In times of general and regulated prosperity re-ry few issues have been experienced. These sta-tistics were endected in obedinose to a resolution of the last Congress, which also required the Secrag the public moses in foreign countries and the Banks, this rate of restrictions scaposed on agents as a safeguard.—
The paragraphs below refer to this part, the in-

quiry : "Out of 27 governments, in respect to which aror the galleys, the penitentiary, and in some instan- established, or had not been supplied with mails.

ficulties and responsibilities he has of late years masters intrasted with large aims of money. been compelled to pass through in a period of such When it is extensively inculeated as a principle, harrassing book auspengious."

The last topic of the Report is, "the condition linns, while the circulation of the others has not mereased. The suspended Banks, though embraemy about bull the capital, are in number only about one-third of the Banks of the United States Comparatively little embarrasaments has been experienced by the Treasury, from the recent suspension, first because it was not general, and sethem, or recession, that notes in payment. The effect of an exclusive use of specie by the govern ment, upon the currency at large has been greatly overestinated. The whole amount in the hands of all the collectors and receivers at one time duhave been collected this year, the amount on hand at one time has not averaged half a million.

In conclusion, the attention of Congress is called in general terms to the anticipated deficiency to the myenge after the year 1841. This is a solute to which we shall refer again, and we therefor disques it how. The report is on the whole an able paper, though not always very clear in style and contains a mass of interesting information.

## ---POSTMASTETGENERAL'S REPORT.

Post OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1830. The Post Roads of the United States covered by mail service on the 30th June last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 133,999 miles in extent. The rate of annual transport ition on that day was about 34,496,878 unles; and its cost \$3,285,622, viz :

Miles Coat. 11.447.147 8-64.569 By horse and softley. He stage and coach, 19,653,676 - 1,900,454 By steamboat and rail road, 8.396.055 550.002

31,400,878 83,083,622

ed by the act of the 7th July, 1839, with low exceptions, have been put in operation.

The appeal of the ordinary mail having been so

offices, was 2 898.

the last year, was about 1 888. Of this number, requires for the transmission of the mails. Ought 489 have been fined, or had deductions made from the companies to ask, or the Department to pay, their pay, for sundry delinquencies. The aggre exerbitant sums for that which it is their own integate of fines is \$57,739 64, and of deductions \$22, 000 04, excluding remissions, the whole amounting to \$79,804 68.

he revenue of the Department for the year enting the 30th June, 1898, was 84,235,077 97 The expenditures were 4.021.817 16

Excess of expenditures This excess was made up from surplus funds' of

preceding years. The revenue of the year ending on the 30th June last, has the engagements and feshilities of the Department for the mone year, were 4.624,117 80

Excess of ongagements and liabilities, \$147,479 30 The surplus still on hand has prevented embar-

of Postmasters, is \$206,701 55. There is also follow the organization of a line for the conveyance remaining in Banks 533,453 72, of which only of the great western mail upon the Pennsylvania \$2,907 03 is available. More than half the vail- rouds, that perseverage in their refusal cannot able funds on hands will be required to pay balun reasonably be expected. In the mean time, the cas due for the services of the last quarter. Department is proceeding to make the best arrange-Compared with the preceding year, the revenue moute it can, for the mail service, without refer-

er, it appears that the revenue of the quarter end-ing the 50th September last, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year about \$1 pr. ct.
It is teared, however, that in corresponde of the derangement produced by the suspension of so many Hanks, this rate of advance will not be maintained.

