

must be, or whistlers, longer than an inch; and must commence about the tip of the ear and run in a straight direction towards the mouth. What a bow-faced Administration! The next move, I presume, will be to shear the members of this body. I congratulate myself that my face is smooth, and therefore will not have to undergo the operation. But, oh! long haired gentry, beware! the new Secretary of the Navy is death and destruction upon whistlers. Proclaim it every where, and come out within his reach.

Mr Chairman, I desire to speak some plain things in reference to the Cabinet. I wish to talk about the Postmaster General, [Mr Granger,] who, I am credibly informed, is turning out of office more than a hundred Democratic postmasters per week, and putting in their places, in many instances, rank Abolitionists. [Cries of "order, order, order."] I wish to say a few things about the Secretary of War, [Mr. Bell,] whose charges in his report that the Indian country in the South-west have been guilty of enormous frauds, without specifying names, thereby throwing censure upon all. I know of some of these contractors who have gone to Mr. Bell, and said to him, "Do you mean me, sir?" "O no; not at all." "Do you mean me, sir?" "Certainly not."

Here Mr W. was again called to order. I am sorry, Mr Chairman, that I cannot keep upon the track. As the majority in this House have adopted a resolution—a gag rule—that no member shall speak longer than one hour, I think I should be permitted to speak that hour without interruption. If I cannot, however, I suppose I must submit. I return to the report of the Secretary of Treasury. And here I must be permitted to say, that it is one of the foulest documents that ever emanated from that Department. It is filled with misrepresentations from the first page to the last paragraph. It is a laborious effort on the part of the Secretary and the present Cabinet, to throw the odium of this extra session of Congress upon the last Administration. Why, sir, they have the reckless impudence to ask for new appropriations, amounting to near three millions of dollars; and then turn right round, in the face of an intelligent people, and call it a debt which they have inherited from that Administration! The truth is, at the end of this year, with proper economy—that economy which they promised, and the country expects—there will not be a deficit of one cent. But if they go on as they have been doing, asking for "more money," "more money," there is no telling where the thing may terminate, and the public debt may be fifty millions instead of six!

Last session the gentleman from New York, [Mr Bernard,] labored to show that there was a public debt hanging over us of forty millions! Other gentlemen contended that there were ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five millions. They greatly differed among themselves as to the amount. Now the Secretary of the Treasury comes forward, and with all his misstatements, cannot make it out, but a little over three millions, excluding the new appropriations that are asked for!

Here Mr Bernard rose, and denied that he ever said the public debt was forty millions. Mr W. proceeded. I read the gentleman's speech carefully, and I cannot be mistaken. He even set down the fourth instalment under the deposit act, as a part of the public debt.

Mr Bernard. I did no such thing, and if the gentleman read my speech, he knows he is misrepresenting me. Mr W. I did read the gentleman's speech, but it was a tough pill; it made the cold sweat pour off of me; and if I can get forgiveness for reading it, I pledge myself never to bother my brain with any more of the gentleman's erratic effusions.

Mr Chairman: I regret that I am not permitted to discuss many matters connected with this administration. I would like to contrast their promises and professions before coming into power, with their practices since. But this I am told will not be in order, and therefore I resume my seat.

Swartwout. This defaulter has ventured home, now that there is a whig administration, which doubtless, in his opinion and that of others of his class, will afford fine times for them. So long as the democrats were in power, he was afraid to venture his person within the United States.

He is undergoing an examination, it appears, before the committee of Poindexter & Co., who are investigating the New York Custom House transactions. They will probably take all he says for truth, notwithstanding his rogueries. They contrived to throw upon Mr Van Buren's administration the odium of his misconduct, although they very well knew that he was a conservative, alias Whig of the Tallmadge stamp, and one who had probably devoted a portion of the public money which he embezzled, to aid the whig cause.

Now we venture the prediction that if Swartwout be prosecuted at all, the whig press will exert its influence in his favor, to make his cause appear as well as possible, as it has done in relation to almost every public defaulter, whenever brought to account before a court and jury. Extravagant claims for allowances are always trumped up by these gentry and the whigs generally cry amen to them. The people at large pay taxes, and whoever gets the public money gets the money of the people, which is so much clear gain to those who hold that one man is born to toil and to pay, and another to receive the fruits of his industry and enjoy them in idleness and luxury.

