

This way, and the present year have taken about eight hundred pounds. I think they contain nearly as much in this way as in the ordinary way, but make nearly double the quantity of honey, so the swarms are larger out of large hives than out of small ones. I winter and over summer hives last winter, and get at them swarms from them, most of which I have not other hives under, which are nearly full, and all of them have more honey than they will eat to winter on. I had two large hives, which were very full of bees that did not swarm; these I took in the evening, towards the last of June, and turned them bottom up, and set a new hive over, and gently knocked on the under hive, when the bees separated, and part went in the new hive and part staid in the old one, and after about five minutes I took the new hive and set it in the place of the old one, and put the old one a little distance off, and in this way they both did well, and the bees in the new hives have both filled them, thus making me twenty swarms, which are all likely to winter well. I think I have now raised two thousand pounds of honey in my hives on the benches, and if nothing extraordinary happens, I think I may safely calculate on getting twelve or fourteen hundred pounds from them next season, and leave them enough to winter on the next winter.

The above method is from self-taught experience, as I have never seen it practiced, except where I have given the information.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1838.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the Senate proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk; when the name of James Cook being withdrawn, Mr. Miller received 22 Mr. Biggs 22, and scattering 2. There being no choice, the President, on motion of Mr. Moore, proceeded again to vote, which resulted in the election of H. W. Miller, the vote being for Miller 26, Biggs 20.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, ordered that the Rules of Order adopted at the last Session, be observed by the Senate until otherwise ordered.

The proposition of the Senate to raise a joint select Committee to prepare Joint Rules of Order, having been occurred in by the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to form and conduct the same on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Marshland, Wilson, Rabelin, Kerr and Cherry.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint Committee, consisting of two members of each House, to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and of its readiness to receive such communication as he may think proper to make. This proposition was agreed to, and the Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Edwards and Simpson, of the Senate, and Messrs. Waddell and Wilson, of the House. They subsequently reported that, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the Governor would make a communication to the Legislature.

Mr. Hoke, from the select Committee raised on that subject, reported Rules of Order for the Government of the House, which were read, adopted and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the House proceeded, in obedience to the Rules of Order, to the appointment of the six Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Rayner, Wilson, McGee, Brogden, Sloan, Hooper, Geo. Thomas, Goodard, Covington, Waddell, Holland, W. J. T. Miller and Nye.

Committee on Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Wilson, Anis, Furman, Hyman, Barkshire, Hawerton, Pemberton, R. Jones, Matthews, Brummett, Bager, Siler and J. P. Caldwell.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Stallings, Wilson, Gorham, Wadsworth, J. T. Miller, Peden, M'Lanin, Mamey, Guyton, Crawford, G. W. Caldwell, E. J. Erwin and Puryear.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Perkins, Daniel, Baker, Davis, Pollock, Taylor, Tatum, Tullinger, Deak, Guthrie, Killian, Brittain and Petty.

Committee on Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Paine Bond, W. A. Bount, E. S. Bell, Hill, Roberts, Winstan, Sims, Lindsay, H. C. Jones, Mills and Boyden.

Committee on Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. K. Rayner, J. R. Rayner, M'Williams, Huggins, Sullivan, S. A. Williams, Reid, Rand, Caldwell, Lane, Orr, Black, and Peden.

The residue of the sitting was occupied in voting for three Engraving Clerks, but only one of the three were chosen, viz: Thomas L. West.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1838.

Mr. Dockery presented the resignation of Joseph White, the Senator elect for the county of Anson, which was read and accepted. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Dockery, ordered that a writ be issued to the Sheriff of Anson, ordering him to hold an election in said County, on the 1st Monday of December next, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. White.

The two Houses proceeded to vote again unanimously for two Engraving Clerks.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Spruill, Arrington, Dockery, Holt and Hawkins, form the Committee for the purpose of preparing permanent Rules of Order and Decorum for the Government of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Raleigh Rutbeck, the member representing the county of Martin, appeared and took his seat.