The accounts of Postmasters are rendered with a promptitude which can scarcely find a parallel in the numers of mankind. In a list of so many curate statements have been obtained, and which thousand Post Offices, there are necessarily many include almost every important civilized country in incidents, such as sickness, deaths, resignations, abthe world, twenty-six seem to prohibit any private sences, removals, changes in mail routes, &c., which use of the public money, either by collecting or dis-bursing agents. In mx cases only do the deposite appointments alone averaging last year 722 pr quaragents appear to be allowed the use of public tunds, ter. Most of the accounts are forwarded to the und that is only when those agents are Banks, and Department by the first mull after the termination the money is place 4 th them in general deposite. of the quarter, and out of a list of 12,780 Post Of-In a great ampority of those governments, the eng- fices, for the quarter ending 30th Jone last, there ployment of public funds for private purposes by were but 217, the accounts of which were not re-any agents whatever, in not only probabited, but enject before the termination of the next quarter; punished by severe penalties, such as imprisonment and of this number about 40 had been but recently

More minute checks and guards also The moneys received by Postmusters are, in geare introduced in most of them, and less is left to neral, paid over with equal promptitude. It is bediscretion or regulation, even in monarchies than beved that about 11,000 of the whole number paid That course of making full and explicit statutory within two weeks after its close. Of that class of provisions on all these important points, and duly re-stricting Executive discretion, so hable to degener-markably small. The draft offices in general pay. ate into tyranny, has before been repeatedly urged when drawn upon, with equal punctuality. Pwo by the undersigned, from a regard us well to cor- cases have occurred, within the year, indicating rect political principles as to an increase of the dif- the necessity of further legal restraints upon Post-

immense collections and disbursements, accompa- that the public money, instead of being retained nied by so severe revulsions in commerce, and such for the public service, ought to be made use of in private operations, it is not surprising that some of In conclusion of this topic the Secretary dwells the Postmasters, notwithstanding the ulmost efforts briefly and forcibly on the general advantages of of the Department to prevent it, should practise the Independent Treasury, as to security, efficien | upon the precept. Nothing is likely to make them ey, restraining eff et on speculation and tendency all duly sensible of the hemousness of the offence, to enforce a just and economical administration of but an act of Congress declaring it a crime punishable according to the magnitude of the sum used.

Congress have heretofore fixed the maximum of of banking institutious generally and the kind of compensation to be paid for the transportation of money receivable for public dues." It is estimated the mail open rail reads at \$300 per mile. It was that since the first of January last the circulation obviously their intention, that where the maximum of those Banks which now pay specie has been cur. of compensation is given, the rail road companies triled about one third, or between 16 and 20 put. shall afford the public, in return, the best practicable mail accommodation.

Under existing arrangements, the great mail for the with and west is dotained six to eight hours in Philadelphia. Desirous, in the renewal of the contracts to take effect in January next, to put an end to this detention, the Department effered the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore rail road comcondly, because but little money was in deposite pany the maximum of compensation allowed by with them, and a small amount of their notes on 144w, on condition that they would carry two mails hand. But nevertheless the recent suspension is a day, one connecting with the night line from N. amother administration of the daught and imposing of York, and the other with the morning line. It is miking the government to any manner dependent the night line which brings on the great mail, and . upon the Banks, either by deposting money with to carry it forward without interruption, it would be The necessary for this company to feave Philadelphia have later than I o'clock; a. m. This the company declined doing, for the \$300 per mile, only to conta mue the present service, running one daily mail, ring the past year has seldom exceeded one milion and that at hours most convenient for their other and a half, and in New York, where 15 milions business. Deeming it essential to the interest of the public that a connecting mail line should be had on this great thoroughfare, I have not felt myself at liberty to accept any service which would longer educit of the present injurious delay at Philadelphia. Minor considerations it was proposed to waive; but without effect. The consequence is, the Department may be deprived of the use of that road for

the next contract term.

Railcoads cheapen travel and the transportation of produce and merchandise and no reason is perceived why they should not also chenpen the transportation of the mails under the same circumstances. When the mails are carried in stages or on Borschick, the Department exercises an absolute control over the hours. But the proposition of the

company in question more than doubles the ordina ry cost of such service, and denies to the Department the control of the boors. If even the sum demanded were not the highest the Department can. lawfully pay for any rational service, it would for these reasons he deemed much too high for the service proposed.

