

# The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 13.

**TERMS.**  
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

**SPRING GOODS.**  
We have received and are now opening our Spring supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.**  
Boots and Shoes, Leghorns and Toccoan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

**Also, Groceries, &c.**  
60 bags Rio and Laguna Coffee,  
100 lbs. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars  
125 casks Nail, of various sizes,  
200 pair Bright Traces  
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine  
100 dozen Weeding Hoes  
25 do Patent and Dutch Scythes  
5 hds. Crockery  
30 boxes Window Glass  
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,  
Which we offer at Wholesale, at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR,  
Fayetteville, April 6, 1839. 6-1f

**GLOBE EXTRA.**

**Prospectus for the Extra Globe.**  
We lay before our Republican friends a subscription paper for our cheap periodical publication, the "Extra Globe."

During the months when Congress is in session, we publish the "Congressional Globe," which gives a condensed report of its proceedings, weekly, for one dollar. In the interval between the session of Congress, we publish the "Extra Globe," for six months, containing the news, politics, public documents, and whatever else of interest appears in the Daily Globe, for the same price. These two publications are printed weekly, in book form, to render them more convenient for preservation and reference. Each number contains 16 royal quarto pages. The important elections which will take place during the approaching Summer and Fall, give peculiar value to the information to be derived from this quarter during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May and end the first week in November.  
**TERMS.**  
For 1 copy - - - - - \$ 1 00  
For 6 copies - - - - - 5 00  
For 12 copies - - - - - 10 00  
For 25 copies - - - - - 20 00  
For 50 copies - - - - - 40 00  
For 100 copies - - - - - 75 00  
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank of the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received from this quarter during the canvass. The new phases of parties in the North, and the troubled aspect which foreign agitation gives to our national affairs there, will also impart to the country for the six months preceding the meeting of Congress, more than ordinary interest.

The publication of the "Extra Globe" will commence the first week in May and end the first week in November.

**BLAIR & RIVES.**  
No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.  
Washington, April, 1839.

**TIN, Copper, and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.**—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has on hand and continues to manufacture at his old establishment, Hay Street, near the Post Office, every article in the above line, and has on hand a large assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, Copper Stills, Worms, Hatters' Kettles, Dye Wash Kettles, Brass Kettles and Tea Kettles.

Also a large assortment of STOVES and Stove PIPE, consisting of Fire-plate and Pipe, Franklin, Cooking, Boiling and Baking Stoves, Six plate and Box Stoves, Sheet Iron & Foot Stoves; and keeps constantly on hand Tin Plate 1 3 K and extra Plate and Bolt Copper, Sheet Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc; Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, Spelter, Round and Hoop Iron; Nail and Spike Rods; Thick Planished Steel; first quality Mill and Cross Cut Saws, with a general assortment of other articles in his line, which he would respectfully invite the attention of country merchants and others to examine. He will sell as low as can be bought in this place.

JAMES MARTINE,  
Fayetteville, March 2, 1839. 1-3m

**NEW Stage Line.**—The subscribers have established a line of STAGES, with the mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that road, both to Wilmington and to the north. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the days of departure and arrival:  
Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 7 p. m.—arrive Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday.  
BAKER & BLOCKER,  
mar 9—21f

Under a late Resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steamboats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.  
To Charleston in 30 hours, and  
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.  
B. & B.  
Apr 6

**DR. Thomas J. Jordan** has removed to Liberty Point, on the north side of Person street, a few doors above Mr. John M. Steadman's store. mar 9—21f

**J. & J. KYLE.**  
We have just received a large assortment of Anker Bolting Cloths. Which will be sold cheap. April 19, 1839.

**HATS! HATS!**

**J. B. & D. C. & Co.**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats,  
We have just received their SPRING Stock, and continue to manufacture Silk and Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market Square, Fayetteville.

Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings. N. B. Highest price given for Furs. April 6, 1839. 6-1f

**To Printers and Publishers.**  
The subscribers have completed their new specimen book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are as follows:

- Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1 and 2
- Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3
- Agate on Nonpareil body
- Nonpareil, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Mimionette, nos. 1 and 2
- Mimion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Mimion on Brevier body
- Brevier on Mimion body
- Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Brevier on Brevier body
- Burgois on Long Primer body
- Burgois on Brevier body
- Burgois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Burgois on Long Primer body
- Long Primer, nos. 1, 3 and 4
- Long Primer on Small Pica body
- Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2
- Pica on Small Pica body
- Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3
- Pica on English body
- English, nos 1 and 2
- Great Primer, Paragon, Double English
- Double Paragon, Cannon
- Five line Pica to twenty
- Eight line Pica Gothic condensed to 25
- Seven line and ten line Pica ornamental
- 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica shaded
- 8, 10, 15 and 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal and brass dashes from 3 to 30 cns long; great primer and double pica Scripts on inclined body; nonpareil and nonpareil music of various kinds; antique light and heavy faces, two line letter full face Roman & Italic nonpareil, mimion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, mimion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished on order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of good quality and on as reasonable terms, as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK,  
Corner of Nassau & Ann streets, New York

**LOOK AT THIS LAND FOR SALE**  
Near the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 927 acres of Land, four miles west of Clinton, Sampson county, immediately on the Stage Road and Raleigh Rail Road, at Warsaw, and distant from the Rail Road only eighteen miles. The situation is perfectly healthy, and the tract comprises a great proportion of rich low ground, and the adjoining up land on the west side of Great Coharie. The lands are in winter, where one hundred head of cattle may be kept all winter, without any other feeding. Those wishing to purchase a most desirable summer residence, and a fertile and valuable farm, will please call and examine for themselves.

Terms of sale reasonable, and made known on application to the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county. Negroes will be received in part payment, or for the entire purchase as may suit the purchaser.  
JACOB R. CRUMPLER,  
Clinton, April 28th, 1839. 9-1f

**Timber and Lumber Agency.**  
THE subscriber will attend to the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, &c. in the Town of Wilmington, North Carolina, for all persons who may favor him with their commission. He pledges himself to procure for them at all times the highest prices for such articles as they may trust to his management. He is in no way connected with the Steam Mills, or their Agent, and will give the best security for the faithful discharge of his duties as Agent.  
MILES COSTIN,  
Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 23, 1839. 1-1f

**PIANO FORTES.**  
GEIB & WALKER, old and well known manufacturers, have established an Agency in Fayetteville, for the sale of their PIANO FORTES. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, including expense of freight. These Piano Fortes are all selected and approved before they are sent, by a Teacher of Music in New York, and are warranted by the makers. If satisfactory, they may be returned. The Agency may be found at the FEMALE SEMINARY where instruments of different prices will be constantly open for inspection.

They will be carefully packed without additional charge, for safe transportation, to any part of the country.  
April 27, 1839. 9-1f

**MILL STONES.**  
THE subscriber having recently opened a new quarry of superior grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the quarry or at the store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore county Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore county, N. C. with description of the size wanted.  
JESSE SOWELL,  
Moore County, April 20, 1839. 8-1f

**GROCERY.**  
500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 doz. Plates,  
250 doz. Tumblers,  
Just received and for sale by  
PETER P. JOHNSON,  
April 20, 1839. 9-1f

**STABLES TO RENT on Hillsborough Street,** a few yards below my Store. mar 2—1f  
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

