

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

G. WASHINGTON BOWEN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

"The liberty to know, to utter, and to argue, freely, is above all other liberties."—MILTON.

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I. The Star & Republican Banner is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or Volume of 52 numbers), payable half-yearly in advance; or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS, if not paid until after the expiration of the year.
II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement and the paper forwarded accordingly.
III. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertion to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.
IV. All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

THE DEFAULTER'S FAREWELL.

Alas—The Bride's Farewell.
Farewell, AMOS! thou art filling
Extra Globes with extra lies;
I would aid thee, oh how willing;
But my dark fate onward cries.
Farewell, AMOS, now I leave thee—
Hopes and fears my bosom swell;
Where I go, they may believe me—
Thou couldst not never, Fare thee well!

Farewell, MARTIN! thou art smiling,
But there's sadness on thy brow;
Vain the hope that's now beguiling,
Vain the trust that fills thee now.
Farewell, MARTIN! thou didst give me
Office, ere thy fortunes fell;
And I'll love, although I leave thee,
Suffering MARTIN, fare thee well.

Farewell, CALHOUN! thou art turning,
As thou didst when first we met,
Still thy patriot bosom burning,
On the strongest side to get.
Farewell, mild and gentle LEVI,
Though more dear than word can tell,
AMOS! MARTIN! CALHOUN! LEVI!
All beloved ones, fare ye well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPLENDID PRESENT.—In return for the splendid presents from the Sultan of Muscat to the President of the United States, there has been put on board the Sultane four mahogany cases containing four repeating pistols, of Colt's manufacture, for the Imam of Muscat. The pistols are on the rotary principle, have five chambers, and carry balls weighing from 60 to 120 to the pound. The barrels are beautifully figured and inlaid with silver, and the stocks are made of the mother of pearl, secured by steel, mounted and riveted by silver. The rifles are eight chambered, and carry 120 balls to the pound. The stocks are of dark veined mahogany, but in other respects similar to those of the pistols. With the fire arms are all the appurtenances, and a suitable place is appropriated for them in the cases.

HOT WEATHER.—At Watham, Mass., on Friday last, 2 o'clock, P. M. the mercury stood at 99, which is higher than it had risen before since July 22, 1830. At Salem, same day and hour, 98. The Salem Gazette contains the following:
Roast Apples.—A gentleman on Friday last brought into our office an apple which he had picked up from the ground, in his garden, on that day, and one side of which was completely baked by the heat of the sun.

DICKENS.—The Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Signal says: "Dickens has been very ill, indeed, but is much better now. Some of the first numbers of the Clock were written for him—the few last are entirely his. How different in worth and beauty! He is a glorious fellow. I was afraid that he was quite done up at one time, his head was so bad, but he is almost himself again."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Act of 1831 for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, and the Acts additional thereto, are continued in force for three years from the 27th of May last, and are made applicable to cases of insolvency which have occurred since the date of said Act, or which may occur prior to the 27th of May 1834.

GEN. M'KEAN.—It is mentioned in the Bradford county papers, that the late melancholy act of this gentleman was committed under the influence of opium, which had been administered to allay the pains of an acute chronic rheumatism. Some hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES.—Referring to the late decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, overruling the jurisdiction of Judge Porter to issue a quo warranto in the case of Samuel D. Lieb, esq. associate judge of Schuylkill county, the Philadelphia Sentinel states that the whole case is to be carried, by appeal, to the Supreme Court of the United States. According to the Sentinel, it was also a part of the decision of the State court, that the act of Assembly of 1840, reclassifying the associate judges, was unconstitutional, inasmuch as the amended constitution required the first Legislature after its adoption, (to wit: that of 1839) so to classify them. Judge Lieb being so classified, the court decided that the Assembly had no further constitutional jurisdiction or control over the appointments.

'Very cheap, but most wretched accommodations,' as the fellow said when they rode him on a rail.

Cautiousness.—'I'll ratify it, after I have put my concluding claws to it,' as the cat said when she was watching the mouse.

News via England.—A late London paper says, that "Daniel Webster, the great American statesman, has abandoned the Senate and taken to the stage—doffed the gown of the barrister and put on the Tnespian buskin." The writer of this must be the same chap who said that Washington Irving, finding it impossible to live by his pen in America, had taken to teaching a dancing school!—Standard.

