

ers, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; Provided however, That hereafter, in lieu of all fees, emoluments, and receipts where the present entire compensation of any of the officers hereinafter mentioned shall exceed the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, it shall and may be lawful for the United States, clerks, attorneys, counsel, and marshals, in the district and circuit courts of the United States in the several States, to demand and receive the same fees that now are, or hereafter may be allowed by the laws of the said States, respectively, where said courts are held, to the clerks, attorneys and counsel, and sheriffs, in the highest courts of the said States in the which like services are rendered; and no other fees or emoluments, except that the marshals shall receive in full, for summoning all the jurors for any one court, thirty dollars; and shall receive, for every day's actual attendance at any court, five dollars per day; and for any services, including the compensation for mileage, performed by said officers in the discharge of their official duty, for which no compensation is provided by the laws of said States, respectively, the said officers may receive such fees as are now allowed by law; according to the existing usage and practice of said courts of the United States; and every district attorney, except the district attorney of the southern district of New York, shall receive, in addition to the above fees, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum; Provided, That the fees and emoluments retained by the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks, exclusive of any reasonable compensation to their deputies, to be allowed in their accounts by the courts of the respective districts to which they belong; and after the payment of such necessary office and other expenses as shall be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed, as to any one of the said offices in the southern district of New York, the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, and in any other district the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, shall in no case exceed, for the district attorneys and the marshals, or either of them, the sum of six thousand dollars for each; and those for each of the clerks shall not exceed, in any case, four thousand five hundred dollars; the overplus of fees and emoluments to be paid into the public Treasury, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the disposition of Congress.

For the payment of annuities and grants by special acts of Congress, nine hundred dollars;

For survey of the coast of the United States, including the compensation of the superintendent and assistants, one hundred thousand dollars;

For compensation of the two keepers of the public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars;

For salaries of registers and receivers of land offices where there are no sales, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For expenses in relation to the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, three thousand dollars;

For allowance to the law agent, assistant counsel, and district attorney, under the acts providing for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, five thousand dollars;

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating-lights, beacons, buoys, and stakeages, including the purchase of lamps, oil, wick, buff-kms, whitening and cotton cloth, transporting oil, &c., keepers' salaries; repairs; improvements, and contingent expenses, four hundred and eighty-four thousand and seventy-two dollars;

For the payment Luigi Persico and Horatio Greenough, for statues to adorn the two blockings, east front of the Capitol, eight thousand dollars; Provided, The work is in such state of progress, as, in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists, respectively, for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments.

For payments to the artists engaged in executing four historical paintings for the vacant panels of the rotunda of the capitol, eight thousand dollars; Provided, The paintings are in such state of progress as, in reference to the whole sum to be paid to the artists, respectively, for their execution, shall, in the opinion of the President of the United States, render it proper to make such payments;

For the support and maintenance of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, eight thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars;

To make good a deficiency in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-nine and eighteen hundred and forty, in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, as established by the act of third May, eighteen hundred and two, ninety-seven thousand dollars;

For balance due the commissioner for ascertaining and marking the southern boundary of Iowa Territory, under the act of eighteen June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, four hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-six cents;

For carrying on the work of the new custom-house building at Boston, one hundred thousand dollars;

For defraying the cost of extra work on the public warehouse at Baltimore, three thousand dollars;

For payment of arrearages for completing the custom-house, New York, thirty four thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-one cents;

For the payment of expenses incurred by the collector of New York, under the act of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late con-

flagration in the city of New York, seven hundred dollars;

For the payment of certain certificates, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, five hundred dollars;

For furniture for the President's House, of American manufacture, so far as may be practicable and expedient, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the avails of the sales of decayed furniture, the sum of six thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of the Capitol, attending furnaces, water closets, lamp-lighting, oil, laborers on Capitol grounds, tools, keeping iron-pipes and wooden fences in order, attending at gates, gardener's salary, and for top-dressing delicate and valuable plants, seven thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents;

