transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

The engrossed bill to repeal the Act of last session, concerning the hands working on roads in Burke County, was rejected on its first reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill granting to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, reported the same, with sundry amendments—which were agreed to. The bill was then further amended, read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, December 16, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr Speight, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to rebuild the Capitol, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the building; which bill passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the counties of Rutherford, Buncombe, Lincoln, Iredell, and Pasquotank, was rejected on its second reading.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed resolution directing a copy to be made of the map of the Cherokee lands, the said resolution was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company, was amended, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill for the relief of securities in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

The bill vesting the right of electing county surveyor in Richmond county, in the free white men thereof, was amended by extending its provisions to the county of Ashe, read the second time and passed.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Seawell, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bills to incorporate the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the said bills passed their second reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Banks and the currency, made a Report, recommending the establishment of a State Bank; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sloan presented a resolution, setting apart Thursday evening next for the recommendation of Justices of the Peace; which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from the Joint Select Committee to which were referred certain resolutions relating to amending the Constitution of the State, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the ratification, by the people, of specific amendments to the Constitution of the State. The said bill was read the first time, and, together with the Report, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 24th instant.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill prescribing certain duties to Clerks and Sheriffs in relation to the tax on sales at auction; which passed its first reading.

The following bills and resolutions passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill authorising Thomas and Dilliard Love to erect a bridge across Tennessee river; the bill to incorporate the Greensborough Academy and Manual Labor School; the bill to amend the act of 1825, concerning the town of Waxhaw; the bill declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of Sheriffs and Inspectors in holding elections; the bill vesting the power to authorise the erection of gates across public roads in the County Courts; the bill concerning coroner's fees; the resolutions in favor of the legal representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson.

The following bills and resolution were presented and read the first time: By Mr. Roberts, a bill to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank in the town of Lincolnton. By Mr. M'Cleese, a bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the securities of John Sloan, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel persons who may wish to evade the payment, on trial before a Justice of the Peace, of any note of hand or other negotiable paper under seal, to answer on oath as to the execution of the same.

Tuesday, December 17, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the engrossed bill to give longer time for paying in entry money for lands entered in Rutherford county, with an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill was then read the second time: and, being read the third time, was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of Evidence, as to authorise the depositions of females taken by two Justices of the Peace, by a commission issuing from the Clerk of the Superior or County Court, as the case may be, to be read as evidence in all civil causes.

The bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the Capitol, was amended, on motion of Mr. Matthews, by adding a proviso, that the appropriation shall not exceed 75,000 dollars, was read the second time—ayes 50, noes 5. It was then read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill directing the title of the lot, upon which the jail is erected in Salisbury, to be made to the Chairman of the County Court of Rowan, passed its two last readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill vesting the right of electing County Surveyors in the counties of Richmond and Ashe was postponed indefinitely.

IN THE COMMONS,

The following bills were presented, and read the first time: By Mr. Courts, a bill to amend the 19th section of the act of 1783, for opening the land office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the Army. By Mr. Long, a bill to incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of exempting from taxation all slaves now subject to taxation, who are permanently disabled from service.

Mr. Taylor submitted a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace, that the time for which said execution shall remain good, may be extended from three to six months; which was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting statements of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern and of the State Bank; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled—yeas 66, nays 65.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was read the second time; when Mr. Daniel moved for its indefinite postponement; which motion was negatived by a vote of 93 to 33. Several amendments were proposed, which were rejected. The bill was then amended, and passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Education, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, all the vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands in this State, were, by the law passed in 1825, actually transferred, and do now belong to the Literary Fund of this State; and also authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to expend of said fund any sum not exceeding $30,000, in the draining of any of the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands belonging to said fund, which they may deem advisable. Which report and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill vesting the power to authorise the erection of gates across public roads, in the several County Courts, was rejected on its third reading.

