end of the year; if the remedial measures con sected with the customs and the public lands heretofore recommended, shall be adopted, and the new appropriations by Congress shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official esti-

The new system established by Congress for the safekeeping of the public money, prescribing the kind of currency to be received for the pub lic revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be pre mature, upon an experience of such limited duration, to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country have hitherto suffered -especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official defaluations; yet it is but right to say that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken ment has been, and it is believed may always abroad. he, thus carried on with every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements

be entitled. I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitation. It will serve also, to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their develope ment, and have been more important in their our complicated and difficult, yet admirable sysand national bank. It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been a gitated ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests and opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated consequences

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort

weither.

The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for resorting to a system and extent of taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government-the prostitution of political power, conferred for the general benefit, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual capidity - is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappeasable discord. If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant ex penditures of the public money, by which a ne cessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and, finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed. for proof how seldom it is that the system, when credit was exhausted, and the people were it seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, no extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular ished people.

If a national bank was, as is undeniable, repudiated by the framers of the Constitution as inliberties of the people; if, from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citi zens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the Constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that Instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has march of latitudinous construction, which unas little value as an unwritten Constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority; -if such is undeniably the case, what rational grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

liest opponents; when it had been so clearly by the present Executive. emonstrated that a concentrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctores to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate according to its will and its interests, and the in terests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was notorious that all classes of this great community had, by means of the power and influence it thus possesses, been infeeted to madness with a spirit of beedless speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of powers can

abused, was to indulge in a fatal delusion? To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt. and its inevitable consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy as were at the time intended to be given. of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects only as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government; of excluding from its expenses those im provident and unauthorised grants of public muney for works of internal improvement, which interposition of my predecessor, and which, if

necessary to the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated

In lieu of a national Bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the ful operation. That system affords every requi site facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confi dently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time. to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the manifold evils inseparable from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, be accomplished by any other measure of reform, the confident anticipations of its friends. The the patronage of the Federal Government-a grounds of these have been heretofore so fully wise policy in all Governments, but more espeexplained as to require no recapitulation. In re- cially so in one like ours, which works well only spect to the facility and convenience it affords in proportion as it is made to rely for its support in conducting the public service, and the ability upon the unbiassed and unadulterated opinions of of the Government to discharge through its a- its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence gency every duty attendant on the collection, on corporate bodies, either in the raising, collect transfer, and disbursement of the public money ing, safe-keeping, or disbursing the public revenwith promptitude and success, I can say, with ues; and place the Government equally above confidence, that the apprehensions of those who | the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unfelt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption constitutional institution at home, or the necessi have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, ty of adapting its policy to the views and intethis branch of the fiscal affairs of the Govern- rests of a still more formidable money power

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and in the details of the system, without affecting a- discouraging, that the attempt has been made ny principles involved in it, will be submitted to thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, of the United States that a national Bank at all I am sure, receive at your hands that attention times, and a national debt, except it be incurred to which they may, on examination, be found to at a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy, which should only be shandoned to such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the developement of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The consequences, than any that have arisen under facts there stated fully authorise the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government tem of government: I allade to a national debt | was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were before experienced in time of peace. and in the face of opposition as formidable as any that was ever before arrayed against the policy of an administration; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the ope ration of the laws, as the condition of the coun try, without the creation of a permanent public debt, or incurring any liability, other than such

If this view of the proceedings of the Govern ment, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the ar my and navy have been sustained to the full ex tent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally for the administration of justice and the execu- | cerely hope that it may be wisely made: tion of the laws; if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met, and faithfully dis charged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long-continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the pub lic faith has at all times, and every where, been once adopted and implanted in the policy of a most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discountry, has failed to expand itself, until public | charge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury ;-if all these great no longer able to endure its increasing weight, and permanent objects, with many others that might be stated, have, for a series of years. marked by neculiar obstacles and difficulties, been successfully accomplished without a resort classes, not any, nor all its combined advantages to permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; can counterbalance its ultimate but certain re- have we not a right to expect that a policy, the sults - a splendid government, and an impover- | object which has been to sustain the public ser vice independently of either of these fruitful sources of discord, will receive the flual sanction of a people whose unbiassed and fairly elicompatible with the rights of the States and the cited judgment upon public affairs is never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassment in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this as in other commercial nations, lis undoubted true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their resources would be a reflection on the been viewed by them as the first great step in the | intelligence of my fellow-citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was checked, would render that sacred instrument of involved during the earlier stages of the revulsion, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional pow ers of the General Government to repair pri vate losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the Treasury. or by special legislation designed to secure ex-Could a different result have been expected, clusive privileges and immunities to individuals when the consequences which have flowed from or classes in preference to and at the expense of its creation, and particularly from its struggles the great majority necessarily debarred from any to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in so participation in them, no attempt to do so has