For annual repairs of the President's house, gardener's salary, horse and cart, laborers and tools, and for amount due P. Masi and Company for repairs on furniture, two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars;

For completing back buildings, grading grounds, and cutting balance of stone for west portion of the new Treasury building, and paying for materials delivered, eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-four cents;

For fitting columns of portico of new Patent Office, finishing roof, and the cut stone work of said building, and paying for materials delivered, seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For enclosing new jail yard, in the city of Washington, five thousand dollars;

For new General Post Office building, one hundred thousand dollars;

For completing court-house, in the city of Alexandria, three thousand dollars;

For payment to the stone-cutters, and the other workmen on the Treasury building and the new Patent Office building, of the sums allowed them by the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to superintend the prosecution of the work in the construction of said buildings, in fulfillment of a resolution of Congress of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars and thirty-one cents;

For surveying the public lands, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations, to be apportioned to the several surveying districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including office-rent and fuel, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, fifty thousand dollars;

For retracing certain old surveys in the State of Alabama, at a rate not exceeding four dollars a mile, fifteen thousand dollars;

For surveys in Missouri, in the towns named in the act of twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, in addition to the sum of six thousand dollars appropriated for the same object by the act of eighth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars;

For surveying five hundred miles of detached and unfinished lines in Illinois and Missouri, principally in the military district, Illinois, at a rate not exceeding six dollars a mile, three thousand dollars;

For salaries of ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico, fifty-four thousand dollars;

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same places, twelve thousand dollars;

For salary of the minister resident of the United States to Turkey; six thousand dollars;

For salaries of the charges des affaires to Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Peru, New Grenada, Venezuela, Texas, Naples, and Sardinia, sixty three thousand dollars;

For salary of a drogoman to the legation to Turkey, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars;

For outfits of ministers to Austria and Great Britain, and of charges des affaires to Venezuela, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries of the consuls of the United States at London and Paris, four thousand dollars;

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, fifty thousand dollars;

For clerk hire, office-rent, stationary, & other expenses in the office of the American consul at London, per act of January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand eight hundred dollars;

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, seventeen thousand four hundred dollars;

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars;

For salary of the principal and two assistant librarians, pay of the messenger, & for contingent expenses of the library, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For the purchase of books for the library in Congress, five thousand dollars;

For the payment of arrearages incurred in enforcing the neutrality laws on the northern and northwestern frontier, five thousand dollars;

For the service of the General Post Office for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, in conformity to the act of second July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six;

For transportation of the mail, three million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars;

For compensation of postmasters, one million and fifty thousand dollars; Provided however, That in addition to returns now

required to be rendered by postmasters, it shall be the duty of the postmasters at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, & New Orleans, and the other several cities of the Union, each and every year hereafter, to render a quarter-yearly account to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, for the purpose of giving full effect to this proviso, of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon-holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, and by them charged for to individuals; or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place in either of said cities, other than the actual post office of such city, and of all emoluments, receipts, and profits that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post offices in either of said cities; and if, from such accounting, it shall appear that the net amount received by either of the postmasters at either of such cities for such boxes and pigeon-holes, and other receptacles for letters and papers, and for delivering letters or papers at or from any place in either of said cities other than said post office, and by reason of keeping a branch post office in either of said cities, shall, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of three thousand dollars in any one year, such excess shall be paid to the Postmaster General for the use and purposes of the Post Office Department; and no postmaster shall hereafter, under any pretence whatsoever, have, or receive, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than five thousand dollars per year, including salary, or commissions, boxes, and all other fees, perquisites, and emoluments, of any name or character whatsoever, and for any service whatsoever, now allowed and limited by law.

