled up in general chaos. The question on Mr. Ryner's substitute was finally taken and negatived, and the question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Ryner, as demanded on motion of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Botts moved the previous question thereon. And there was a second. Mr. Wise asked, "How many yeas and nays on ordering the main question, which was ordered, and being taken, were yeas 111, nays 92." So the House decided that the main question should be now taken. Mr. Wise asked the yeas and nays on the main question, which was ordered. And the yeas and nays on the question were yeas 111, nays 92.

her of gentlemen rose and desired that their names might be called. Mr. Stanley wished to inquire of the Chair, whether it was proper to be changing their votes. If so, he should like to know it. Mr. Wise. Order. I call the gentleman to order. Mr. Stanley. I don't care if you do. [A voice. Put him out.] Mr. Stanley. Try it, boys! [The Speaker called the House to order.]

Mr. Stanley. I shall submit my inquiry to the Chair, but will not order the gentleman to order. Mr. Speaker, to ask if these gentlemen have changed their votes? [Great noise in the hall.] Messrs. Wise and Gilmer called Mr. Stanley to order. The Speaker said that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanley] had a right to put an inquiry to the Chair, if it was proper for information. Mr. Stanley. I inquired, then, whether these gentlemen changed their votes? Mr. Wise. I ask the Speaker if that inquiry is in order. The Speaker said it was not. Mr. Wise. Then I call the gentleman to order. Mr. Stanley. I have asked the question, and I have triumphed so far, at least. Mr. Wise. Order. Mr. Stanley. Order back again. Mr. Benton made a motion to lay the matter on the table, and then announced the vote—yeas 106, nays 110. So the House stands where it did on Monday noon of May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1841.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS. A number of petitions for a National Bankrupt Law, were presented to the House, and the Speaker took up the resolution to print an extra number of copies of Secretary Ewing's report. Mr. Clay opposed the motion, and Mr. Adams supported it. The motion finally prevailed, when Mr. Woodbury took the floor. Mr. Woodbury, in his exposition to-day, moved from Mr. Ewing's own report, that the assumption that there was a debt that must be provided for, and a deficit in the means of the Treasury to be made to the Treasury, was the result of the hearing Ewing's statements. Mr. Adams, who was wholly without foundation. He took the report to prove that both on the 4th of March and the 11th of April, the Treasury had a surplus of \$1,000,000, and he showed that but for the extra session and the new expenditures called for, the Treasury would have had a surplus of \$1,000,000. Mr. Adams, Mr. W. further showed, from his report, that notwithstanding the clamor of Mr. Ewing, that the Treasury had a debt of \$1,000,000 left behind by the Administration—that, the report, is obliged to pare down this forty million debt to about six millions, for the whole year 1841; and if a deduction be made for the cost of the extra session, and additional expenditures asked by the present Administration, it is as great as the forty million incurrence will shrink to less than three! This Mr. Woodbury proved clearly from the data of Mr. Ewing's report, and he made it appear, that the Treasury report itself is false, and that the various assumed charges and probable deficits heaped up in the report to make a conjectural deficit in the finances, are all exaggerated, and that the report itself is false.

Mr. Evans obtained the floor, after Mr. Woodbury, and upon rising, adjourned.

House.—The subject of rules was again agitated, and the question was asked, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgement of the House?" and decided in the affirmative—yeas 105, nays 112. So the decision of the Chair stands. Mr. Ryner then obtained the floor and spoke at length and with great warmth in favor of his proposed substitute. A great deal of confusion and confusion in a number of orders—calls to order, and calls for the previous question were mingled up in general chaos. The question on Mr. Ryner's substitute was finally taken and negatived, and the question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Ryner, as demanded on motion of Mr. Adams.

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million of dollars, which was called "rearranger" in the report but which, upon examination of the report, was found to consist, to a great extent, of expenditure proposed by those present in power. This is but one of a thousand instances of the kind, and it is a fair inference to present Cabinet made a debt and to present the odium of it upon the late Administration. This policy and the agreement which it is a part of, was first evinced at the last session, when Mr. Barnard of New York, put out his fabrication of a forty million debt, making it up out of the receipts of French politicians, and which were never appropriated, but was merely a paper debt, which, if such deposits were made of it. The rest of it was composed of similar ingredients, none of them having a real basis in fact, and which were in the United States, which was incumbent on Congress to fund.

