

Mr. Archer said he could not give his vote upon this question without assigning his reasons. He could not vote for the inquiry on his honorable and distinguished friend, even as amended by his friend from North Carolina. The inquiry proposed to do so with doctrines upon the subject. The Senator had justified and would continue to justify the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands upon the ground that the lands had been withdrawn from the States, to whom they belonged, by the General Government. If this land belonged to the States, where was the right to withhold it from them? From Alabama, for example, even supposing she refused to receive her portion? Did the refusal of Alabama, even if factious, make the money hers? Not being our property, the money should lie in the Treasury forever, if necessary, before we could touch it.

Mr. A. also glanced very briefly at the course of debate, and the reasons which had been given by Senators upon all sides for the adoption and rejection of the resolution. He noticed the remark of the Senator from South Carolina that the severance of the Union and said that this was a new doctrine in regard to this act. Upon former occasions it had been contended that it was a doctrine to the States, bringing them to the foot of the General Government as recipients of all the money which they would receive under the law.

Mr. Calhoun rejoined very briefly. He did think that the measure had in it the seeds of disunion. He did not believe that it at all tended to consolidation; he had always differed with his friends upon this point. He did regard it as the maximum of all unconstitutional measures. The character of the measure had been fairly stated by the Senator from Ohio. The scheme was this: to give away the proceeds of a common fund, and this was to one section of the country a bounty, and to another section a loss.

Mr. Berrien desired to say a single word. He could not withhold his assent to the reference of the resolution to a committee; but he held himself by such assent uncommitted as to the principle of the measure suggested by it. The resolution did not propose any specific appropriation of the fund, and this was the chief objection of the Senator from Virginia. One or more of the beneficiaries refused to receive this fund, and it became necessary to know what should be done with it. If the Federal Government were the trustees of this fund, and could not comply with the requisitions of the law in regard to it, it became necessary to know what should be done with it; and with a view to this inquiry he should vote for the resolution.

Mr. Archer continued the argument very briefly upon the merits of the question, giving as an additional reason why the lands belonging to one State should not be appropriated to the uses of other States; that a State might change its opinion in after time, and acknowledging itself factious in its former refusal, ask to receive its portion.

Mr. Wright said a few words. There was any money in the Treasury it was answered to any call made upon it. A sovereign State had refused to receive this money, and it went into the Treasury, subjected to any demands upon the Treasury. If the State hereafter called for its money, it would be entitled to draw upon such means as were in the Treasury. The technical part of this question was therefore unimportant. The inquiry was unimportant, unless it proposed to obtain information as to the disposition of the land which the two States refused to receive. The reasons for not adopting the resolution had been sufficiently stated by the Senator from Virginia, and he would not add any thing to them.

Mr. Clay said he did not intend to say a single word more, though the author of the proposition which had been submitted. The proposition was, whether we should leave the money in the Treasury or appropriate it. The argument was that the money belonged to Alabama, and we could not touch it. The money did not belong to Alabama accepted it. Suppose the money was to be put out at interest for the benefit of Alabama, would the Senator say that we could not do this? The resolution he had offered contemplated any disposition of the money.

The honorable Senator from New York asked whether the refusal to receive the land was any offence to the General Government? He would ask, in return, whether a State was not bound to obey the laws of the Government? There was no criminality in the refusal, he admitted; but was there no offence in disobeying the laws of the General Government? Did the Senator from South Carolina mean to countenance nullification, and in this sneaking and cowardly form of refusing to carry out a law of Congress, instead of the bold and daring mode assumed by South Carolina when she put her hand upon her sword to nullify the laws of the land.

Mr. Clay then briefly replied to the argument of the Senator from New Hampshire, as to the trust fund, and also in answer to the views of the two Senators, (Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Allen,) the former of whom contended that the planters were the tax-payers, and the latter of whom said they were the men who worked all day and slept all night. He hoped the two Senators would settle this matter between them.

Mr. Wright rejoined. He did not think it ever was an offence to refuse money. Mr. W. then replied to one anecdote, told by Mr. Clay, by another, both equally good, and both much amusing the Senate and all present.

Mr. King then gave his reasons for resisting the resolution. At the same time he warmly vindicated his State from the charge of stupidity and faction made against her for refusing to receive her portion of the proceeds under the distribution. Mr. K. also said that every Sen-

ator who voted for the resolution committed himself to the doctrine that this money, belonging to Alabama, should be appropriated to other States.

