TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

THE SENATE.

Maine.	*South Carolina.*
John Ruggles	John C. Calhoun
Reuel Williams	W. C. Preston
New Hampshire	*Georgia.*
Henry Hubbard	Alfred Cuthbert
Franklin Pierce	John P. King
Massachusetts	*Alabama.*
John Davis	Clement C. Clay
Daniel Webster	William R. King
Rhode Island	*Mississippi.*
Nehemiah K. Knight	John Black
Asher Robbins	Robert J. Walker
Connecticut.	*Louisiana.*
John M. Niles	Alexander Mouton
Perry Smith	Robert C. Nicholas
Vermont.	*Tennessee.*
Samuel Prentiss	Felix Grundy
Benjamin Swift	Hugh L. White
New York.	*Kentucky.*
Nath. P. Tallmadge	Henry Clay
Silas Wright	John J. Crittenden
New Jersey.	*Arkansas.*
Samuel L. Southard	William S. Fulton
Garret D. Wall	Ambrose H. Sevier
Pennsylvania.	*Missouri.*
James Buchanan	Thomas H. Benton
Samuel McKean	Lewis F. Linn
Delaware.	*Illinois.*
Richard H. Bayard	John M. Robinson
Thomas Clayton	Richard M. Young
Maryland.	*Indiana.*
Soseph Kent	Oliver H. Smith
John S. Spence	John Tipton
Virginia.	*Ohio.*
William C. Rives	William Allen
John J. Rone	Thomas Morris
North Carolina.	*Michigan.*
Bedford Brown	Lucius Lyon
Robert Strange	John Norvell

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Maine.

George Evans	Thomas Davee
John Fairfield	Johnathan Gilley
Timothy J. Carter	Joseph C. Noyes
F. O. J. Smith	Hugh J. Anderson

New Hampshire.

Samuel Cushman	Joseph Weeks
James Farrington	Jarod W. Williams
Charles J. Atherton	

Massachusetts.

Richard Fletcher	George N. Briggs
Stephen C. Phillips	Wm. B. Calhoun
Caleb Cushing	Nathaniel B. Borden
Wm. Parmenter	John Q. Adams
Levi Lincoln	John Reed
George Grennell	Wm. S. Hastings

Rhode Island.

J. L. Tillinghast	R. B. Cranston

Connecticut.

Isaac Toucey	Thos. T. Whittlesey
Samuel Ingham	Launcelot Phelps
Elisha Haley	Orin Holt

Vermont.

Hiland Hall	Isaac Fletcher
Wm. Slade	Horace Everett
Heman Allen	

New York.

Thomas B. Jackson	Henry A. Foster
A. Vanderveer	Abraham P. Grant
C. C. Cambreleng	Isaac H. Bronson
Ely Moore	John H. Prentiss
Edward Curtis	Amasa J. Parker
Ogden Hoffman	John C. Clark
Governeur Kemble	A. D. W. Bruyn
Obediah Titus	Hiram Gray
Nathaniel Jones	William Taylor
John C. Brodhead	Bennet Bicknell
Zadock Pratt	Wm. H. Noble
Robert M'Clellan	Samuel Birdsall
Henry Vail	Mark H. Sibley
Albert Gallup	John T. Andrews
John I. De Graff	Timothy Childs
David Russell	Wm. Pattarson
John Palmer	Luther C. Peck
James B. Spencer	Richard P. Marvin
John Edwards	Millard Filmore
Arphaxad Loomis	Charles P. Mitchell

New Jersey.

John R. Ayckrigg	James F. Randolph
John P. B. Maxwell	Charles C. Stratton
Wm. Halsted	Thomas J. Yorke

Pennsylvania.

Lemuel Paynter	Dan. Sheffer
John Sergeant	Charles M'Clure
George W. Toland	Wm. W. Potter
Charles Naylor	David Petriken
Edward Davies	Rob't. H. Hammond
David Potts, jr.	Samuel W. Morris
Edward Darlington	Charles Ogle
Jacob Fry, jr.	John Klingensmith
Matthias Morris	Andrew Buchanan
David D. Wagener	T. M. T. McKennan
Edward B. Hubley	Richard Biddle
H. A. Muhlenberg	Wm. Beatty
Luther Reily	Thomas Henry
Henry Logan	Arnold Plumer

Delaware.

