

caution of the laws, to ensure faithful-  
ness, and detect defalcations or defec-  
tions in public officers.

Indeed, in all the now recommenda-  
tions which have been proposed by the  
President or the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, the Committee has found either  
what already exists, or what might  
have always been prescribed & enforced  
in the form of Treasury regulations,  
which, if enforced, would have preven-  
ted the late defalcations; and these new  
recommendations can, indeed, be regard-  
ed as so many proofs of what regula-  
tions in respect to the late defalcating  
collectors, receivers, &c., have been  
hitherto wholly neglected by the pre-  
sent Executive and heads of Depart-  
ments.

#### PART VI. MR. HOPKINS'S SPE- CIAL CONCURRENCE IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPENDED THERETO BY A VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE.

I have not had the requisite time for  
scrutinizing the report of the Commit-  
tee with that care and attention which  
its length and importance deserve, and  
which I would have desired; and I  
should have preferred, for this reason,  
to have presented the journal of the  
Committee, without comment, to the  
House of Representatives. But as con-  
flicting opinions prevail in the Commit-  
tee, and are to be submitted to the coun-  
try in the shape of formal reports, I con-  
sider it my duty to say that I concur  
with the Committee in all the conclu-  
sions at which they have arrived, so far  
as those conclusions apply to the  
extent and character of the defalcations  
of Samuel Swartwout and William M.  
Price.

I should be faithless to my duty, and  
do violence to the most conscientious  
convictions of my judgment, if I did not  
also declare my entire concurrence in  
those conclusions of the Committee  
which relate to the conduct of the late  
naval officer of the custom-house at  
New York; to the late and present Sol-  
licitor of the Treasury; to the Secre-  
tary and accounting officers of the Treas-  
ury Department, including the late  
Comptroller of that Department; and  
in that part of the report which reviews  
the conduct of J. Hoyt, the present col-  
lector of the customs at the port of New  
York.

GEO. W. HOPKINS,  
Member of the Committee.

#### INDEPENDENT PUBLIC OPINION.

From the New York American.

Peace or War.—Owing to the accu-  
mulation of mails—two from Washing-  
ton and three from Albany—and the  
matter previously in type, we can say  
little on the all-important question—  
whether this nation is to remain at peace  
or engage in war, with the most pow-  
erful nation of the world.

Our hopes and our belief lead to the  
persuasion that peace will be preserved  
though we confess our alarm at lan-  
guage such as that used by grave Sen-  
ators and Legislators within the last  
few days at Washington.

We have before had occasion to re-  
mark, at the time of the apprehended  
difficulties with France, and of those  
with Mexico, that war was talked of  
lightly, and as an alternative that a  
Christian people might adopt almost on  
calculations of expediency alone. This  
is a fearful notion; and fearful will  
be the responsibility of those who thus  
stimulate a nation into crime for, ex-  
cept the extremities, war is crime.

The parting words that we are now  
inditing will be in vain—so far as they  
might give pause in a headlong career  
to any member of Congress—for that  
body is dissolved; but they may possi-  
bly fall upon years not wholly inatten-  
tive among the people, and we say to  
them, emphatically, repress, as you  
hope for prosperity, as you desire the  
approbation of conscience, and the con-  
tinued smiles of Heaven—repress that  
proneness, too fatally manifested on ev-  
ery slight occasion, to adjust all nation-  
al disputes, or what are supposed to be  
such, by appeals to arms!

In the present case, especially, let us  
abstain from words or acts of provoca-  
tion that may take from us the vantage-  
ground of right on which we now stand.  
As yet, the question is one readily sus-  
ceptible of explanation and adjustment;  
in preparing for the worst alternative,  
let us all unite in hoping and striving  
for the best, that of continued honora-  
ble peace.

From the Warrenton (Va.) Times.

The sovereign State of Maine, by  
the united action of her Legislature and  
Executive, backed by the unanimous  
and (we will add) tumultuous wishes of

her people, is at this present greeting,  
actually laying war with England, the  
greatest power known among the na-  
tions of the earth!