Mr. Preston took issue with the Senator from Alabama upon the last point of his argument, and said he committed himself to no such thing. On this contrary, in voting for the resolution, he disavowed any such object. Mr. P. stated the object of the resolution to be one of inquiry merely. Something must be done with the money thus refused, and the question was, what shall be done? Mr. P. in the course of his remarks, said that he desired to see the Land Distribution act repealed.

The debate closed here for the day; Jan. 25th.

Mr. Berrien took the occasion to say that he should vote for the resolution, without at all committing himself to the subject of the inquiry.

Mr. Mangum held the same opinions in regard to the inquiry. It differed from the Senator from Kentucky to the left. He regarded the lands as the common property of the Union, to be disposed of as Government thought proper. He did not think that it belonged to the States as a debt due from the General Government to the States.

Mr. Buchanan was disposed to vote for the amendment of the Senator from Alabama, and would not consent that any thing should be done which would amount to sustaining the proposition of dividing lands among the States which belonged to States not receiving their portion allotted.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, complained of the disposition manifested to one side of the proposition before the Senate. It was no more than a resolution of inquiry, and he repeated, as he had before said, that no Senator was at all committed upon the subject of the resolution by voting for it.

The vote was finally taken upon the amendment of Yeas and Nays as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, King, Linn, McKelbert, Vinton, Pierce, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of G. M. C., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—20. Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Simmons, of Indiana; Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

The question recurred upon the resolution as offered by Mr. Clay.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 25 to 18.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Benton presented a petition from the City of New York, praying for the repeal of the general Bankrupt Law, in which he took occasion to make some remarks in favor of the repeal.

Mr. Tallmadge presented several resolutions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law; and whilst he was up, took occasion to make some remarks, which he had been suggested by the remarks of the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton.

Mr. T. announced in very strongly on the course of the Senator from Missouri, and said that the doctrines promulgated by him, and the principles upon which he acted, were the cause of the Bankrupt Law necessary, and impeding that he had now no heart left to test for the remedy which he had created.

The following resolutions were taken: The Senator, interrupting the Senator—It is false, and! The Lie! It is false!

The Chair called to order.

Mr. Tallmadge took his seat.

Mr. Benton remarked that it was proper for every one to be vigilant, that some order should be taken to prevent further interruption to the proceedings, and to a Senator whilst addressing the Senate. He would not move in it himself, but would submit to the direction of older Senators, as to what should be done to preserve its dignity. He should deeply regret that any collision of a painful character should grow out of the interruption, and the opprobrious epithets which were applied.—He made no motion, but suggested the propriety of action.

Mr. Tallmadge observed it was a matter which would not disconcert him at all. He repeated what he had said.

Mr. Benton. Then it is false—utterly false!

Mr. Clay hoped the Senator from Missouri would take his seat and order be restored.

Mr. Benton. I am in my seat, sir, Mr. Clay. Then it is not in order for the Senator, whilst seated, to address any remarks to the Senate, or to interrupt an honorable Senator who was on the floor. It was a breach of order.

Mr. Benton. I will not suffer any Senator to make false assertions of me without repelling them in the strongest language I can command.

Mr. Clay replied, that if the Senator addressed language to him whilst seated, he should apply language corresponding to the act.

Mr. Benton, sitting in his chair, remarked, that the Senator's language would be followed by corresponding action. If no words, no action.

Mr. Clay. The Senator will know [Here cries of order were interposed by several Senators and the Chair, and the Senator from Kentucky did not finish the sentence, for the confusion was so great that what he said could not be heard.]

After order was restored,

Mr. Phelps asked what was the question before the Chair!

The Chair observed that there was no question pending.

Mr. Phelps requested the Chair would state what were the remarks of the Senator from New York, when interrupted by the Senator from Missouri.

The Chair stated his impression of the grounds assumed by the Senator from New York when he was interrupted.—He conceived the Senator from New York was attributing to the opinions and course pursued by the Senator from Missouri, in promulgating them, all the late excitement about the Bankrupt law, and to the opinions and measures of the Senator and

his party the causes of distress which had rendered the law necessary. The Chair did not consider the words used personally to the Senator from Missouri, but to the doctrines and measures advocated by the Senator. The language, though very strong, the Chair did not conceive, as applied, called for the interference of the Chair.