John I. Milligan

Maryland.

John Dennis	Isaac McKim
James A. Pearce	Wm. C. Johnson
J. T. H. Worthington	Francis Thomas
Benj. C. Howard	Daniel Jenifer

Virginia.

Henry A. Wise	John H. Patton
Francis Mallory	James M. Mason
John Robertson	I. S. Pennybacker
Charles F. Mercer	Andrew Beirne
John Taliaferro	Archibald Stuart
R. T. M. Hunter	John W. Jones
James Garland	Robert Craig
Francis E. Rives	George W. Hopkins
Walter Coles	Joseph Johnson
Geo. C. Drumgoole	Wm. S. Morgan
James W. Bouldin	

North Carolina.

Jesse A. Bynum	Aug. H. Shepherd
Edward D. Stanley	Ab. Rencher
Charles Shepard	Henry W. Connor
James McKay	James Graham
M. T. Hawkins	Lewis Williams
Edmund Deberry	Samuel T. Sawyer
Wm. Montgomery	

South Carolina.

H. S. Legare	John K. Griffin
Waddy Thompson	R. Barnwell Smith
Francis W. Pickens	John Campbell
W. K. Clowney	John P. Richardson
F. H. Elmore	

Georgia.

Thomas Glascock	Jabez Jackson
J. F. Cleaveland	George W. Owens
Seaton Grantland	Geo. W. B. Towens
Charles E. Haynes	W. C. Dawson
Hopkins Holsey	

Mississippi.

J. F. H. Claiborne	S. J. Gholson

Kentucky.

John Murry	Wm. J. Graves
Edward Rumsey	John White
J. R. Underwood	Richard Hawes
Sherrod Williams	R. A. Menifee
Jas. Harlan	John Chambers
John Calhoon	W. W. Southgate
John Pope	

Tennessee.

Wm. B. Carter	James K. Polk
A. McClellan	Eben. J. Shields
Jos. L. Williams	Richard Cheatham
H. L. Turney	John W. Crockett
Wm. B. Campbell	Chris. H. Williams
John Bell	[One vacancy]
A. P. Manry	

Ohio.

Alex. Duncan	J. Alexander, jr.
Taylor Webster	Alex. Harper
Patrick G. Goode	D. P. Ledbetter
Thomas Corwin	Wm. H. Hunter
Thomas L. Hamer	John W. Allen
Calvary Morris	Elisha Whittlesey
Wm. Kay Bond	Andrew Loomis
J. Ridgway	Mathias Shipler
John Chaney	Daniel Kilgore
Samson Eason	

Louisiana.

Henry Johnson	Rice Garland
Eleazer W. Ripely	

Indiana.

Ratliff Boon	Jas. Rariden
John Ewing	Wm. Herrod
Wm. Graham	Albert S. White
Geo. H. Dunn	

Illinois.

A. W. Snyder	Wm. L. May
Zadoc Casey	

Alabama.

Dixon H. Lewis	Joab Lawler
Francis S. Lyon	Joshua L. Martin
Reuben Chapman	

Missouri.

Albert G. Harrison	John Miller

Arkansas.

Archibald Yell

Michigan.

Isaac E. Crary.

Congress.—A recent sojourn of a few days at Washington has convinced us that nothing will be done, at the present session of Congress, to relieve the country from its distressed situation. It is probable that an extension of credit will be granted to Merchants on the bonds given by them to the Government for duties, and this will afford some relief to the Commercial Cities, but nothing will be done towards restoring the currency to its former sound condition—nothing, to revive the business and hopes of the country, which, every where, are alike prostrated. A Resolution having passed both Houses almost with unanimity, to confine the action of Congress to the specific propositions embraced in the President's Message, an adjournment may be expected from the 1st to the 10th of October. In the meantime, the patience of the House will be wearied with unprofitable discussion, *so far as maturing any beneficial measures are concerned*, but which may do good, by enlightening the country as to the cause of the present distress, which some are still unwilling to attribute to its true source, the mischievous course of the Government.