The whigs will find no difficulty in facing about and advocating Swartwout's cause. They are used to turning and turning, and still going on. They have made him serve one purpose by assailing him; they will put him to another by defending him.—Pennsylvanian.

A Patriots Warning. Never the tones of warning of the immortal Jefferson should be heard and heeded, now is the time. If there ever was a period when they were more directly applicable than any other, it is the present. Read and remember.

A WARNING VOICE. "To preserve our

independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our selection between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. We run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government, for their debts and daily expenses, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oat-meal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our land-holders, like theirs, retaining, indeed, the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the Treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads you the salutary lesson, that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance, becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the *hellum omnium in omnia*, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore-horse of this frightful team is, PUBLIC DEBT.—Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression."



THOMAS JEFFERSON. W. M. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. FAYETTEVILLE. Saturday Morning, August 14, 1841.

The North Carolinian office is on Green Street a few yards from the bridge crossing the creek to the Court House, and immediately adjoining Drs. Robinsons' Shop, where we shall be always happy to see our friends—receive their subscriptions—and take new subscribers, or sell them all kinds of Bibles.

Through negligence, last week, the poll at Barbaque, was omitted in the tabular statement of the election for Clerks of this County. It stood, McLaurin 64, Stewart 19; McRea 35, McNeill 49. At Newberry's, for McLaurin 28, instead of 29. At Newberry's, 16 for McRea, instead of 26; at Gregory's 51, instead of 57.

Our thanks are due to our young friend, T. H. Williams, of Wake Forest, for his attention in forwarding Mr. Shepard's Address.

ELECTIONS. INDIANA.—The Globe has an extract from a letter, dated August 3d, which says: "W. J. Brown, Democrat, beats A. W. Morris, whig, about 300.—The whig majority last fall, was 360."

Another letter, from Jefferson County, says that Jesse D. Bright, democrat, who was removed from the office of Marshall, has been elected to the State Senate. Harrison's majority last fall was 700.

Another from KENTUCKY, Lexington, says that Wickliffe, democrat, is 102 votes ahead of Clay, (W. Clay's son,) for Legislature, who it is thought will be beaten.

MOBILE, AUGUST 4. The following are the returns of the election in this county, held on Monday, so far as heard from. It is complete with the exception of the vote at George's precinct. The rumor is that the Democratic ticket has a majority there of 24, which is not more than usual.

Without that precinct, Gen. Toulmin (dem.) has a majority of 24 votes over Gen. Joseph Bates (whig), and John B. Hogan (dem.) is elected in place of G. C. Langdon (whig.) The reputed majority at George's also elects Blanton McAlpin (dem.) over Thos. M.C. Prince (whig.)

I. H. Erwin and R. C. McAlpin (whigs) are certainly elected. The probability is, that the election has resulted in choice of a Democratic Senator, two Democratic Representatives, and two Whig Representatives, and Whig Clerks of the Circuit and County Courts.

There is some talk of rejecting the poll at Nicholas' for informality, which would elect the whole Whig ticket for Representatives, but we doubt that. The Democratic candidate for Governor has a small majority in this county.

Returns from all the precincts in Baldwin county, except Fish River, give for Hall (whig) 92, Moore (dem.) 84, for Legislature. Mobile County. For Governor.—M'Clung,* 1072 Fitzpatrick, 1064 Senator.—Bates,* 1061 Toulmin, 1096 Representatives.—Erwin,* 1269 Langdon,* 1105 R. C. McAlpin,* 1149 Prince,* 1123 Hogan, 1110 Holmes, 1088 B. McAlpin,* 1106

*Whigs. A Good Comparison. "What do you think of these partial reverses which the Liberals have experienced in certain parts of England?" said an elector of Dublin, on Monday, to a friend. "I look upon them," replied the friend, "as a man who runs a little back to make a better leap."—U. S. Gazette.