After some remarks between Senators about the nature of the remarks used by Mr. Tallmadge, going to show that they were not intended to be of a personal character.

Mr. Mangum offered the following resolution, and asked to be excused from serving on the Committee:

"Resolved, That a Committee of Senators be appointed to inquire what order ought to be taken upon a Senator in his seat addressing another in possession of the floor, and using opprobrious and insulting language and that said committee inquire what order ought to be taken with regard to the language addressed by the Senator from Missouri to the Senator from New York, while in possession of the floor."

After some conversation between several members, Mr. Benton offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"And how far it was proper and consistent with the rules of the Senate for the Senator from New York (Mr. Tallmadge) to address the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) for a long time as a disturber of the country—as being particularly so in relation to the Bankrupt law—beseeching him for once to cease his custom—impugning him with being the author of the indebtedness of the bankrupts—and as having no heart to look for the distresses which he had created."

After a good deal of confusion, Mr. Tallmadge finished his remarks, in which he observes that with regard to the epithets thrown out against him, he should merely say that he hurried them back to source from whence they came.

The subject was then dropped. From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The nomination of the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, as Minister to Mexico, has been sent to the Senate, and will so be continued.

Washington Irving has been nominated as Minister to Spain.

It is now said that Mr. Forward will retain his office of Secretary of the Treasury, but I see no ground for the rumor, and I have no doubt that it is premature. Mr. Bradford is to have the place of District Judge of the U. S. in Pennsylvania, which it was supposed, the other day, Mr. Forward would take.

There is much excitement in this region, in regard to the currency. We have nothing that can be called "current funds." Our local banks issue no paper. Those of the Baltimore Banks that are not broke, have little paper about. The circulation here consists of Virginia bank paper—and mostly of the Bank of Virginia, the paper of which is now repudiated by the other banks in Virginia. So our principal currency is now twenty per cent below par. There is neither specie nor Treasury notes in circulation here—they having been bought up and run off to the North, as soon as issued or paid by the Government. The Treasury notes of the new issue are one per cent below par, and many Government drafts have been protested for non-payment, on that account, since the new issue. The Government is certainly in a bad way. It will require much of prudence, economy, and all that, to avoid a total bankruptcy of the Government, unless some new and adequate scheme of revenue shall soon be adopted.

The hot blood of the House has mounted to the Senate and produced a little irritation there; but every thing was calm and even sleepy to day. Mr. Archer made a long speech against Mr. Clay's resolutions, showing that we had democracy and anarchy enough in our system already.

Feb. 10. In addition to the nominations, which I mentioned yesterday, we learn that Mr. Blackford, late editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Political Arena, has been nominated as Charge of Affairs at Bogota.

In the House, to-day, the Speaker announced the following gentlemen as members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the place of the five members who yesterday were excused, in consequence of their relation to Mr. Adams, viz: Mr. E. D. White, of La., Mr. A. H. Shepperd, of N. C., Mr. I. F. Holmes, of S. C., Mr. M. O. Cooper, of Ga., and Mr. R. Chapman, of Alabama. It is presumed that the gentlemen appointed will consent to serve, as neither of them has had any personal collision with Mr. Adams, however much they may dissent from his course. The selection appears, moreover to be very judicious.

Upon any question in the Committee affecting the rights of the South, the majority will be in favor of Southern views and interests. Mr. Cushing also, who remains on the committee, dissents, as is well known from Mr. Adams' views in regard to some questions touching our foreign policy, which are important to the South.

The business of the House to-day was of little public importance. A proposition to allow a Clerk to the Committee on Expenditures, was warmly debated and finally adopted. The argument in favor of the motion was based on the necessity of instituting a searching inquiry into the abuses and extravagances, which the late administration authorized. But it was objected that the House had suffered nearly a year to pass without discovering or remedying any of these much talked of abuses.

Thursday, Feb. 10. Nothing of much interest occurred. The Pension bill and that for the relief of American Seamen in foreign countries, had their second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the Journal disclosed the names of the following gentlemen, as appointed in the places of those of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who were excused by the House from serving on the same, viz.—M. A. Cooper, E. D. White, Chapman, Shepherd, and Holmes.

