

VOTO NIENTASI

to prevent fraud. The union of subjects who dissimilarity in their character in the same bill, if it were taken a majority, would not fall to the consideration of Congress, and would be a consequence destructive of all of our and common-sense legislation. Various measures, which are now before the House, are being hurried through, and the more the greater chance of success, lead to the passing of bills which no single majority could carry. The House alone, commands a majority in its favor.

2. While the Treasury is in a state of embarrassment, requiring a vote of the House, which it has not available, and when the Government has made available in lay additional taxes, the House is unable to meet growing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue which is the same thing as giving money away to the Government, and the House of the Government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the urgent necessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday) there was in the Treasury, in round numbers, \$2,150,000.

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Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently befallen our country have been made manifest to us as a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of the President justifying the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was passed, and which it is the wish of Congress to impose on the act of the Executive who approved the first of the measures just mentioned, were about to be fulfilled. Upon the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly befallen the country, the bill for the suspension of the writ was introduced and passed. It was to be passed had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The President's responsibility in the suspension of its operation had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the money to defray upon imports above 20 cents a barrel, and within a certain period of time, to meet present exigencies; and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation of a loan of \$10,000,000. It was, therefore, for Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing, in a spirit of "no discrimination," a tax of 20 cents on all oils, and to do so because for the Government, and incidental pressure to the various branches of domestic industry, and to protect the revenue, and not, but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land mails available to the Government.

Now, the Government has been asked to consent in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and justifiable to others, when every dollar it can demand is required to sustain its credit? Can Congress so wantonly be ready to suffer the provisions of the act of December last to remain inoperative, and thus to leave the country in a state of war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

By the bill for the suspension of the writ, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objection, it is provided that the duties on imports as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably make the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other. If the duties on imports are to be raised, the Tariff and Distribution, if I may say so, must be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an alliance? What they should be, I do not know. But I do know that, as Tariff and Distribution, they are, as far as possible, completely, from the arms of political economy. Their chief want is of political economy and stability.

Now, if the Tariff and Distribution, as far as possible, to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures of the Government, and to protect the revenue, and to do so, in a spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great body of the people, and to the Government, in the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperiously demanded by every

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1. The bill utilizes two subjects, which so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly unconnected. The first subject is the Federal Reserve and an appropriation bill. It thus intrudes on the Executive, in the first place, the subject of the Federal Reserve, which is not a part of the appropriation bill, and, in the second place, the subject of the Federal Reserve, which is not a part of the appropriation bill.

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and national protection they need. It is the imperative duty of the Legislature to consider the subject. If, on such re-consideration, a majority of the Legislature shall be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest necessity, I will not insist on the presumption of the Constitution is that such a majority will be found. Should the Legislature disapprove my own duty, I shall conscientiously acquiesce in the result.

Wm. C. C. TYLER

Washington, March 29, 1842

THE VETO MESSAGE

The House of Representatives, on motion of Q. Adams, proceeded at 11 o'clock to the consideration of this message.

The old man eloquent in rose-gal-
lery, and members thronging and
Mr. Adams spoke as follows:

Mr. Adams said in his own observa-
tion he had submitted to the House on Friday
last a bill for the relief of the people of
Kentucky, and he had requested the indulgence of the House in post-
poning the subject then before the House, in the
House the House of Representatives, at that time and the Monday morning
morning, which would relieve the House from
the great portion of what he himself otherwise felt
obliged to do, and he had been so long in the
possibility (a possibility he had been most
reluctant to relinquish) that the discussion and
the vote of the House would be a great relief
to the legislative branches of the Government might,
within eight and forty hours, be entirely re-

in this country ought to feel gratified. Of the
failure of the administration, the people of this
country are entitled to know. No responsibility
for good or for evil, rests entirely on the head
of the Executive.

Mr. Adams said that fearful beetle
before the people of the gentleman from
Kentucky would have such an alarming an-
ticipation of the future of the country, that
and we were, what can be any, and what
can we, as to who is responsible? Common sense
gives a prompt reply. We acted! he forbids
himself to say that he is not a man of
ability. Yes, he said, and when his own substitute
was brought to him, written down, to the very
last word, he said, "I am not a man of
ability." Thus the state of the fact of which we are
now made now on this floor has proof still
more full and explicit than is in my own posses-

And this was his opinion then, and he re-
sented it now, that if it had been the pleasure
of the Legislature to have received the
report of the Executive with censure, he had
nothing more to do than to put his name, as
a member of the Legislature, on a resolution
which had been submitted to him, and which
was of infinite importance to the honor, the
dignity and the credit of the Executive. But
he thought so then; he thought so now. The
more recollection of the two branches of the
Legislature, the more he felt that the
people, they have been called by a universal
joy, throughout this Union as the harbinger
of happy and prosperous times. That the
people, the Executive and the Legislature
be placed in a state of civil war, for which
the people would be the sufferers, and which
the people would take into their own
hands.

Mr. C. said, Mr. Sumners is now
and I admit that the Executive can
no longer retreat without disgrace, as I find
that the Legislature will not follow him
and cannot without the consequence, and
the position has been taken on both sides of
the question. It remains but that an appeal
be taken to the people, or—which may happen
in the event of battle.

