

Report of the Handy Investigation.

We have not room for the report entire. We have therefore copied from the Locomotive the following article, in which the principal facts are condensed. The result proves, that the U. S. Bank furnished money for corrupt purposes, which seems to have been fraudulently kept by those to whom it was entrusted.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to enquire whether any corrupt means had been employed by the Banks, or their agents, to influence the action of the Legislature, or any other department of Government, have at length made their report. Messrs Sharswood, Ewing, Penniman, and Deford, composing a majority of the committee, and with one exception unfriendly to the Governor, unite in a report that they find no evidence whatever of corruption in the Governor, the Legislature, or any other officer of the Government.

Mr. Lowry, one of the committee submitted a minority report, in which he agrees with the majority, that "THERE IS NO EVIDENCE, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, OF ANY CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE EXECUTIVE, OR ANY MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE." But Mr. Lowry very properly protests against the course of the Committee, "in receiving hearsay evidence in all cases, except where reports related to a member of the Committee." Mr. Lowry also objects to the course of the committee, in prying into the private affairs and business matters of individuals not members of the Legislature, or otherwise connected with these transactions, and entirely irrelevant to the subject of inquiry.

Mr. Deford, another member of the committee, also states in a separate report, "that there is no evidence whatever of any authority from the Governor to any one to use his name in the manner in which it is done in some letters before the Committee, nor does it appear that he had any knowledge of agents being employed by the Banks to use any corrupt measures for the purpose of effecting Legislation for their benefit."

The known hostility of a majority of that committee to the Governor, and to all the leading friends of his administration—the manner in which they prosecuted their enquiries, receiving hearsay evidence,—prying into private business transactions, wholly irrelevant to the matter before them—sitting in secret sessions—obtaining an act of pardon to the guilty to turn states evidence—refusing to produce or read in a court of justice the testimony in their possession, in support of a criminal prosecution directed by the Governor, and thus permitting the acknowledged criminals to escape—all these circumstances will free the report of the committee from the least suspicion of partiality for the Governor, or any of his political friends. If they had found the least evidence of corruption on the part of the executive, it would have been heralded forth in glowing colors, as a sweet morsel to be used on electioneering occasions, for political effect.

The following extracts from the report will show the decision of the committee, acquitting the different departments of government of the charges made against them.

"On the 4th of March, 1840, the Board of Directors of the U. S. Bank, appointed a special committee of three directors, to proceed to Harrisburg, and generally to adopt such measures as they may find necessary to protect the interests of the Bank.

On the 31st March, 1840, a voucher was filed, showing, that between the 24th March 1840, and the 23d April 1840, the sum of \$89,500 was paid by the Bank to that committee. That between the 16th June 1840, and October 17th 1840, the further sum of \$31,175 was paid to the committee; that according to the testimony of the cashier, the greater part of this money was paid to Geo. Handy, one of the committee—(the other members testifying they knew nothing about the payment or application of the money)—that on the 10th March, 1840, a corrupt contract was made between Geo. Handy and Daniel H. Broadhead, to which Joseph Solmes, President of the Moyamensing Bank was privy—to procure a release and suspension of all penalties to which the Banks are now subject, other than the legal interest, &c. This was to be done in ten days, and was referred to as necessary in order to secure to Mr. Van Buren the vote of Pennsylvania. This contract expired on the 20th March 1840. No legislation of the kind was obtained, nor any money paid to Broadhead in pursuance of it. It is inferred from the evidence, that some new contract must have been entered into after the 20th March 1840, or the old one renewed after that time.

"That these two individuals, (Broadhead and Solmes) held out to Mr. Handy that they were faithfully, between them, carrying this corrupt bargain into execution, no intelligent reader of the correspondence can doubt." Their own testimony and conduct as witnesses, with that of their coadjutor, Geo. Reed, favors the conclusion that "this was a VILE FAUSE, meant to cover up their own fraudulent purpose of converting the money to their own use." "There is certainly no direct evidence of a single dollar having been paid by either of those men to any body." "George Reed, late Treasurer of the County of Philadelphia, was also one of the paid agents of the Bank." He explained his letters by the bold and unblushing assertion that they were all PURE FABRICATIONS, intended for the purpose of extorting money from the Bank."

