

ously debated, and lost after mature consideration—it would not become us therefore to a reign its fate, did we lament—we regret however, that the measure did not receive its quietus from a full expression of the representative voice.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 25.

The bill for the more effectual collection of the revenues of the United States was brought forward, engrossed, and being read a third time, the question that it should pass was warmly opposed. A long desultory skirmishing sort of a debate arose, in which the bill was advocated by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Webster, and opposed by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Gaston, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Wright. For the greater part of the debate turned upon the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury—animadversion on whom, by Mr. Randolph were endeavored to be repelled by Mr. Calhoun. The great object of the defenders of the bill, was to get rid of the objection, that it was intended to operate as an indemnity for past misconduct in the Secretary of the treasury—and that it was for that purpose, and could be for no other, that the words "as heretofore" were inserted in the first section. On this point Mr. Grosvenor contended that the words could have no such effect, nor be necessary for any such purpose; since if the Secretary of the treasury had been culpable with respect to the bank notes received into the Treasury, (a charge upon which Mr. G. meant not either to justify or accuse him) Congress had been participators with him in the whole transactions—for he had all along informed them in his reports of what was necessary to be done, and what had been, and it was their duty if it were wrong to have stopped him. Mr. Calhoun, in a speech of some length, defended the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury deprecated the course of attack taken by Mr. Randolph, and observed that unmerited censure seldom fails to recoil upon him that offers it.

Mr. Randolph still adhered to his assertions; charged the Treasury with being the cause of that inundation of bad paper with which the country was deluged, and stated that they had three grades of bad paper ready for their various purposes. The first the last bad kind, with which the paid off their favourites. The second or worse kind, which they kept for those who stood lower in their esteem; and the third, which was worse than the other two, and which the used to pay away to poor soldiers. He stated that having to receive thirty dollars from one of the Virginia militia who had been at the defence of Baltimore, they give him at the Treasury a check upon the Bank of Columbia for it, but knowing that there would be a loss of 22 per cent, upon it, he refused to take it. The Hon Gentlemen had talked the benefits derived from the services of that executive officer, but he (M. R.) did not believe that any gratitude whatever was due in that quarter. He remembered that in February, 1815, he passed through Washington, and every mouth was then filled with execrations against government, and yet now the people were called upon to be grateful to this modern Colvert, this other Pitt, for bartering the paper of government for the very worst trash of Bank Notes.

An infinite deal was said besides of very little interest at any rate, & certainly of still less, as the subject upon which it was spoken, has vanished—the bill being rejected a majority of one—their being 59 Ayes, and 60 Noes.

The Tariff bill which came from the senate with some amendments, was then taken into consideration and the question being put that the house should concur with an amendment making the duty on brown sugar 3 cents instead of 2½ Mr. Randolph opposed it first as it was fraught with injustice to lay a tax on a prime necessary of life, to the distress of every part of the union, merely to serve the purposes of the very richest branch of agriculture in our state, and that one the smallest, Louisiana; but chiefly as it was made by the senate whose constitutional competency to alter money bills, or assess the taxes of the United States he denied. And when it was considered that the senate knew that very article of the bill had been laboriously discussed by the representatives, and that the question had been even taken by yeas and nays he affirmed that it was in the highest degree indecorous in the senate to make such an alteration in it.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, rose to answer Mr. Randolph and by some observations of his, called up the latter, who spoke with some warmth and asperity in reply. The concurrence of the house with the amendment of the senate however, was carried by 54 to 48. And all the other amendments followed in the same course.

Adjourned at a very late hour.

[An explanation was demanded by the gentleman from Louisiana, but not given by him from Virginia.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

After the reception and reference of a w petitions,

Mr. Webster rose, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all duties, taxes, imports and excises, laid or imposed by government, ought, by the provision of the constitution, to be uniform throughout the United States; and that no reference ought to be given or allowed by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to any one state, over those of another.

"And resolved further, That the revenues of the United States ought to be collected and received in the legal currency of the United States, or in Treasury Notes, or in the notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared.

"And resolved further, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required and directed, to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared; and that from and after the first day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the U. States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as aforesaid."

The resolutions being twice read,

Mr. Lewis moved their indefinite postponement.