This fire-up in Maine, we hope, will  
not be passed over, without a protest  
on the part of the Federal Government  
against the right of a single State, pen-  
ding a negotiation, to take the subject-  
matter out of the hands of Congress,  
where it has been placed by the Consti-  
tution, and violently, by hostile decla-  
rations and invasions, seize and hold the  
subject of contest, at the imminent peril  
of involving the whole Union in disas-  
trous war! Our Union is of little value,  
if the sovereign powers of war and  
peace are co-equally possessed by each  
and every of the States which compose  
it. Without reference to the justice of  
the complaints of our brethren in Maine  
it strikes us that they have acted direct-  
ly in the face of that instrument which  
the cause of human liberty requires  
should be preserved inviolate.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

We are glad to find that the tone and  
temper of the most respectable newspa-  
pers throughout the country is such as  
it should be on the subject of the pres-  
ent difficulties on the Maine border.—  
They all recognize the justice of our  
claims, and express a full determination  
to sustain our right and our honor; but  
there is no foolish gasconading, nor ap-  
parent anxiety to precipitate a war,  
and hurry us into collision with Great  
Britain. This appears to be fully in ac-  
cordance with the public sentiment.—  
There is no wish for war; but if it must  
come, the whole nation will rally round  
the Star Spangled Banner. In the mean  
time, let moderation, wisdom, and jus-  
tice prevail. England has enlightened  
councils. There cannot be a disposition  
in that country to carry matters to  
extremities. All will yet be well, and  
peace, we trust, will continue to pre-  
vail.

#### VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRA- TION.

From the Globe.

While the malignity of the Opposition  
has been propagated like a virus by the  
contagion of the two factions which  
gave it command in the House of rep-  
resentatives, in regard to every thing of a  
political aspect at home, they passed,  
almost with unanimity, a bill having a  
foreign aspect, which proves, incontest-  
ably, the dissimulation of all the terror  
they have affected in regard to Mr. Van  
Buren's designs on the public purse, the  
sword of the nation, the abuse of patron-  
age, and his want of patriotism. They  
have left it to him to decide in the bill  
conferring on him "additional powers  
for the defence of the United States,"  
when the "attempt of Great Britain to  
enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive  
jurisdiction" over the disputed district  
of Maine amounts to an invasion; and  
to resist it, they have put at his dispo-  
sal "the naval and military forces of  
the United States, and such portions of  
the militia as he may deem advisable."  
They authorize him, in case "of im-  
minent danger of such invasion in his  
opinion," "if he deem the same expedi-  
ent, to accept of the services of any  
number of volunteers not exceeding fifty  
thousand." They authorize him to arm  
equip, and employ in actual service, all  
the naval force of the United States, and  
to build equip, and man such others as  
"he may deem necessary;" and "the  
sum of ten millions of dollars is appro-  
priated and put at his disposal for the  
purpose," &c.

The emergency has shown the un-  
bounded confidence which those who  
abuse the Chief Magistracy must have  
in his republican virtues; his sacred re-  
gard for the public interests; his superi-  
ority to every ambitious seduction  
which can tempt his well-balanced tem-  
per. The sword and the purse of the  
nation, the power and patronage of fifty  
thousand volunteers are committed  
to his discretion.

#### VIEWS OF THE LOCOFOCOS.

From the New York Era.

A rumor appears to be rife in this city  
that the banks in secret caucus, have  
come to the unanimous resolution of a-  
gain suspending specie payments. The  
reason assigned for this eccentric move-  
ment is, the recent breaking out of hos-  
tilities on our Northern frontier, which  
threatens to crush the spirit of specula-  
tion, which is the only nutriment that  
can support their morbid institutions.—  
Whether this is a mere random shaft of  
"Madam Rumor," or whether the re-  
port is grounded on truth, it is impos-  
sible to hazard a conjecture. We all  
know that the economy of these institu-  
tions is of a strictly inquisitorial charac-  
ter; and that their members are sworn  
to preserve a masonic secrecy on every  
subject, either immediately or remotely

appertaining to their acts or doings.—  
One thing we know to be morally cer-  
tain—that, in the event of a general  
bankruptcy on the part of those legisla-  
tive gambling-houses, the people would  
receive somewhat short of 15 cents on  
the dollar for their bank notes. \* \* \*  
Bread, bread, would be the heart-rend-  
ing cry, and the omnipotent ear of na-  
ture would crush the artificial barriers  
of legal restraint, and trample  
them in the dust, and the theory of  
agrarianism would be practically en-  
forced. The question now arises, how  
are we to avert these impending evils,  
which menace our political and social  
freedom, and threaten to involve our  
country in a civil war? Go to the  
counters of the Banks, and convert  
your notes into real bona fide money  
—now—before the cloud, which is  
yet not larger than a man's hand,  
shall break in thunders over your  
heads, bringing upon you calamity  
and ruin.

## THE CITIZEN.

ASHEBORO' N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1839.