The motion of Mr. Williams, to lay on the table the Resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Saltonstall, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, (emphatically)

ering that Committee to send for persons and papers) was taken up, and a call of the House ordered. The vote was then decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 103, Nays 79.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair,) on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

On a clause of this bill, which provides that \$12,500 be appropriated to pay the Clerks and Officers of the House, a debate arose from an amendment offered by Mr. Cushing, to increase this sum to \$15,000.

In this debate Messrs. Cushing, Fillmore, Gentry, Wise, and S. Mason took part. Mr. Gentry finally moved to commit the bill, with instructions to the Committee to strike out every item of appropriation which was not strictly provided for by authority of law.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 11.

Mr. White laid before the Senate a large number of Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Indiana in relation to the navigation of the Western rivers, and asking appropriations for the removing of obstructions in these rivers.

Other resolutions were presented, relating to the time of the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, designing to fix the same day throughout the United States for this purpose.—The subjects were all appropriately disposed of, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of other business.

Mr. Evans reported the two Bills from the House in relation to Pensions and the Fund for American Seamen.

The first Bill having been read,

Mr. Evans, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, was ready to give the reasons to the Senate why it should pass, but no objections were made, and the Bill was read a third time, and finally passed.

The bill for the protection of American seamen was also passed without opposition, and both bills are now ready for the signature of the President of the United States.

The other business was not important.

At an early hour of the day (as soon as soon as the morning business was finished) the Senate went into Executive session, on motion of Mr. Clay. The doors remained closed thro' the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Saltonstall called up his Resolution to allow the Committee on Manufactures a Clerk.

Mr. A. V. Brown opposed it. Mr. Randolph advocated it in a few animated remarks, and adduced strong arguments for the necessity of granting the assistance of a Clerk; he said that the number of articles of valuation amounted to nearly 4000, and all of these were to be examined.

A motion was made to lay the Resolution on the table, and the Yeas and Nays were taken and the vote was a tie 88 to 88; the Speaker voted in the negative.

The Resolution then came up, and on its passage the previous question was moved, but withdrawn, to let Mr. Habersham, one of the Committee, make some remarks, and when he concluded, Mr. Atherton moved anew to lay the Resolution on the table.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The nomination of Washington Irving, as Minister to Spain; of Waddy Thompson, as Minister to Mexico; and of William Blackford, as Charge of Affairs to New Granada, have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate was long engaged, to-day, on the nomination of Major J. N. Barker, as first comptroller of the place of Secretary of the Treasury. Major Barker was removed on political grounds by Gen. Harrison and it is now said that his restoration will be a slur on the memory of Harrison. The opposition to him will be very strong. It is further said that the whigs will vote against this appointment, in order to show Mr. Tyler that they can act together, as against him. We shall see the result.

Very little business of interest was transacted in the Senate, to-day. The petitions for and against the bankrupt act continue to come in. I do not think there is any prospect that the bankrupt act will be postponed or repealed at this session. The rush for the benefits of the act has proved to be much less than was imagined. The army of five hundred thousand bankrupts has not been mustered. Of the small numbers, who in the large cities, so far as we know, have availed themselves of it, there are very few who could, by any course they might choose to take—without the law or without the law—save a cent or lose a cent for their creditors. The alarm in respect to the law has already subsided. It has been supposed that the banks would suffer from the sweeping away of some of their assets; but they will lose nothing that they would not have lost, any how.

In the House, to-day, after the adoption of some resolutions of inquiry, Mr. Saltonstall, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, brought up his motion for the employment of a Clerk to the Committee to conduct its correspondence, &c. This created a debate on the duties and present purposes of the Committee on Manufactures; and it was insisted that, as the House had yesterday refused to authorize the Committee to enter into inquiries on the subject of the effect of duties on manufactures, &c, it was absolutely a contempt of the House, to approach the same subject in this new form. The motion of Mr. Saltonstall, was lost—much to his chagrin, as was very evident—and, really, the measure is proper enough—perhaps indisputable, as Mr. S. represented it. But the House has, as I consider, by these two deliberate votes, taken after debate, on two successive days, decided that the Committee on Manufactures have nothing to do—that they shall not be heard—that the game is not, as it once was, in their hands. This protective policy is dead at present. That it may and will be revived, after the next appropriation, is very probable. The very necessity for revenue to meet our expenditures will require it, and I believe, who know any thing about our government believe that any substantial reform or retrenchment of expenditures will ever be effected, by any administration or by any party.