. Ndr is the sum of \$300 per mile deemed too small a compensation for the service required .-This is exclusive of transportation by steamousts. The travel would still go with the mails as it does and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of now, and many passengers who do not travel at all, the act of 1835, which costs about \$16,300 more. or take the Pennsylvania lines to the West, would The lettings of the year have generally been at leave New York in the evening, if this company lower prices than for some preceding years, but not | would convey them to Baltimore by the next morso los as the same routes were let four years ago. ning, there to Lake the established hoes to the Most of the service which was last year suspend. South and West. The Department, therefore, ed has been restored; and the new routes establish usks them to do only what it is believed to be their interest to do.

Experience has proved that travel is increased in proportion to the reduction of its cost. This has ingressed as to reduce the time of transit between been illustrated on steamhoat routes. But rail N. York and N. Orleans to nice days, the Express roads have an advantage over steamboats, because Mail, which ran in seven, has been discourted they can reduce the cost of travel without reducing nged, and the south-western branch, which yielded their own charges. By running in connection with but a small portion of its cost, felt with the main each other, and enabling travellers to proceed on their way by night as well as by day, they save It is possible that the cocent suspension of species tavers bills to the traveller, and greatly reduce his payments by the Binks, in a large portion of the expenses. A great increase of travel is the ceran, may again check the increase of revenue of thin consequence. In this close connection, therethe Department so as to make retrenchments neces | fore, consists their highest interest. All railroads sary, but, in any event, they will be inconsiderable. In connection with each other, will ultimately find On the 30th Just last, the number of Post-Offi- their profit in considering themselves parts of one ces was 12,780, showing an increase of 261 during | system, in submitting to the inconveniences of their the preceding year. The number established was respective positions, and in sourranging their hours 601; and the number discontinued was 349. The of running as to make connected travelling lines, number of Postmasters appointed, including new and not impose on travellers the necessity of stopping at intermediate points in their journey. And The number of Post-Offi res this day is 13,028. It is this close connection, most favorable to rati-The number of small contractors in service suring roads in reference to travel, which the Department rost to render?

Certain it is, that if the demands of railroad companies are to be satisfied, most of whom are sor so willing to serve the public as they wive in-84.235.077 97 dividuals, and seem to think that the Government is beend to make their investments profitable, there will be tittle left of the means of this Department to pay for the consequence of the needs or other lines, much of the interior of the country must be deprived of them diagether, and the rates of postage, instead of he og reduced, must be increased. Hards are entertained, however, that the compa my in question will yet accept the provision which Congress has made. It appears to be so obviously their interest to avail themselves of the additional travel which a well connected line would being heat, and to prevent the withdrawal of a large por The cat have hard according to the latest reports tion of the western travel which would inevitably

could be reafter require st, this matter will be made

A difficulty somewhat similar has arised at route between New York and New Haven. Formerly, the mail was carried as times s week on that route, for \$4,000 per annumthe last regular letting in that section, if was let for daily service at \$6,000 with a provise that if the company should dissolve, the contract should be at an end. Last spring they gave notice of dissolution to the Department. Their successors refused to continue the service for less than \$30,000 per annum. The Department offered \$6,000 for per annum. The Department offered \$0,000 for a daily; personal relation had taken place between the Presists times a week service and \$8,000 for a daily; dent and myself within the last few days. He (Mr. but the new company would only reduce their ex-orbitant demand to \$15,000, with the privilege of rous or proper that his personal relations should be selecting their own hours for the service. The drawn in question here. Whether he should establish Department then withdrew i's propositions, and made an arrangement for the transportation of its mails by land.

Subsequently, a temporary arrangement was made with a gertleman of great energy, to charter boats and put on another line for the purpose of conveying the mails. After making several efforts he reported to the Department, that although boats and it is on that he founds his right to make the inquicould be procured for any other service, so great ry. He judges, doubtless, by his own experience; was the fear of the principle owner upon the New Haven line, or so extensive a combination existed, may be true in his own case on a memorable occasion, that no suitable boat could be chartered on any terms, to run on that line in opposition.