A debate of much length and no little warmth followed, occupying, in a great degree, the ground taken on the bill on the same subject which was yesterday rejected—he friends of the resolutions urging the necessity of some legislative act in a matter so deeply interesting to the public weal; the alarming consequences which might and probably would follow from adjourning without doing something on the subject; and the fact that there was a majority yesterday in favor of the bill, but accidentally absent when the question was decided, &c.—and the opponents, of the measure protesting against it as well from its objectionable nature, as against attempting it when there were so few members remaining, and after the question had been decided by the House in the rejection of the bill yesterday. The gentlemen who spoke against postponement and in favor of the resolutions, were Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Grosvenor, Alexander, Moseley, Pickens, Lyon, Colpeper, Goldsborough, and Sheffield; those who opposed the resolutions were Messrs. Lewis, Smith of Md. Wright and Hardin.

At the close of the debate, Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement; and

Mr. Webster, after observing that it was in compliance with the wishes of gentlemen friendly to the general object of the resolutions, but averse to the adoption of the two first, withdrew those two.

Mr. Calhoun proposed to amend the remaining resolution by extending its provisions to the notes of all banks which should at the time specified therein, pay their notes in specie on demand.

Mr. Webster saw no necessity for this amendment—and it would be better he thought to leave it for a treasury regulation. It might happen that a bank pretending to pay specie might send its notes to a great distance, where, if they were offered in payment, it would be impossible to ascertain whether they were redeemable with specie or not.

Mr. Calhoun agreed that it was not necessary, because the Treasury had already exercised the power, and it might very well be left with the Secretary still—but he had offered the amendment to meet the wishes of other gentlemen. As, however, it was objected to, he would not press it, and therefore withdrew it.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the "1st of February," and insert the 1st of March. Negated—ayes 52, noes 53.

Mr. Pickens, after some introductory remarks, offered the following amendment: "all banks and banking institutions whose notes may have been received in the collection of taxes or other dues in behalf of the United States to pay the same in notes in gold or silver or in treasury notes of the United States or in notes of the Bank of the United States."

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Calhoun and Milnor, and supported at some length by Mr. Pickens, and negated by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Pickin, who remarked that a few days would be of much importance to the banks in preparing for the payment of their notes, the twentieth was inserted instead of the first of February.

Mr. Wright moved the following clause after the word "declared," in the 11th line of the third resolution: "or any notes of any banks which have been or which shall hereafter be paid by the U. States for any debt, due or demand by the said United States."

Mr. Edwards had no objection to the amendment, if the mover would designate the mode by which the notes paid away by the government could be identified—with-out that, the amendment would be useless.

Mr. Wright replied, that it would be very easy to ascertain the notes so paid marking them in a way to be identified and that that difficulty could be readily obviated. He asked for the yeas and nays on the question, which were refused; and the amendment was rejected almost unanimously.

Mr. Goldsborough then moved to insert the following words after the word "necessary," in the 4th line of the 3d resolution, so as to read, "such measures as he may deem necessary, to pay all claims against the United States in legal money, or such treasury notes as may hereafter be acceptable to the parties having such claims against the United States."

This motion produced a good deal of discussion, in which Messrs. Ingham, Pitkin, Cady, and Webster, opposed the amendment; and Messrs. Goldsborough and Wright advocated it. Mr. Wright demanded the yeas and nays on the question, which were again refused; and the amendment was negated without a division.

The question on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read a third time, was decided in the affirmative.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-day, and was forthwith read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baer, Bass, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Champion, Chappell, Cillay, Condit, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Foney, Gaston, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson Va. Johnson Ky. Kent, Langdon, Love, Lovett, Lowdues, Kumpkin, Lyon, Marsh, Mayrant, M-Kee, M-Lean, K Middleton, Moseley, Nelson Va. Newton, Nove, Oamsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Ruggles, Schenck, Snare, Sheffield, Smith, Md. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Stunges, Taggart, Taul, Taylor S. C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose, Webster, Wilcox, Willoughby—71

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bennett, Birdsell, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clendennen, Clopton, Crawford, Darlington, Ham, Hall, Helster, Irwin Pa. Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Southard, Tate, Tarop, Ward, Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates—34.

IN SENATE—April 29.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the house of representatives, for the collection of the public revenues in the lawful money of the United States.

The question was taken on an amendment, reported to the resolution by the committee of finance.

