

none whatever; on the contrary, all the recommendations of the Message, and all the measures of the Administration, are, notwithstanding the People's distress; and notwithstanding the lessons of economy read to them by the President, directed and aimed at the one single and only object of filling the Treasury with money; of keeping the Government a-going; of providing means for a profuse and wild extravagance of expenditure. Before we vote for the issue of Treasury notes, I feel it my duty, sir, to inquire to what extent retrenchment may not be carried into the expenditures of the Departments. All eyes are turned upon you, the People look to you for relief, and what do we behold? Why, sir, all the inquiry made, all the measures proposed, are merely how to fill the Treasury with money! *Sauve qui peut!* is the cry of the Government. All its efforts are directed to help itself, to save itself, to cut loose from the general wreck, and leave the country to help itself as it best may be able! Is this the duty of a Government? when we come here for the express purpose of giving relief, then only to bring forward a bill like this, to withhold money from the States, and other bills, as bad in their principle, to raise more money from them, in order to sustain, and help, and fill the Treasury, while nothing is done or thought of for the People?

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, said there was one principle which in his mind was conclusive in favor of the bill before the Senate. If the Senate voted against withholding this fourth instalment of the deposits from the States, they imposed on themselves the necessity of issuing Treasury notes to a very great amount, beyond what would otherwise be requisite. And could the Senator from South Carolina, a strict constructionist, vote to raise money in this way, and for such a purpose? Mr. B. would like to know in what part of the Constitution the gentleman could find the power granted expressly, or even by implication, for the United States to raise money by taxes, or by loan, to deposit with or to give to the States? The late deposit law Mr. B. believed to be constitutional because there was then a surplus; but this surplus existed no longer; and there was a great difference between disposing of money on hand, and raising it to be disposed of. This consideration alone he deemed conclusive in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Senator from Kentucky had remarked that the President of the United States had, in his Message, come forward and given advice to the American People, and had read them a lecture on economy. And the honorable gentleman had farther gone on to say that he regretted extremely that the President of the United States had not been disposed to set an example of economy as well as to recommend it. But if the gentleman was disposed to follow an example of economy, he would find that the President was in favor of retaining nine millions of dollars, which the gentleman himself was in favor of disbursing, and of devising ways and means of raising for the purpose of disbursing. Mr. B. would submit the question, which of the two, the President or the gentleman from Kentucky, was most in favor of economy?

Two of the honorable gentlemen who had addressed the Senate, had very opportunely found an argument for disbursing the money on principle, since there was an Act of Congress which had created a reasonable expectation on the part of the States that they should receive this money; and it was therefore argued to be incumbent on Congress to see that the law should be fully executed. But that Act, Mr. B. said, had also given notice to the States that the money might be wanted, and when wanted, must be refunded. This argument of gentleman, Mr. B. thought, was imaginary, and utterly discountenanced by this notice given in the Act itself. At least, he contended that the provision gave the States ample notice against any extravagant or prodigal expenditure of this money.

Mr. B. fully coincided in the views of those gentlemen who maintained that it was highly inexpedient to create a national debt for money to deposit with the States. He viewed it as a measure false, inexpedient, and unconstitutional, to tax the citizens for the purpose of carrying into effect a power not delegated by the Constitution. The gentleman from Kentucky had remarked that it would be a species of oppression now to withhold this money. What! After the Government had made to the States a most magnificent appropriation of about \$30,000,000, were they now to be told that the Government oppressed the States? Was the gentleman sure that

this charge was founded in justice? The Senate had been told that since Congress was convoked no such thing as relief for the People had been recommended, but all for the Government. Mr. B. regretted to hear such language from honorable gentlemen on that floor. Was the Government created as distinct from the American People? Was a Government derived from the popular will, and created by the popular breath, to be considered as something alien to the People? It was their Government, a part of the People themselves, and they intended that it should be carried on in its regular and constitutional action. Was it a crime to give that action to the Government? He trusted not. And such should not be the language of an American statesman, who ought to be proud of his Government, instead of holding it up in language calculated to degrade and disparage it.

As a relief to the States Mr. B. had no faith in any such nostrum as paying them this money. Mr. Jefferson held that it was not the object of Government to bestow favors; and such was not the true republican doctrine.

But what relief did honorable gentlemen say ought to be given to the American People? They were morally and politically bound to propose a better remedy, if they could, than the one which they opposed; and not confine themselves simply to the line of condemnation.

Mr. B. did not believe the present was such an eventful and dangerous crisis as gentlemen had represented. The nation was not in the slough of despond, and there was no reason for the panic which gentlemen were using the means to create. There was some embarrassment, but nine-tenths of the People felt it to a very small extent. But, Mr. B. said, he should feel humble as a citizen of the country if he could admit that the banks could materially affect the prosperity of the People. That prosperity rested on its own basis, above all bank and paper power—on the industry, enterprise, and intelligence of the People themselves. The country was even now more prosperous than any other nation on earth, and in many respects infinitely above them all. Mr. B. did not see so much reason to despair of the Republic as honorable gentlemen. He believed it was right to withhold the deposits, and that it could do no material injury to do so; for admitting the fact that some States had made proper arrangements for investing or expending the deposits; other States had opened loan offices for loaning out this money, and Congress could not properly be called upon to help the States to continue their loan-offices to speculate on money like brokers and bankers.