**BLANKS**  
For Sale at this Office.

**DEBATE IN CONGRESS.**

**SPEECH OF MR. HUBBARD,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.  
(Concluded.)

But let us examine this matter a little further, in order to show that the Secretary of the Treasury can have no concern with the rendition, the settlement, or the final disposition of these accounts of the collector. It will appear that he has no power over the subject in the event that such officers fail to make the returns required by law. By the act of the 15th of May, 1820, it is provided, "That when any collector of the revenue, receiver of the public money, or other officer, who shall have received the public money, before it is paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall fail to render his account or pay over the same, in the manner or within the time required by law, the Comptroller shall cause to be stated the account of such collector, receiver of public money, or other officer, exhibiting truly the amount due to the United States, and certify the same," not to the Secretary of the Treasury, but "to the agent of the Treasury," who is authorized to issue a warrant of distress against such delinquent officer. And under the act of the 29th of May, 1830, these statements are required to be made to the Solicitor of the Treasury, for the self same object. But in all this proceeding the Secretary of the Treasury has no concern; and it is done, and often done, without the knowledge, certainly without his direction. The very organization of these respective offices excludes the idea that the head of the Department can have any concern with the examination and disposition of the accounts of collectors. While to the office of the Secretary may be attached ten or a dozen clerks, to the office of the Auditor, on whom devolves, in the first instance, the receipt and examination of accounts with the Government, more than one hundred clerks are attached. And to the office of the Comptroller, whose duty it is to re-examine and ultimately to decide thereon, there is at least one-fourth of the clerical force attached to his office which belongs to the Auditor's, and double to that which belongs to the office of the Secretary proper.

In May, 1832, a resolution passed the Senate "that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared, and laid before the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress, a plan for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, with a view to simplify the form and settling and keeping the accounts, and of rendering them more intelligible; of a more equal distribution of the labor and duties; and for abolishing some of the subordinate branches, and reducing the number of clerks in the Executive Departments."

This resolution was referred by the President to the present head of the Treasury Department; and at the commencement of session of Congress in 1834, the present Secretary of the Treasury presented a detailed report, recommending a re-organization of that Department. Under the head of simplifying the forms of settling and keeping the accounts, and of rendering them more intelligible, the Secretary proposed some important changes in the duties of the Auditors and of the Comptrollers, with a view to the correction of any errors they might commit in the final settlement of public accounts. He also strongly recommended that there should be a commissioner of customs, and that the Comptroller should be charged exclusively with those duties appropriately connected with the settlement and final controlling of accounts with the Government. The creation of such an office, with the appropriate duties defined as they were in that report, could not fail to impose proper checks in the disbursement of the public money, and in passing upon public accounts. But the recommendation of the Secretary were disregarded; for it will be found that the bill which was presented to Congress, consequent upon that report, did not contain the provisions which the Secretary had so strongly recommended. I have alluded to this fact to show that the attention of Congress has been recently directed to this subject; and yet no change whatever in the mode of receiving and examining public accounts, has been made. It is the same now as it has been ever since 1789.

There is no doubt that, by a general regulation at the Treasury Department, all collectors and receivers of public money are requested to make monthly returns of the aggregate of the receipts and expenditures at their respective offices; and in districts where a large amount of the public revenue accumulates, weekly statements of their aggregate balances are requested to be made. But, Mr. President, for what purpose are these statements requested to be made? To enable the Secretary to compare them with the returns made to the accounting officers, in order to see whether they agree, or, if not, whether they furnish any intrinsic evidence that there is a wrong, an attempt to conceal the truth in these returns? No, sir; these abstracts, these statements of balances, are made to the Secretary for a totally different purpose, to enable him to discover at once the actual state of the public finances; to enable him to determine where he can draw, with propriety, to satisfy the public creditor, and to furnish him with the means of making to Congress his annual financial report. For the same purpose, the Secretary requires monthly statements of the aggregate amount of bonds, in order that he may be enabled to judge of all the means of the Department; and, under the old system, when bonds taken for customs were twelve eighteen and twenty-four months, such returns

would enable the Secretary to present, with great precision, what would be the amount of the receipts from those sources in any one year; but since 1832, when the credits were reduced to three and six months, and when at least twenty-five per cent. of the duties on imports are received in cash, it has not been so easy or so certain to calculate on the amount of the annual receipts as it was formerly, under the old system of exclusive and of long credits. But it cannot fail to impress every man, that these returns of balances cannot lead to the discovery of fraud where fraud exists, or to detect fraud where fraud is purposed. The running account with the vouchers are never transmitted to the Secretary, for the best of all reasons, that he has never been charged with their examination and adjustment.

