

THE VETO REPORTS.

By a reference to the Congressional news of Wednesday, it will be seen that the Committee on the late Veto has sent in a Report through their Chairman Mr. Adams, while a counter Report has been made by Mr. Gilmer, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll; in behalf of the Democratic party, disseminated from both, and entered his protest. The Report of Mr. Adams, embodies the views of the Whig party, as now organized under Henry Clay. The Report of Mr. Gilmer, defends the course of Present Tyler. As this is the most interesting item of the week, we shall give a brief synopsis of the two reports.

The report of Mr. Adams, after some introductory remarks, sets forth that this veto message is the last of a series of executive measures, the effect of which has been to defeat the whole action of the legislative power of the Union. It next refers to the accession of Harrison to the Presidency. At that time the revenue of the country was found insufficient to meet the expenditures. Hence the first act of that lamented President, was to call an extra session of Congress, to devise a remedy for the financial diseases of the country, and to adopt means of supplying the treasury, by the passage of additional revenue laws.

This deficiency the report charges to the administration of Mr. Van Buren. On the 31st of May, three months after the extra session had been called, the members of the Legislature assembled. But the reins of Executive power were in other hands. By the decrees of an inscrutable Providence, he who called the extra session was laid low in the grave. The President who had called the extra session of Congress, was no longer President when that Congress met. Another man has assumed the name, of totally different principal, although professing the same. This fact was soon made manifest by the failure of the great measure of the extra session—the bill establishing a National Bank, by the exercise of the veto power. This first attempt having been deferred, says the sense of the report, Congress, out of consideration of the distress of the country, introduced a new bill. The second bill was presented to the President in the very terms and shape in which he said he would sign it, and which he had sanctioned. But strange to say, this was also returned with a veto. The reasons assigned for this second veto conflicted with the reasons assigned for the first veto. Thus the second great measure of relief for a suffering people, was annulled by the weak and

placed in the Presidential chair. The Report then charges that the first consequence of this Executive Legislation was to perpetuate the system of the preceding Administration, by continuing the expenditures beyond the receipts; an excess which during the preceding four years had amounted to eight millions per year. Yes, by this double Executive veto the present party in power were compelled to continue this ruinous system, by which the expenditures in eighteen months only, exceeded the receipts by fifteen millions of dollars. This state of things was now forced upon Congress, by the exercise of the veto power alone. The great object of the extra session was thus frustrated by the act of one man! But for the remaining of the digest we are indebted to the Baltimore sun.

The report next alludes to the passage at the extra session of the revenue bill, containing prohibitory distribution clause, which states that when the duties on imports shall exceed 20 per cent, then the distribution of the land funds shall cease, and which bill was signed by the President. It next adverts to the bill passed at the present session, which proposed to continue in force the operation of the compromise act for one month; also suspending the distribution of the land funds for a similar period. This bill was not only vetoed by the President, but in opposition to the avowed belief of his own secretary, and the opinions of some of the best lawyers of the land; but relying solely on the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General, he the President had been prescribing duties on imports, which power the law expressly declared was reserved for the legislature of Congress. The report now proceeds to review the message itself. At some length it attempts to show a great inconsistency between the President in his recent Philadelphia letter, and the introductory portion of the message referring to the first objection to the signing of the present tariff bill, because "it combines revenue with appropriation," the report alludes to the signature of the revenue and appropriation.

The public lands are next referred to, and it is maintained that they belong exclusively to the States, having been heretofore held in trust only by the general government for the payment of the National debt. So that the phrase "giving away the public land," could not apply, because, by returning to the States the land fund, they would be merely receiving that which is their own. The report takes the ground that taxation by duties on imports or otherwise, is the only safe and legitimate mode of raising revenue. Any departure from that system being the prelude to bankruptcy and ruin. The report next comes to the second reason of the President, which is the "exhausted state of the treasury," and that in this state of the finances whether it is the time to give away the proceeds from the public lands. This giving away, says the report, is but yielding to the States their own prop-

erty, and would be infinitely preferable to giving the money, in compliance with the cries of a pinching economy, to suckle armies and dry-nurse the land. To yield these lands to the general government, would be the only irretrievably giving away that which is cruelly and perfidiously attempted to be wrested from their hands.

The report goes on to state that nineteen of these States have, by their ardor in the cause of internal improvement, involved themselves in debt. It was notorious that the greater portion of this debt had been contracted in the improvement of public works and in increasing the facilities of travel and communication from place to place. It was no exaggerated estimate of the value of these works to say, that the saving of time, labor and expense of the multitudes who are enjoying the benefits of those works, is more every year than would be necessary to defray the total cost of their construction. But these nineteen States have contracted more liabilities than they are at present able to bear. Where should they look for relief? Where should they expect to find that relief but in the sympathies of the Federal Government? To what should they look but to the proceeds from their own lands, to enable them to pay their debts, and to retrieve them from the present pressure. The measure of relief desired, is solely the distribution among them of the proceeds of their own property. The report regrets that the short time allowed has not permitted the committee to touch upon many others important matters, but the majority concur in the belief that the distribution in the lands fund among the States would be infinitely more conducive to the end of justice, and the relief of the country, than for it to be swallowed up in the insatiable gulf of a system of expenditure like that of the last administration, where it would soon disappear, leaving not a mark behind.