A CONTRAST.—It is stated, on the authority of General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, that on the night of the battle of Tippecanoe, Mr. Van Buren was leading off a minuett at a ball in Albany. How different from the situation of Gen. Harrison at that time!

SILK STOCKING GENTRY AND BANK ARISTOCRACY.—The Trenton Gazette states that at the dinner provided for the Vice President, at English's hotel on Saturday last, there were two tables—one for those rich enough to pay three dollars each—and another for the poor people at fifty cents.

STATE OF THE POLITICAL THERMOMETER AT COURT.—The results of the consecutive elections in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Louisiana, and the universal enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Harrison which prevails throughout the country, among the inmates of log cabins, the people up the creeks, and almost every other class of citizens, except the lordly sub-treasurers, has produced a depression at Court which has become quite apparent. Many of the office holders, heretofore confident in Mr. Van Buren's re-election, now admit that his party is in great danger, and others are forward in affirming that they will not only be glad of a change, but that they are decidedly in favour of Gen. Harrison, and always have been so to tell the truth, from the beginning!—Madisonian.

NEW ISSUES OF THE GOVERNMENT BANK.—The New York Courier says—
"There were yesterday circulating in Wall street, Treasury Notes of the denomination of \$50, payable in a twelvemonth hence, and bearing an interest of two per cent. Here is an irredeemable paper currency for ordinary transactions of business. These notes are issued as a circulating medium. They are the new issues of the great Government Bank, of which Mr. Van Buren is President. Levi Woodbury, Cashier; with Amos Kendall and F. P. Blair, for Directors. Here is an issue of irredeemable post notes, by the Government of the United States. This is the end of the experiment, for which we have through ten years of suffering and disaster.

A MOVEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—The mechanics of St. Louis (Mo.) held a meeting on the evening of the 13th inst. at which two of their number were nominated for the Legislature, and a resolution was adopted that each of the two political parties be requested to place upon their ticket the name of one of these candidates. The nominees by the mechanics of that city are, Abraham Allen bricklayer, and S. R. Higgins, printer. Balt. Patriot.

JACKSON'S ADMINISTRATION.—In a recent letter, written by Gen. Jackson to the editor of the Nashville Union, he says "he never admired Gen. Harrison as a military man, or considered him as possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army!"

Now, the old Roman has a perfect right to have his likes and dislikes, but the latter are not always agreeable to the large majority of the American people. For instance, in '96 and '7, he was in Congress from Tennessee, when a resolution was before that body, to pass a vote of approbation on the conduct and services of Gen. Washington, when he retired from public life. Four members voted in the negative, and of these Andrew Jackson was one! The reader may judge then, what his admiration is worth.—Pa. Telegraph.

From the Boston Journal.
GEORGE M'DUFFIE, of South Carolina, who has lately made a violent attack upon General Harrison, besides being one of the most zealous advocates of Nullification doctrine, a co-worker with Calhoun, Hamilton & Co., is a brother-in-law of Abraham Van Buren, the eldest son of the President—both these gentlemen having married sisters.—This will account, in part, for his hostility of General Harrison.

Mr. M'Duffie will long be remembered by the American people, not only for his intellectual and oratorical attainments, which are of the first order, and his political services to his native State, but for his celebrated quarrels, newspaper warfare, and duels, with Col. Cummings, a number of years ago—being the most ridiculous farce, ever enacted by brave and high-minded men of honor. Probably no single circumstance for the last half century, has effected more towards bringing the odious practice of duelling into contempt.

It will be recollected that when these great heroes, after blowing trumpets against each other for weeks and months, at length "screwed their courage to the sticking point," and met in mortal opposition, the

skin of the chivalrous M'Duffie, by the free use of cologne water, and a decoction of oak bark, was rendered almost as thick and tough as the hide of a rhinoceros! Col. Cummings did not resort to the same expedient for preventing injury from his antagonist's weapons, but when the word was given to fire, he dodged—threw himself forward in a most humble attitude, and presented only his bare head to the enemy. The brave Colonel escaped unhurt—but M'Duffie, alarmed at the aspect of affairs, turned round and presented his back to the enemy, which was not so well fortified by astringents—in consequence of which the Colonel's bullet lodged in the most fleshy part of his frame about an inch beneath the epidermis. This rendered a sitting posture uneasy for a few weeks—and thus ended the memorable affair.