How well the above will also apply to the Democratic party? They have only run a little back to take a better leap. Time will show the truth of the assertion.

WAKE.—Richard P. Finch was elected Superior Court Clerk, without opposition. For County Court Clerk, there were a number of candidates. James T. Marriott is elected by a majority of 108 votes over the next highest Candidate.—Rat. Register.

Rowan.—County Court Clerk—Giles' maj. 135. For Superior Court Clerk—Maj. Sneed is elected by about 240 majority. The Common School Act is rejected by a large majority.

The following is a statement of the polls for Robeson County. For Clerk of Superior Court. Davis | McMillan | Britt

Lumberton, 69 65 54 St. Paul's, 55 55 1 McPhauls, 37 74 2 Red Banks, 44 28 1 Ward's, 64 9 20 White House, 14 28 5 Sterling's Mills, 18 6 29 301 265 112

Howell is elected without opposition. Moore County—Col. John Morrison, is elected Clerk of County Court, by a majority of 236. A. C. Curry, Esq. elected Clerk of Superior Court.

Edgecombe—Solomon T. Braddy, Clerk of Superior Court; and John Norfleet, Clerk of the County Court. Anson—Calvin Myers, Clerk Superior Court; N. D. Boggan, Clerk County Court.

Richmond—James T. Leak, Clerk Superior Court; G. A. Nicholson, Clerk County Court. Chatham—N. A. Sledman, Clerk County Court.

New Hanover, Col. Marsteller, is elected Clerk of County Court, and Owen Alderman, clerk of the Superior Court.

From the Albany Argus. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That on the 31st day of July, 1841, a Whig House of Representatives, as one of its RELIEF measures, passed a bill, IMPOSING A TAX of twenty per cent on TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT;

and EXEMPTING FROM TAX, PHYSIC, POISON, GEWGAWES, GOLD and SILVER ERAULETTES, STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS, GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, and RAILROAD CORPORATION IRON. The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101—every Democrat, who was in his seat, voting against it.

The people of North Carolina, will probably recollect at the next elections, that the following gentlemen, whom they sent to relieve them, voted FOR the above TAX: Messrs. DEBERRY, GRAHAM, RENCHER, SHEPPARD, STANLY, WILLIAMS, WASHINGTON.

State Temperance Convention—and more besides.—We are very glad to see, by a circular from the "Raleigh Temperance Society," that a resolution has been passed by that Society, meeting the question of the propriety of calling a State Temperance Convention, to meet in Raleigh, "on some day that may be designated by the Board of Managers."

We are of opinion, that if ever a State was in need of some measures tending to abate the progress of intemperance, that state is North Carolina. Not that our people generally are drunkards, but to our certain knowledge, a vast deal of ardent spirits is consumed by them.

A great quantity of spirits is made in the State, and notwithstanding that, we have been informed by some of the merchants, that they sell more whiskey than any thing else. We were informed by a merchant that he sold out a barrel of whiskey before breakfast, just to the little carts that come in from the neighboring counties. They bring in their eggs—their butter—their chickens—potatoes, and in fact any thing that they can sell, (and many times, we are informed, leave themselves little or nothing at home to live upon,) to market, and probably exchange the better part of it for whiskey. This is what keeps our farmers poor. Let a man follow what business he may, if he sells his labor for whiskey, he will drag out a miserable existence.

But there is another side to this question, many of our farmers, we are informed, are obliged to put their produce in the still, because they cannot get it to market. Here, then, our Legislature is at fault. Is there a man in his senses, that will not condemn our last Legislature, for giving the credit of the State to two rail-roads, which are already perishing, instead of applying that same credit to the making of turnpikes into our western country, in order to enable our western farmer to bring his produce to market and get money for it? Yes, turnpikes are what we want; not rail-roads. Our population is too sparse for rail-roads. We are not enough of a travelling people to sustain them, and freight alone will never support a rail-road. But it seems that the people of North Carolina are cursed with the folly of being blind to their own interest. They send men to their Legislature, who bestow their bounty on corporations; yes, heartless corporations, and neglect the interest of their own constituents.—Where were your western Whigs, when this rail-road business was fixed, last winter? Echo answers—where. Yes, where they will ever be, in the ranks of federalism; by the side of those who would see North Carolina blasted, ere their corporation schemes should be thwarted.