The report says, it remains now only for the House to take the veto on the final passage of the bill, and the Committee leave it to the House to determine what other measure of relief they may deem necessary and practicable. The report proceeds to say, that for the last 18 months the legislative power of the Union has been in a state of suspended animation—strangled by the cords of Executive dictation. It claims that Congress has, in the face of these multiplied insults and injuries, behaved towards the Executive with the most respectful forbearance. It then stated that the majority of the Committee believes that a case has now occurred in which it is the duty of Congress to prefer articles of impeachment against the President. But they are of opinion that impeachment in the present state of public affairs, might prove abortive. [Great laughter.] To the people, therefore, alone must the final appeal be made. It was a cheering consideration to the majority of the Committee, that the termination of their own official existence, and that of the present Congress, was near at hand, and that the Legislative power of the Union would soon be placed in other hands, on whom would devolve the duty of providing a revenue, &c. The report proceeds to say that implicit obedience to Executive will is the only condition on which the present Congress can act. Also that the President has assumed the exercise of the whole Legislative power of the Union in levying money from the people without authority of law, &c. The report concludes by submitting a joint resolution recommending an amendment of the Constitution so that in those cases when the President returns a bill with his veto, a majority instead of two thirds shall have the power to pass it.

The Protest and Report of the Hon. T. W. Gilmer sustains the Veto, and pursues the same line of reasoning that was adopted by President Tyler in his recent Message. Mr. G. regards the course pursued by a majority of the House, in raising a Select Committee, as unprecedented and extraordinary, contrary to established usages, and in violation of the Constitution. He thinks that when a Bill is returned with objections it should be subjected to another veto. He says:

Encouraged by the present embarrassed condition of the country and our public affairs, deriving fresh political hopes from the general gloom and despondence which their own proceedings have cast over the Union, it is attempted to extort from the sufferings of the people, some sanction for the principles of government which their judgment has never failed to repudiate. The history of our government abounds in examples of conflicts between the several departments. It has sometimes happened that all the departments combined to overthrow the constitution, but for the intelligence of the people and the controlling power of the suffrage in restoring the supremacy of the constitution over the legislative, the executive and the judiciary must have been fatal to our institutions. Whilst it is the privilege and the duty of every citizen to arraign either department of the government, or any public officer, for infidelity to the constitution and laws, it is neither wise, just or patriotic for one of these departments to impair the confidence or the harmony which should subsist between the separate branches of the public service by fomenting prejudices and discord. They are all agents of the people. Their duties are prescribed by a law which all acknowledge as supreme.

The Veto power is sustained. A review is given of the doings of the Extra

Session and the present of Congress; and especially of the legislation with regard to the Public Lands and the Tariff. The President is said to be consistent and the majority inconsistent, and Mr. G. says if there is evidence of the least corruption in the President's conduct he should be impeached. He adds:

The President has either assumed a power which does not belong to his office, or he has abused a power which does belong to it. It has not been denied that the power in question exists under the Constitution—indeed it has been proposed to abolish it by amendment. If it has been abused, it was done either corruptly and wantonly, or under an error of Executive judgment. If there is evidence of the corruption in the President's conduct, he should be impeached. The power of impeachment has been confided to the House of Representatives. It is the duty, therefore of the majority who accuse the President, to arraign him under articles of impeachment before the Senate, if they believe him to be guilty of any impeachable offence. If he has neither assumed power, nor abused it, corruptly then the issue dwindles to a mere question of who is right as to a measure of policy.

If the undersigned were allowed by the circumstances which compel him to omit many considerations very proper to the subject he would not despair, of showing that, independent of all the extraneous prejudices and political feelings which the advocates of error on this occasion endeavor to bring in their aid, the mere opinion of the Executive in this case is right, and the mere opinion of Congress is wrong.

He asks. Can Congress excuse themselves for refusing to provide for the government, because the President did not approve either of the forms in which at the extra session they attempted to charter a bank of the United States? Is the issue which has been so solemnly proclaimed on this occasion, to embrace the long agitated question of currency besides that of revenue? Do the majority mean to declare that they will permit no revenue to be collected, or in other words, that the government shall cease, unless two conditions are submitted; first, the charter of a bank in some form, and second, the distribution of the land fund? If this be the object, then these questions should have been all connected with one bill.