We do not beleive that any friend of the Administration hopes to carry through Congress the Sub-Treasury scheme. The design is, by presenting so impracticable a plan, to induce the Whigs to bring forward a proposition for a National Bank, which being done, an endeavor would be made to create an issue before the people between the two propositions, and to throw the *onus* on the Whigs. But as Mr. Wise told the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Cambreleng,] the other day, the Whigs fully understand the game the Administration is playing, and will not fall into the trap. *The Whigs have no proposition to bring forward.* They will take the best for the country which is presented, without reference to whence it proceeds, but having had no hand in reducing it to its present extremity, they will leave the originating of plans for relief to those whose indiscretion has afflicted the Nation.

Register.

Southern Citizen.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Saturday, Sept. 23, 1837.

Monday next will commence the Fall term of our Superior Court—His Honor Judge Saunders on the Circuit.

25th CONGRESS, (1st Session.)

This body convened on the 4th inst. A *diary* of the proceedings for a few of the first weeks, would be tedious and uninteresting to the general reader. We shall here present a Summary of the most important matters that have transpired to the latest Washington dates—15th inst.

Mr. Polk of Tennessee elected Speaker of the House of Representatives,—State of the poll—Polk, 116, Bell, 103, scattering 5.

Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, elected Printer to the House. State of the poll, on the 12th and last balot, Allen 113, Blair & Rives (Editors of the Globe) 101, Gales & Seaton, (Editors of the National Intelligencer) 9. The Globe complains much of a supposed combination between the Whigs and the *conservatives*. The latter term is used to signify such of the Administration party as cannot go the full lenth of *Van Burenism*. It seems that the printing is to be done in an office attached to that of the National Intelligencer, and perhaps executed, in part at least, by that establishment.

Numerous petitions and memorials have been introduced, praying for the establishment of a National Bank. And many others for and against the recognition of Texas, as a State of this Union. Remonstrances against the measure are more numerous than petitions for it. On the Texas subject, nothing is likely to be done—the present Session, as its deliberations are understood to be confined solely to the difficulties and distresses of the Country, in a pecuniary point of view.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported to the Senate three bills, which have been read once, and ordered to a second reading.

1. *A Bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes. Provides*, that the President shall cause to be issued Treasury Notes of not less than $100 each, to such amount as may be necessary, not to exceed in all —— millions of dollars—That the faith of the United States is pledged for the redemption of these notes at the end of one year from their date, and that they bear such interest in the mean time as shall be expressed in the face of them; the rate of interest to be fixed by the Secretory, with the advice and consent of the President;—and that the said rate of interest shall not in any case exceed 6 per cent. per annum; and shall not accrue on any note longer than one year from its date. These notes are to be paid out from time to time to such persons as have claims against the United States, and will receive them at par. The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorised, with the consent of the President, to barrow money on the credit of these notes, provided he can get them off at *par*. They are to be transferable by endorsement, and at all times and places receivable for debts of every description, due to the United States. The sum of —— thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expense of printing, engraving, and otherwise preparing the notes for circulation. Counterfeiting the notes is made *felony*, subject to imprisonment, not under *three* nor more than *ten* years, and fine not exceeding $5,000. And lastly the Secretary of the Treasury is to publish monthly statements of the amount of notes issued or redeemed.

2. *A bill authorising a further postponement of the payment on duty bonds.*—Provides that the time of payment be extended on each bond so as to make six months from the time it becomes due; and that a like indulgence (6 months) be given on all duty bonds taken for a year after the 1st of October 1837.—Provides also for making and keeping the bonds well secured.

3. *A bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite Banks.*—Provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw the deposites from the several *deposite* Banks, as gradually as the demand of the Treasury will admit; and if any of said banks refuse to pay when called on, suit shall be commenced forthwith for the *deposite*, and interest at 6 per cent. per annum, unless the Bank give good security to pay the amount in three installments;—viz:—one third in two months; another third in five month; and the remainder in eight months from the passage of this act.