The other House having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed bill to amend the Act of 1783, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts so far as relates to the liability of Sheriffs as bail, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill granting to A. Delozier and H. Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Hinton presented a resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether the Congressional Districts of the State cannot be so altered as to make them more nearly equal; and, if so, that they report a bill for that purpose, and prepare a table of the federal population of each district and county in the State; which was adopted. Messrs. Hinton, Speight, Collins, Flowers, and Moore, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to give further time for paying in entry money; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed resolution in favor of representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed resolution authorising the Governor to cause tomb stones, at the public expense, to be placed over the graves of the members of the Legislature who shall die at the seat of Government, passed its two last readings, and was ordered to be enrolled—ayes 30, noes 27.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. R. H. Alexander, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina, reported the same, with sundry amendments; which were agreed to. The bill was further amended, and passed its second reading by a vote of 85 to 38.

Mr. Outlaw, from the Committee to which was referred the engrossed bill directing the sale of the lands remaining unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, reported the same with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill was further amended, read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, reported against the expediency of reducing the regular prices fixed on the Cherokee lands which have been surveyed, and subjecting the unsurveyed lands to entry; and also against the expediency of passing a law reserving to the State a portion of all gold and silver mines. Concurred in.

Thursday, December 19, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Sitton presented a bill reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate Rocky River Academy, in Cabarrus county, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Clements, from the Select Committee to which was recommitted the bill directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—Yeas 49—Nays 70. The bill then passed its second reading—Yeas 74—Nays 53.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, relative to emancipation as to make it lawful for Executors to send away, according to the will of the deceased, any negroes that may be liberated by said will, provided that it shall not interfere with the lawful and just claims of persons against the estate of said deceased.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to laying off roads, as that five jurors shall be in future required to perform that service, instead of twelve, as now required by law.

Friday, December 20, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court was, on Mr. Mears' motion, indefinitely postponed—Ayes 38—Nays 32.

Mr. Brittain, of Burke, presented the following resolution: which was, on his motion, laid upon the table:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Commons of this State, that the Governor be recommended to release and discharge from his present imprisonment, Robert Potter, who is now confined in the jail of Orange county, and that he exercise such other acts of executive clemency as he may deem proper and meet.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill supplemental to an act directing how persons injured by the erection of Public Mills shall in future proceed to recover damages, passed in the year 1809, reported the same with amendment; which was concurred in, and the bill as amended passed its second reading.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Select Committe to which was referred the bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in the State, reported the same, with an amendment. On motion of Mr. Long, the proposed amendment was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. Mr. Fisher, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the Bill, submitted his views at large on its merits. When he finished,

Mr. Graham moved for the postponement of the Bill, and in support of this motion, made a speech of more than two hours in length, in which he discussed elaborately the Constitutional question.

It being late when he got through, the House adjourned without taking any question.

Saturday, December 21, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Virginia and North-Carolina, praying the passage of an Act to incorporate a Company to open and improve the navigation of Smith's River. Read and referred.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the collection or security of payments of debts and demands in cases where the debtor is about to remove or abscond from the State before his debts become due, reported that no amendment to the law is necessary. Concurred in.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to incorporate the Meltonsville Academy, in Anson; and Mr. Hogan, a bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina. [This is an exact copy of the bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. McGehee.]—These bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill granting to Asa Delozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was ordered to be *enrolled*.

The Resolution in favor of Robert Potter was, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, postponed indefinitely, 47 to 11.

IN THE COMMONS,

A Message was received from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the Treasurer of the University of North-Carolina; which was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from Henry Shaw, Esquire, of Massachusetts, on the subject of sheep husbandry. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina; being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Bill and Mr. Outlaw against it, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

Monday, December 23, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Bills presented—By Mr. Edwards, supplemental to an Act passed in 1832, to enact with sundry alterations and additions an Act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia. By Mr. Matthews, to incorporate the Halifax and Weldon Rail-road Company. By Mr. Beard, to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution of the State. By Mr. Klutts, to prevent betting on elections. These bills passed their first reading.

The remainder of the day was consumed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the Chair, in the consideration of the Bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina, to be owned conjointly by the State and individuals. The Committee sat to a late hour, the details of the bill exciting considerable debate, in which Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Hogan, Mendenhall, and Skinner of Chowan, participated. The most material amendment made to the bill was reducing the Capital from 2,500,000 to $1,500,000—of which the State is to own two-fifths. Before the Committee got through, it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN THE COMMONS.

Bills presented—By Mr. Settle, defining and limiting the power of Courts in inflicting punishments for contempts. By Mr. Daniel, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Weaver, supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled An Act to erect a new County by the name of Yancey. Read the first time.