The wise man will profit by experience, but the fool heedeth not the past. An Acknowledgment. The National Intelligencer of the 3d inst., has the following sentence, which occurs in an article urging Congress to pass the Distribution Bill. We would construe it into an acknowledgment, that it is certain that the next Congress will be Democratic Congress.

"Who will venture to predict what will be the effect under the new apportionment, of the influx of members into the next Congress, upon this question? Is any one sanguine enough to believe, if this measure be deferred, upon any plea for argument concerning the compromise act?" &c. "that an occasion will offer more favorable to its success, than the present?"

What are we to think of this? Why that the Intelligencer knows that the days of humbuggery are past; that a reaction, fatal to these federal measures, is developing itself; that a rod is in work, whose chastening whiggery dreads.

Swartwout.—About whom the Whigs have abused Mr Van Buren not a little, and who, in the opinion of whig editors during the Presidential election, was a great scamp, returned to New York by the last steamer. An order for his arrest, was in the hands of the Marshall of that city; but what do we see? This whig Administration countermands the order. These very same whigs take him by the hand, and court his favor.

When, months ago, it was announced by the Democratic press; that but little would be lost by him, the whig press was deaf to the announcement.—They heard it not. Now they trumpet it forth.—Such hypocrisy is sickening and disgusting.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—An English paper mentions a youth, 31 feet high, whose body is covered with dark hoary thorns, like the coat of a hedge hog. They fall off at certain periods, or rather shed. He is exhibited in England, and is a Welshman by birth.

Wonders will never cease! Messrs. Clegg & Samuda, of London, have invented a railway, the cars of which are propelled by atmospheric air alone.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION. SENATE. TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 1841.

Mr. All's resolution to hold Executive Sessions, (where treaties were not under consideration,) with open doors, was then taken up, and supported by Mr. Allen. Mr. Clay then knocked it on the head by having it laid on the table.

The Bill for fortifications and for suppressing Indian hostilities was then taken up, and many amendments offered. The Senate adjourned without any final action.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1841. The Fortification Bill was the principal topic of discussion to-day. Mr. Preston spoke at considerable length, in favor of the amendment establishing an armory in the West. After much debate, and many unsuccessful attempts to amend, the bill was engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1841. Much warm and useless debate took place on a resolution of Mr. Benton's, to print a memorial of the meeting of the citizens of Fauquier county, Virginia. Mr. Clay became exceedingly wrathly. In a fit of passion, he insisted that Mr. Calhoun was out of order, and called on the Chair to call him to order. The Chair decided he was in order. Mr. Clay must have felt right bad after that.

The Bill to continue in force the Charters of the District Banks was then taken up, and passed; also the fortification Bill; after which the Pension Bill was taken up, and debated till adjournment.

FRIDAY, Aug. 6, 1841. The consideration of the Navy Pension Bill was resumed to-day. Mr. Williams moved to repeal the Act of 1837. Mr. Mangum opposed it. Mr. Calhoun warmly supported it. It was lost by one vote, and we will say that was Mangum's. The Bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Distribution Bill was taken up, a short time before adjournment, and Mr. Smith, of Indiana, gave the views of the Committee, on the Bill.

MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1841. Considerable debate ensued on a resolution of Mr. Clay, of Ala., asking if more clerks had not been appointed in the land office. Mr. Benton peppered the whigs pretty hotly for creating another great expense to the government by calling home the greater portion of the diplomatic Corps, in order to put whigs in their places. Every minister called home creates an expense of \$9,000 for outfit, &c., and in some places where only charges have been sent, Mr. Webster is going to send a full minister. The subject was laid upon the table. The Land Bill was then taken up and occupied the rest of the day.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1841. The Land distribution Bill was resumed to-day. It was proposed by Mr. Clay of Ala. that the bill should not go into operation until the new \$12,000,000 debt should be paid. To this Mr. Clay of Ky. objected. He said that when the compromise act was adjusted, it was with an understanding that the lands should not be looked to as a revenue.

Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, King, Rives, and Clay of Ala. denied that any such understanding existed, and entirely refuted Mr. Clay's argument.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1841. A communication from the French Minister, to the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before Congress, in relation to the commerce between the Governments.

The House was informed by the President, that the Statue of Washington, had arrived in Washington, and asking an appropriation to defray expenses of freight, &c.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Brown, Bots, Proffit, Gamble, &c.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5, 1841. Mr. Adams wished to know why the French Minister, had addressed the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Tariff Bill, before the House, and also what right he had to interfere at all in the matter; but after some satisfactory explanations from Mr. Fillmore, the subject was laid on the table.

against the whole bill. Mr. Wise denied that the Presidential election decided anything in favor of a Bank. Mr. Wise referred to the article in the National Intelligencer, which we have noticed in another column, and said: "He repudiated the doctrine which he saw laid down, in an article that appeared in the official organ of the majority of that House, on the subject of the passage of the distribution bill. [Here Mr. W. read the article from the National Intelligencer.] What, said Mr. W. is the doctrine there laid down? Is it that you must make hay while the sun shines? No, that is the doctrine of the wise man; but it is the doctrine of a certain class of politicians that you may snatch power from the people whenever you have the opportunity.

Popular confidence, said Mr. W. was an essential element in an institution like the one about to be established. He confessed that if the Bank of the United States, such as he desired to see established, was to go through such scenes, encounter the same difficulties, and wage the same warfare, as the last institution had, that he should regard it more as a curse than as a blessing. Let it not be forced into existence. Let the power not be snatched from the people by a doubtful majority in doubtful time. It must be created by the sovereign power of the people, and not by mere parties. It was not strictly in order to refer to what passes in the other branch of the National Legislature, yet he might be permitted to say, that if the bill passed now, it would be a minority measure. And how? The sixteenth section was incorporated in it because it was known that without it, it could not pass. By what vote was it passed? By a vote of 25 to 24, and though the question was not snatched, yet it was dodged, for two members opposed to it, absented themselves when the vote was taken.

Further, said Mr. W.; on this floor, two of the sovereign States are unrepresented. Gentlemen need not tell me that there are votes enough to carry the bill without them; for with the evidence before me, I cannot tell but the presence of the votes would alter the result. Gentlemen saw a stern and determined opposition on that floor. From several portions of the country, as well as here, the terrible cry of repeal was heard. He could not tell how that cry of repeal was to terminate. He could not foresee the issue of such a struggle, but he would say to gentlemen, that the doctrine of vested rights did not apply in this case. But there was another mode of deciding this question, besides repeal, and that was before the Supreme Court. God forbid that he should say anything disparagingly of that sacred tribunal; but he would ask, if the distinguished gentleman, who removed the public deposits from the Bank of the United States was not at the head of it, and if a majority of its members, was not of that school of politicians, who believed a Bank of the United States to be unconstitutional?

Suppose this question goes before the Supreme Court, and they take it up as an original question, what will be the result? I say then to you wait—there is a lion in your path. It is time that you have the power to remove that lion by increasing the circuits, and appointing new judges enough to have a majority of them in favor of a Bank; but will you incur so fearful a responsibility—will you agitate the country for such a purpose?

The discussion was continued till 10 o'clock, P. M.