#### THE WAR.

Great anxiety prevails throughout the  
country, and particularly on our North  
Eastern frontier, about the late difficul-  
ties between the State of Maine and the  
British province of New Brunswick.—  
We have not room for the documentary  
correspondence which has recently tran-  
spired on the subject. The nature of  
the case may, however, be briefly com-  
prehended in a few words. The precise  
boundary has never been settled be-  
tween the United States and Great  
Britain. But measures are in progress  
for settling it. The tract of territory  
now in dispute between the two coun-  
tries has, as we think, been heretofore  
under the practical jurisdiction of the  
provincial government. In this we may  
be mistaken; but the drift of all we can  
at present gather from the leading pa-  
pers, induces this belief. It appears  
tolerably clear, however, that there is  
no express provision, by treaty or other-  
wise, by which the United States has  
given up this jurisdiction. And the only  
question at present is, as to which na-  
tion, or whether either, shall exercise the  
rights of jurisdiction &c. in the mean-  
time,—before a final adjustment can  
take place.

It is true that very serious and de-  
structive wars have broken out for no  
greater causes than this; but we cannot  
suppose that the two Governments are  
likely so far to misconceive or disregard  
their true interests, as to make war on  
this occasion, especially as the matter  
is doubtless susceptible of an amicable  
accommodation.

We understand from good authority  
that a minister will probably be des-  
patched forthwith to England for the  
special purpose of negotiating the mat-  
ter in a friendly way. And it is also  
rumored that the mission is likely to be  
conferred on Mr. Calhoun.

The Investigating Committee—We  
give this week the remainder of the ex-  
tracts from the Report, promised in our  
last. 20,000 copies of the Report in full  
were ordered to be printed; but we have  
not yet received a copy. We have  
seen enough though to show that the  
administration members of the House of  
Representatives, who opposed the ap-  
pointment of an impartial Committee,  
had much reason to dread the result.

☞ We had hoped to be able this  
week to tell our readers that the Fay-  
etteville and Western Rail-Road was  
definitely located, and the necessary ar-  
rangements made for opening Books of  
Subscription, but we have yet no new  
information on the subject.

BANKING.—We perceive from the  
(Salem) Indiana Monitor, that the Le-  
gisature of Indiana has just passed a  
law for increasing the Banking Capital  
of Indiana five millions: \$1,500,000 is  
to be borrowed this year; and \$700,-  
000 for the next five years.

Set a rogue to catch a rogue.—A  
fellow by the name of Duncan, who  
some how got elected to the House of  
Representatives from the State of Ohio,  
and recently tried to make a speech in  
the House, complains heavily of the re-  
port of Mr. Stanly's remarks in reply—  
says that Mr. Stanly's speech, as pub-  
lished in the National Intelligencer, never  
was made in the House—is a forgery;  
and all that sort of thing. Now we  
should think that this same "ellick  
duncan" ought to be the very last  
man to complain of such an imposition  
as this, even if it had happened. Surely  
he cannot so soon have forgotten the  
base attempt made by himself less than  
a year ago, to induce the public to be-  
lieve that he had replied to Mr. Bond,  
in his unanswered and unanswerable ex-  
posure of the extravagance and corrup-  
tion of the administration.—when in  
truth and in fact, he, Duncan, never  
made the speech in Congress; and we  
feel warranted in saying that every Van  
Buren man, at the time, of any preten-  
sions to sensibility and correct feeling,  
was ashamed, sick and disgusted with  
the foul publication which purported to  
be his speech.

Duncan it seems suborned two or  
three unprincipled partizans, like him-  
self, to certify that Mr. Stanly's reported  
speech was spurious; but what does all  
that amount to? when we have indis-  
putable proof to the contrary, by the  
united testimony of Lewis Williams, A.  
H. Shepperd, A. Rencher, and more  
than twenty other honorable gentlemen,  
members of the house of representatives  
of both parties, and from different States,  
going to show that Mr. Stanly's speech  
is genuine, that it was actually delivered  
as published.

When Duncan found himself so ef-  
fectually met and vanquished by the  
stubborn facts of the case, he betook  
himself to the only weapon of base and  
vulgar minds: He published in the  
"Globe," what no other paper in the  
United States would have stooped to in  
the first instance. We say in the first  
instance; for it is copied in one other,  
whose Editor, though capable of much  
low, slanderous and ungentlemanly a-  
buse, we think would not have dared to  
commit so gross an offence against the  
laws of decency and good morals, as  
to have printed such a tissue of filthy  
blackguardism, but for the example set  
by that libellous sheet, the Globe, in  
which the North Carolina Standard lives,  
moves and has its being.

For this cowardly publication, Dun-  
can ought to, and most certainly would,  
have been expelled, but the close of the  
session prevented the House from acting  
finally on the resolution introduced for  
that purpose.