In saying this, I do not intend to deny—for I fully believe, that Congress will expend thirty millions of dollars, at this session, in doubling the appropriation now before the House to save a thousand or two of dollars, by cutting off one or two clerks. That will be the beginning and the end of their reform.

Last week 31 negroes were sold in this town, at auction, consisting of men, women and families. The aggregate amount of the sale was \$13,826; being an average of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty four cents. Three men, sold separately, brought, each, just \$800. The sale was on a credit of one and two years with interest from date.

Virginia.—An attempt was made in the Virginia Legislature, on the 11th inst. to elect a Governor of the State. The Candidates were Gen. Edward Watts, of Roanoke (W.) and Wm. P. Taylor, (D.) son of the celebrated John Taylor, of Caroline. The opposition to Mr. Taylor was made chiefly on the ground that he would not appoint an agent to receive the share of Virginia under the Distribution Act. On the first ballot, the joint vote stood Watts 80, Taylor 73—scattering 5—absent one Whig and one Democrat. 2d ballot—Watts 81. Taylor 81—scattering 2. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Andrew Stevenson, and Judge Summers were nominated, and the election was postponed until the next day.

On the morning of the 12th, Mr. Stevenson was withdrawn as a candidate, leaving Mr. Taylor, Judge Summers, and Gen. Watts in the field. One ballot was had, which resulted in no choice, when Mr. Stevenson was again put in nomination, and one ballot taken as follows—Stevenson 76 Summers 66, scattering 16.

Messrs. Holmes, Cooper and Chapman, who had been appointed members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, have all, at their own request, been excused from serving. Their objection to serving was that Mr. Adams is Chairman of the committee.

A Perfectionist.—The New Haven Herald reports the case of a petition for divorce tried in the Superior Court of Connecticut, on the 5th inst. in which the following singular incident occurred. The Counsel for the petitioner stated to the Court that there was a witness present, whose testimony was material to his case. She was the wife of Mr. Leonard Tuttle, and as the counsel stated,

"She had told that she saw circumstances which would sustain the charge made against Mr. Scott, but he understood that she would refuse to testify. She was a non-resistant. She had refused to come to Court on subpoena, and was now there in custody of an officer on capias."

Judge Church said to her, that if she had conscientious scruples against taking an oath, she might affirm.

"She answered,—I decline to take an oath, or give testimony of any kind."

"His Honor then informed her, that he would give her time to consider about it and take advice of counsel; and for this purpose, she could have till the opening of the Court in the afternoon."

"To which she answered,—I do not wish any time to consider. I cannot recognize the principles on which Courts are based. They are not in accordance with the principles of Christ. I have thought deliberately, and ask for no counsel, and wish for no time. I expect to abide the consequences."

"His Honor, however, directed the examination to proceed, and gave Mrs. Tuttle till the afternoon to make up her mind."

The trial then proceeded, and other witnesses were examined. In the afternoon the witness was again called, and the following proceedings took place, as reported by the paper above named:

"Mr. Joel Humann, counsel for the Petitioner, now rose and stated to the Court that he wished the testimony of Mrs. Leonard Tuttle. Judge Church asked if the counsel on both sides could not agree, that the lady might tell her story without either oath or affirmation, of which they agreed. His Honor then requested Mrs. Tuttle to tell what she saw without going through the formality of oath or affirmation. To this she replied, 'I do not feel at liberty to do so.'"

Judge.—"Do you refuse?"

Mrs. Tuttle.—"I do."

"Judge.—I see no way to avoid a commitment; and if I do, I shall do it with more regret than I have felt in any official act I have ever done. Mr. Clerk, make out a warrant of commitment for contempt of Court, till she give evidence in this case, or until further order of the Court, and predicate it upon her refusal to give evidence upon oath or affirmation, or in any manner whatsoever."

"The lady was then taken into custody. Humann asked his Honor, if the husband of the lady might go to jail with her? His Honor answered, that he certainly had no objections, if the jailer had none."

"The cause remains in statu quo; and unless the lady gives, in or the petitioner gives in, must remain so till eternity. The lady's husband, it is understood is like his wife, a perfectionist and non-resistant, refusing no human institution. The lady expressed great satisfaction at the comfortable accommodation of Sheriff Curtis, and said they were much better than those her Saviour had. She is determined to be a martyr of the nineteenth century, and is no doubt now highly enjoying her martyrdom in her quiet way. And who shall gainsay her right to the crown? Is she not suffering, for conscience sake, as truly as ever did the pilgrim fathers?"