"In regard to these men, (Broadhead, Solmes and Reed) it must be for the constituted authorities to determine what the public justice of the country demands.—Their character is now before the country, and their letters and evidence together with that of all the other witnesses, examined by the committee, may be safely submitted without further comment, other than the remark that they all state that they have no knowledge of any corruption on the part of the Executive, members of the legislature, or other officers of Government, nor in their intercourse with all or any of them during that session, was there any thing improper." "The committee report, therefore, that the Bank of the United States attempted and intended corruption and bribery, but there is no evidence before the committee that a single dollar was paid out by the agent or agents, to any body, for that purpose, directly or indirectly."

"The committee then proceed to refer to the strong desire of the gentlemen representing improvement districts, to get some appropriation, however small, towards the unfinished lines, and to other circumstances, being sufficient to account for the result, without resorting to corruption, direct or indirect.

Not one word of comment upon the foregoing extracts from the report of the majority. It will be remembered that in the letters delivered over to the committee to George Handy, unwarranted reference were made to various distinguished individuals to wit, President Van Buren, Governor Porter, Judge Blythe, Judge Burnsides, Judge Lewis, Judge Porter, Judge Barton, Senator Fleming, Auditor General Packer, Attorney General Johnson, and a host of others. From the mention of their names in this way, rumors of every kind have been set afloat. It is but just to them to remark, that they have all, with the exception of President Van Buren and Governor Porter, been examined under oath, and expressly declare that they have no knowledge whatever of any corrupt or improper attempts to influence the Legislature, Executive, or other departments of Government. In this they are fully sustained by the report of the committee, which declares the unwarrantable references contained in the letters to be "vide falsehoods, meant to cover up the fraudulent purpose (of Broadhead, Solmes & Reed) of converting the money to their own use." It will also be remembered that the committee state that the letters and evidence of these men, and all the other witnesses examined, assert that they have no knowledge of any corruption on the part of the Executive, members of the Legislature or other officers of the Government, or any thing improper in their intercourse with all or any of them.

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THE TROUBLE AMONG THE MORMONS.—We noticed a few days since the excommunication of General Bennett, of the Nauvoo Legion of Latter Day Saints. We now have from the Burlington Hawk, his defiance of the prophet Joe.

NAUVOO, ILL., June 27, 1842. Mr. Edwards:—In your paper of the 23d, you allude to the "Trouble among the Mormons," and express a desire or hope that "the schism is ineurable, and I assure you it is really so. The holy Joe fears the consequences of my disclosures, and has threatened to take my life, and has ordered some of his Danite band to effect the murder clandestinely—but he shall be exposed. If he murders me, others will avenge my blood, and expose him; if I live, I will do it to the entire satisfaction of all.—Just suspend your judgement a few days until you see my expose in the "Sangamo Journal" of next week, or the week following, over my name. In haste, yours respectfully, JOHN C. BENNETT.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP.—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832, it was successful in more than one case of Cholera. The fruit is now in market, and the present is the proper time to make it.

To two quarts of juice of Blackberries, add 1 pound loaf sugar, half an ounce of nutmegs, half an ounce of cinnamon, pulverized, quarter of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of allspice, pulverized. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of proof brandy.

A HARD HEAD.—An athletic black man, while carrying a load in a building down town, was struck on his head by a salmon brick which fell from the scaffold nearly two stories high. "Look out up dare, how you throw your bricks," vociferated the lod carrier, "guess you want to kill dis nigger." What is most strange is, that the man was not even stunned, and the brick was broken in two by coming in contact with his head.—Rick. Rep.

HOW TO KILL A SON.—1. Let him have his own way. 2. Allow him free use of money. 3. Suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath. 4. Give him free access to wicked companions. 5. Call him to no account for his evenings. 6. Furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue either of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance, or you will have to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to the grave.