In the Secretary's report, to which I have already referred, speaking of a possibility that a combination among officers, or an accident escaping the vigilance of officers, might lead to an improper withdrawal from the Treasury of some part of the public money—whereupon, he remarked that, to guard against this, it might be advisable to require, by a standing law, what has been heretofore, at least on two occasions, (in 1794, and 1801,) that is, a periodical examination, by a committee of Congress, into the actual condition of the Treasury. That examination, going beyond the forms and records—beyond the face of all the accounts kept, and even the receipts and expenditures of all public money—should, in a special manner, whenever the slightest suspicion exists, extend to a close inquiry into the settlement of any accounts; the occasion for any allowance; the rules and extent of all discretionary expenditures; the evidences of the actual amount of the money in the Treasury; or any other circumstance which would tend to detect error, or lead to salutary improvements in any of the existing laws.—These all important suggestions were alike disregarded by Congress. Defalcations had alarmingly occurred under former Administrations, and to guard against any such recurrence, as well as to prevent any improper withdrawal of the public money from the Treasury, the recommendations to which I have referred, were submitted, and submitted in answer to a call from the Senate itself. But there has been since no action of Congress upon the subject; and if defalcations have arisen, and those defalcations cannot be charged upon any neglect of official duty in any public officer, it may fairly be considered, whether the fault does not lay at the door of Congress—whether there has not been a great omission of public duty in this respect, on the part of the Legislative branch of the Government. In view of this matter, and in the discharge of what they believed to be their duty, most emphatically urged upon us by recent events, the Committee on Finance have presented to the Senate the bill now under consideration. I do not propose to go into an examination of its details, that has already been done; but as a whole, it will furnish those guards for the safe keeping of the public money, which have long been wanted. It will prevent any appropriation of the public funds to private use; it will most effectually lead to the discovery of any frauds which may be attempted by collectors and receivers in making their returns; and what is of the utmost importance, it imposes a severe penalty upon the transgressor. Not only will the accounting officers, if this bill shall be passed, be able to detect fraud, but also to bring to punishment the offender.

The Senator from Massachusetts says that there is law enough, but the fault is in the execution. Then, sir, every Administration, from 1789 to the present period, has been in fault. No, sir; there is a want of legislation upon the subject. More checks are demanded, and more guards are required to preserve the public money in the hands of collectors, for the exclusive use of the Government.—How stands the fact? what has been our history in relation to the defaults of public officers?

I have read the document, about which much has been said elsewhere, in the course of the present session. I refer to House document 111, and which was submitted to the House of Representatives in January, 1838, and if I rightly recollect, that document contained the names of one hundred and fourteen persons who had been collectors of the customs, and were returned as public defaulters. Nineteen of those defaults occurred under the Administrations previous to the last Administration. The laws which the Senator has recited were then in full force; they did not prevent defaults then; they did not lead to the discovery of frauds. The same laws cannot now effectuate those objects; there is a defect in the law, and that defect the present bill is intended to supply. Why were not those laws sufficient to prevent the defaults of General King, of Mr. Wingate, of General Upham, and of Mr. Swanton; they occurred under the administration of the younger Adams, when those laws were in full force? Why were they not sufficient to detect the default of Robert Arnold, who stands recorded as a defaulter to the amount of more than eighty thousand dollars, with an official bond amounting only to five thousand dollars.—This default also occurred under the administration of Mr. Adams; and, from my recollection, the report states that there is no expectation that this amount will be reduced by subsequent receipts. I mention these facts to show that the existing acts of Congress are not sufficient to prevent these frauds, and to preserve, in safety, the public money for the use of the Government. The imposition is practised in the return itself; and, if the col-

lector of the customs can induce some half dozen clerks to conceal the fraud, he can make, as he has from time to time made, such false returns to the accounting officers, and furnish to the Secretary, weekly, such false statements of the aggregate balances, as to prevent the discovery and the detection of the fraud. But pass this bill, and you impose such a perfect system of well ordered checks and guards, that no collector, of himself, can make a false return, without an immediate discovery of his fraud.