It has been deemed prudent, however, to connect only two of them. The question of distributing the land fund and raising revenue for the support of government, were distinct and independent of each other. The majority whether the majority of Congress considered themselves bound to provide revenue first for the States, or for the United States. Since they insisted on uniting them in a second bill after a former bill had been vetoed on account of their union, and since it is now declared that Congress is disgraced if it recedes so far as to separate the questions, and that the United States government shall have no revenue unless the land fund is distributed to the States, there can no longer be a doubt of the determination in them to bestow the ways and means of the Federal treasury on the State treasuries, or to starve the government of the United States. The majority seem not only resolved on this, but they are resolved to accomplish their object only in one particular mode—and that is by legislating on the two subjects in the same bill.

Where then is the issue? Is it not whether the power exercised by the President is a lawful power. Its existence is conceded by the proposition to abolish it. It is not whether that power has been corruptly abused. If this is believed the majority are guilty of culpable neglect of duty in not impeaching. It is not whether the States shall have the land fund. It is not whether the United States shall have a revenue.—But it is whether this government shall have revenue and the States shall have the land fund in a particular form of legislation, which Congress have resolved at all hazards to persevere in—a form of legislation resorted to first to coerce the votes of Congress, and persisted in to coerce the Executive by putting the treasury under duress.

If, he says, towards the conclusion, there has been a disposition on the part of the Executive to resist the action of Congress on certain subjects, there has certainly been a corresponding disposition on the part of Congress to attack, and to repeat the attacks on the Executive. Congress have appropriated the money required to carry on this government. They have authorized the debts which are contracted. They alone, under the Constitution, can furnish means of meeting their own appropriations. It is not in the power of the minority of Congress to legislate. All that the Executive can do is to convene Congress, should it adjourn without providing revenue to carry on the government. It is hoped however, that calmer consideration will inspire some motive of public duty stronger than any feelings of party resentment. The threats of violence have been heard from quarters whence better counsels should have proceeded, will not disturb the repose nor provoke the dignity of a free and enlightened people.

Iowa Territory.—The election for members of the territorial legislature has resulted in the choice of 8 Democrats and 6 Whigs to the Council, and 14 Democrats and 11 Whigs to the House as far as heard from.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Packet ship Mediator arrived at New York on Friday night, and the steamer Britannia at Boston on Friday morning, from London—the former with advices to the 22d July, and the latter to the 4th August.

Trade in Great Britain had improved considerably, and the favorable effects of the new Tariff made evident. Accounts from the manufacturing districts all speak of an improvement in business.

The Chinese had offered terms; to pay \$10,000,000, and to give up Hong Kong to the British.

The Queen is in fine health. There has been a large meeting of merchants at Manchester, to remonstrate with the government on the distress of the country.

Nothing new in Parliament. The news from Paris is interesting. The Christians at Madrid are still active against the Regent. It is understood that the Cortes will be dissolved and a new one elected about the month of November.

The news from England in regard to the crops is more favorable than any that has been received for some months past.

Sir Allan McNab came over in the Britannia.

The news from France indicates beyond a doubt that the Duke de Nemours, second son of the King, will be created Regent.

Sir Robert Peel and his associates seem bent on carrying through the "Bankruptcy Law."

There are a number of charges before Parliament, of bribery in the elections.

The British are doing most horribly in India. Every thing goes wrong.

The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal has been finally arranged, and upon terms highly advantageous to each.

The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the United States Government, for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars, was not liked.

On the morning of the 28th ult. London and the neighborhood was visited by a most violent thunder storm. The steeple of St. Martin's Church was shattered.

The Paris papers are filled with descriptions of the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, or with discussions on the state of the parties in the Chamber.

In the English House of Commons, they have had considerable talk about the intercourse carried on between England & Texas. The former was represented as being at the mercy of the latter!

France.—The King opened the session on the 26th ult. with a pathetic speech.

The reply of the Chambers was sympathetic with the affliction of the King, in the highest degree.

Funeral Procession of his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans.—Saturday July 30th, was the day appointed for the removal of the remains of the Duke from Neuilly to Notre Dame: the whole population of Paris was in movement at an early hour, for the purpose of gaining favorable places on the line of march. The crowd was apparently greater than that which attended the funeral of Napoleon's remains.

At nine o'clock the different regiments composing the garrison of Paris and the legions of the national guards marched from their respective places of assembling, to take up the posts assigned to them. During the whole length of the procession a line of troops and national guards was formed in single line on each side.

At eleven o'clock there was a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery of artillery, the body was placed on the car, and the cortege commenced its march.

At the moment the body entered the church a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the great bell of Notre Dame was rung.

The urn which contained the heart of his royal highness was carried into the choir of the cathedral by General Marbot. The vesper were recited by the Bishop, and chanted by the clergy of the metropolis. The cathedral was entirely clothed in black, and re-echoed with the voices of the choirists, reciting the verses of the "Deprofundis."