"Mr. Eben C. Tuttle is said to belong to the same creed."

No Stomaching it.—In a temperance process on the other day, at Albany, they had a new feature, certainly; it being nothing more nor less than the human stomach in its various stages of decay from intemperance, painted on canvass and borne as banners.—N. Y. Transcript.

On Monday night last a soldier lost his life in attempting to desert from the Canadian side on the falls. In order to elude the sentinel, he procured a cord, and essayed to let himself down the precipice between Table Rock and the ferry—but the breaking of the cord dashed him lifeless on the rocks and ice below.

excursions are, of course, thrown out at random upon all parties concerned. The evil, however, exists in the state of society, and the tone of fashionable morals that prevail in certain cliques."

From the National Intelligencer. When in July, 1832, a bill for rechartering the Bank of the United States, having passed both Houses of Congress and been sent to the President for his signature, was returned by him to the Senate with his objections, a solemn debate took place upon the question, arising under the Constitution, whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the President's objections; in the course of which debate, as recorded in the Register of Debates, the following remarkable passages occur:

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said: "If this institution is really to be prostrated—if it has now received its death-blow, and is but to await and prepare for its final fall—the distress and ruin which it will occasion rests not with the wealthy money-holder, whose funds have found an investment in its stock; but it must come with fatal and unbroken force upon the industry, the enterprise, the public prosperity, and private comforts of the whole extended West. The Bank of the United States must withdraw its issues, &c. And then Mr. E. continued as follows: "

"But this is not all. You say the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of a people. Their first resort will be to legislative aid, and relief laws will follow, or, in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeals of a whole people suffering under a general visitation?) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to supersede the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the People, and there sink into nothing, leaving them to bear the loss."

Mr. Clayton spoke in the same spirit: "The prediction of Mr. Lowndes in 1819 must be fulfilled: that the destruction of the United States Bank would be followed by the establishment of paper money, he firmly believed; he might also say he knew. It was an extremity, he said, from which the House would recoil.—The farmer must again sell his grain to the country merchant for State bank paper at a discount of from ten to twenty, or even thirty per cent, in the nearest commercial city, &c. The loss of confidence among men, the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the globe, overtaking and speculation on false capital in every part of the country, that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the users' prevalence, withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction; bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us."

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION has exhibited more activity and more disposition to carry forward public business than any three weeks that have preceded it. The House of Representatives having on Monday, apparently under the influence of the intervening Sabbath-day's reflections, hastened to lay aside the privileged question which for several days had suspended all the proper functions of that body, next got through with the call upon members for petitions, so often interrupted and so long suspended; and on the next day, the flood-gate once raised, a great body of reports from committees poured into the House. The number of these reports proves how industriously the working members on the committees have labored whilst the House, as a body, was napping almost so progress; and the result is most creditable to them.

The House has also made a beginning upon the Anna A. appropriation Bill, which under charge of the very efficient Chairman of its Committee of Ways and Means, have been digested and minutely explained, never exceeded, for any the least of it, on any former occasion. Two of these bills, having passed the House, have already become laws, the Pension Appropriation Bill being one of them. As for the remaining Appropriation bills, and especially the Civil Appropriation Bill, if any opinion may be formed from the indications of the last week, its progress through the House will be very deliberate, if not slow, and even tedious. With this prospect before the House, desirable as we admit it to be that the Appropriation Bills should be passed at an early day, we cannot but think that, in regard to another measure yet more urgent—the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives under the new Census—it is very desirable that its passage should be expedited by some such order on the part of the House as was proposed on Saturday by the respected Chairman of the committee who reported the bill, viz, to make it the Order of the Day from a given day until finished, and to limit the discussion of it to a day certain, (so that it should not for too long a time obstruct the passage of the Appropriation Bills.) The time is rapidly drawing nigh at which some of the States have been accustomed to make their elections of Representatives to Congress; and since, as every reader knows, the action of the Legislature of every one of the States will be necessary to give effect to the apportionment bill after Congress shall have passed it, it is quite obvious that Congress cannot neglect upon the subject too soon. In addition