THE LOSS.—The loss by fire in New York on Wednesday evening, is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.—The salary of the Mayor of New Orleans, is \$9000; that of the Mayor of Hartford, Conn., is \$40.



THE AMERICAN. Saturday, July 23, 1842.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder for various favors, and also to the Hon. Wm. F. Packer, Gen. Fleming and others, for public documents.

On our first page we have placed the charges made in Congress by Mr. Bots, with a view of impeaching President Tyler for gross abuse of power. Mr. Adams, from the committee to whom was referred the objections of the President on signing the appropriation bill, has reported, taking strong grounds against the President as unconstitutional and unprecedented.

We have received a communication giving an account of an impostor, which, under present circumstances cannot appear. The author has not left with us his name.

The legislature have passed several very important acts recently, among which is the Stay Law, published in another column.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt is too long for publication this week, we have therefore only given the first few sections of the act.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder, for his speech on the Revenue Bill. We can only remark at present, that he is entirely mistaken in regard to the price at which anthracite iron can be manufactured. Anthracite iron cannot be delivered at Baltimore at less than \$27 per ton. A few years more experience will no doubt enable them to reduce the cost; but in the infancy of the business, it deserves, and should have the protection of the government.

The sale of the property of J. H. Coyle, Esq., on Monday last, at this place, amounted to \$35,758. Shamokin Island was knocked down at \$13,950.

A small black dog, with a white or yellowish neck, was lost at Northumberland, on Sunday, the 17th inst. The owner, a little girl, will be thankful for any information upon the subject, left at this office.

By the latest accounts Martin Van Buren is at Detroit, Michigan. If Martin is on an electioneering tour, as is generally supposed, he has less sagacity than we had supposed. He can never again be elected President, even though he could manage to get the nomination. In Pennsylvania he has always been a dead dog to the party. Almost any other democrat would have prevented the defeat of the party in 1840.

The duty on Coal, under the Tariff just passed, is \$2 00 per chaldron of 36 bushels.

A new French War Steamer, the Gomer, has arrived at New York. She measures 2,000 tons burthen, and has engines of 450 horse power.

The receipts for the Western Rail Road, for six days ending on the 9th of July, amounted to \$10,421.

In the West it is said the times are so hard, that even chickens have had scratching for a living, and few, if any, lay more than one egg per day. It has been suggested that a committee of roosters be appointed to egg-collect into the subject.

Appropriation Bill. The committee of conference reported that they could not agree upon a bill. Mr. Clark then submitted a bill, which has passed the House. In this bill Northumberland, Columbia & Schuylkill counties will form one Congressional District. Union county will be attached to Centre and Huntingdon.

This bill, we learn, has since passed in the Senate, and has, therefore, no doubt, become the law of the land.

The Tariff. The Great Tariff Bill, the most important measure before Congress, has been passed in the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening last, by a vote of 115 to 112.

The present bill repeals the proviso in the distribution act, by which it was made a condition that, in case duties on any articles should at any time be raised to exceed 20 per cent, the distribution should cease, and the land funds restored to the treasury of the Union.

The articles of Tax and Coffee, it is understood, will pay a duty of twenty per cent, ad valorem. The bill has yet to be acted on by the Senate. That body it is presumed, will pass it without any material alteration. It is, however, generally believed that the President will put a veto upon the bill, on account of the land distribution clause connected with it. In that case, we presume, another Tariff Bill will be immediately brought forward, which will be so framed as to avoid the objections made by the President to the present bill.

Snakes. A most singular incident occurred at the table of one of our most war by and respectable farmers in this neighborhood, a few days since. The family had baked some pies early in the morning, and had set them in the cellar to cool for dinner. It was observed before the pie was cut, that it appeared very full, and no sooner was the knife thrust into it, than a snake issued out to the utter amazement and terror of all at the table. This was a kind of desert as unwelcome as unexpected. The snake, it was supposed, had got in between the crust while the pie was cooling on the cellar floor.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

HARRISBURG, July 20th, 1842. On Friday, the 15th, the House took up the amendments made by the Senate to a large Omnibus bill. The most material of these amendments was one offered by Mr. Stevens for the payment of Domestic Creditors."