The Department is consequently powerless, un der existing laws, to give the country the best practicable mail service in that direction, without submitting to palpable extortion. Rather than submit to the latter alternative, I have deemed it my duty to continue the mail upon the land route, and

refer to Congress for a remedy. In these days of combination and monopoly, that which exists on one steamboat route may be expected on others of more importance, unless prerented by timely precautions. An effective reme dy in this case, and a preventive in all others of a similar character, may be found in putting it within the power of the Department to run steamboats temporarily in such emergencies, to be discontin ned as soon as reasonable contracts can be secured. Postmester General to purchase, or build, two or three bhats suited to the service, or direct the War their present force, with a view to aid the Post to ever, and agreed henceforth to support his edicts? Office Department when occasion may require it. attempted extortion, would undoubtedly avert the meesury of an exercise.

Great difficulty is found in bringing to justice mail robbers in some cases, on account of the mad quacy of the present laws to secure the attendance them is not sufficient to pay their expenses, withextreme hardship have been presented to the Deof in cases where the process of the court could reach them, it has been decided that the Depart ment could not lawfully add to the allowance provided by act of Congress. It seems but just, that

ses, but a fair compensation.

The radical change to the rates of postage on tracted much attention in the United States. To enable me to furnish Congress with information on that subject, and all others connected with the post establishments in several of the most, considerable European countries; I have despatched one of the et been able to prepare himself to make a detailed report. As soon as such a report shall be received, it is intended to submit to Congress With the highest respect,

AMOS KENDALL. To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## CLAY versus CALHOUN.

In the United States Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. Calhoun (during the morning sitting) introduced a Bill to Cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions. In the evening, Mr. Clay got up and mid, that "he was sorry he was not present this morning when the Senator from South Carolina introduced his propositish, and that he could not now submit the remarks old State Rights ground. His change of personal rehe wished to submit, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the vote referring that proposition to the Committee on Public Lands."-Mr. Southard of New Jersey made the motion requested by Mr. Clay, to reconsider; when

Mr. Californ remarked that he hoped the Senate a should be assigned why the bill should not be rethe appropriate Committee, and the bill referred to it citic and sufficient objection.

Mr. CLAY said he was indifferent as to the disposiion of the matter, but, as the Comspittee was constitusay that this was a measure which, disguised as it may

he should not make, if the recent relations between sequently the only atternative of the Senator who introduced this bill and the head of unlat the Hermitage, or of the m portant to know in what relation of support, opposition. Mr. C.'s public career if he could. Mr. C. defied him, or neutrality, the Administration actually stands to this. The Senator had alluded to Mr. C. as the advecate or sentrality, the Administration actually stands in this momentous measure; and he (Mr. C.) supposed that the Senator from South Carolina, or some other Senator from Senator from South to the particular compromise; and to the particular compromise to which almost been made, Mr. C. thought no man ought to grow to discuss the merits of the bill; but if it is more grateful for it than the Senator from South

to the perinductors code. It follows, that the very reason he has assigned for not making the reference, is the strongest to prove that it should be made. But the Senator did not limit himself to objections

to the reference. He introduced other and extraneous personal matter; and oned whether the bill had the senction of the Executive, assigning as a reason for his inquiry, that, if rumor was to be credited, a change of or suspend personal relations with the President or any other person, is a private and personal connern, which belongs to himself individually to determine on the propriety, without consulting any que, much less the Senator. It was none of his concern, and he has no

right to question me in relation to it.

But the Senator assumes that a change in my personal relations involves a change of political position; would have him to understand, said Mr. C., that what is not true in mine. His political course may be governed by personal considerations, but mine, I trust, is governed strictly by my principles, and is not at all under the control of my attachments or enmities. Whether the President is personally my friend or encmy, has no influence over me in the discharge of my duties as, I trust, my course has abundantly proved Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he felt that these were improper topics to introduce here, and that he had

passed over them as briefly as possible.