For ship, steamboat, and way-letters, forty thousand dollars;

For wrapping-paper, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For office furniture, five thousand dollars;

For advertising, thirty-six thousand dollars;

For mail-bags, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For blanks, thirty-three thousand dollars;

For mail-locks, keys and stamps, fifteen thousand dollars;

For mail-colelections and specialagents, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, two hundred and ten thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, sixty thousand six hundred and twenty dollars;

And for the continuance of the survey of the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, twenty thousand dollars;

For the balance, certified as due to the agent and commissioners at Havana, to procure the archives of Florida, and transmit them to this country, and in full execution of the laws upon that subject, the sum of six thousand and forty-three dollars and ten cents;

For compensation to William W. Clew, late acting Charge d'Affaires at Russia, from the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, till the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and forty, the sum of two thousand nine hundred dollars, it being the difference between his salary as Secretary of Legation and the pay of a Charge d'Affaires during that period;

For the pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the extra session of that body, to be convened in its Executive capacity on the fourth day of March of the present year, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars;

For the contingent expenses of the Senate for the extra session, including the pay of messengers, service of horses, fuel, stationery, and all other contingent items of the extra session, three thousand dollars; and for a hydrographic survey of the coasts of the Northern and Northwestern lakes of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the President, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Librarian of Congress is authorized to employ an additional assistant, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, commencing December first, one thousand eight hundred and forty, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and makers of the several ports of the United States, the same compensation for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine which they would have been entitled to receive if the third section of the act of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, entitled "An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," had continued in force during said year, and subject to the provisions and restrictions therein contained: Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to give to any collector of the customs a salary for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine beyond the maximum now fixed by law, of four thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the clerks in the custom-house at Boston, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the arrears of their salaries from eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, so as to make the same equal in proportion to what they received in the last mentioned year, on the same principle as has been applied to the custom houses at New York and Philadel-

phia; and the payments under this section shall be governed by what has been the practical construction of the former laws on this subject, at the Treasury Department, applicable to the last named ports.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to the clerks in the custom-house at Philadelphia, such sum of money as, with the amount appropriated by the general appropriation act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, will make up the arrears of their respective salaries from eighteen hundred and thirty-two to eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the sum to be so paid being first ascertained by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the account now required to be rendered by every collector of customs, naval officer, and surveyor of ports, every such collector, naval officer, and surveyor shall, each and every year hereafter, render a quarter-yearly account, under oath, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as said Secretary shall prescribe, of all sums of money by each of them respectively received or collected for fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or for seizure of goods, wares, or merchandise, or upon compromises made upon said seizure; or on account of suits instituted for fraud against the revenue laws; or for rent or storage of goods, wares, or merchandise, which may be stored in the public store-houses, and for which a rent is paid, beyond the rents the rents paid by the collector or other such officer; and if from such accounting it shall appear that the money received in any one year by any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, on account and for rents and storage, as aforesaid, and for fees and emoluments, shall, in the aggregate, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, such excess shall be paid by the said collector, naval officer, or surveyor, as the case may be, into the Treasury of the United States, as part and parcel of the public money; and no such collector shall, on any pretence whatsoever, hereafter receive, hold, or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than six thousand dollars per year, including all commissions for duties, and all fees for storage, or fees or emoluments, or any other commissions or salaries which are now allowed and limited by law. Nor shall such naval officer on any pretence whatsoever, in the aggregate, receive, hold, or retain for himself, hereafter, more than five thousand dollars per year, including all commissions on duties, and all fees for storage, or fees or emoluments, or any other commissions or salaries which are now allowed and limited by law: Provided, That the aggregate sums allowed per year to the several officers aforesaid shall be exclusive of the necessary expenses incident to their respective offices, in the same year, subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That all stores hereafter rented by the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, shall be on public account, and paid for by the collector as such, and shall be appropriated exclusively to the use of receiving foreign merchandise, subject as to the rates of storage, to regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor of the several ports of the United States, who shall be guilty of false swearing in taking the oath, at the rendition of his accounts as required by the fifth section of this act to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the intention to deceive and defraud the Government of the United States, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and liable to the same prosecution and penalty inflicted for like offenses, to be tried and adjudged in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever, in his opinion the said offense has been perpetrated as aforesaid, to direct the District Attorney of the United States for the district within which the same has occurred to prosecute the offender.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of this act, are hereby repealed.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1841.
M. VAN BUREN.