It authorizes the State Treasurer to receive Pennsylvania's share of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and to apply the same, pro rata, towards the payment of Contractors, &c., for work done prior to the 4th of May, 1841, until these are all liquidated, and then to the payment of those who have done work since that time. After some discussion this amendment was adopted by a vote of 52 to 28. This is as it should be. Let the domestic creditors be paid out of any funds that can be made available. The old states are as much entitled to these lands, as is the farmer to his uncultivated woodlands, and no one but a madman or a dunce would attempt to give away these lands or the proceeds thereof, and afterwards tax our citizens to make up the amount which they have so foolishly relinquished.

On motion of Mr. Wright a proviso was added, That if the proceeds of the Public Lands should not be received before the 20th day of August next, that then the claims of Contractors for work done on unfinished lines prior to the 4th of May, 1841, and repairs up to Jan 1, 1842, on finished lines, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not specifically appropriated by the present legislature.

Mr. Lowry then offered an amendment to pay out of the balance of the said money, if any, the claims of Contractors who have done work since the 6th of May, 1841, which was agreed to. Motions to reconsider were then made, which occupied the balance of the morning session.

In the Senate, the bill to dispose of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal to the company incorporated by the bill, for the sum of \$2,000,000 after being again some time under consideration and receiving further amendment, passed second and final reading by a vote of Yeas 20, to Nays 10. The friends of the bill think there are too many onerous restrictions imposed upon the company.

In the House, on Saturday, the amendments made by Senate to the bill providing for a stay of execution on property levied upon by the Sheriff, were concurred in by the House, where the bill has passed finally in both Houses, and was sent to the Governor, who has signed the bill, which has now become a law. The bill provides that neither real nor personal property shall be sold under execution within one year after it shall fall on trial, to bring two-thirds of its appraised value; but requires the debtor to pay up the arrearages of interest on former liens, and the interest on the same and on the debt, semi-annually, during the continuance of the stay.

On a joint resolution submitted by Mr. Gamble, in relation to the payment of the expenses of Military Commissions, Mr. McCahen moved to add a clause, taxing the said commissions from \$10 for that of a Major General down to \$1 for a Major's commission, the same to be paid by the officer on receiving his commission.

Mr. Ebaugh offered a section, taxing the salaries of all the officers of Government, and mileage and pay of members, from 15 to 5 per cent. The amendments of Mr. McCahen and Mr. Ebaugh were both cut off. Mr. Gamble's resolution was then passed, and sent to the Senate. In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the North Branch Canal Company passed a final reading, by a vote of 20 to 6.

For the information of our readers, we publish the first three sections of an act recently passed by the legislature, abolishing imprisonment for debt. The remainder will be published in our next.

AN ACT, To Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, and to Punish Fraudulent Debtors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be arrested or imprisoned on any civil process, issuing out of any court of this Commonwealth, in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree founded upon contract, express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non performance of any contract, excepting in proceeding as for contempt to enforce civil remedies, actions for fines or penalties, or on promises to marry, on moneys collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment, in which cases the remedies shall remain as heretofore. Provided, That this section shall not extend to any person who shall not have resided in this State for 20 days previous to the commencement of a suit against him.

SECTION 2. In all cases whereby the preceding provisions of this act, a party to a suit cannot be arrested or imprisoned, it shall be lawful for the party who shall have commenced a suit, or obtained a judgement in any court or record, to apply to any judge of the court in which the suit shall have been brought for a warrant to arrest the party against whom the suit shall have been commenced, or the judgement shall have been obtained whereupon the said judge shall require of the said party satisfactory evidence either by the affidavit of the party making such application or some other person or persons, that there is a debt or demand due to the party making such application from the other party in the suit, or judgement, in which affidavit the nature and amount of the indebtedness shall be set forth as near as may be.