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of the Federal Government was instituted, have not been lost sight of. Intrusted only with certain limited powers, cau tiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant sim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked ont, and so carefully guarded Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the union of the States is to be found in a total abstinence from the exercise of all doubtful powers on the part of the Federal Government, rather than in attemps to assume them by a loose construction of the con stitution, of an ingenious perversion of its words, I have endeavored to avoid recommending any my fellow cit.zens, be regarded as trenching on ever be granted without the certainty of being hallowed instrument of our Union. Viewing commanded there for eighteen months, on enter-

ministration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred, but, under the derivation of the confederaction o the people to a greater amount than was actually constitution to establish, and the imparital influence of which is, in my judgment, indispensable to their preservation. I cannot bring myself to believe that the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permaneucy of the Union, can be maintained by givadoption of the system which is now in success, ling preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can I see in the interference of the Federal Government with the local legislation and reserve rights of the States a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The first, and assuredly not the least, important step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excesses in trade, banking, and credits of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countancing por encouraging in others that delusive system of credits from which it has been found so difficult to escape, and which has left nothing behind it but the wrecks that mark its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these wide-spreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the assumption and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or causes whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent anninilation, for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence, on the part of the Goveroment to the policy which has produced such salutary results aided by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance and economy of the American people, cannot fail to raise the whole country, at an early period, to a state of bas been instructed to visit the Sandwich and solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrowe by the suspension of banks or Japan, together with other ports and islands frethe explosion of a bloated credit system. It is quented by our whale ships, for the purpose of for the people, and their representatives, to de- giving them constenance and protection, should cide whether or bot the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the surveys of the coast of the United States, dimeans of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured; or whether the management of the pecuniary concerns of the Government, and by consequence, to a great extent, those of individuals also shall be carried back to a condition as the ordinary resources of the Government will of things which fostered those contractions and speedily discharge, and without the agency of a expansions of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered-a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to produce the embarrassments the Government has experienced; and to remove from the shoulders of the present, to those of fresh victims, the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailsustained; if ample provision has been made ing. The choice is an important one, and I sin-

> A report from the Secretary of War, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desaltory duties connected with the removal of the ludisos, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated they have made great program and the best results may be anontinuance of this system

p, a part of the troops have ving Indians from the inassigned them in the west have performed efficiently, hy humanity; and that por which has been stationed in Florida continued active operations there throughout the

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians, of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied. has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration. Since the Spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to their new homes west of the Mississippi, and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure emmently beneficial to that people. The emigration of the Seminoles alone has

been attended with serious difficulty, and occasioned bloodshed; hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled by force, to comply with their treaty supulations. The execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, ity, must soon place the finances of the departsigned in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed, at the solicitation of the Indians, until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peaceably to their new homes in lifying result that the revenue has not declined, the west. In the face of this solemn and re- as compared with the preceding year; but, newed compact, they broke their faith and com on the contrary exibits a small increase; striking a manner, the apprehensions of its ear been either made, recommended, or encouraged, menced hostilities by the massacre of Major circumstances referred to having no other effect papers and sending them by mail even to the I need not tell Dade's command, the murder of their agent, than to check the expected inc Gen. Thompson, and other acts of croel treach ery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of Government, every lishment, designed to reduce the weight of the effort appears to have been made to reinforce in Florida, General Eustis was despatched with reinforcements from Charleston, troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia; and General Scott was sent to take the command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, General Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and, without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he delivered pus have been employed during the late season

conduct a summer campaign, and at the close ter cruising off those parts of the coast most usumeasure which I had reason to apprehend would, of it was replaced by General Jesup. These ally resorted to by slavers, until the commence in the opinion even of a considerable minority of even's and changes took place under the administration of my predecessor Notwithstanding ed to the United States for supplies, and have the rights of the States, or the provisions of the the exertions of the experienced officers who had made to bring wese hostilities to a close; and I have been strengthened, too, in the propriety the army, under Gen. Jesup, was reinforced unwere so wisely arrested by the Constitutional ful, they must ever prove a source of incurable having been defeated in every engagement, disthis time have involved the finances of the Gen- of united strength, and whose voluntary attach- less banditti. Gen. Taylor, who succeeded Gen-

was in Florida when General Taylor left the after active summer operations, was met by prop ositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and are now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the Territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, & hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole of the Territory. That this contest has endured so long is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government. Experienced Generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmount able obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of

the savages. The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorised to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether those conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the

law carried into full effect.

The Navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and bonorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediteranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Golf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation, and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearny, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter & Com'der Aulick, in the sloop of-war Yorktown Society Islands, the coasts of New Zealand and they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are, employed in prosecuting the rected by various acts of Congress, and those of the esprit de corps? What of that no- but if I am. which have been completed will shortly be laid | ble emulation, which makes the ardent mind | with the adve

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 66 deg. 2 min. south, longitude 153 deg. 40 min. east, by Lieutenants Wilkes and Hudson, for an extent of eighteen hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results law to the goal of his aspirations? Who of the enterprise. Lieut Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men ; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned to him with an order, ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, will exhibit the service of that department the past year, and its present condi- not advert to the undelicacy of a candidate's tion. The transportation has been maintained making a bargain to break up his established during the year to the full extent authorized by home and go into an infected region, for an the existing laws: some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the cuntractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmasters, with few excep tions, have renderered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptitude; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several

years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mai routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated incease in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the comhowever, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transpottation services, which may be expected on the foture lettings, form the general reduction of prices, with the increase of revenue; that may reasonably be anticipated from the revival of commercial activment in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorble circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a grat-

It will be seen that the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the estabmails, cheapen transportation ensure greater reg-General Clinch, who commanded the troops then clarity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage-an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The suppression of the African slave-trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Gramover the troops he had brought with him to Gen. on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said Governor Call was subsequently appointed to to be prosecuted under the American flag. Afment of the rainy season, these vessels return-

since been despatched on a similar service. From the reports of the commanding officers, the aggregate powers of the Federal Govern- ing upon the administration of the Government it appears that the trade is now principally carment as a voluntary concession of the States, it I found the Territory of Florida a prey to Indian ried on under Portuguese colors; and they exseems to me that such only should be exercised atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately press the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American of this course, by the conviction that all efforts til it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnish- Flag, to this inhumane purpose. It is to be hopto go beyond this, tend only to produce dissaus. ed with abandant supplies of every description. ed that, by continuing to maintain this force in faction and distrust, to excite jealousies and to In this campaign a great number of the enemy that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers provoke resistance. Instead of adding strength were captured and destroyed; but the character in command, much will be done to put a stop to to the Federal Government, even when success- of the contest was only changed. The Indians, whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American Flag, and to preweakness, by alienating a portion of those whose persed in small bands throughout the country, vent its use in a trade which, while it violates they had not been checked, would long before adhesion is indispensable to the great aggregate and became an enterprising, formidable and roth. the laws, is equally an outrage on the rights of eral Government in embarrassments far greater ment is, in my estimation, far more essential to eral Jesup, used his best exertions to subdue forts of the several Governments who are anx than those which are now experienced by any of the efficiency of a government strong in the best them, and was seconded in his efforts by the offi lously seeking to surpress this traffic most the States; of limiting all our expenditures to of all possible strength the confidence and at- cers under his coromand, but he, too, failed to however, be directed against the facilities afthe States; of limiting all our expenditures to or an possible strength the confidence and at-

and cruel treachery, they commercial pursuits, seine that object cap be with them by General Ma- fully accomplished. Supplies of provision, wa comb, who was sent from Washington for the er-casks merchandize, and articles connectedpurpose of carrying into effect the expressed with the prosecution of the slave trade are, it is wishes of Congress, and have continued their understood, freely carried by vessels of differdevastations ever since. Gen. Armistead, who ent nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one army, by permission, assumed the command, and, slave station to another without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government having been the first to prohibit by may be impeached adequate penalties, the slave-trade-the first to Article of this C declare it piracy -should not be the first, also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly fullowed cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity. M. VAN BUREN

Washington, December 5, 1840.

REMARKS

Of Mr. HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, on the Bill to locate the Judges.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Bill that has come | tiality, sycophane hither from the Senate, threatens so serious that I am right an infraction upon the Judicial character of turn to the out North Carolina, that this House will pardon | vised Statutes. me for occupying a small pertion of their he swears to attention in an examination of its provisions. | rich and poor It proposes that the Judges who may be fee, gift, gratuit hereafter elected, shall reside, one within that he will no each of the Judicial Circuits of the State. | quarrel " a de The effect of this rule will be to narrow will " faithfull down the field of selection from the whole and impartial State to one-seventh part of it. Nay, str., dividuals." in times of high party excitement-such times of the offene as some of us have more than once witnes- makers of this sed in this Hall, it will be limited to a still peachable male smaller fraction; for it will be made from most the questi the Attorneys within that limit belonging to power to manuf the dominant party. Has it not been the fact out of barmless in more instances than one, and at various ought not to do times, that there was not more than one to be creating practising Lawyer within a given Judicial the present case Circuit belonging to the party baving a ma- | would be an oute jority in this Assembly ? and that Lawyer by | ed up before the no means distinguished? Yet, sir, the prac- overy animal on tical operation of this law would be to a right of doing "thrust greatness" on him. Will you not, the right of by the Senate's Bill, choke up the spring of instinctive professional merit, and lessen the quantum | Sir. I may be of material out of which to make Judges brity of the over the whole State? What will become deavoring to struggle on to eminence, at the expense of day, when we health and domestic happiness?