On the whole, we are well assured  
that Mr. Stanly is a young gentleman  
of talent, and high promise; and we  
trust he has too much respect for him-  
self to feel any thing like humiliating  
effect from any thing that Duncan has  
said or can say, in print or any other  
way.

"An honest upright, well-bred man  
Will not offend me, and no other can."

#### WELL THOUGHT OF.

Some body it seems, from a late num-  
ber of the Globe, having the fear of the  
Investigating Committee before his eyes,  
has enclosed one hundred and forty  
dollars in an anonymous letter to the  
Treasury Department at Washington,  
saying that the money had been improp-  
erly withheld from the Treasury of the  
United States; and asks that it may be  
taken in at the eleventh hour. The let-  
ter is said to have been mailed at Ra-  
leigh N. C. Wonder who the writer  
is! Some Sub-Treasurer we suppose,  
who feels himself nipped in the bud.

North Eastern Boundary.—This  
subject is producing at present the high-  
est excitement in Maine, and also in the  
Provinces. Measures are in progress  
for settling the question; but the pres-  
ent difficulty arises from adverse claims

of jurisdiction in the disputed territory  
in the mean time. Governor Fairbank  
has recently ordered out troops to in-  
force the laws of Maine, while it seems  
that the provincial authorities under-  
stand that they are entitled to retain  
their jurisdiction till the dividing line is  
actually run and fully settled. On the  
27 ult. the President of the United States  
made the following communication to  
Congress, which we think takes a ra-  
tional view of the subject, and suggests  
the true policy of our government in the  
present crisis.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1839.

#### To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to Congress copies of vari-  
ous other documents received from the  
Governor of Maine, relating to the dis-  
putes between that State and the prov-  
ince of New Brunswick, which formed  
the subject of my Message of the 29th  
inst. and also a copy of a memorandum  
signed by the Secretary of State of the  
U. States and Her Britannic Majesty's  
envoy extraordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary near the United States, of  
the terms upon which it is believed a  
collision can be avoided on the frontier,  
consistently with, and respecting the  
claims on either side. As the British  
Minister acts without specific authority  
from his Government, it will be observ-  
ed that this memorandum has but the  
force of recommendation on the Provin-  
cial authorities and on the Government  
of the State.

M. VAN BUREN.

Rail-Road Bank.—A branch of the  
Charleston and Cincinnati Rail-Road  
Bank is going into operation at Knot-  
ville, Tennessee.

"The North-Carolinian."—A new  
paper has just started under the above  
title at Fayetteville, edited and conduc-  
ed by H. L. Holmes, Esq. We have  
received the first number, and a very  
good looking paper it is too. We have  
not the pleasure of a personal acquain-  
tance with Mr. Holmes; but from the  
amiable traits of character we have  
heard ascribed to him, we are pleased  
to indulge the hope that the North-Car-  
olinian will form an honorable excep-  
tion to the most of the Van Buren prints  
of the day—that it will be conducted  
with some regard to truth, fairness and  
decency.

A liberal Divine.—It is reported that  
a preacher in the backwoods of Arkans-  
sas, a few Sundays ago, between the  
morning and evening service, read the  
following announcement:

"I am requested to give notice that  
immediately after service this evening  
there will be a race just back of the  
church, for a purse of \$300—two nag-  
already entered, and some hopes of  
another."

From the National Intelligencer

#### THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION

At a late hour last night ended the  
third and last Session of the Twenty-  
fifth Congress.

More even than usual, the important  
business of Congress was driven out  
to the last days, and indeed last hours  
of the Session. A great deal has been  
left undone, of which a part at least  
ought to have been done. Of the acts  
that have passed we shall of course, as  
usual, furnish our readers with a cor-  
rect list.

The most important act of the Ses-  
sion, being that which has grown out  
of the recent and yet existing conflict  
on the Maine frontier, will be found at  
large in the next column. It will speak  
for itself. We will only here call the  
reader's attention to the fact that the  
very large majority by which, in the  
House of Representatives, the Provisional  
Army feature was stricken out of the  
bill, (as will be seen in the report of  
Saturday's proceedings,) and the com-  
paratively small majority by which  
Mr. Wise's proposed substitute for the  
whole bill was negatived, appear to in-  
dicate very plainly the remoteness of  
the contingency, in the opinion of the  
House, upon which the act is to take  
effect.

The bill passed the House of Repre-  
sentatives very late on Saturday night,  
by nearly a unanimous vote. When  
it reached the Senate, it was read three  
times, and passed that body by a quite  
unanimous vote.