Another voting took place for the Engraving Clerks remaining to be elected, but no choice was made.

The resignation of Thomas G. Park, as Major General of the 4th Division of Militia, was read and accepted.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from Messrs. William B. Meares and Robert H. Cowan, a Committee on behalf of the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and another Communication from Messrs. John Hill, L. H. Marsteller, William B. Meares and R. H. Cowan, on behalf of the citizens of Wilmington, inviting the members of the General Assembly to visit the town of Wilmington and inspect the works and progress made on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and enjoy the hospitality and civilities of the citizens of that place. These several Communications were read, and, on motion of Mr. W. P. Williams, sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a joint select Committee of both Houses.

Received from his Excellency, Edward B. Dudley, by his private Secretary, Mr. C. C. Battle, a

Communication, which was read, and ordered, on motion of Mr. Hill to be transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition to print ten copies for each member. Mr. Reid opposed the motion to print ten copies, but without success.

IN SENATE.

Friday, November 23.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee appointed to prepare permanent rules of order, reported the rules of last session, without amendment; which were adopted.

Received from the House of Commons a message, communicating the Annual Message of the Governor, with a proposition that it be printed, ten copies for each member of the Legislature. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Wilson, of Edgewood, as being out of the usual order of things, on such occasions, but was finally adopted by nearly a party vote.

Mr. Etheridge, the Senator elect from the counties of Currituck and Camden, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The proposition of the Commons to refer the communications of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company and of the citizens of Wilmington, to a joint select Committee, was concurred in; and Messrs. Jones, McDermid, Franklin, Bunting and Cherry appointed to form said Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Marshland, from the Committee raised for that purpose, reported Joint Rules of Order for the government of the two Houses, which were adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

John S. Burgess, the member elect from the county of Camden, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The Speaker, in pursuance of the Rules of Order, announced the appointment of the following Committees:

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Winstan, Hoke, Bayles, Gilliam, J. P. Caldwell, G. W. Caldwell, Eaton and Paine.

Committee on Private Bills.—Messrs. Guthrie, D. Thomas, Young, Monday, Hillingsworth, Smith, Farner, Jarman, Ellington, Mangum, E. P. Miller, Kerner, Stallings and Perkins.

Mr. Hoke, from the Joint Select Committee raised on the Joint Rules of Order, reported the Rules heretofore in force without amendment.—Concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from J. H. D. McNeill, Esq. the member elect from Moore, resigning his seat in this House, in consequence of ill health. On motion of Mr. Waddell, a writ was issued to the Sheriff of Moore, to hold an Election to fill the vacancy, on Monday the 3rd of December.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, Ordered, That the Clerk of the House be directed to procure a copy of the Revised Statutes for the use of each of the Standing Committees.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of Daniel W. Courts, Public Treasurer, on the state of the Public Funds. Sent to the Senate with a proposition to print, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to take into consideration the 8th section of the Constitution of this State, and give a declaratory opinion of the Legislature, as to the proper construction thereof.

A message from the Senate, which was concurred in, proposing to vote on Monday next for a Secretary of State. William Hill, Esq. is in nomination.

The invitation of the Wilmington Committee was referred to a Joint Select Committee, consisting on the part of the House, of Messrs. Wm. P. Williams, Crawford, J. T. Miller, Hoke and Boyden; and, on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Jones, McDermid, Bunting, Franklin and Cherry.

Another vote took place for Engraving Clerks, but with-out success.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams submitted a Resolution, which was rejected, to drop the three lowest candidates on the list for Engraving Clerks, at each voting, until the proper number be elected.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Jones, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the communication of the citizens of Wilmington, and the representatives of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company, reported that they recommended the acceptance of the invitation contained in said communications, which was read and concurred in, but was subsequently negatived by the other House, by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. Exum, a proposition was sent to the Commons to vote on Tuesday for Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit, and informing the House that William H. Washington is in nomination for the appointment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Wilson until Thursday, and to Mr. Houliet until Tuesday next.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following standing Committees:

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Moore, Albright, Moody, Sharp, Reynolds, Cooper, and Houliet.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, Speed, Baker, Montgomery, Allison, Moyer and Estlin.