THE BRAVE ARE ALWAYS GENEROUS.—The Philadelphia National Gazette of yesterday has the following testimonial, as to the benevolence of General Harrison's disposition. The conduct of the hero of the Northwest, in the instance thus related, is another proof of the truth of the general rule that the brave are ever generous. There is indeed a noted exception, in the patron of Mr. Van Buren; but the exception proves the rule. The National Gazette says: We learn from an officer of the army who has been for some time stationed in the West, that several years ago General Harrison paid out of his own private resources all the expenses of educating thirty orphans, the children of soldiers who had served under him. This splendid instance of Harrison's well known liberality we have never seen mentioned in print. Our informant's statement however we entirely rely upon, but forbear at his own request to publish his name; as he does not wish to be troubled with a citation before a Court Martial, as were Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenbury, recently in Baltimore, on suspicion of doubting the immaculate nature of the present federal executive.—Balt. Pat.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Selma, Ala. Free Press announces that the Supreme Court of Alabama has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the 'Real Estate Bank of South Alabama.' The unconstitutionality of the Institution was pleaded by its debtors in part of some actions brought to recover notes which it had discounted, and the plea was sustained by the Circuit Court. The judges have unanimously reversed this decision, and pronounced the late law of the Legislature against this and similar institutions to be unconstitutional and void.

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—One of Sir Jas. Anderson's Steam Drags, for common roads, was tried June 29th, on the Howth road, near Dublin, and is said to have fully answered the anticipations of all concerned. It ran for about two hours, backing and turning in every direction—the object being chiefly to try the various parts in detail. It repeatedly turned the corners in the avenues at a speed of about twelve miles an hour and at a pressure of only 40 or 45 lb. on the square inch. No smoke whatever was emitted, and very little steam was observed, while even that, it is alleged, will be removed while running publicly on roads. The whole machinery is ornamentally boxed in.

FACILITY OF TRAVELLING IN EUROPE.—The Boston Evening Gazette says that Mr. W. M. Andrews, who came passenger in the Britannia, has made a rapid tour from Malta to Boston. He left that island on the evening of the 15th of June, and since that period has visited Naples, Leghorn, Civita, Vecchia, Marseilles, passed over land 600 miles to Paris, from there to Havre, crossing over to London, and from thence, in the Britannia, to Boston via Halifax. All this he accomplished in the short space of thirty-two days—and time enough being allowed to see all that was necessary to be seen at the different cities.

MISSOURI.—The prospect appears promising, at this time, that even Missouri will be found ranged, in due season, on the side of Harrison and reform. The St. Louis Bulletin of the 14th says: "We conversed with a gentleman yesterday, who has just travelled over a great part of the State, who thinks that changes enough have taken place to give the vote of the State to Gen. Harrison. Indeed, all who have been in the interior agree that we are rapidly gaining ground, and every mail brings us encouraging news. Wherever you see an old soldier, there you see a friend of the old hero, who is active and zealous in his cause. The accessions to our ranks have been so great, that many of our friends believe that we shall have a decided majority in the next House of Representatives. We think a little exertion can give us this much; and if we can succeed in this, we shall carry the State at the Presidential election."

A RELIC.—At the Stratton 'log cabin gathering, a veteran of the revolutionary Boston 'Tea Party' was introduced to Mr. Webster, who, on his return to Brattleboro, called on the aged hero at his humble dwelling among the mountains. He was the individual who pushed the ten from the gunwale of the ship into the water. He is 94 years old, and was overjoyed at taking by the hand the "Defender of the Constitution," which was the title frequently bestowed on Mr. Webster, and the "Defender" was equally gratified with the opportunity to witness so old a specimen of the brave former times still lingering among us.

SPEECH OF Mr. James Cooper, of Pa., ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL, Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 22, 1840.