Mr. Martin presented a Resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to poll taxes on slaves as to make it in proportion to their value; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire whether by the 2d section of an Act passed in the year 1829, entitled An Act to prevent fraud in deeds of trust and mortgages, Deputy Clerks of the County Courts are competent to take the probate of said instruments in the recess of said courts.

Mr. Locke presented a Resolution for the release of Robert Potter from prison. [The Resolution is verbatim the same as introduced in the Senate.]

The Resolution was, on motion of Mr. King postponed indefinitely, 94 to 31.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being a bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. The debate was continued by Messrs. Seawell, and Fisher, for, and Messrs. Long, Barringer, against the passage.

When Mr. B. concluded, the question was loudly called for.

On the question, Shall this bill be indefinitely postponed? the vote was, Ayes 73—Noes 54.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

Thursday, December 12, 1833.

IN SENATE.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12, 1833.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American People, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional right of the Senate, I shall be the last man under any circumstances to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall, at all times, endeavor to maintain them, agreably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Clay said, that the call made yesterday on the President of the United States for the document originally published in one of the papers of this city, generally understood to be the official gazette of the Government, a document directly relating to the Treasury of the United States, was made under a full persuasion of the right of the Senate to have it in their possession. The President, he said, could not feel more confident of his rights, among which is the right to refuse the paper thus called for, than he felt of the right of the Senate to have it. No call was made for any thing that passed confidentially between the President and his Cabinet; no call was made for any thing of which the whole world was not in possession—published with the sanction of the President himself. The call was made for the purpose of giving information to the people of the United States on a subject of the greatest importance; and in this act of the Senate there had been no deviation from the established usuage of that body. It was a matter of almost every day occurrence. Calls of that nature had been made again and again, and this was the first time that a President of the United States had refused give the information asked for. It was not his intention now, Mr. C. said, or at any time hereafter, to proceed further in the discussion of this subject. One result however has been produced by the inquiry, and that, said Mr. C., is all we want.—The President has not denied the genuineness of the document which formed the subject of his message, and that was equivalent to admitting its authenticity. The document having been refused by the President, we have a right now, said Mr. C., to resort to the next best evidence in our power; and as the paper was not deemed by the President to have been published with his sanction, we have a right, said Mr. C., on all future occasions, to use it for all the purposes for which it was designed

After some remarks from Mr. Grundy, the Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Grundy moved that the election of Committees be postponed till Monday.—The postponement was urged also by Mr. Webster, and opposed by Mr. Clay. Carried—ayes 28; nays 13.

The Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Polk's motion for reconsidering the vote of the House which referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, then coming up, after some debate between Mr. Polk, Mr. Chilton, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Binney, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Wayne—the last speaker concluded by moving *the Previous Question*; which was not seconded by a majority, (ayes 104, nays 107.) And then, on motion on of Mr. Wayne, the House adjourned, not having come to any decision.

Friday, December 13, 1833.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager and McElderry, Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, stating (as the Speaker announced,) certain matters in relation to the conduct of that Institution.

Mr. Polk moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmouth moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The latter motion having precedence by rule, was stated from the Chair.

After some debate on the subject—

The question being put on referring the memorial to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the yeas were 96, and the nays 133. So the House refused the motion; and the memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 16, 1833.

SENATE.

The Vice President, on taking his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, made some appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the station to which he had been called, and his determination to unite with the Senate in preserving order and harmony in their deliberations, and to exert himself to further the great interest of our common country.

The President announced a communication from the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States; which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was laid on the table; and, on motion of Mr. King, ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate went into the election of Standing Committees. The following, comprising but part of the Committees, was the result of this day's balloting:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Rives, Forsyth, Sprague, and Mangum.

On Finance.—Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Mangum, and Wilkins.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, Wright, Waggaman, and Sprague.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Knight, Morris, Linn, and Prentiss.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Kent, Wright, and Smith.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston Clayton, and King.

On Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Waggaman, McKean, and Clay.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Rives, Chambers, and Shepley.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean, and Clay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Linn, Naudin, Poindexter, and Silsbee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question of Mr. Patton's proposition to amend the ninth rule of the House was taken up.

