AWRENCE & LEMAY

BY AUTHORITY.



three thousand five hum-sessenty-two cents, preservation of Plymouth Beach, thousand eight hundred and

ten thousand dollars.

by the Cape Fear river, below outh Carollos, twenty-five thoual and eighty-eight dollars.

ing the removal of abstructions

A. STEVENSON,

APPH 23, 1830 ANDREW JACKSON.

it become the law of the land that the first session of each Congress shall be limited to four months, and beyond which, the pay of Members shall not exceed 82 per day; and Sir, my impression is, there would not be many days consumed after the four months expired. Considerable pains, said Mr. S has been taken by the gentle men opposed to this resolution, to show that the present session will not exceed those heretofore, on account of time and expense. We have been told that every long session has lasted five months, and, us a qualter of course, this must do so too. Time, Sie, is the very reason why I am for the new order of things. Sir, "old things are to be done away, and all things are to be come new." These are the hallowed by the alteration proposed, each member of "retrenchment and reform," ber would receive six dollars per day on dry of "retrenchment and reform?" hand, for the very reasons which gentlemen oppose the resolution, he would support it. The people expect at our hands, a correction of all these abuses which have crept into the Government; and he could assure the House, that there was none which they were more disposed to work at, than the one now complained of. Sir, if this abuse of trust—this profligate waste of public quanty, has existed everal with the fordisposed to work at, than the one now complained of. Sir, if this abuse of trust—this profligate waste of public money, has existed coeval with the formation of this Government, it is high time the evil was arrested—"now is the accepted time, and day of salvation." should be made to render an equivalent for his hire. He did not mean to impugn the Members of Congress who had preceded him, but he would say, if he were to judge of the past by the present, abuses had existed. We, Sir, commenced our session on the 7th day of December; almost four months has elapsed, and what have we done? If there is a bill which has been passed of a public nature, save a few appropriaa public nature, save a few appropria-tions, they have escaped my memory. And, Sir, how many private ones have we passed! Some forty or fifty; and here. Sir, is our indefatigable exertions, which gentlemen boast of. Sir, I will state one fact which, in my opinion, car-cies condemnation with it. During the first mouth, & until after the Christmas holidays, we met at 12, and adjourned between 2 and 3 o'clock; and every

The state of the control of the cont in saying that that is two months more than we should, in justice to the country. responding obligations incurred by the appropriate. Sir, my own opinion is, late administration; -to meet w that three months is long enough for Mr. Wickliffe observes, much of the each session, and will afford ample time money charged in the expenditures of bate about the compensation of memnow that I was when this subject was before the House in the fore part of the session. Six dollars per day is enough for any man to receive for his services. But he had not understood that this was the object of the gentleman from South properly with saying, that as the pre-Carolina, but to shorten the session; sent administration commenced with and if we staid longer than the time pre-sented in the resolution, to reduce it to

which takes money out of the treasury, will be attended to.

Mr. Wickliffe, a colleague of Mr. Chilton, has published a statement in the National Intelligencer, thoroughly invalidating the references of the last ter, in the comparative view he offered of the expenses of the last and present administrations. The first error of Mr. Chilton, is shown to be his mistake of the estimated for the actual expenditure of the last quarter of 1829. The difference amounts to one millimn ninety three thousand five hundred and seventy seven dollars. Mr. Wickliffe offers a transcript from the books of the Treasury, signed by the Register

pleadged to administer the laws faithful ty; to pay away the maney appropriated to the specific objects for which it was intended by Congress; and also to ensurage, at far as consistent with the public good, a rigid economy in the administration of public affairs. If, in these respects, they shall indeed ful to meet the just expectation of the public expenditures be increased, the popularity of the administration be impaired. This is not all, the principles which brought Mr. Jefferson into office, and which tendered his all ministration the pride and boast of the

and I have no hesitation bours, contracts for the construction of which were entered into and the cor for the legislation of this country. Con- 1829, was drawn from the public trea-siderable had been said during this de- sury. There was an excess of expensury. There was an excess of expen-diture for these purposes in 1829 over 1828, of \$716,285 24. Why out deduct, or the same principle, (Mr. Wickliffe asks,) the difference between the expenditure of 1828 and 1829 for fortifications, amounting to \$169,089 80? Mr. Wickliffe concludes very responsible for carrying into execution laws of Congress providing appropriations for the public service, founded on estimates made by the late administraon. They are only accountable for the

would answer that by saying, that recent demonstrations of sentiment in this
House had evinced, that whatever was
left undone, the tariff and appropriations
would be attended to—any proposition
which takes money out of the treasury,
will be attended to. state one fact which, in my opinion, caries condemnation with it. During the
first month, & until after the Christmas
indidays, we met at 12, and adjourned
between 2 and 3 o'clock; and every
week, adjourn over from Thursday fill
Monday. Two months, Sir, of the first
of this session, was spent without doing
any thing but undergoing the mere formalities of meeting and adjourning.

which gentlemen boast of . Sir, I will
offers a transcript from the books of
the Treasury, signed by the Register
in proof of his original allegation, that
the expenses of 1829 were less than
they were affirmed to be, by Mr. Chilthey were less than
they were affirmed to be, by Mr. Chilthey were affirmed to be, by Mr. Chilthey

it will be found that the expanditures of sted or purchase the year 1829, were created by Con-Yet the Journal says the miscellaneous expenditures of 1829, exceeds those of 48, \$551,288 26, viz:

In 1829, \$1570,050 66

1828, 1279,358 40

The Journal then proceeds: "Under this head [miscellaneous expenditors] the Secretary, with his usual counting, has classed all those expenditures which were made without loto, and which he did not wish to have known."

Here is a clarge of extravagance, of illegal extravagance, a tranculent expenditure of public money in violation of law, of intentional fraud upon the Government; a charge which no one, not proof against all shame, would hazard, with the public records full before him, giving it the most positive volutadiction. The charge is, that the Secretary had classed under the priscollane of the letter of the Secretary of the States a shorting a s 9th just, communicated to the Senate before this statement in the Journal was made, a copy of which is laid before our readers, gives each specific item, and each item is expressly provided for hy

We give this as an answer to realumines which that print from day day ejects, and ask if any person, by ing a proper regard for truth, can he others bound to respond to calumns originating in such a source?

Average and that the late administration appropriate of the expenditures of 1829. It is known that the appenditures for that year were made upon the estimates farmished by the late administration. A comparison of the appropriations with the actual expenditures will show that the expenditures were less than the unmount asked for by Mr. Adams. The appropriations and

shooting a shot guo.and his skull so fractured that he died in a short fime. It is believed, that he was killed by the fragments of the sto which was shivered to pieces by the plosion.—Whilst on this melanch subject we would state, that we sorry we did not, long since, give roaders a statement of the follow

he ground, leaving us in