NOTE.—The two or three paragraphs of the following speech, included in brackets, contain the substance of the remarks which Mr. Cooper was prevented from making by the operation of the gag.

Mr. Chairman: Before I proceed with the remarks which I propose to make on the bill now under consideration, I must beg the indulgence of the committee while I refer for a moment, to a matter of personal character. About three weeks since my attention was drawn to a speech purporting to have been delivered in this House by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Montgomery,) the report of which is contained in the Globe of May 9th. This speech contains a paragraph which impeaches, by insinuation, the fairness and validity of my election. It is to this I am about to refer, and I should have done so sooner, but for an illness, which has prevented my attendance in the House ever since I was made acquainted with the existence of the publication, until within two or three days past. The following is the paragraph to which I desire to call attention.

"Can the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) prove that 101 votes is a majority against 122? If so I demand his proof." &c. "Nothing can prove it, but the modern bank, federal, whig arithmetic, which my friend before me (Mr. Ramsey) stated in his place on this floor, had numbered and returned a clear majority of 1,000 votes for his whig colleague (Mr. Cooper) in a single township where there were but 300 legal registered voters, which was not denied but admitted as true." &c.

Here, sir, in the language of the books, is not only *suppressio veri*, but also the *uggestio falsi*. The wrong consists in the suppression of the fact.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, here interposed and called Mr. Cooper to order on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Wise remonstrated. He said, after leave had been asked in the beginning, and the House had tacitly given its assent, and a gentleman had proceeded a considerable time without objection, it was certainly too late to call him to order.

Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, requested Mr. Rhett to withdraw his objection, and allow Mr. Cooper to proceed.

[Cries of "oh yes! go on! go on!"]

Mr. C. I am not in the habit of consuming the time of this House by explanations and statements of a personal character; though its business has been frequently obstructed by the gentleman from South Carolina and his political associates in "defining their position." An interruption of this kind, from that quarter was unexpected.

Mr. Morgan expressed his hope that Mr. Cooper would not be interrupted.

Mr. Ramsey moved that he have leave to go on, and make a personal explanation.

On this motion Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, demanded the yeas and nays, though in Committee of the Whole. [A laugh, and cries, the yeas and nays cannot be called in committee.]

Mr. Montgomery hoped that if permission were given, he also should have leave to meet the statements of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cooper. Certainly, I will give way for such a purpose.

The motion of Mr. Ramsey was not put by the Chair.

Mr. Cooper said he would content himself with saying, that the statement was false in every material particular.

[It was proceeding to say, when interrupted by Mr. Rhett, that the wrong done by the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Montgomery) consisted in the suppression of the fact that at the time of the election, there were fourteen or fifteen hundred men employed on the public works in the township referred to, most of whom were entitled to vote, and who did vote at the election; and that a further wrong was committed by the gentleman when he insinuated that a registration of the voters was required by the laws of Pennsylvania; and still another, when he asserted that the statement had "not been denied but admitted." Admitted! When? Where, and by whom? When my colleague (Mr. Keim) travelled out of his way to make a charge substantially the same, I met it promptly, and pronounced it false; and that, too, long before the publication of the gentleman's speech.]

This statement of the gentleman not only impeaches the fairness of my election, but contains a reflection upon the conduct of the officers who held it—men who in point of intelligence and respectability are equal to the gentleman himself. This reflection upon the character of honorable men, a title sometimes blindly bestowed by courtesy, is one of the principal reasons which have actuated me in noticing and contradicting the statement put forth by the gentleman. It is not my intention to enter at length into the exposition of a charge which, in answer to my colleague, I have heretofore explained. I will content myself with saying, that persons having the other requisite qualifications of voters, namely, being citizens, native or naturalized, of legal age, and having paid a State or county tax, if over the age of twenty-two years, are entitled to vote in the State of Pennsylvania, though but one day a resident of the township. Such was the case in the instance referred to. Fourteen or fifteen hundred hands were at work in the township; eight or nine hundred more, were entitled to vote, the township being their only residence, and the foreign portion of them having been naturalized and paid tax. Does the gentleman wish to be understood, that he would exclude such persons from the right of suffrage? If he would not, then he

has no subject of complaint. I trust from this brief statement the gentleman will be able to see how I obtained a majority of 1,000 votes, in a township which ordinarily, does not poll have that number, and that there is nothing extraordinary in the arithmetic by which such a majority may be demonstrated.]