Mr. WALKER, of Miss., said he did not intend to enter into a general discussion at present, in regard to the situation of the country or the embarrassments of the Treasury; but he would briefly assign the reason why he should for the passage of this bill.

A law was enacted in 1836, for depositing with the States certain surplus money that was expected to be in the Treasury of the United States. The gentleman from South Carolina took an active part in favor of that bill, which proposed to pay the surplus at certain periods in the Treasury of the United States to the several States. Mr. W. rejoiced at the construction which the Senator had given that bill. But if it had been known at the time that in October next there would be no surplus in the Treasury, would any Senator, in that case, have voted for the bill as it was? And if no Senator would have voted for such a payment, when anticipating the want of a surplus, would he vote for it now? In a very few days, if this bill should not pass, \$9,000,000 must be conveyed to the States. Mr. W. asked how they were to obtain the money. They had been told by Senators from Massachusetts and South Carolina, that it was to be paid by drafts on the banks in the several States respectively. But how would the banks pay it? Would they pay it in gold and silver? It was well known that they would not. Drafts on them, from the Government, had been protested; and would it be just for them to pay out cash to the States, and then redeem those drafts? How then would they pay the States? In paper, nine or ten millions of additional bank paper was to be thrown out upon the country. Were Senators prepared to call on the banks thus to augment the amount of depreciated paper? If such was the relief proposed, it would only increase the embarrassments of the country. And every additional dollar of paper, would also farther depreciate the paper already current in the community. It was already current in the community. It was already incumbent on the banks that they should make no loans, no distribution of money to the stockholders,

no new issues of paper. The measure now proposed, to pay the States, would postpone, for years, the resumption of specie payments. The principal deposit bank in Mississippi was making no new loans, no issue of paper, in order to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. But if they called on that bank for the fourth instalment, it would delay specie payments for a year, and depreciate still farther the paper of that bank. The measure would have a most unfortunate effect on the People of the Union.

Mr. W. referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to show the great disproportion between the paper and specie of the various banks, making it, for many of the banks, about as seven to one. Were Senators willing to increase this disproportion in the manner proposed? To vote against this bill was virtually to vote for a loan to deposit with the States; and where was the power to procure loans for such a purpose? The power to borrow was not general; but to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution. Was it ever the design of the Constitution to borrow money to deposit or distribute? But they had been told that the claim to this money was a right vested in the States of the Union. But if the law had the nature of a contract with the States, then that portion of it which was to deposit a sum of money with the deposit banks was a contract too, and irrevocable by Government; and the contract was even stronger with the banks than with the States, for it declared that no deposit bank should be discontinued as such except for causes thereafter mentioned. Was that a contract with these banks? If the provisions relating to the States were irrevocable, still more so were those relating to the banks. The whole was just as repealable as any other act of Congress. On these principles Mr. W. would vote for the bill.

Mr. PRESTON rejoined in a speech (which will be given hereafter.) The question was then taken on the affirmative—Yeas 28, Nays 17, as heretofore stated.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Pennsylvania London papers to the evening of August 23d have been received at New York. The London Courier, (Whig paper,) of the latest date, gives complete list of the members of the new Parliament, and classifies them as follows:

	Reformers.	Tories.
English & Welch counties,	47	110
boroughs,	190	151
Scotch counties,	11	10
cities and boroughs,	22	1
Irish counties,	44	20
cities and boroughs,	20	13
Total	345	313

Parliament had been further prorogued till the 2d October.

A European Congress continues to be spoken of as likely to meet for the purpose of examining the situation of Southern Europe.

The Cholera has manifested itself at Venice, Trieste, Lyons, Marseilles, Berlin, Breslau, and probably in Rome also.

The King of the French, on the anniversary of his accession to the throne, issued his royal pardon to upwards of 40 convicts, whose conduct since their condemnation seemed to merit leniency.

The long existing disputes with the black Emperor of Hayti, at St. Domingo, are at length about to be settled. The former consul, M. Cerber, is going out in the capacity of administrator between the old French colonists and the Republican Government, and his fiat will be backed by Admiral Mackau with the French West India squadron.

SPAIN.

Bayonne, August 20.—Espanero's troops entered Madrid on the 13th to the number of between 9,000 and 10,000 men. The Carlists have retired towards Cordova. The General-in-chief would soon march against them. Madrid was tranquil.

The steam packet Mediterranean, which arrived in Marseilles on the 16th, brought intelligence from Valencia of the 10th. The Talavera, British ship of the line, cast anchor in the roads of Valencia on the 6th, and left there on the 9th. The Carlist chief, Sanz, after laying under contribution the whole of the province of Castellon, entered the Huerta of Valencia with 6,000 men, and quietly took up his quarters at Silla, within a league of the city, where he remained receiving enormous contributions in money, goods, and provisions, exacted from the inhabitants of the numerous villages along the left bank of the Xucar.

Southern Citizen.