The late report of the Secretary is obliged to provide a pretext for a national debt, but raises another on a conjectural calculation of deficits, which no doubt will do all in his power to do, but which he can not raise for a national debt, as outstanding at the end of the year, during which he is to have command of the finances, is six millions, and he has already raised conclusively three millions and a half more to be the work of the extra session—the session itself costing a million, and the War Department, proposing an increase of expenditure of \$1,000,000 somewhere about two and a half millions; yet on the outstanding deficit of two and a half millions, which Secretary Ewing cannot deny, he has raised a national debt, and which Mr. Woodbury showed would not exist at all under a prudent management of the finances, Mr. Ewing asks that the report of the Secretary should be engraved—then he asks that SIX MILLIONS more shall be added to this national debt, to get United States capital to the amount of \$100,000,000. Mr. Ewing asks that NINE MILLIONS more should be added to this national debt, to buy capital to put into the new Bank for the State at the expense of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Waterston of Tennessee offered a preamble of great length, in relation to the proposed National Bank, and the Secretary of the Treasury, expiring in a convincing manner, the errors and misstatements of the financial committee, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the reasons for such a proposition. Mr. Waterston proposed the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolutions. The yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 57, nays 30. So the report was ordered under the rules.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18. In the Senate, Mr. Ewing's report on the discussion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, expiring in a convincing manner, the errors and misstatements of the financial committee, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the reasons for such a proposition. Mr. Ewing's report, and the reasons for such a proposition. Mr. Ewing's report, and the reasons for such a proposition.

IN THE HOUSE, upon reading the journal, a member objected to the reading of the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Waterston, of Tennessee, on the 17th of the month, with a preamble: "Resolved, that the President be requested to take the issue with the names of all officers in relation to the proposed plan, and the reason for the dismissal in each particular case."

Resolved, that the Post-master General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, all furnish this House with the names of all officers in relation to the proposed plan, and the reason for the dismissal in each particular case, together with the reasons for removing the same."

On taking the question on this singular proposition, a majority refused to have them read. Mr. Morgan, of N. Y., moved to expunge them, but was defeated out of order.

The bill for the relief of the family of Gen. Harrison, came up and was debated at length. Mr. Underwood of Ky. opposed it, saying his heart was on one side, but his duty on the other. Mr. Gordon, of N. Y., spoke in defence of his amendment, offering yeas, to fill the bank with \$2,250,000, the amount of a quarter's salary already drawn by Gen. Harrison. Some debate occurred on a proposition to pay a gratuity to the family of Mr. Ogles. The bank was finally filled with \$27,000.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19. The proceedings of Congress present nothing of great importance. On the meeting of the House, Mr. Barkley moved a reconsideration of the vote granting \$25,000 to the widow of Gen. Harrison, which motion was rejected. A petition for the relief of the family of Gen. Harrison was taken up, and the House decided to pay a gratuity to the family of Mr. Ogles. The bank was finally filled with \$27,000.

Bank of the United States. They resolve to support the Bank of the United States. The committee declare that the establishment of a National Bank is indispensable to the safety of the country. That it is to be regarded as a settled question that it is constitutional. That the question of expediency would not be discussed. That it is the deliberate opinion of the committee, that an immense majority of the people are in favor of, and call for, the establishment of a National Bank, and that it is the duty of Congress to establish it.

That the committee, determined to dismiss all experiments, and take for the basis of the new National Bank, the plan proposed by the late Secretary of the Treasury. That the capital shall consist of thirty millions, which may be increased to fifty millions. That the dividends be limited to seven per cent; if deficient one year, to be made up by the surplus of subsequent years; surplus over seven per cent to go to the Government.

That its loans and discounts shall not exceed its capital more than seventy-five per cent. That all affairs shall be open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, Committees of Congress, and stockholders. That when its notes exceed three times the specie in its vaults, further loans shall not be made.

That no paid officer of the Bank shall receive accommodations by loan. That employment by any other official shall be held as felony. These, as far as we could catch them, were the principal features of the report. Mr. Ewing's report contained two features of the Bank introduced by Mr. Ewing to satisfy constitutional objections. The most material is that which is the report of Congress to establish a National Bank. It argues ably for this question, and insists on the establishment of branches without the assent of the State legislatures, and a system contemplated by the committee.