The amendment was as follows:

Resolved, That the following shall be established as the 9th rule of the House: "In all cases the Speaker shall vote, and if the House be equally divided, the question shall be lost."

After debate,

The question was carried in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas 96—Nays 121.

So the proposed amendment was lost.

The House then resumed the subject of re considering the reference of the Report on the removal of the Deposites, and the debate was continued until the House adjourned, on motion.

Tuesday, December 17, 1833.

SENATE.

The election of Standing Committees was completed. The following is the result:

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, and Swift.

On Claims.—Messrs. Bell, Robinson, Hendricks, Tipton, and Wright.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Clayton, Bibb, Preston, Smith, and Bell.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Clayton, Ewing, Knight, and Rives.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Hill, Southard, Shepley, and Kane.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Tomlinson, Prentiss, McKean, Talmadge, and Kane.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Southard, Hill, and Tomlinson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Moore, Swift, Hill, Smith, and Shepley.

On Contingent Expences of the Senate.—Messrs. Knight, Tomlinson, and Talmadge.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Shepley, Morris, and Robinson.

After the completion of that business the Vice President presented the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

[It will be observed that the opposition succeeded in most of the important Committees, but the election of Messrs. White, Brown, Grundy, Benton, and Wilkins, by decided majorities, proves that a commendable spirit of liberality was entertained towards the friends of the administration. Neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun is at the head of any Committee, but they are understood to have been in consonance with the wishes of these gentlemen. They will probably be placed on the Select Committee to examine into the expediency of amending the Constitution.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1834. A number of resolutions, principally of a private nature, were adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Polk, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposites was referred to the Committee of the Whole, coming up—

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clayton, Denny, Vanderpool, M'Duffie, Sutherland, Foot, Jones, Peyton, Davis of Mass., and Lane; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote 124 to 102.

So the House agreed to reconsider the vote referring the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Polk then moved that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. M'Duffie moved the following instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the Charter of the said Bank."

Mr. M'Duffie then moved, [at half past 1 o'clock,] that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken on the adjournment, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 116—Noes 102.

The House then adjourned.

☞ We have pleasure in being able at last to get in a letter from Major Downing. It has been standing for some time, but is too good to be lost entirely.

WASHINGTON, 12th Nov. 1833.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

I have always been tellin the Gineral, as you know, that of all troubles there was none so tuff to get round as money troubles, and when such matters get in a snarl it was worse than tryin to straiten a melitia line after dinner. I was always afraid that he was gittin too many folks to handle the money, and to be figerin at the accounts. Ever since I was a boy I always had a notion that the fewer hands in contin the better, and the less you handle the money the better, for the more you handle it, some how the less it grows. And then agin I told the Gineral over and over agin, dont meddle with the Bank, says I, the money is safe enut there, and one pocket, says I Gineral, is better than twenty. But you know when I was in New York with Zekel Bigelow tryin to find out the cause of money being scarce, and when Zekel broke his watch showin me how the United States Bank worked among other banks, the folks some how got round the Gineral, and the deposites was removed.

I have been lookin out for trouble ever since, tho I was bound to stick to the Gineral, right or wrong, as I telled him I would.

Tother day when we came to that part of the message where we have to speak of money matters, we sent for Mr. Taney, our new Secretary of the Treasury, to bring in his accounts; he want quite ready for he aint as quick at siferin yet as he will be at rights, so we waited for him a spell, and left a place here and there in the message, jest big enough to put in figers; and so last night the Gineral sent agin, and said he must have the counts "ready or not ready," and up they cum sure enuf, and not more than half cooked; but the Gineral wont wait for nothin when he's in a hurry. Now, says he, Major, turn to and see how they stand with last year.—And so at it I went, comparin all the amount of outlays, the Gineral all the while smokin and thinkin pretty hard, with his feet up on the mantle. I figered up the sums pretty quick, considerin there was a good many of em called *estimates*, and when I got to the end on't, now, says I, Gineral, you know that I telled you that we could git up and put down nullification in no time—we could turn out a cabinet and appoint other folks—we could send ministers abroad and let em come home as soon as they pleased, and send other folks in their places, and give all full pay too—we could pock the United States Bank and Squire Biddle all into splinters—we could let our folks go on the Ingen