Ab! who could tell bow bard it is to climb The steep, where fame's proud Temple shines | peals the g

Who would attempt to climb? Who would toil against the rugged steep, when he saw another, taken perhaps from the very rear of the Profession, lifted by operation of would roin his organs of digestion over the "digested laws," when he had a fair hope, himself, of being thus easily translated to the piposcle of his hopes without this sacrifice i

But I may be told, that this Bill does not confine the selection to the Circuit. It only provides that when selected, he shall fix his residence within the vacant Circuit. I will office of this eacred kind; but sir, the operation and effect will be generally, as I before stated it-to confine the selection to the vacant Circuit. There is no law compelling a Solicitor to reside within his Circuit, much less to confine the selection to a given section; yet, whoever thinks of any one for that office, but the Attorneys living within the Circuit. Although another may have the very highest degree of qualification. and although he may have personal favor and influence in the Assembly, and although he have for three years past, carried the expenditures | may be a favorite with his party, (as we oursomething beyond the accruing revenues; the selves have witnessed at this very session,) there is always a strong disinclination to prefer him to this office. Professional pride and local jealousies take fire at the bare suggestion. Like the Officer of the Syrian King, that, sir, and mercial business of the country, the finances of they say " are not Abana and Pharfar, rivers the department exhibit a small deficiency of Damascus, better than all the waters of on condition at the close of the fiscal year. Its resources, Israel?" Are not our own Attorneys as good going to live as the Attorneys of any other Circuit? Shall toes, when eve we be beholden to others for our resident had left there,

Judge ? But what is the great good to come, of him. breaking up our old and venerated system? If he were to It is alleged, that great inconvenience arises | Bench would from the want of a Judge in vacation, to sir, there are grant Writs of Injunction, Certiorari, Re- situations we cordari and Habeas Corpus. To this I an- voice of h swer-that in all the cases mentioned, but children, wi the last, relief can be had by preparing the forced into the most distant part of the State; and in all relations a the cases, the three Judges of the Supreme by the very bo Court have concurrent power with the seven | sional emulati Superior Court Judges to grant these extra- may betray us. ordinary writs. With these ten officers families, and scattered, not always promiscuously, (for ce- | society, may teris paribus his location is always more or carry his famil less regarded in the present mode) there is soon seizes the no great danger of extreme hardship. Be to tempt por it remembered, also, that there is already a wrong and un tribunal for granting the privilege of bail : to who should be wit, the examining Magistrates. If they do to tempt and not execute their office over rigidly, there is Speaker, I have no necessity for the application. Deos it seem likely to not comport with the observation of every ment to it, gentleman present that these officers, are the upper con prone to the side of mercy? Is not such ship in the swi the case even to a fault? Let gentlemen with be a can just consider how rarely a case of hardship choose so to re occurs in fact. When has it been seen that sent to go wi a man, obviously not guilty, has been refused Infanticide bail in a capital case by a Magistrate? And brat, and a hi when has it occurred that even in such a incur any m case he has suffered oppression long for want | " blooming ! of a Judge to examine into the cause of de- | man called !! tainer? If such untoward occurrences do say the least of happen, they are certainly very rare and istration" of ought not to form the basis of legislation .-It is wrong to reason from extreme cases, Assembly to but it is out of the question to make experi- State according ments upon the vital part of our Judiciary, will require the lest a few poor and respectable manslayers or of the Peace, bouse-breakers may happen to stay in jail a panies. The

few days longer than they deserved.

It is that whi into the prescrib of it, shall amor of judicial funct stitution (Rev. " The Governor Court and Judge and all other of Justices of the TRATION OF CO next clause that impeachment, is disqualification. may, nevertheless trial, judgment : to law." Sir. it nection, that which an impean be something m volving a depar honor, such as State, we have Northampto

this House fever with his anto a Pocoson " CALOMEL! of sufferers wi with " Quinin What, sir, urge it say. th

Surely, surely

Western Law pathy if the

Mr. Speake