Up to 1835, a practice prevailed that, when the Auditor received the quarterly yearly returns from the collectors, &c. &c. the clerk in the Auditor's office having these returns in charge, was in the habit of handing those returns to a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the sole purpose of entering the footings, so as to show officially to the Secretary the amount of available means at the end of every quarter, to answer the same object, in fact, which the weekly and monthly statements to the Secretary, from the collectors, of the aggregate balances, were intended to answer. No vouchers were ever handed with these official returns, and no means could thereby be afforded to the Secretary of the Treasury to detect the fraud, if fraud existed. The only way, as I have before stated, of detecting fraud, is by a careful examination and comparison of the accounts with the vouchers at the Auditor's office.

This practice is now discontinued, and I have heard it said, among other things, by way of charge against the Secretary of the Treasury, that this was done at the instance of the Secretary. The practice, sir, was discontinued by the clerk in the office of the Auditor's office; and, from inquiry, I have not been able to learn that the oldest clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury ever knew that these returns from the Auditor's office were made for the purpose of making an examination or comparison with any returns which may have been made direct to the Secretary himself. No such comparisons were ever made under any Administration. No such returns were ever made for any such purpose to the Secretary's office from the office of the Auditor.

I cannot close my remarks without again referring to the House document No. 111, in order to show that the existing laws do not afford sufficient checks and guards, and that further legislation is indispensably necessary, with a view to the security of the public money. That document states that William Brown, a Collector at New Orleans in 1809, was a defaulter to the amount of more than one hundred and seven thousand dollars; & if I have a right recollection of that case, he became a defaulter, and had actually absconded before the date of the last letter of instructions to him from Mr. Gallatin, the then head of the Treasury Department. Although there had been some little informalities as to the time of making his weekly statement of balances, &c. yet neither from the face of the accounts themselves, nor from any other source, was the Secretary of the Treasury led to suspect that all was not right in the case of this defaulter.

And as the present Secretary's circular to certain receivers, has been somewhat severely, and, I think, unjustly animadverted upon, I will take the liberty to transcribe Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Brown, in order to show that the present Secretary has high authority for the course he pursued, and that the sentiments and even the language of Mr. Gallatin, in his letter to Mr. Brown in 1809, reproving him for some omissions of duty, are very similar to the language used by Mr. Woodbury in his circular, wherein he undertook to complain for some omissions of official duty, and recommending, properly, in my judgment, a different course, rather than reporting the individual as unworthy of place—and who ought at once to be removed from office. I subjoin a copy of Mr. Gallatin's letter to Mr. Brown:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 4, 1809.  
"SIR: I have this day received eight weekly returns from you, from the 1st July to 31st August last, with sundry other returns, some of which bore the post mark of November 13. As the standing instructions of this Department respecting weekly returns, and the particular instructions to you upon that subject, contained in my letter of the 26th of June last, have not been complied with, I take the liberty to repeat that it is indispensable that the weekly returns should be weekly made, and put in the post office immediately after the end of the week to which the return relates.

"I have also this day received from the cashier of the office of discount and deposit your receipt for one hundred thousand dollars, taken up from him under the authority contained in my letter of the 9th of March last. It was not my intention, and the tenor of that letter implies it, that the whole of this sum should be drawn at once; but that, after the moneys in your hands were exhausted, you should draw on the bank, from time to time, to meet the debentures, as they should be presented to you for payment. If, therefore, you have not paid away, for debentures, the whole of that sum of one hundred thousand dollars, together with the sums remaining from your collections, and which appear to have amounted, on the 31st of August, to twenty three thousand dollars, you will be pleased, immediately on the receipt of this letter, to refund to the office of discount and deposit such sum as may remain in your hands; and will continue, as fast as any moneys come into your hands, to apply them, from week to week, to the reduction of the balance of the advance from the bank, until it is wholly repaid.