Mr. CLAY wished it to be understood, that his objections were not because the Committee was composed of a majority who were briends of the measure, but that a majority were from the New States, who were deeply interested, and that this majority were to judge of the terms on which they would receive this insenticent donation. He contended that his question, as to whe-ther this was an Administration measure or not, was a proper one, as it was important for the public informs He again referred to the rumors of Mr. Calhoun's new relations with the President, and supposed The case in question shows that the Department from the declarations of the Senator, that these rumors council rely upon chartering suitable hoats. The were true; and that his support, if not pleaged, was st only effective means appears to be, to authorize the least promised conditionally to the Administration. Was it of no importance to the public to learn that these pledges and compromises had been entered in-to!—that the distinguished Senator had made his bow or Navy-Department to add a few such boats to in court, kissed the hand of the monarch, wes taken in-

Mr. CALHOUN said the Senator had spoken much of The existence of the power and ability of the Depertment to put an π line of steamboats in cases of sudden change of personal relations. He (said Mr. C.) is much more experienced in such things than I am. It my memory serves me, and if rumors are to be trusted, the Senator had a great deal to do with such things, in connection with a distinguished citizen, now of other House; and it is not at all surprising, from his experience then, in his own case, that he she of distant witnesses. The compensation allowed to indisposed to believe similar rumors of another now. But whether this sudden change of personal relations out reference to the value of their time. Cases of then, from hister enasty to the most confidential friendship with that citizen, was preceded by pledges, underpartment, and allowances asked for out of its funds, or both, it is not for me to say. The country has long

But, said Ms. C., I will assure the Senator, if there were pledges in his case, there were none in mine. I wided by not of Congress. It seems but just, that have terminated my long suspended personal intermen who are required to devote their time to the course with the President, without the slightest pleage, public, should be paid not only their actual expentage be the last to receive or exact such. The transition from their former to their present personal relation was easy and natural, requiring nothing of the kind. It letters, recently adopted in Great British, has at- gives me pleasure to say, thus openly, that I have approved of all the leading measures of the President, since he took the Executive chair, simply because they accord with the principles and policy on which I have long acted, and often openly avowed. The change, then, in our personal relations; had simply followed that special agents of this Department to Europe with Senator charges. So far from it, more than two years of our political Nor was it made suddenly, as the instructions to visit them in person, and furnish me have elapsed since I gave a decided support to the with minute details of their organization and oper design measures of the Executive, and on which sintions. Many documents, and some interesting most all others have turned. This long interest was particulars, have been received from him, but he permitted to pass, in order that his acts inight give asrance whether there was a coincidence between political views as to the principles on which the Government should be administered, before our personal relations should be changed. I documed at due to bot all the information it may contain, for their consider thus long to delay the change, among other regions, tonance such idle runtors as the Senator alludes That his political course might be judged (said

Mr. Calbour, by the object he had in view, and not the suspiction and jealousy of his political appointmes, he would repeat wt. the had said at the last session, was his object. It is, and he, to obliverate all these measures which had originated in the national consolidation school of politics, and especially the Sepator's famous American system, which he believed to be hostile to the Constitution and the genius of our positical sys-tem, and the real source of all the disorders and dangers to which the country was, or had been subject. This done, he was for giving the Government a fresh departure, in the direction in which Jefferson and his associates would give, were they now alive and at the helm. He stood where he had always stood, on the lation, which gave so much concern to the Senator, so far from meoiving any change in his principles or docines, grew out of them.

Mr. CLAY and he had understood the Senator as fe trines, prew out of the

licitating himself on the opportunity which had been now afforded him by Mr. C. of defining once more his political position; and Mr. C. must say that he had now defined it very clearly, and had apparently given it a ould not agree to the motion, unless some good rea-a should be assigned why the bill should not be re-leading measures of the present administration had met berred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It was his approbation, and should receive his support. It turned out, then, that the romour to which Mr. C. had as a matter of course, unless there should be some spe. alluded was true, and that the Senstor forom South Carolins might be hereafter regarderins a supporter of this Administration, since he had declared that all its leading measures were approved by him, and should have

ted, four of its five members were from the new States. his support.

