

Mr. Cambreleng said in reply, that, if the gentleman from South Carolina would take the trouble to examine the questions and answers with him, he thought he could satisfy him that many of the questions had not been answered—that statements were denied which were founded on documents received from the Bank annually—and that the President of the Bank had, whether from misconception or not, answered questions which it certainly never was his intention to submit to him or to any one else. In answering the questions too, a spirit somewhat tart had been displayed, which he had not anticipated, on such an occasion, and particularly from the President of the Bank of the United States, on subjects so seriously affecting the public interest.

Mr. McDuffie said, as the interrogatories and their replies would be printed at length, the members of the House would be able to judge for themselves whether the answers were fairly given. He would move to refer the papers to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to which the subject was referred, which was agreed to.

Mr. Adams said, in consequence of his peculiar situation upon the Committee, he had found himself obliged to draw up his own views of the investigation, which he hoped to be able to present to the House on Monday.

Mr. Clayton inquired whether it would be now in order to move the printing of an extra number of both reports?

The Speaker suggested that, as the report of the gentleman from Massachusetts would probably be presented on Monday, the motion had better be deferred—to which Mr. Clayton assented.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Houston's case, which was discussed till 9 o'clock, when the vote being taken, it was decided by yeas 106 to nays 89, that he (Houston) was guilty of a contempt of the House and breach of privilege.

We have by this morning's mail the Globe, dated this morning, but printed we presume Saturday night. It furnishes some details as to the proceedings in the Houston case, which are annexed. Neither house sat on Saturday.

The yeas and nays, declaring Mr. Houston guilty of a contempt, &c. were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, Allison, Appleton, Armstrong, Arnold, Babcock, Banks, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, John Blair, Briggs, Bullard, Burd, Burges, Cahoon, Choate, Coke, L. Condit, S. Condit, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Corwin, Goulter, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, John Davis, W. R. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart, Dickson, Doddridge, Duncan, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Felder, Grennell, Griffin, Heister, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Ibric, Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenifer, Kendall, Kennon, M. King, Kerr, Letcher, Marshall, Maxwell, H. McKoy, McDuffie, McKay, McKennon, Mercer, Milligan, Newman, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Potts, Randolph, J. Reed, Reacher, Root, Russel, Semmes, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepard, Slade, Smith, Southard, Spence, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Verplanck, Vinton, Wardwell, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whitesley, F. Whitesley, Edw. D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Young—106.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, R. Allen, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Ashley, James Bates, Beardley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brodhead, J. C. Brodhead, Bucher, Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Connor, Craig, Davenport, Dayan, Doubloay, Drayton, Fitzgerald, Ford, Foster, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, T. H. Hall, Wm. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, Horn, Hubbard, Jarvis, Jewett, Rd. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, C. C. Johnston, Kavanagh, A. King, J. King, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Leconte, Lent, Lewis, Lyon, Mann, Mardi, Mason, McCarty, Wm. McCoy, McJure, G. E. Mitchell, T. R. Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Nuckolls, Pierson, Putnam, Polk, Edward C. Reed, Roane, Soule, Speight, Standifer, Stephens, F. Thomas, P. Thomas, W. Thompson, John Thompson, Ward, Wayne, Weeks, Worthington.—89.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, then moved a resolution that it was inexpedient to proceed further, and that Mr. Houston be discharged. Mr. Huntington moved as an amendment the following:

Strike out all after the word *resolved* and insert:—That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House on Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

The Speaker decided that the second resolution, as it went to repeal a standing rule of the House was not in order, as a motion for such repeal required a day's notice.

Mr. Mercer appealed from this decision, and it was reversed by the House. The question then being on the first resolution, Mr. Archer expressed the hope that gentlemen would not shrink from their own vote, but impose the punishment of imprisonment, as then the Judiciary might determine whether or not the House had the power they assumed.

Mr. Huntington replied, that the gentleman was perfectly at liberty to move an amendment to that effect, if so he desired.

The question on the first amendment of Mr. H. being taken, it was carried by the same vote, as above. The second resolution was then put, and after debate, was negatived,—yeas 90, nays 109. The following members who voted for the reprimand, voting against the forfeiture of the right of entry into the House.

Blair, of S. C.	Duncan,	Pitcher,
Burd,	Ibric,	Reacher,
Crawford,	H. King,	A. H. Shepherd,
Dewart,	Newman,	Smith.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and carried—96 to 84.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—1st SESSION.
Friday, May 11.

In the Senate, the bill to give effect to the commercial arrangement concluded with the government of Colombia was ordered to a third reading. Much private business was disposed of. The Post Office bill was taken up, the question being on ordering the bill to be read a third time. Mr. Bibb renewed his motion to amend the bill, by adding a clause abolishing postage on newspapers from and after the 31st day of July next. The question being taken, it was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Clay, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman—22.

Nays—Messrs. Beaton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins—23.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. The Pension Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to provide for those officers and soldiers who fought in the Indian wars prior to the year 1795. Messrs. Foot, Holmes and Clay spoke against the motion and in favor of the bill, and Mr. Brown spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Holmes, adjourned to Monday, by a vote of 22 to 16.

Bank of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, in behalf of the minority of the committee upon the United States Bank, offered a counter report, which he moved might be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Cambreleng hoped the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. McDuffie) would withdraw his motion to lay the report upon the table—which being done, Mr. C. inquired whether the answers of the President of the Bank to the questions submitted by him were appended to the report?

Mr. McDuffie replied they were.

Mr. Cambreleng said he would submit a remark in relation to these answers. In consequence of their character, he should be obliged to submit other questions to the President of the Bank. He had hoped that these examinations would have been made in Philadelphia, when he could have examined the President orally, and prevented the necessity of any further inquiries. He had, however, waived the examination, and left the questions with the President of the Bank to be answered at his leisure. In taking such a course, he had not supposed that any advantage would be taken by the President of the Bank of the United States—that he would deny, without explanation, many statements founded on the monthly returns annually transmitted to the Treasury—and that by putting his own construction upon questions, or by misrepresenting them, he would answer inquiries which had never been submitted, apparently for the purpose of making them appear ridiculous. He only rose for the purpose of stating his intention to submit other questions to the President of the Bank, growing out of his answers, which he should hereafter present to the House.

Mr. McDuffie said he had attentively read the answers, and they appeared to be full replies to the questions propounded. If any mistake or misapprehension had occurred; it was most probably on the part of the gentleman from New York.