The funeral decorations of the church were magnificent, and becoming the object for which they were designed. A canopy thirty seven metres in height, made of velvet trimmed with ermine, descended over the cenotaph. Five hundred wax lights burned around. Fifty banners were suspended from the roof, &c.

Everything passed off with the most perfect order and regularity, and without a single accident.

It had been reported the previous evening that an emute would be attempted, but not the slightest disturbance prevailed.

From the East.—China news to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to the 5th of May, have been received.

The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts.

Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese with the loss of from 5 to 700 slain.—The British had three killed and 40 wounded.

It was reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the ensuing cold season.

It was said that a large army, 25,000 strong, was advancing from Mushed to Herat, that very suspicious conferences

were being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameer and others.

Captain Mackenzie had returned to Jelalabad on the 9th of May from Lughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners.

General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck terror into the minds of the people, it was thought the troops might move on to the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army.

Instructions had been given on the 14th of May from the Adjutant Generals office to withdraw the troops serving west of the Indus, within the British provinces.

General News.—The Russian army under Gen. Grabbe has been defeated by the Circassians, with a loss to the former of 1500 men and 25 officers.

From 30 to 40 houses were entirely consumed one night at Crediton.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING—A SCENE OF TERROR.

The Jonesborough, Tennessee, Whig, says that on Saturday night, 6th inst., about ten o'clock; whilst religious exercises were going on at a Camp Meeting Ground, seven miles from Jonesborough, the camp was struck by lightning, and Miss Mary Taylor daughter of the late James P. Taylor, of Carter county, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a student of Washington College whose parents reside in Rutherford county, N. C. were struck dead by lightning; so perfectly dead, that no spark of the natural or animal life remained. Several other persons were stunned and injured. The Whig says:

"David Gillespie, another student, whose parents reside on the Tennessee river, below Kingston, was struck dead, apparently, and it is believed was only saved by the application of cold water in great quantities.—While Miss Elizabeth Hoss, of this county, was equally paralyzed, and yet, together with Mr. Gillespie, is not regarded as out of danger. Besides these, there were some five gentlemen and four ladies in the same camp—the camp occupied by James H. Jones of this place—most of whom were struck to the ground, and for a time, at least were wholly unconscious of what had occurred. In the camp occupied by the Preachers, adjoining Mr. Jones on the north, were two clergymen, and three other gentlemen, who were severely shocked, and some of them even prostrated. In the camp occupied by Mr. Piper's family, on the south, there were five gentlemen and four ladies, three of whom fell to the ground, while the rest were sensibly affected. The reader will bear it in mind that these are half-faced camps, all three under one roof, almost directly in the rear of the pulpit, and separated, the one from the other, by thin plank partition—some 20, 30 and 40 feet from the pulpit.

In the case of Miss Taylor and Mr. Miller, who exhibited no signs of life, but were killed dead, the electric fluid seems to have entered the camp near the roof, and to have continued down an oak scantling, constituting the door post, slightly shivering the post till it reached her head, where its tracks cease to be visible. She was leaning against this post door—Miller stood facing her, with his left shoulder against the other post—and Gillespie between them; himself and Miller having their arms around each other's waists, Gillespie's arm touching Miss Taylor's shoulder. In this position Gillespie and Miller fell backwards in the camp; and when an attempt was made to separate them, it was not without difficulty and even a second trial. Miss Hoss was sitting on the end of a trunk near Miss Taylor, and tumbled over between the trunk and the wall.

There were supposed to be some five or six hundred persons under the shelter, most of whom were engaged in the exercises, then going on, while others, perhaps, had taken shelter from the rain. Nearly this entire assembly felt sensibly the shock, and so very much so indeed, that no sooner had the report of the thunder stroke died away in the distance, than one long, loud, continued scream, was heard in every direction. Perhaps a scene of more thrilling interest, mingled with such gloom and terror, was never witnessed in this section of the country!

A CAPTAIN AND CREW MURDERED.

We learn from the Baltimore Republican that the brig Harriet, Capt. Champion, arrived at that port from the West Coast of Africa, reports that on the 26th of April the schooner Mary Carver, Farewell, of Plymouth, Me. was captured by the natives of Barbaro, and the captain, mate and crew murdered, in consequence of a dispute with the natives and the captain. "We have been informed by the mate of the Harriet, that one of the seamen attempted to escape by going aloft, but was brought down and his brains knocked out with a handspike.—After the capture of the schooner, they informed the captain of their intention to kill him; when he implorred them in vain to spare his life. They tied a large stone around his neck, conveyed him some distance from the shore, and then threw him into the sea. The captain has a wife and two children in some part of Massachusetts."

A Solemn Fact.—The Madisonian says:—"The present Whig Congress has done much mischief." Yes, and nothing but mischief.