YEAS—Messrs. Chace, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gore, Howell, King, Mason, N. H. Sanford, Tichenor, Turner—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Bibb, Barry, Campbell, Harper, Lacock, Macon, Mason, Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—19.

The question was taken on the following amendment proposed by Mr. Dana:

"That any bank bills or notes which may be received in payment of services due to the United States within any one district of the customs shall be equally receivable in payment of like duties within every other district."

And was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Dana, Macon, Turner—3

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Bibb, Barry, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Gore, Harper, Howell, King, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Mason Va. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tait, Tichenor, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—27.

Mr. Campbell moved to add a clause (substantially) to include in the receivable paper, the notes of all banks which shall pay their notes on demand in the legal currency of the United States; which was agreed to.

The resolution was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Harper, Howell, Macon, Mason, Va. Sanford, Tait, Tichenor, Turner, Varnum, Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lacock, Mason, N. H. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Wells, Wilson—11.

FROM THE GLEANER.

After an absence of near a month, the editor returns to his duty. He was glad to be absent during the publication of the long list of unscathed lands; for though a very comfortable thing to him, he is sensible it could not be very amusing to his readers. But it was necessary, and he is satisfied his patrons will not require of him an apology on account of it. Many articles are on file, which have been received during my absence. They shall be attended to as early as possible.

"But your journey—Was it pleasant?—Who did you see?—What did you hear? Will the National Bank go into operation? How do the people like it that congress have raised their wages? What is the result of the post-office enquiry? Who will be President?"—Bless me, what a number of questions. Aye, my journey was indeed pleasant—the welcome of hospitality, and the voice of friendship beguiled the time of all its tediousness, and reduced days to less than half their length.

"If long I staid—forgive the crime,

Unheeded flew the hours;

How noiseless falls the foot of time,

That only treads on flowers."

But the accommodations of the steam boat—the adventures of the stage coach, and some traits of character, must be postponed to a more convenient season.

Whether the National Bank will go into operation, is a matter, on which doctors disagree, and therefore I cannot pretend to decide. Some think there is no doubt about it. Others think it impossible to obtain sufficient specie, for the purpose. Spanish dollars are 18 1-2 per cent. premium in Philadelphia; American at 15 1-2. Most of the banks are making exertions to enable them to pay specie. If they do so, the National Bank will go on—if not, it is very questionable whether it will be able to proceed this year.

The law raising the wages of members of congress is reprobated by many; and advocated by some. But the opposition or support of the measure assumes no party character. Men of both parties opposed and supported it: and the grumbletonians do whisper as a matter almost as certain as fact, that some who voted against the measure really wished it to pass. But such calumny as this you know, is too bad to be tolerated.

The result on the Post-Office enquiry, is favourable to that department; and fully acquits the accused of all improper conduct. We shall notice the matter more fully the first moment of leisure.

On the interesting point—Who will be President? it is really difficult to form an opinion. The small number in favour of Mr. Monroe in caucus, and the decided opposition to him, by a respectable portion of his own party, renders the result extremely doubtful.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Centre county to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 20th of this inst. a certain House and three Lots of ground, situate on the west side of Water or Spring street, in the borough of Bellefonte, numbered in the general plan of said borough, 15, 16 and 17, with the improvements and appurtenances.

Also,

A Lot No. 83 in the general plan of said borough, situate on the side of Bishop street, with the appurtenances, seized and taken in execution as the property of Hugh Gallagher.

Also,

One tract of land, situate in Walker township, Centre county, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances and improvements, adjoining lands of Henry Hay and others, and the Muncy Mountain—taken in execution as the property of Thomas Spencery and to be sold by

Wm. Alexander, Sh'ff.

MAY 11, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, that the Directors of said bank have this day declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of eight per cent per annum on the stock paid in—payable at any time after the thirteenth instant.

John Norris, Cas'r.

BELLEFONTE, May 6, 1816.

### Vendue.

WILL be sold at public sale, in the Town of Milesborough at the late dwelling house of Mary M-Kerrigan deceased, all the property of said dec'd. to wit: a house and lot of ground in the said Town—beds and bedding, house and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. and the usual credit will be given.

J. G. LOWREY, Ex'r.

BELLEFONTE, May 10, 1816.