He meant to offer no disrespect to them; but he must. As to the allusion which the Senator from South Carolina had made in regard to Mr. C.'s support of the head be, and colorable as its provisions were, was, in effect, of another Assimistration, (Mr. Adams) it occasioned a donation of upwards of one hundred militons of acres. Mr. C. no pain whatever. It was an old story, which of the common property of all the States of this Union had long been sunk in oblision, except when the Seas-He did not think it right that tor and a few others thought prop r to bring it up ich a mensure should be committed to the hands of Bot what were the facts of that case! Mr. C. was Senators exclusively representing the doncer. He then a member of the House of Representatives, to thought that a Committee ought to be constituted in whom three persons and been returned, from whom it which the old States should have a fuller and fairer was the duty of the House to make a selection for the representation. We should at least preserve the de-corum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of was known to be in an unfortunate condition, in which whilst up, Mr. Clay would be glad to learn whether Certainly the Squator from South Carolina did not !the Administration is in favor of or against this meathe Senator who introduced this bill and the head of that Administration, continued to exist; but rumors, of which the city, the circles, and the press are full, as sert that those relations are catirely changed, and had benefit to the country. And if there was any truth have, within a few days, been substituted by others of the shore which Mr. C. then make was prean intimate, friendly, and confidential nature. And cisely the choice which the Senator from South Carolishortly after the time which this new state of things is alleged to have taken place, the Senator gave notice of ind declared his preference of Adams to Jackson. Mr. his intention to move to introduce this bill. Whether C. made the same choice; and his constituents had apthis motion has or has not any connection with that adthis motion has or has not any connection with that adjustment of tormer differences, the public would, he plant to be proved it from Scatta Carolina make any thing out of that part of had no doubt, he glad to know. At all events, it is im-

their rightful inheritance; to sell it for a tage; to surrouder it for a rifle—a mere p age, to mittaness it of a attempt to strip and sale enices bill was in evect, an attempt to strip and sale enices billies of this Union of their projects, and againt over to some eight or aims of the States, it was what the Senator called such calling the fig. the States, Mr. C. prayed God to deliver as from all such rights and all such advocates.

Mr. Calmorn said, that he would not be forced at

this stage, into a discussion on the merits of the hill; when the proper time arrived, he would show that; Senator was entirely mistaken as to its character, Senator was entirely mintaken as to its character, supposing it made a gift of the public lands to the States in which they lay. So far otherwise, it seems one-half of the whole of the gross proceeds of the State to the Government, throwing the whole burden and a pense of the administration on the new States would not be surprised, if, on a fair statement of the count, the Governmen: would receive as much a the bill, as under the present system. It was, beach not only consistent with State Rights, but grew see. them; while at the same time, he verily measure was essential to the peace and harmony of

The Senstor has said, Mr. President, that I, of all en, ought to be grateful to him for the comproc [Mr. CLAY. I did not my "to me."]

The Senator claims to be the author of that me and of course, if there be any gratitude due, it must be to him. I, said Mr. Calhoun, made no aliusion to the act, but as the Senator has thought proper to refer to it, and clasm my gratitude, I now, in turn, tell him ! feil not the least gratitude towards him for it. The measure was accessery to save the Senator politically; and as he has alluded to the subject, both on this and on a former occasion, I fell bound to explain what might otherwise have been left in oblivion. The Senator was then compelled to compromise to save himself. Events had placed him flat on his back, and he had no way to recover himself but by the compromise. This is so af-ter thought. I wrote more than half a dozen of letters nome at the time to that effect. I shall now explain.

When a minority forces a dominant majority, (which has converted power into an instrument of oppression,) by State interposition, or nullification, if you please, to by State interposition, or nullimention, if you please to take that by force which they had baken under color of law, those who receive the least share of the epole will not be dispused to resort to the ingard of force. Such was the case of of the Senator's constituents. They received under his American system, a miseral pettance, or rather no pettance at all; and he would be ound it a difficult task to bring them to sustain his spatem by force, as he must have clearly seen.