SECTION 3. If the demand set forth in the affidavit be such that the party could not according to the provisions of this act be arrested, and if the affidavit shall establish to the satisfaction of the judge, one or more of the following particulars, to wit:

That the party is about to remove any of his property out of the jurisdiction of the court in which suit is brought, with intent to defraud his creditors; Or, that he has property or rights, in action, which he fraudulently conceals;

Or, that he has rights in action, or some interest in any public or corporate stock, money, or evidence of debt, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any judgements, which shall have been rendered against him, belonging to the complainant;

Or, that he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, any of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors;

Or, that he fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation, respecting which suit is brought;

It shall be the duty of the said judge, to issue a warrant of arrest in the form following to wit:

STAY LAW.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been, or hereafter shall be levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias, or other writ of execution, and an inquest of twelve men, summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties, agreeably to the existing laws of this Commonwealth, shall find that the rents issues and profits of such property are not sufficient, beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years, to satisfy the damages and costs, or the debt, interest and costs in such writ mentioned, it shall be the duty of the same inquest to value and appraise the said property, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants shall consent to a condemnation agreeably to an act, entitled "an act relating to executions," passed the 16th June, 1836; and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate as aforesaid, shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same (ay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases; to value and appraise the same, and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement with the writ aforesaid, to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive in any future execution which may be levied on the same property, and in case of any writ of vendition exponas, or other writ shall issue for the sale of said lands, tenements or hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or outcry for two thirds or more of such valuation or appraisement, that then and in such cases the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court which the execution issued, and that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall be stayed for one year from and after the return day of the vendition exponas or other writ, for the sale of the premises; Provided that the sheriff or coroner shall not be entitled to poundage, unless in those cases where a sale of the property shall take place.

SECTION 2. That in all cases where lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been heretofore levied on and condemned or extended, or that hereafter may be levied on, in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been, or hereafter shall be seized or levied on by virtue of any writ of fieri facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner before exposing the said property to sale, pursuant to any writ for that purpose issued, or in pursuance of such writ of fieri facias, to summon twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation or appraisement of such property as directed by the first section of this act.

SECTION 3. That in all cases where life estate, or for a term of years, in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ of execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner before proceeding to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who being first sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation and appraisement of the same, and if such estates for life, or for a term of years as aforesaid, after being advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry according to the laws of this Commonwealth cannot be sold for two thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement to be made as aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly, and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of the said premises shall be stayed for one year from the return day of the said writ of execution.

SECTION 4. That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution, by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas in this Commonwealth or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such writ shall be directed respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor to summons three respectable freeholders or citizens of the vicinage who being first duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid, for which valuation or appraisement, signed by the appraisers together with a schedule of the property taken in execution, shall be annexed to the return on said writ, and in case said personal property, or any part thereof, cannot be sold for two thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement, at a public vendue of the same of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the direction of the first section of this act, that then, the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of twelve months from that date: Provided, That the said defendant or defendants, shall execute and deliver to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, a bond with one or more sufficient sureties, in a penalty of double the amount of the said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming, and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property upon the expiration of the said stay of execution,

to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his success or in office, in like good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear being allowed,) as when the same was so as aforesaid offered for sale, or other personal property, equal in value, and in like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof, for the payment of the amount or the appraisement or valuation with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and cost, for which the levy was made, and upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property, shall be returned and re-delivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors, from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time, and as often as he, she, or they may think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected, according to the provisions of this act, which costs shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale in other cases.

SECTION 5. That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied upon, he shall pay the interest due on the debt, and the interest due upon prior liens thereon, and discharge all ground rents and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the continuance of the stay of execution all the accruing interest on the judgments and the accruing ground rents.

From the Baltimore American.

TWENTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1842.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The sitting of the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole on the Revenue Bill, was continued, after I closed my letter yesterday evening, until the Bill was entirely gone through—when the Committee rose and it was reported to the House, and the Bill and amendments ordered to be printed.