Claims.—Messrs. Dockery, Fos, Melehor, Harper, Whittaker, Redding, and Fay-of-Omloo.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Morehead, Edwards, Cherry, Carson, Davidson, Hill and Wilson.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Shepard, Holt, Kerr, Franklin, McDermid, Hawkins and Ribelin.

Education and Literary Fund.—Messrs. Cherry, Shepard, Biddle, Spruill, Arrington, Bunting and Reid.

Joint Select Committees on the part of the Senate;

Finance.—Messrs. Jones, Wilson, Spruill, Hawkins, Albright, Dockery, Etheridge and Rabun.

Library.—Messrs. Carson, Davidson, and Williams, of Beaufort and Hyde.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committees:

Committee of Finance.—Messrs. Reid, W. P. Williams, McWilliams, Rand, Huggins, Clegg, Matthews and Guyton.

Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Roberts, Anis and Waddell.

On motion of H. C. Jones, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law respecting the manner of bringing suits from one county to another in the County Court.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to amend the Town Charter. Read and referred to Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Nye, a bill fixing the time for perfecting titles to land heretofore entered and paid in. Read first time.

Received from His Excellency, Governor Dudley, a communication covering the Report of the Commons on the subject of the publication of the Revised Statutes. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1838.

Our Correspondents must exercise the excellent virtue of patience; several communications have been received, and are now in type,—they will appear as soon as practicable.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD (Whig) has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States in New Jersey, over Mahlon Dickerson, by a majority of 12 votes.

COL. PHILIP WHITE, our former townsman, has been appointed disbursing Officer of the Naval Station at Pensacola, West Florida, where he is about to proceed and enter upon the duties of the Office.

THE NATIONAL UNION, AND ANTI-ABOLITIONIST is the title of a new paper lately started in Philadelphia, and which we have received; it is very neatly printed on a large sheet, and independently of its merit in other respects, is an interesting family newspaper.

We welcome it as an able conditor in the cause to which it is especially devoted, neutral in politics, but standing forth as the uncompromising and fearless opponent of Abolitionism, in all its hideous deformity, we anticipate good results from its circulation. Such a paper as this promises to be, edited with ability, zeal, and reason, will accomplish much in opening the eyes of fanaticism, and error to the fearful tendency of the mad measures of Abolition. The cause in which it is combatting ought to ensure the unhesitating and general support of the South. We think it but proper to lay the Prospect before our readers, which we shall do next week,—and trust that the enterprise will meet with a sustaining encouragement.

The December number of the SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, is received. Not having had leisure to examine its contents we must defer a notice till our next.

"NATIONAL ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION."

The President-making party at the North seem to have got into what Maj. Downing would denominate a pretty considerable snarl, in conducting their operations. We have a fixed for some time the rumblings of discontent gradually becoming more distinct; they have at last broke out, and there is an open "war in the camp." Some time since, it will be recollected, the Boston Atlas, heretofore accredited as the organ of Mr. Webster, came out with a withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Presidential course, a denunciation of Mr. Clay as unavailable, and a recommendation of Genl. Harrison as the only available candidate for President; we noted it then as a sign; some sharp skirmishing has since taken place between the backers of the different nominees, and recently a "National Anti-Masonic Convention" has been held in Philadelphia, which, after "grave and mature deliberation," nominated W. H. HARRISON for President, and DANIEL WEBSTER for Vice President. The Convention was composed of 119 members,—30 from Pennsylvania, 42 from New York, 14 from Massachusetts, 21 from Ohio, 8 from New Jersey, and 4 from Rhode Island. Besides nominating President, &c., the Convention passed resolutions condemning the Sub-Treasury scheme.