Mr. Chairman, said Mr. C., I have heard much complaint from gentlemen in the majority, that the discussion of the bill under consideration, is delaying the passage of the bills making appropriations for the army and navy, and as I believe the passage of these latter are more urgently required by the country than the passage of the sub-Treasury bill, although I am entitled to the floor, I am willing to yield it on condition that this bill shall be laid over for the present and those appropriation bills taken up and passed; after which I will take my chance as to again obtaining the floor.—What does the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Jones) say to this proposal?

Mr. Cooper here waited a reply.

[Cries of "make him answer."]
Mr. Jones. In reply to the inquiry put to me by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, I have only to say that I have neither the power nor the inclination to make any such agreement. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cooper then proceeded in his remarks as follows:

Mr. Chairman, said Mr. C., we are now approaching the consummation of that series of experiments which the late and present Administration have been practising upon the currency and prosperity of the country for the last seven years. And although I am perfectly aware that nothing which I can say will prevent, or even delay, the passage of this bill; yet I think I shall be able, by taking a brief review of the other experiments of the Administration, so much lauded in their day, to abate, in some degree, the arrogant confidence with which certain gentlemen predict success to this measure. I repeat, sir, that I have no hope to prevent or even delay the passage of this bill. I know that the decree of party has gone forth; that preparation has been made; that the rules of the House have been violated; the constitution sacrificed; the acts of the constituted authorities, and the rights of the people of a sovereign State, trampled upon, in order to insure its passage. I look for no conscientious, independent action on the part of this House. It has become a mere "Bed of Justice" to register the edicts which are sent hither from the Executive mansion. It is no longer what it was intended to be under the constitution, an independent branch of the Government, charged with important duties, and clothed with powers necessary to their performance. Its functions have been usurped, or with slavish tameness yielded to the Executive, until it has been permitted to exercise, in advance, a power ten times more formidable than the veto—a power by which it commands the adoption of one law and forbids the passage of another; while we, more obsequiously servile than the old Parliaments of Paris ever were to their Kings, laud the usurpation.

Sir, do I misrepresent in this matter? Is it not a fact, that consistency and the interests of the country are sacrificed without hesitation, whenever they come in conflict with the will of the Executive, or the interests of his party favorites? Every body knows that the great peculiar sin charged upon the administration of John Quincy Adams, by the opposition, was extravagance; yet the majority of this House, who composed that opposition, with the word economy always in their mouths, justify and vote for all the expenditures of the present Administration, though nearly three times as great as those of the Administration which they so much condemned. Examine the following table, taken from the official documents, furnished by the present Secretary of the Treasury. It proves what I have alleged.

Expenses of the Government during the administration of Mr. Adams.	Expenses of the Government during the administration of Mr. Van Buren.
1825, \$11,490,495	1837, \$39,164,745
1826, 13,062,316	1838, 40,477,218
1827, 12,653,095	1839, 31,515,000
1828, 13,296,041	
Average for each year, \$20,301,911	Average for each year, \$111,406,936
\$12,515,477.	\$37,135,651.

Being nearly three times the amount expended by Mr. Adams, and more than double the amount expended by General Jackson, the average yearly expenditure of his administration, being \$18,224,092.

Thus, sir, we see that those who claimed to be the exclusive friends of retrenchment, reform, and the enemies of speculation while in the opposition, have become, on being transported into office, the advocates of extravagance, opposed to reform, and the justifiers of the pillage of the Treasury. Is it not so? Do not the records of the House prove it? Look, for example, at the conduct of the majority of this House on the subject of the public printing. It will be recollected, that when the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the early part of the session, proposed a resolution to employ some suitable person to execute the printing in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of 1819, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) offered an amendment, that the clerk should be directed to procure the printing of the House to be done by such person, as would do it "at the least expense to Government."

[Here the Chair arrested Mr. C.'s remarks on account of irrelevancy.]