The Committee of *Ways & Means* has also introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes;—very similar in its provisions to that above described as pending in the Senate. This however fills the blank as to the amount not to be exceeded, with the sum of *Twelve millions of dollars*. It also leaves it discretionary with the President, whether the notes be made payable to *order*, or to *bearer*, and in the latter case, makes them transferable by *delivery*. It also provides that if any note be not paid at the end of one year from its date, and be demanded, it shall draw interest from the time of demand, at the rate of *five per cent. per annum.*

Both acts provide for the employment of an additional number of clerks in the Treasury department.—(More room for office hunters, should these bills pass.)

Mr. Webster has addressed the Senate at great length in opposition to the bill to postpone the payment of the October instalment of the deposites to the States.

Mr. Buchanon introduced the following amendment to the bill: "Provided that the three first instalments shall remain in deposite with the States, until otherwise ordered by Congress"—which passed—32 to 12, and the bill engrossed for a third rading—27 to 18.

Mr. Adams introduced, in the House of Representatives, a Resolution to require the Clerk of the House to furnish copies of all the acts that have been passed since the 10th of May last, by the State Legislatures, authorising the suspension of payment by the Banks, or touching the subject in any way.

Mr. Adams introduced a resolution calling on the President for all the correspondence that has taken place between the Government of Texas and the Executive of the United States, relative to the annexation of Texas to the United States,—*which was adopted*

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

We have tried in vain to suppress our indignation at the late attempt made by the Secretary of the Treasury to buy up the members of Congress into a silent acquiescence with the late and present measures of the administration, relative to the financial interests of the Country. The Treasury of the United States, through the ignorance, mismanagement and prodigality of a bad Administration, has failed. And now, to dissuade Congress from investigating and exposing the cause, the members are offered *specie* in payment of their attendance; while the more humble and obscure creditors of the Treasury are either denied payment at all, or forced to take *Treasury drafts*, to be protested and sold for whatever a hungry set of brokers and shaving swindlers are disposed to give. Why this distinction? Why pay a wealthy gentleman, because he happens to be a member of Congress, in better money than you would a poor but honest and unfortunate day-laborer? For the same reason that one of the New York Banks counted out to John Randolph his claim in *specie*, after it had suspended payment to others, rather than suffer him to expose its abuses. We understand this subterfuge of the Administration is likely to succeed to some extent; how far, the further progress of the Session must develope. Had Congress assembled with no other prospect than for the members to take their pay in the *protested drafts of a bankrupt Treasury, on broken banks*,—Mr. Woodbury and his whole *posse* would have "*smell fuzz.*"

We here take the liberty of introducing a copy of the Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

"*Treasury Department,*
August 16, 1837.

Sir: The near approach of the session of Congress makes it proper for me to apprize you, in order that the information may be used for the benefit and accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives, that this Department will be prepared to furnish funds for their payment in notes of the city banks or specie, or to give drafts upon several of the Collectors of the customs and receivers of the public money, or the former deposite banks, in suitable sums, as may be most convenient to any of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

W. S. Franklin, Esq.
Clerk of the House of Reps. of the U.S.

Nearly as soon as the House was organised, Mr. Biddle of Pennsylvania introduced the following Resolution, which is likely to pass:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, whether a letter purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House, offering payment in specie to members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury, a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors."

In support of the resolution, Mr. Biddle remarked,—

"That the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Clerk of this House, on the subject alluded to in this resolution, had struck him as objectionable, and he had, therefore, taken the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to it at the earliest moment. If the offer contained in that letter was a matter of grace on the part of the Secretary, and rested in his discretion to be given and withheld at pleasure; it may be given to a portion of the members of the House, and withheld from another portion of the members of the House; or it may be withdrawn entirely from members of Congress, and given to some other officers of the Government, or public creditors. It may be withdrawn from us, and given to some other person whom it might be proper to reward. It may be given to judges of courts, thereby increasing their salary by his mere fiat. It might have been given to the judges of the court in the District of