How Mr. Webster will take the honor of second best, conferred by these gentlemen, we do not know, but conjecture, from previous signs, that he will bear himself meekly on the occasion. We wait, with all imaginable patience, to see the result of these manœuvres, and with a degree of interest nearly about equal to that of the woman, who, upon seeing her husband, and a bear engaged in an amicable embrace, stood off, with her arms folded, crying,—"fair play," "fair play," "let 'em have it out."

FIRE AT RUTHERFORDTON.

On the night of the 20th inst., a fire broke out in the Tailor Shop of M. A. Dickerson, formerly occupied by Smith, Jay & Co.—as a store, and, immediately communicated to the dwelling house of Mrs. Michael, from thence it spread up and down Main Street, until it consumed one whole square, and the Public house of John Logan, Esq., on another, together with all the papers and Docket of the Court of Equity of the County.

Dr. Duffie's office and contents, and the most of the furniture of Mrs. Michael were consumed.

The stores, and houses on the other side of Main Street caught fire several times, but by the exertions of the citizens they were saved from destruction.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the Tailor Shop. Loss about \$15,000; no insurance.

THE MESSAGE.

By the conclusion of winter session, and the delay of our paper a day later than usual, we are enabled to lay before our readers a portion—of that has been received—of the Governor's Message,—we extract from the Register. Of course, no opinion of its general character can be formed from a part only; we cannot, however, refrain from an expression of regret, that in this portion, which we have given, there is much of that, which we had hoped to see entirely omitted,—matter affording material for partisan warfare—which will kindle, we fear, the flame of political contention in our Legislature, and divert the deliberations of that body from their proper channel, into a party strife on questions and subjects of Federal policy, with which, in our humble opinion, they, as a legislative body, have, at this time, little or no concern. Such agitations can be productive of no good, and most result in evil;—much, very much is depending upon the action of the present Legislature for the adoption of such a liberal policy of Internal Improvement as will quicken and nerve the slumbering energies of the State, and therefore we had hoped that they would turn their attention to this and other subjects of deep importance to North Carolina, for whose welfare they have assembled specially to deliberate. We forbear further remark until we have seen the balance of the Message.

Mr. White, Senator from Anson, and Mr. McNeill, Comptroller from Moore, have resigned their seats in the Legislature on account of ill health. Writs of Election have been issued, to fill the vacancies. The elections will take place next Monday.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation calling upon all good citizens to oppose the enterprises which have lately been originated on our frontier for the invasion of Canada, and to use their utmost endeavors to maintain the sacred law of strict neutrality, and bring to merited punishment all offenders against the same.

Jas. F. Trotter, of Mississippi, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

CANADA.

The so called Patriot force, in Upper Canada, to the number of about 500, and composed entirely, it is stated, of men from this side the line, have been surrounded by the British forces in a mill where they had fortified themselves, driven out by a cannonade, and entirely destroyed—one man only, of all, being known to have escaped;—so has ended their sympathy for Canada suffering, themselves the victims of their own folly,—they went over to join the insurgent forces, but instead of the welcome anticipated, they found every man's hand against them, and have met the fate of defeated invaders.

In Lower Canada, prisoners to the number of several hundred have been taken of the insurgents,—they will be tried for rebellion.

The notes of all the South Carolina Banks, (with the exception of those of Georgetown and Hamburg,) are now received on deposit, and in payment by the branches of the Cape Fear Bank in this place, and at Fayetteville.

No administration should be sustained by the South without evidence of its endeavor at economy and retrenchment. With a decreasing revenue under the operation of the compromise on the tariff question, the expenditures must likewise be diminished, or the compromise must be disturbed and a higher tariff imposed; otherwise the money cannot be forthcoming to meet the appropriations. The present administration and its opponents the Whigs, are now about equally divided in Congress, the latter having probably a small majority. The movements and the votes of both should be closely watched, and a firm resolution adopted to hold no communion with those who go for lavish expenditures, and consequently for high duties. On low taxes and economical expenditures rest the safety of the South, and the stability of the Union. And no matter what name a party may assume, there can be no affinity between those who form it and us, unless these are made its watchwords.—Pen. Messenger.

