

more he could do, and that, without judge or jury, or perhaps without any just claims upon him! And what is the poor man's remedy? Sue the Landlord,—which he ought to do if wronged—and if he can wade through an expensive law-suit, under all the disadvantages of poverty, contending against wealth, he may, perhaps, recover some paltry sum in damages. Is there any thing more unjust or iniquitous than such a course of proceeding? Is it through a tender regard for the rights and interests of the poor, that gentlemen oppose his bill? He thought not, he hoped not, he believed not. Mr. B. would suppose a case. He would suppose a wealthy Landlord setting up a claim against a poor and honest tenant, and suppose the claim unjust. Yet the Landlord is clothed with power to claim, distrain, sell and strip his poor man of every vestige of property—and turn him and his wife and little ones out upon the cold charity of the world to endure a similar scene, until broken in spirit, he sits down in despair, or goaded on by pinching want, betakes himself to some improper pursuit to obtain the necessary articles for subsistence. The question now is, whether it is proper to make change, and sweep from our statute book, his relic of feudal times. Mr. B. said he had not thus spoken, only to be heard. He felt himself impelled by a sense of duty, which he owed to that unfortunate portion of his fellow-men, who were placed in the relation of tenants, to merciless Landlords.

Mr. Monroe, spoke in defence of his proposition.

The question being on striking out was taken, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Thomas offered several unimportant amendments, which were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Borrough,

The committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair. Mr. Ross reported the bill and amendments. Sundry amendments were proposed and rejected. Mr. Fithian proposed an additional section, (provides that when a tenant holds over his time, to premises in his possession, he shall pay certain damages for the time the premises are withheld by him.) The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1839.

Several petitions were presented of a local nature, and referred.

Mr Webb, of White, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to incorporate the Illinois Insurance Company, with amendments, the object of which chiefly was, to limit the rate of interest to 8 per cent.—to strike out the 19th section; and to prevent buying bills of Exchange; which were agreed to; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Schuyler Mutual Insurance Company, without amendment, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the Senate bill, prescribing the

mode of proceeding in Chancery, which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr Hardin, from the same Committee, reported the communication from the Senate, relating to a subscription to Bressé's Reports, recommending its non-coercurrence. Not concurred in.

Mr Stapp, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment, a bill concerning the public revenue of Knox County; which was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr Fisk, from the Committee on the Judiciary, read a report on the correspondence between the Executives of Maine and Georgia, in relation to two fugitives from Justice, citizens of the former State, apprehended on the charge of kidnapping a certain slave; embracing two resolutions, the first of which condemns the conduct of the Executive of Maine; the second resolves that the citizens of non-slaveholding States ought not to interfere with the domestic relations of the slaveholding States. The question being upon the concurrence of the House with the report and resolutions.

Mr Williams said, he thought the house ought not to be too hasty in adopting the first of these resolutions, as it cast censure upon the conduct of a sovereign State; when there might be circumstances in the history of the proceedings in question, that would justify its Executive, in refusing to give up those fugitives. There may have been a state of excitement existing in Georgia at that time, which would have completely controlled the free course of law, had those fugitives been returned for trial; and, if they had been convicted by due course of law, would have wholly prevented the Executive from exercising the right of pardon. A case in point has recently occurred in Pennsylvania. The Governor of that State applied to the President of the United States for an armed force, a demand which the President prudently refused. He closed his remarks, by moving that the report and resolutions be laid upon the table, which motion was not agreed to.

Mr Lincoln, on the first reading of the resolutions, had inclined to vote in favor of concurring; but upon the second, he felt that he wanted more time for deliberation. He now thought it would be better to postpone the subject indefinitely; and accordingly, made a motion to this effect.

Mr Webb, of White, would endeavor to satisfy the gentleman, if he would withdraw his motion, that it would be better to lay the resolutions on the table. He wished to make a motion to this effect, in order that every gentleman might make himself as thoroughly acquainted with them, and the reasons upon which they were predicated, as were the members of the committee. He would rather avoid the expense of printing, if laying on the table would do, without printing. True, the resolutions do censure the Executive of Maine; and the censure is merited, if the grave matters set forth in the communication are true. But he was willing that others should have time to examine the o-

iginal documents, and therefore, if the mover was willing, he would have the consideration of the subject postponed till Monday week. Agreed to, Mr Lincoln expressing his willingness.

Mr Gatewood's resolutions from the Senate, relating to the deposit of public moneys in banks not in this State, were read.

Mr Flood moved to lay them on the table. Not agreed to.

Mr Murphy, of Cook, moved their reference to the committee on Finance.

Mr Williams hoped that the resolutions would not take this course. It was time now for gentlemen to forget that they had been partisans, and to remember that they are citizens—and citizens of Illinois. The resolutions are couched in respectful language; and the present is the time to decide, whether we are to give a preference to the banks of Missouri, or to our own banks.

Mr Cloud admitted that party considerations ought to be merged in regard for the public good; and he was desirous of seeing this subject acted upon; but he hoped that, in memorializing Congress on the subject, no language would be employed but such as would be of a respectful character. A set of resolutions might be formed, without charging the General Government with exercising partiality. When Congress made the obnoxious regulation in question, doubtless the pre-existing usages of particular banks were not taken into consideration; and as our banks might be induced to forego the small advantage of circulating small bills, in order to come within the scope of the deposit acts, he would recommend addressing a petition to their President and Directors, on this subject.

Mr Ficklin was opposed to the proposed reference.

Mr Calhoun was in favor of it, for this reason; the resolutions now pending are based on the supposition that a partiality is felt and exercised by the General Government for the bank of Missouri. If such a partiality really exists, it ought to be corrected; if it do not exist, if the whole fault lies in our State government, or in our banks, then he for one would go against the resolutions from the Senate, because they do convey a direct censure upon the national government; and in that case, he would submit in their stead, a set of resolutions which he read.

Mr Webb, of White, was not in favor of referring the resolutions to any standing committee. He did not wish to hurry the House in its action upon them, nor to put the resolutions out of the pale of the house, under the care of any committee but one of the whole House.

Mr Murphy withdrew his motion of reference; and on motion of Mr. Thornton, they were referred to the committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr Calhoun then offered his preamble and resolutions, on the same subject; which were read, and on motion of Mr. Thornton, took the same direction as Mr Gatewood's resolutions.