FRIDAY, Aug. 6, 1841. The consideration of the Bank Bill was resumed to-day, and continued until 12 o'clock, when according to previous resolution it was taken out of Committee of the Whole, and after the proposal of many amendments, most of which were rejected, the Bill was passed, in the form sent from the Senate, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, S. J. Andrews, Arnold, Averigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Black, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, M. Brown, J. Brown, Burnell, William Butler, Calhoun, W. B. Campbell, T. J. Campbell, Caruthers, Childs, J. C. Clark, S. N. Clark, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, G. Davis, W. C. Dawson, Deberry, J. Edwards, Everett, Fessenden, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Giddings, Goggin, P. G. Good, Graham, Green, Greig, Habersham, Hall, Halsted, W. S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, J. Irvin, James, W. C. Johnson, I. D. Jones, J. P. Kennedy, King, Lanic, Lawrence, Linn, S. Mason, Mathot, Matlock, Maxwell, Maynard, Meriwether, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Nisbet, Osborne, Owsley, Pendleton, Pearce, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Ramsey, B. Randall, A. Randall, Randolph, Rayner, Rencher, Ridgway, Rodney, Russell, Saltonstall, Sergeant, Shepperd, Simonton, Smith, Sprigg, Stanley, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, Summers, Taliaferro, Jno. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Tolland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Washington, Warren, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, L. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young—128.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Bowne, Boyd, A. V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, S. H. Butler, W. O. Butler, G. W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, Carry, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dimock, Deau, Doan, Doig, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Ferris, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Forance, T. F. Foster, Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Gustine, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Wm. F. Irwin, Jack, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Keim, A. Kennedy, Louis, Littlefield, Lowell, A. McLellan, R. McLellan, McKay, McKeon, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, F. T. Marshall, J. T. Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newbard, Oliver, Parmenter, Partridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Reding, Rett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, Snyder, Steenrod, Swoney, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Waterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, Wise, Wood—97.

The names of the Whigs who voted in the negative are in italics.

At last they agreed to take up the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, which was discussed a short time, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1841. Mr. Jones, of Va. in presenting certain resolutions of a meeting of the Democratic party of Fauquier county, Va., and speaking of the doctrine of repeal, said: "Mr. P. remarked that it was as to this doctrine of the resolutions that he had thought it necessary to speak; as to the other topics of which they treat, he had nothing to say; they embraced the common principles of the party, and, as such, they might pass for what they were worth. But, as to this modern cry of repeal, he could not permit an impression to be made that it could find toleration in his district, even with the great body of the Democratic party; but for this he was not authorized to speak. Certain he was that in the district at large, of which Fauquier constituted a part, a doctrine so disorganizing would find little favor—a doctrine going to the violation of public faith, and all the principles upon which property rests its security, and up rooting the fundamental principles of society. Mr. P. therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia at large, and of his own district in particular, repudiated such doctrines. However they might flourish elsewhere, he was well assured that in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the land of steady principles, they would take no root, and find no favor.

The Bill to repeal the Sub Treasury, being the unfinished business, was taken up. Mr. Pickens opposed the measure. He was in favor of the Sub-Treasury, because it separated the credit of the country from the business of the country.

The Bill, after two or three hours debate, was PASSED; Yeas, 134; Nays, 87.

The North Carolina delegation voted as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Rencher, Stanly, Washington, Williams, Shepperd. Nays—Messrs. Caldwell, McKay, Saunders, Arrington, Daniel.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1841. The Bankrupt Bill was up for debate to-day. Messrs. Noble, of Georgia, Roosevelt, of N. York, Mason, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the Bill. Mr. Ferris, of New York, spoke against it. The committee rose without further action.

Mr. Crawford and Hank. "Our opponents frequently quote the authority of William H. Crawford, Virginia's favorite for the Presidency in 1824, in favor of a national bank. That Mr. Crawford entertained opinions favorable to a national bank, while secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards, is certain; but did he not after his retirement from office retract those opinions? Did he not declare in a speech to a portion of his fellow-citizens of Georgia, in 1832, that his views with regard to the constitutionality of such an institution had undergone a change? Such is our impression. Will some of our Georgia exchange papers inform us whether we are correct?"

We copy the above from the Lynchburg Republican. We can positively affirm that Mr. Crawford, in 1829, did retract the opinion he entertained, previously to that time, of the constitutionality and expediency of a national bank. The writer of this paragraph heard Mr. Crawford express himself to that effect, then, and shortly before his death. If this opinion of that distinguished gentleman could be denied, we could find in our files, and in letters from him in our possession, the declaration of the opinion in question under his own hand; but hundreds of the citizens of Georgia can testify to what we assert. Mr. Crawford never concealed, or disguised his principles and opinions; he always was fearless in the expression of them.—Constitutionalist.

The Pennsylvanian thinks that the idea that the present session of Congress will be a failure, is a mistake; that three things have been accomplished: "1st. That the people are to be run in debt. 2d. They are to be more heavily taxed. 3d. The expenses of the Government are to be enormous."