GOV. DUDLEY'S MESSAGE.

The novelty and the imposing magnitude of recent events, will afford you matter for much and serious consideration during the present season. The deranged circulating medium of trade, the cramped situation of our monetary institutions, and the new scheme for the establishment of Sub-Treasuries by the General Government, all demand your anxious reflection; for they are intimately associated with the interests of our constituents. During a period of profound peace, and in the midst of unexampled prosperity and happiness, the country has been precipitated from her high enjoyments, and plunged (with no natural causes to explain it) into the abyss of wide spread misery and ruin. Although the recuperative energies of a new and rich country, and of a singularly enterprising people, have not permitted us to be permanently depressed, yet the lessons of past experience should not be lost upon us. We should investigate and understand the causes of these calamities, that we may apply the proper remedies to prevent their recurrence. We must not continue to float upon a sea of uncertain experiments; we must settle upon some permanent and practical system of policy, something defined and well understood, else public apprehension is kept alive, business is retarded, and enterprise destroyed. Bear with me, then, whilst, with becoming deference, I endeavor to investigate a subject which my sense of duty will not permit me to pass by.

The crisis of these disasters, I believe were averted in 1816. Measures were then adopted, from what motive it is not now necessary to enquire, which have greatly contributed to the misfortunes of 1836-'37. The distress of 1816 were remarkably similar to those of more recent occurrence, except that they were more extensive and severe. We had just emerged from a harassing and expensive war, which had greatly increased the public debt, had exhausted the resources of the country, and inflicted on her citizens an extensive pecuniary injury. The Banks had suspended specie payments, the currency and exchanges were utterly deranged, confidence was destroyed and credit paralyzed. Under such circumstances, our soil, scarcely free from the pollution of the enemy, Congress decides on taxing the people to discharge the public debt of two wars. For this

purpose the tariff of duties of 1816 was increased, and was gradually increased up to 1825, when it was completely re-enacted—the tariff of 1825 was a protective tariff, establishing a yet higher rate of duty, and was so high as absolutely to prohibit the importation of goods from Europe. This was the first time that our domestic manufactures at the South were subsequently favored and increased in consequence of the tariff, and thereby we were enabled to purchase at high prices those articles which the tariff had excluded from our country. Our country continued to prosper, because of the tariff, but burdened with a tax, which was not borne in the amount of legislation, was a heavy burden upon the people. Take, for instance, the tax of 20 cents on iron, 5 to 4 cents on sugar, per lb., 20 cents per bushel on salt, 10 cents per gallon on wine, and on all other articles of prime necessity, at 25 to 30 per cent, which certainly would not have been submitted to but for the plausible representations of the people to pay the public debt.

To regulate and improve the currency and to furnish a safe depository for the Public, the Bank of the United States was chartered. This rapidly accruing, the Bank of the United States was chartered. After struggling with the circumstances which gave it being, it became length in realizing the objects of its creation, a currency and rate of exchange equal to that to any ever enjoyed by this or any other country, performed its functions as fiscal agent of the Government to the entire satisfaction of every member of President Jackson.

But the operations of this oppressive and arbitrary tariff continued to draw money from the pockets of the people, and for purposes other than the purposes of the Government, until 1836. The country was stretched to its utmost limit, every means resorted to for relief. The distress of 1819 '20 & '36 gave fearful warning of the danger; and but for the liberality and wise forbearance of the Bank of the United States, the crisis would have been much more calamitous. The relief which the Bank, however, was but temporary and the cause of ruin was too deeply laid, and the Bank continued to do its work silently, industriously, and by the secretions were stimulated to increase importations, speculation was favored, and extended, with the delusive hope of removing the restrictions, originating in a trade barred and the Banks lent themselves to the machinations of their circulation was enlarged, their ability to themselves diminished, and the destruction of the Bank of the United States completed the work of ruin.