DEFERRED REMARKS.
IN SENATE,
Monday, March 15, 1841.

Mr. Preston rose and addressed the Senate as follows: It is, I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the Senate, that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances, deeply to be regretted, but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between Senators of such long and distinguished standing. It might well be supposed that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result; and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misapprehension, and to state succinctly the mode in which it occurred.

On the occasion alluded to, the Senator from Kentucky, conceiving that the remarks of the Senator from Alabama were calculated and intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, reported in language of direct affront—language which I am convinced he could not have employed, but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the Senator from Alabama, I believe he was mistaken. Indeed I am convinced, from information which has casually come to my possession, that the Senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misapprehension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief that, being announced, the honorable and distinguished Senators will permit no personal difficulty to arrest an adjustment which is earnestly demanded by the State and the country.

Mr. Clay said he shared with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Preston] in the regret which he had manifested, on account of the occurrence, disturbing the usual harmony and good feeling which prevailed in the Senate, to which he had alluded; and he bore, with pleasure, testimony to the honorable and high minded feelings which had prompted that Senator to make the appeal which he had just presented.

Before he (Mr. C.) proceeded to respond particularly to that appeal, he wished to submit a few general observations to the Senate in regard to the privileges of Congressional or Parliamentary debate.

Every Senator had the most perfect right to speak with the utmost freedom of those who were in power; he might denounce them as arbitrary, wicked, and incompetent, and their measures as tyrannical, corrupt, and ruinous to the best interests of the country. So it was equally the right of every member to deliver his sentiments without reserve on the character of all persons not members of the body, but whose names or characters were connected with the subject under debate, and all brought before the Senate as candidates for appointment to office. All this a member has a right to do under no other responsibility than that which his own conscience and public opinion impose. But while this right was clear and undeniable, was essential to the due discharge of official duty, and was in no case to be restrained, the same liberty did not extend to the language of Senators towards each other, or in reference to their motives. In speaking to or of each other, the utmost respect and decorum ought ever to be preserved, all personality avoided, and especially all imputation of improper motives. Under these impressions as to the privileges of debate, and guided by these rules, Mr. C. had spoken, a few days since, of the editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was then proposed to dismiss from the office of Printer to the Senate. Had not that individual been thus legitimately and directly before the body, he should have borne, as he had always hitherto, in his public station, forborne, to say a word in regard to him or the paper which he edits. Notwithstanding ten years of the most unparalleled abuse and wanton and unscrupulous attacks of himself, Mr. C. had remained silent; and so he should still have remained; but when the name of that person was directly before the Senate, and his character and conduct of a public journal became a legitimate subject for its consideration, he had felt it to be his right to speak of him in the terms he had done. When, on the next day, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. King) addressed the Senate, he most say that, while that gentleman was speaking, he had thought that there was, on his part, a studied, a premeditated, and, as he then believed, a preconcerted design to make an assault upon him and his character. And when the Senator concluded by instituting a comparison of Mr. C. to a man whom he had, by the day before, declared to be infamous, and of whom he had spoken as a common libeller, and of his paper as libellous, he did not doubt that his object was a personal offence to Mr. C. It was under this impression that Mr. C. had addressed to the Chair some remarks which he intended as a deliberate offence to that Senator.