ASHBOROUGH, N. C.
Saturday, Oct. 7, 1837.

The melancholy and unwelcome intelligence, has just reached this place, as our paper was going to press, that **THOMAS A. TERRY**, Editor of the "Reporter," departed this life on Wednesday morning last, in the county of Henry, whither he had gone on a trip of business.—We trust that some friend, who was intimately acquainted with the virtues and merits of the deceased, will prepare an obituary notice that will do justice to his character and memory.

We have only time to say, that gifted with a vigorous and well cultivated mind—correct in his principles, and amiable and unobtrusive in his manners, Mr. Terry had succeeded in winning the confidence and friendship of all who knew him, and as he lived without reproach, so he has died, followed with the sincere regrets of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

Danville Reporter.

GENERAL BANK.

The Senate of the United States, a few days ago, passed a resolution 31 to 15, declaring that it is inexpedient to charter a United States Bank; and have called on the House of Representatives to concur. The house was discussing the Resolution at the last dates. The result is yet uncertain.

We care but little what may be the fate of this Resolution. It is now evident that the condition of the people will not, in any way, be bettered by the extra Session. In fact we fear there is nothing to be looked for, from our present set of Representatives. Although they see, and begin in some degree to feel, that the people are deserting them, yet their committal to the views and interests of the party in power, forms a paramount obligation, and renders their present situation awfully critical.

There are now *three* distinct propositions before the country; and every freeman is loudly called on to choose his favorite alternative.

The first question is, will you again repeat the wretched "Experiment" of placing the public funds (if we should ever be so fortunate as to acquire any) in the local Banks as depositories? depending on such Banks for a currency? If you do, you *sin against light and knowledge*. How blind, how obstinate, must be that devotion which prompts a desperate struggle to sustain a measure after its ruinous effects have desolated the country; and after its own sole projector has condemned and deserted it.

Secondly.—Will you place the Treasury, the whole Revenues of the United States, under the entire control and direction of the President, and those executive officers whom he has power to appoint, and remove at pleasure? If the public money has been seized upon by the Executive, wasted and lost, while there was no law to sanction the ruinous depredation,—or rather the villainous outrage—what may we not expect, if a prowling company of irresponsible officers can only procure the formal enactment of laws in their favor?

Believing as we do, that neither of the foregoing propositions can longer find disinterested advocates, it remains to be considered, in the third place, whether you will not joyfully seize the first opportunity of returning to the ancient, well-tried, and the only successful measure, to secure confidence, harmony and general prosperity?

We allude to the establishment of a general Bank, calculated to furnish a currency universal in its acceptation. All experience proves that this measure is not only safe but absolutely indispensable. In this, we are not taking a leap in the dark. Like causes will invariably produce like effects. The time is not far distant, when the people will demand the measure; and their servants must obey them, or retire, and yield up their places, to be filled by those more worthy of public confidence.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

Two Physicians set out in like at the same time;—the one deep and profound in science, but unassuming; the other shrewd and ingenious, but less learned. Happening to meet one day, after the failure of the former, and the unrivalled success of the latter had become evident to the world, and to each other; when our man of learning asked the other to impart the secret of his having succeeded so well against superior merit. "This I can do readily" said his friend, but I am now in haste, going to see a patient. Stand here, for the present, and observe the multitude as they pass. Take this pencil, and mark down in separate columns, every man of intelligence in one, and the ordinary class of mankind in another. On my return I will give the desired information. When they next met, there appeared to be a long list of ordinary personages, with but two or three in the opposite column. "This is all the secret. Adapt your exterior and common deportment to the sensations of the most numerous class."

Good excuse for working on Sunday.—An old negro, belonging to a pious professor of religion, in this County or some other, on returning home from meeting a few Sundays ago, called upon his fellow-slaves—"Come, we must lay to gittin basket timber. Massa de preacher say we hab to pay him more money, or he no do mudder lick toward savin us."

A resolution passed the Senate, on Thursday, appointing Monday, the 9th of October, as the day for adjournment of Congress. If the adjournment takes place at that time, the duration of the session will have been five weeks.—*Madisonian Sept. 28.*

Washington, Sept. 26.

Nothing has yet taken place in Congress decisive of the fate of any one of the questions before them. The bill for an issue of Treasury Notes, and the bill for extending the credit upon the duty bonds of the Merchants, measures not merely expedient, but indispensable, will no doubt pass. But every thing else is yet in the wind.

A question was yesterday taken by yeas and nays in the House of Representatives, which, at first glance, would seem to indicate a strong sentiment in the House of Representatives against a National Bank. It would not be safe, however, for those who are interested in the question, to regard it in that light. The greater part of those members who are friendly to such an institution certainly voted in favor of laying the negative proposition on the table, as one which it would be, at best, a mere waste of time, and a trifling with the actual crying exigencies of the Government, now to agitate. But among the nays on that question are to be found the names of some who voted against laying it on the table for different reasons; among which a readiness to vote directly and at once upon the main question probably influenced several.

We do not mean to say that at this time a majority of the House of Representatives is favorable to a National Bank. We incline, indeed, to the contrary opinion. All that we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader is, that the vote to which we refer cannot properly