The vote in Committee on striking out the paragraph in the Bill which imposed a duty on Tea and Coffee, was 75 yeas to 73 nays. Later in the evening amendments were offered that Tea and Coffee should be placed among the free articles, but they were rejected.

Section 10 being under consideration, as follows:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That on articles not herein enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. WELLS moved to amend it by adding the words "except tea and coffee." which motion was decided to be out of order, the committee having two or three times decided the articles shall not be exempt from duty.

Mr. GRAHAM appealed from the decision of the Chair.

And the question being taken, the decision of the Chair was confirmed.

Mr. HABERSHAM moved to amend the section by imposing a duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem on tea and coffee.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to amend the amendment by adding "that the said duty should cease in thirty days after the passage of this act." The amendment to the amendment and the amendment were rejected.

Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, offered a substitute amendment for the said section, which was agreed to.

Amendments were further offered to this section by Mr. RANDOLPH.

Section 12th being under consideration.—

Mr. FILLMORE moved to strike out the words "except tea" Agreed to.

An amendment was further offered by Mr. SALTONSTALL, as an additional section, providing for the warehousing system; which, after some trouble about a quorum, was, by yeas 59, nays 35, agreed to.

Mr. CUSHING moved to strike out the 25th section, i. e. the proviso repealing the 6th section of the distribution law.

to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his success or in office, in like good order and condition (reasonable wear and tear being allowed,) as when the same was so as aforesaid offered for sale, or other personal property, equal in value, and in like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid, or in default thereof, for the payment of the amount or the appraisement or valuation with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and cost, for which the levy was made, and upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property, shall be returned and re-delivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors, from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale at any time, and as often as he, she, or they may think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time at which a sale may be effected, according to the provisions of this act, which costs shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale in other cases.

SECTION 5. That before any person shall be entitled to a stay of execution on real estate levied upon, he shall pay the interest due on the debt, and the interest due upon prior liens thereon, and discharge all ground rents and municipal charges due on the property, subject to the judgment, and shall pay semi-annually during the continuance of the stay of execution all the accruing interest on the judgments and the accruing ground rents.

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The vote in Committee on striking out the paragraph in the Bill which imposed a duty on Tea and Coffee, was 75 yeas to 73 nays. Later in the evening amendments were offered that Tea and Coffee should be placed among the free articles, but they were rejected.

Section 10 being under consideration, as follows:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That on articles not herein enumerated or provided for, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. WELLS moved to amend it by adding the words "except tea and coffee." which motion was decided to be out of order, the committee having two or three times decided the articles shall not be exempt from duty.

Mr. GRAHAM appealed from the decision of the Chair.

And the question being taken, the decision of the Chair was confirmed.

Mr. HABERSHAM moved to amend the section by imposing a duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem on tea and coffee.

Mr. ATHERTON moved to amend the amendment by adding "that the said duty should cease in thirty days after the passage of this act." The amendment to the amendment and the amendment were rejected.

Mr. FILLMORE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, offered a substitute amendment for the said section, which was agreed to.

Amendments were further offered to this section by Mr. RANDOLPH.

Section 12th being under consideration.—

Mr. FILLMORE moved to strike out the words "except tea" Agreed to.

An amendment was further offered by Mr. SALTONSTALL, as an additional section, providing for the warehousing system; which, after some trouble about a quorum, was, by yeas 59, nays 35, agreed to.

Mr. CUSHING moved to strike out the 25th section, i. e. the proviso repealing the 6th section of the distribution law.

The vote stood: Yeas 70, nays 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

This was decisive of the action of the House.

Mr. GENTRY of Tenn. submitted his proposition for the assumption of State Debts before referred to in the course of debate in Committee of the Whole. It was voted down by a vote nearly unanimous.

Mr. WM. COST JOHNSON also submitted his proposition for the assumption of State Debts before referred to and defending by him in committee.