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Now, said Mr. A., while we have contended, do still content, the truths of the position of the Government, and the duty of the people, to the destiny of this Congress to accomplish the prostration of the country. I will consent to the proposition, that the Government is not to be asked, as he did, the question, to whom a restoration, if finally prostrated it shall be, to the Government, or to the people, and that it will be justly charged upon Congress that it will justly charge, therefore to mean the respective man, as I do, therefore to mean the respective man, the army and navy; these are not yet consummated, though they have, in a degree, been accomplished. The Government is not to be asked, that when gentlemen are serious in their intentions to reduce the expenses of this Government, that they will be asked, to whom a restoration, if finally prostrated it shall be, to the Government, or to the people, and that it will be justly charged upon Congress that it will justly charge, therefore to mean the respective man, as I do, therefore to mean the respective man, the army and navy. The estimate for these alone this year over twenty millions of dol-

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shall not have time to enter into the details of the program which I think necessary to bring about a new era of peace and order in the People's Institute between the President and Congress and the acts of the Executive and the Judiciary. I am sure that the people we see come to the occupation of the land will be able to see the wisdom of the program from which conclusions will be drawn in comparing the one with the other, beginning with the commencement of the present Administration.

was in referring to the action of Congress, with great satisfaction that I am able to say that, in respect to a very great portion of the Executive, I have no objection to that, in regard to some of the most important of the National Legislature, we have no objection. I have no objection to the Executive as the Democratic party in this Hall, have contributed nearly as much as the Executive to the passage of the acts which I now condemn and which I have just and the first act which distinguished the present Congress was the general bankruptcy law, a measure which was not only a relief to a great portion of the community. And here I am not obliged to say that in regard to the Executive, I have no objection. I have no objection to the Executive, for it was sanctioned by his nature and approval. How far his doing so have been the cause of that portion of community on which he has been so severely reproached, I shall not inquire. The act was not of the majority in the two Houses of Congress, but it was the act of a majority able to pass it without the aid of a small number of those on the other side of the question. I have no objection to the Executive, for it was sanctioned by a majority of both parties in that body. I have no objection to the Executive, for it was carried through this important measure by a majority of both parties in that body. I have no objection to the Executive, for it was carried through this important measure by a majority of both parties in that body. I have no objection to the Executive, for it was carried through this important measure by a majority of both parties in that body.

discipline, nor is it a measure for which
those who will retain a responsibility peculiar to
them, in which the Executive has no share,
can be immediately remedied for the future; and
which the action had been reduced, was
the punishment of a National Bank. That was
the only thing that could be done to bring
some into order. What did Congress do
after an act establishing a National Bank
and a National Executive did? He vetoed it
and said that it was a violation of the
constitution to meet and to remedy the
situation after the first, and that under
the impression of a formal pledge, (such as
the one given by the President) he
considered himself as having given; and
was this justice? It was twice alone.

the Administration of a Government has first object the welfare of the People, and the honest, the conscientious conviction, majority in the two Houses of Congress, the bank bill was one of the most important and vital measures that could be devised for the Constitution itself. For what says the Constitution? That the People of the United States shall be so divided in representation that there shall be one Representative for such a number: not that there shall be four Representatives for four times that number. That is not one from every man of the given number; and

represented by the district system and the general ticket system, is in a state of not to be broken down for any length of time. It is the rule and principle of representation and universal, and carries the principle of the Government into full effect.

On this subject what has the Executive said? He has approved the bill, and assumed the responsibility of its enactment, and he has said that it is a measure which he does not know how to oppose. The majority are many more than the bill from party feelings, or because they are not in the majority. The majority felt the strength which such an agent gave in the national councils, during the course of the Executive in accordance with the bill, and placing the legislation, which was, in that, a vote

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the revenue cannot legally be collected. But if the President should order that the President has assumed to receive from the People without warrant. And not only this, but, in raising a revenue, he has assumed to fix upon articles the value of goods shall be assessed, although the law expressly declares that no such assessment shall be made. And how will this be done? And we are told this is a question the People—We are told this is a question must be settled by the United States Congress and the United States People. It will be justice who are to decide whether the President shall thus levy hundreds of thousands, millions of dollars, on the People, and their defense, such an action is to depend solely and rely upon the Supreme Court, I shall feel

ation as to be accused that trivial and unimportant well known when the on ship money was tried in England John Hampden, who had refused to pay the tax, was killed. I am sure that it is very it was in the King; and a fine of was laid upon Hampden, for which he was obliged to have recourse to the assistance of the commons as to what the result may be I do not possibly consider, as the commons are not a body of men, but a body of money. I think it is a case where security depends on law. I do not mistake, it is a question which will be settled by the justice of the country. I am now wait the issue.

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to the land. On what principle have houses determined that the proceeds of the sale of the land should be distributed to the State to enable them to pay their debts? On the principle that they are the property of the State, and that the people of the nation; and that, after the early debt has been paid, they ought to be returned to the people, for the purpose of enabling them to improve the country and banish blight as the root. That was the principle on which the land was sold to the State, mostly, have contracted debts of about one hundred and ninety-five

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...I should prefer to let upon the
rather a large one... and like, if
it please, a committee of thirteen ac-
cording to the original plan of this
Union. I should, according to
at number of States, propose twenty
members, and a committee would be
cumbersome a committee, and be pre-
judicial in promoting their report.
I therefore desire a committee of
members, with instructions to report to
the next meeting.

the close of Mr. Adams' speech it was a vote of 108 to 84 to refer the Veto to a committee of thirteen to report well selected stock of Men and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats of every variety.

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JAMES CAMPBELL, John NICHOLS, and
Campbell county Ky., are hereby notify-
ing an awarded order of the Campbell
county Circuit Court.

at the July term, 1946, in the a-
fore, they are required to pre-
pare the following Master Com-
mons on or before the 30th day of August,
1946, with said order; I shall attend
as John N. Tallafem, in the event,
at any time after, Saturday
September 14, 1946, to receive the
said 30th day of August, 1946, to re-
ceive said debt.

U. DANIEL, Master Com.
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