Mr. C. insisted that his remarks were relevant. I am, said he, proceeding to prove what I alleged in the outset, that no independent conscientious action need be looked for on the part of the majority of this House; that they will obey the will of the President, and pass this bill without regard to the effects which it will produce on the country. [The Chair cannot see the relevancy of the gentleman's remarks.]
Mr. C. replied. I wish I could try this question of relevancy before some tribunal sworn to administer the rules of this House, even such as they are, without fear, favor, or affection; could I do so, I should not dread the result. I am collecting facts which I intend to hurl at the head of your party; at the advocates of this measure; at the measure itself. When I apply them, you will see and feel their relevancy.
Mr. Chairman, I was about to remark when I was interrupted, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Giddings) commended itself to every friend of economy in the House; that it accorded with all the professions of the majority; that it was entirely consistent with justice, and was required by the great reduction in the expenses of printing which had taken place since 1819, when the joint resolution regulating the printing of congress was passed; and which expenses were to be still further reduced by the operation of this very bill, then already a law, only wanting the trifling formality of being passed through the two Houses! This amendment was adopted by a large majority,—yeas 107, nays 66, twenty members of the majority voting in the affirmative. So stood the majority before the consciences of gentlemen came to be instructed by the party preceptors. It would not do however, to leave the matter here. This was no place for retrenchment. Such retrenchment would affect a party favorite and reduce his profits. He would not be so able to perform what was required of him in the approaching campaign; and forthwith the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) the Field-Marshal—the great Agamemnon of the Administration army, having observed that some of his troops had committed such gross treason against "the party" and the party printer as to vote honestly, moved a reconsideration of the amendment, himself having voted in the affirmative, I presume for that purpose. Then, sir, the rally was sounded. The drill sergeants and corporals went to work, each with his platoon, encouraging the wavering, denouncing death to the deserters, and now and then administering to the refractory a blow of their halberds.
Mr. Smith, of Maine, here rose and called Mr. C. to order, insisting that his remarks were not relevant to the bill before the committee.
Mr. Morgan denied this, and hoped that Mr. C. would be allowed to go on. It seemed, he said, to be the part assigned to the gentleman from Maine to watch the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and interrupt him when his remarks bore too hard upon the party.
The Chair said the gentleman from Pennsylvania must speak to the bill; if he did otherwise, he must take his seat.
Mr. Wise. Does the Chair claim to be the judge of every gentleman's arguments, whether they are relevant or not? If he does, God defend me from such a censorship!
Mr. C. resumed. I am, then, it seems, to square my arguments to the comprehension of the gentleman from Maine—to regulate them by the standard of the understanding of some partisan who cannot, or perhaps, designedly will not, see their relevancy.—This, sir, is an easy way of abridging the freedom of debate, and I am sorry to see the chairman, whom I believe to be honest, lending himself to another discussion. I had hoped that he would have permitted me to state facts, and apply them. I am sorry, too, to find the vision of the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith,) obscured so early in the morning. [A laugh.]
Mr. Smith. I do not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania.
Mr. C. I thought you would not, from the evidence you have already furnished.
[I was proceeding to say, when I was called to order by the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Smith,) that the House refused to reconsider the amendment, the yeas being 108, nays 110—fourteen of the twenty who voted for the amendment; now voting to reconsider—their judgment having been enlightened by the argument contained in the call of the previous question by a party leader. The amendment was then adopted—yeas 115, nays 99. But this was not the end of it. The House having adjourned, the night was spent in the application of discipline, and in the morning the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. J. W. Davis,) moved to reconsider the resolution; the previous question was called; the word of command given—"the whole to the right about wheel"—and in solid column, the obedient masses moved in the direction indicated. The resolution was reconsidered—yeas 110, nays 107—two, and only two, of the Administration members voting against the reconsideration. This is retrenchment!

But it is not my intention to heap unqualified censure on the heads of those gentlemen, who at first voted, from conscientious convictions of duty, for the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings,) and who afterwards retreated from the position which they had assumed. I know too well the influence which our hopes and fears exercise over our actions, not to regard with charity those who have been assailed through the medium of one or the other, or both of these passions. Order is maintained in civil society, by appealing, through the medium of the laws, to the hopes and fears of individuals. These men were assailed through them. They were given to know