President Jackson made a systematic attack on the credit system. He declared "that all who borrowed capital ought to break;" he attacked the Bank of the United States; and cast doubt upon the issue of all banks, by his requiring the payment for lands in specie. The warning to merchants, bankers and capitalists, with the instinct of self-preservation, turned to the coming storm, he banded their resources in their means, and reaction and ruin ensued.

The public treasure had been deposited with local banks, and with the hope of holding the country, which he had inflicted upon the commerce of the country, the President determined on the Bank system. This he promised should answer the purpose of the Bank of the United States, and with its evils and dangers. While the deposits continued to accumulate, these promises seemed to be fulfillment, and the President congratulated on his success; yet the re-action went on, and had been given to public confidence which the powers of the President could not reach; and the price of cotton, and the price of cotton, went down, property changed hands at reduced prices, the banks curtailed, and in turn were pressed to payment of their debts; the deposits were withdrawn, confidence was destroyed, business prostrated, and the suspension followed with all its train of woe and ruin. The local Banks, in their discarded and denounced as unworthy the confidence of the Government or people.

They have terminated a series of ill directed mercantile experiments—a vacillating policy of expedients; taxing to pay off the public debt; protect home manufactures; establishing a Bank of the United States at one moment, and putting it on unconditional at the next; creating a high protective tariff to-day and destroying it to-morrow; and a surplus revenue from the wants of the protecting, caring and stimulating into money the Banks of the States, and then denouncing for failing to accomplish what no rational being have expected from them. They could not but have expected, and it was equal folly to expect they could withstand the shock, which a few circumstances beyond their control drove upon them. They were compelled to suspend payments, and placed another crop in market to remit the European creditors, and to repair losses at home.

My confidence in our local Banks is not shaken. They have suffered with the country generally, and perhaps imprudently; but they are the basis of our credit system, and with the improvements and limitations which experience has suggested, are essential to us, and ought to be sustained. The condition of this State, from a comparative examination of condition with the institutions of the other States, at the period of the suspension, in a very favorable position; and I was impressed with the opinion that if any, could have sustained their payments under the pressure. But their able managers, who were in the situation best, believed otherwise, and they followed a general example. They have again, with liberality, followed in the resumption, and now are making payments in specie.

Soon after the suspension of the Banks, the States of several States were convened to consider the downward course of things, and to devise relief as circumstances might demand. Under respectable examples, and at the suggestion of respectable citizens, I deemed it due to the people to summon the Council of State to advise with them on the course which it would be best to pursue, viewing the situation of the Banks and the community; a convention of the General Assembly was not deemed necessary. It was believed that assistance could be afforded these institutions with the rights of the people, and that ample provision was afforded the community, by the payment of the charter, allowing 12 per cent interest on the amount to redeem their notes.

The sympathy of our citizens with the sufferings, even to the hunted banks, is strong evidence of their liberality, forbearance and right feeling. Demands were seldom made, and of very moderate amounts. Few were found, Shylock like, to look upon a clammy rather than a creditor.

The Bank of the United States having been abandoned by one President, and pronounced unconstitutional by the present incumbent; the local banks have been denounced and discarded, no alternative, unless as left the President but to devise some new system for the fiscal agent of the Government. This has been announced to the public under the name of "Independent Treasury," and has been recommended to Congress, and as often rejected by the people, though composed of a majority of his personal friends, the best sources of information, and opportunities to investigate the subject fully. It has been very very elaborately discussed at two sessions, and rejected under circumstances which would demand the acquiescence of every republican, and the doctrine that a majority ought to rule, is not submitted to; every effort has been made to still making by the immense influence of the patronage, to reverse this twice decided question; appeal has been made to the people, the appeal has been carried into our State elections, and