"I have received no statement of the debentures issued, nor any intimation from you of their amount. From the time when the money was taken up by you, I presume they were issued in the month of September. No statement for that month has been received, although the statement of debentures issued in the subsequent month of October came to hand by the last mail. This is an irregularity which ought not to have taken place. As you are not ignorant of the manner in which all your returns to this Department ought to be made, I must request your particular attention that no omissions or irregularities be permitted hereafter to occur.

"You will be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this letter by the first mail after its arrival.

"I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
"ALBERT GALLATIN.

"WILLIAM BROWN, Esq. Collector, New Orleans."

Mr. President, I have said all that I wish to say. My object in rising was to defend the Secretary of the Treasury from charges which had been so often made, and constantly reiterated against him, on account of some knowledge which it is supposed that officer had of the late defalcations in New York, and in such time as to have enabled him to expose the fraud, and to have convicted the wrong doer. It has been my purpose to show that a faithful and vigilant discharge of the appropriate duties of that officer, could not, by any possibility, enable him to discover or detect any frauds which any collector in his official returns might intend to practice. I have endeavored to show that to the accounting officers of the Treasury belong, and exclusively belong, not only the receipt, examination, and final adjustment of such accounts, but I have also shown, that to the First Comptroller belongs the business of superintending the collection of the duties on imports, and tonnage, and that so specific are the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, as pointed out by the existing laws, that without undertaking at his mere motion to perform the official duties of other officers, he could not have discovered any falsities or frauds contained in the return of the collectors of the customs, or of any of the receivers of the public moneys.

As the friend of the Secretary of the Treasury, I look forward with entire confidence to the publication of the report of the Committee of Investigation, who have this whole subject in charge; and if justice shall be done to that distinguished officer in that report, as I cannot doubt it will be, I have every reason to believe that he will be entirely exonerated from all blame, and from every unworthy imputation. I am perfectly aware of the nature and character of the charges which have been made and circulated against the Secretary of the Treasury, with reference to the recent defalcations in New York, and with reference to other defaulters which have recently occurred. But, sir, let the report come, let the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, be faithfully presented to the American people; let party prejudice be laid aside, and a just account given of these transactions, and I have no doubt that it will be discovered that these charges against, and these attacks upon, the public conduct of the Secretary, have been made without right and without authority.

It is known to you, Mr. President, it is known to me, it must be known to us all, that most extraordinary allegations have been made against the Secretary, pending the present session of Congress, in this Senate, and out of this Senate. If, sir, there was any reliance to be placed on popular rumor, if the public journals of the times could be regarded as the faithful chronicles of passing events, long before this we had a right to expect to have had the Secretary of the Treasury arraigned before this Senate to answer for high misdemeanors to be preferred against him by the House of Representatives. I have felt some solicitude, some anxiety, to have such a proceeding instituted against my friend. It would be to him the proudest day in his whole life. He would then have the opportunity of meeting his accusers face to face; and he would then be able to show forth that integrity of character, that uprightness of purpose, which belongs to him—to convince his accusers and to satisfy the American people of the great injustice done him.

In conclusion, Mr. President, all that I have to say is, that those who have been so prolific and constant in their charges against the Secretary of the Treasury, have mistaken their aim; for, notwithstanding the attacks which have been made upon, and which are, day following day, repeated against him on this floor and in another part of this Capitol, but little impression is made abroad. It is manifest that intelligent and patriotic portions of the community, (while these things are going on here,) are giving to the Secretary the most gratifying evidence of their unshaken confidence in him, and of their fixed determination to give support to his public and official acts.

FROM THE OHIO STATESMAN.

**WHIGGERY AND FEDERALISM ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SAME!**

A few days since, the Ohio State Journal, in alluding to the Editor of the Wheeling Times, said:  
"Wharton, like most of the editorial fraternity, is a man of good sense. In politics he is a Whig, of the most indomitable and uncompromising character. Some of his loco foco enemies go so far as to charge him with ultra Federalism, and some have accused him of entertaining the horrible political heresy that Jefferson was not a much better man than