Do not be deceived. We find in the Globe a refutation of an attempt to attach the odium of the Tea, Coffee, and Salt tax, to the Democratic party. Now any attempt of this sort, discovers a man unwise—a cowardice, and a desire to shift off of responsibility, which is grading to any party. We have never yet met, in private life, one who was so base; yet we see their leaders, and their journals trying to deceive the people. We wish every body to read the following article from the Globe and we do say, that men who would be guilty of such tricks, would not hesitate to rob a church. Tea and Coffee Tax. Some tricky Federal partisan, who wants to excuse his party, and possibly himself, from the odium of imposing a tax on tea and coffee, sends the Richmond Whig the following account of the matter: "There was one feature in which the bill was particularly objectionable to most of the Whigs, viz: the tax on tea and coffee. The Whig members held a caucus on this subject, at which a large majority determined that tea and coffee should be exempt from taxation. Accordingly, when the bill was under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, a prominent Whig member, moved to amend the bill by adding tea and coffee to the list of free articles. Before the question could be taken on this proposition, Mr. Clifford of Maine, a leading Loco Foco, and a ready parliamentary tactician, (having been Speaker of one branch of the Legislature of Maine,) immediately moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lawrence, by adding to tea and coffee 'sugar, molasses, and salt.' The whole Loco Foco party then united with Mr. C. in voting for the amendment to the amendment, and, in conjunction with such of the ultra anti-tariff Whigs as wished tea and coffee to be taxed, carried the amendment. The Whigs were thus placed in a very awkward predicament, from which they, in vain, attempted to extricate themselves. Winthrop of Boston called for a division of the question on the amendment as amended, so as to present the question separately, but the Chair very promptly decided that the vote of the committee having joined them together, the Chair could not put them asunder. The Whig party were thus

at last they agreed to take up the Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury, which was discussed a short time, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Aug. 9, 1841. Mr. Jones, of Va. in presenting certain resolutions of a meeting of the Democratic party of Fauquier county, Va., and speaking of the doctrine of repeal, said: "Mr. P. remarked that it was as to this doctrine of the resolutions that he had thought it necessary to speak; as to the other topics of which they treat, he had nothing to say; they embraced the common principles of the party, and, as such, they might pass for what they were worth. But, as to this modern cry of repeal, he could not permit an impression to be made that it could find toleration in his district, even with the great body of the Democratic party; but for this he was not authorized to speak. Certain he was that in the district at large, of which Fauquier constituted a part, a doctrine so disorganizing would find little favor—a doctrine going to the violation of public faith, and all the principles upon which property rests its security, and up rooting the fundamental principles of society. Mr. P. therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia at large, and of his own district in particular, repudiated such doctrines. However they might flourish elsewhere, he was well assured that in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the land of steady principles, they would take no root, and find no favor.

The Bill to repeal the Sub Treasury, being the unfinished business, was taken up. Mr. Pickens opposed the measure. He was in favor of the Sub-Treasury, because it separated the credit of the country from the business of the country.

The Bill, after two or three hours debate, was PASSED; Yeas, 134; Nays, 87.

The North Carolina delegation voted as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Rencher, Stanly, Washington, Williams, Shepperd. Nays—Messrs. Caldwell, McKay, Saunders, Arrington, Daniel.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1841. The Bankrupt Bill was up for debate to-day. Messrs. Noble, of Georgia, Roosevelt, of N. York, Mason, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the Bill. Mr. Ferris, of New York, spoke against it. The committee rose without further action.

Mr. Crawford and Hank. "Our opponents frequently quote the authority of William H. Crawford, Virginia's favorite for the Presidency in 1824, in favor of a national bank. That Mr. Crawford entertained opinions favorable to a national bank, while secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards, is certain; but did he not after his retirement from office retract those opinions? Did he not declare in a speech to a portion of his fellow-citizens of Georgia, in 1832, that his views with regard to the constitutionality of such an institution had undergone a change? Such is our impression. Will some of our Georgia exchange papers inform us whether we are correct?"

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