Another point on which the report wholly repudiates the Secretary's plan, is that which is the report of Congress to establish a National Bank in the District. So far from doing this, the plan of the report takes the whole banking power out of the District, and deposits it at distant points. It proposes to have a board of directors as a board of control within the District; to have a board of directors to be appointed by Congress, and to be subject to the power of dismission. This, so far from laying hold of the right of Congress to create a banking corporation, and to establish a National Bank, would draw branches, altogether the authority of Congress over this District as a financial constitutional paper to be presented to Congress, and to be subject to the power of dismission.

These are the two essential principles, on which it is understood the President holds views diametrically opposite to the views of the committee. Mr. Ewing, notwithstanding the adjuration of the National Council, boldly determined to push the President to the wall, and make him a party to the measure. The friends of Mr. Clay, that it has been ascertained in caucus the measure can be carried in Congress without regard to the opinions of the President. Mr. Ewing's proposed plan was intended to remove.

We infer, therefore, that Mr. Clay is willing to try conclusions with the President, if he dare venture on a vote. After Mr. Clay read his report, Mr. Calhoun entered upon the discussion of the report, and announced the basis of the proposed plan, and of the measures to which it is to give birth. Mr. Calhoun in the most able and forcible manner, exposed the errors and misstatements of the report, and proved conclusively that the mathematical results were directly in the teeth of the measures which the Secretary would derive from them.

He showed that while the actual operations showed demonstrably that there would at the end be a deficit in the Treasury of less than two millions, the Secretary proposed to find a debt, in that pretext, of sixteen millions, which he proposed to take out of thirty-one millions on the scheme of policy, with no reference to the wants of the Treasury. He showed that while the pretence was the deficit in the Treasury, as the grounds of a national debt, the Secretary proposed to make a deficit by giving away one of the great sources of revenue.

He showed that while reform was recommended by those now in power, on impudent waste of the public means by the late Administration, which were a source of national debt, the Secretary proposed to double the taxes, that they may furnish a surplus out of the people's pockets to the proposed Bank, that they may be able to pay the interest on the Bank's debt, out of their own money. Mr. Calhoun here threw a powerful and penetrating glance on the whole system of the late Administration, and the troubled waters which he mentioned, he showed, in all the successful propositions.

Log Cabin Bank of the U. States. would do very well, if there would not be so many people who are so much in the habit of imagining themselves to be a part of the nation, that they have a right to participate in its "fiscal" facilities—which would be a source of national debt. Cooks' Bank of the U. States. would be equally objectionable, as a backwater.

funding system—taxation beyond the actual wants of Government, and as a part of the system—from a Government of the people; and he made it manifest, that a more extensive system of tyranny may be most effectually introduced in this way under the forms of a Republic.

Mr. Calhoun sat down. Mr. Clay rose, as he said, not to argue the question, but to complain that others had argued the matters arising on the report. He said that a more extensive system of tyranny may be most effectually introduced in this way under the forms of a Republic.

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PRICE—\$20 PER ANNUM.

We are informed that the Masonic Lodge... will meet on the 21st inst.

The President in his Message... has alluded to the removal of the Indians in the South.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky... has been appointed to the office of Constable.

THE OHIO BLACKSMITH... has been appointed to the office of Constable.

check by job with them, and every... merchant, lawyer, or mechanic...

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equal in its annual aggregate, the whole... of our domestic exports, leaving nothing to pay for our one hundred million of imports.

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of discovery in the Northern Ocean? It is probable the great treasure will soon be discovered.

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Scrofula or Kings Evil... From the Philadelphia Reporter.

MR. H. SKANTON... Will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties.

JAMES C. COLMAN... Will make Collections and remit to order.

Tri-Weekly List of Stages... BETWEEN... Mayville and Flemingsburg.

Patent Store Manufactory... JACOB OUTTEN, Jr. respectfully informs the public.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY... For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky. D. S. Greary & Co. Managers.

Temperance Meeting... A Joint meeting of the Mayville and Flemingsburg Temperance Societies.

Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT... THE MESSIAH... MESSIAH, OR THE LAST SUPPER.

First volume of CHARLES O'MALLEY... We have printed four Extra Quarto New Works...

Doct. A. G. BURGESS... W. H. continues the practice of Medicine in the City of Mayville.

FURNITURE FOR SALE... PAUL L. ROFFLICH... RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has on hand...

LAW OFFICE... W. R. BRADY, of Greenburg, and M. MARKLAND, of Mayville, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Doct. Shackelford... ONTUNES the practice of Medicine, and offers his services in the various departments...