But it was due to the Senator from Alabama, as well as to himself, to state that he had since received satisfactory information, on which he placed implicit reliance, that there had been no purpose or intention on the part of that Senator to offer any personal affront to Mr. C. or to cast the slightest imputation on his character or honor. Mr. C. had, therefore, been mistaken as to the design which he had supposed that Senator to entertain; and he must have entirely misapprehended the language employed. Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury, as he hoped he ever should be to repel an indignity, and always taking more pleasure to repair than to retaliate, and without any regard to the nicety of mere technical forms, to which those acquainted with him well knew he never attached great importance—under the circumstances as thus explained, and with the understanding which he now had of the real intentions of that Senator, it was with infinite pleasure he now declared every epithet in the least derogatory to him, to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn.

Mr. King said: I concur with the Senator from Kentucky as to the duty which every Senator owes to himself and to the body of which he is a member. He should studiously avoid all personalities, and keep himself strictly within the rules of order, & never depart from decorum in debate. I have long been a member of the Senate, & I can fearlessly appeal to my brother Sena-

tors to say, whether on any occasion, I have violated prescribed rules, or been guilty of imdecorum in debate.

The Senator from Kentucky, from whom I have received the information, has not been misinformed. That Senator having, with his characteristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the injurious expressions used by him, I now feel myself at liberty to state, and I do it in the same spirit of frankness, that nothing which was said by me was intended to be personally offensive to that Senator; nor was it my design, in any manner, to derogate from his character as a gentleman or man of honor. I make this statement with pleasure; for, while I am always prepared to defend my honor when assailed, I carefully avoid attacking others.

Mr. Preston expressed his satisfaction at the satisfactory termination of the misunderstanding between the Senators; and then, on his motion,

The Senate went into Executive session.



THE REPUBLICAN. LINCOLNTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841

Democratic Republican Nomination,
FOR CONGRESS
G. W. CALDWELL,
OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

DISMISSAL OF BLAIR & RIVES.

We have not space to allow us to lay before our readers any considerable part of the debate which was had, during the late Executive Session of the Senate of the United States, on the resolution introduced by Mr. Mangum, to remove Blair and Rives as printers to that body for the ensuing two years. Did our columns permit it, it would give us much pleasure to do so, for that debate shews with what great ability "the right" was vindicated by the Democratic party, and with how little regard for justice "the wrong" was maintained and perpetrated by the Federalists.

So long ago as 1819, a joint resolution was entered into by both Houses of Congress, that, at the close of each Congress, each House should elect its printer for the next Congress; and this resolution has been observed by the Senate from that day until the 3rd of March 1841. Twice during this period at the close of the last Sessions of two Congresses, the Federal party had a majority; and accordingly elected printers of their political stamp; and, though the Democrats had a majority in each ensuing Session, no attempt or offer was made by them to dismiss the Federal printers, it being considered by them in the light of "a contract" between the Senate and the printers; and, therefore, though they had the physical power, they had not "the right" to remove them.

It is not unworthy of remark, that, twice since the adoption of the joint resolution above referred to, a proposition has been made to repeal it; and, on both these occasions, the Federal or Whig party have voted against its repeal.

But what now do we see? When the last regular Congress was about to close, the Senate, in conformity to a law of its own making and under which it had proceeded for the last twenty-two years, proceeded to the election of its printers for the next two years, when Blair and Rives were duly chosen, who filed their bond for the regular and proper discharge of the duties, and this bond was received and accepted by the competent authority. Thus was the contract made.

On the 4th of March past, the Senate met to assist the President in forming his Cabinet, but the majority had passed to the Federal party; and, on the same day, a resolution was introduced, that Blair and Rives be dismissed as printers of the Senate. This resolution finds no fault with Blair and Rives—it gives no reason why the act should be done—it offers no apology for violating "the rights of contract." Indeed, it was not necessary for Federalism to do so; it is enough for that party to know they have "the power;" and rights and law and justice must bend before it.

This is the first sample that the now ruling dynasty has given to the people; and from it, they may judge of what is to be expected while that party is in power. Here are the first fruits of Federalism in its present reign—laws set at nothing and rights trampled under foot!

In the recent elections in New Hampshire, the triumph of the Democracy was complete, having carried the Governor, Members of Congress, and a large major-