But this was not the only, or even the principal difficoly, with him. The producation and message of Gen. Jackson necessarily railied around him all be steadfast friends of the Senator's system. They will drew their allegiance at once from him, and transferred to Gen. Jackson. The Senator was thus left in the most hopeless condition, with no more weight with his former pertusase than thus sheet of paper, (raising a sheet from his desk.) This is not all. The pastes which Gen. Jackson had assumed, necessarily stinded towards him a distinguished Senator from Man-chusetts, not now here, (Mr. Webster,) who it is the would have reaped all the political honors and admis-ges of the system, had the contest come to blow-These causes made the political condition of the Sea-tor truly forlorn at the time. On him rested all the responsibility as the author of the system; while all the power and influence it gave, had passed into the basis of others. Compromise was the only means of extration. He was thus forced by the action of the Sats which I in part represent, against his system, I, by m counsel to compromise, in order to save himself. First the mastery over him on the occasion. I have next taken any credit for my agency in the compromise art I claim a higher—that of compelling the compromise, and I would have dictated my terms, which was to be low to the year 1840 for the reduction, taking off ene seventh annually of all duties above fifteen per cent, had not circumstances not proper to explain here, prevented it. My colleague knows I believe, to what I silude, though I am not certain. I never contempla-ted a sudden reduction of duties; I knew it wealthe rumous. I never desired to destroy the mentactur and at no time contemplated a full reduction under ax or seven vears.

cessary to save himself from political rum. I none dingly conceded to him cheerfully the segacity of se ing what was necessary to himself, and the skill and ent with which he united it with the me nighty beneficial to the country. But his course in this and snother memorable occasion has cappile what claims he may have had on me, and, I might so n the State i represent, and the whole South.

Mr. Car was sorry to be obliged to prolong the on the State I rep discussion; but the remarks of the Benator from South Carolina rendered it necessary to add a few remain in vindication of imms-if. He made no allosos, a said, to the compromise bill, till it was done by the Ses ator from South Carolina himself; he made no r to the events of 1-25 until the Senator himself halled him the example; and he had not in the slightest til the most distant manner alluded to Nullities after the Senator immedithed called it up. The Sena tor ought not to have introduced that subject, especielly when he had gone over to the authors of the low bill and the proclamation. The Senator from Sul Carolina said that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, and that he was my master. Sir, I would not own has a my slave! He my master! and I compelled by him And, as if it were impossible to go far enough in an paragraph, he refers to certain letters of his own it prove that I was flat on my back! and, that I was set

only on my back, but another Senator and the Pres

at had robbed me! I was flat on my back, and and

But although I feel none of that gratitude the Sens-

tor claims, yet I am willing to acknowledge that he s

not without ment for his course on that occasion. It was something to serve the country, though it was in-

ble to do any thing but what the Senator from & Carolina permitted me to do! Why, sir, (said Mr. C.) I gloried in my strength, and was compelled to introduce the compromise bill; in compelled, too, by the Senstor, not in consequence the weakness, but of the strength, of my position. it was possible for the Senator from South Carolini b introduce one paragraph without showing the easier of his character, he would not now acknowledge that he wrote lotters home to show that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, while he was indebted to him for the measure which relieved him from the difficulties in which he was involved. Now, what was the of the case? Flat as he was on his back, Mr. C. and he was able to produce that compromise, and to carry it through the Senate, in opposition to the most stress one exertions of the gentleman who the Senster feed South Carolina said, had supplanted him, and in spill of his determined and uncessing opposition. was (said Mr. C.) a sort of necessity operating on me to compelime to introduce, that measure. No necessity of a personal character influenced him; but considerations involving the interests, the peace and latmony of the whole country, as well as of the State of South Caroline, directed him in the course he pursue He saw the condition of the Senator from South Cast ins and that of his friends; he saw the condition to which he had reduced the gallant little State of South Carolina by his unwise and dangerous resumes; saw, too, that we were on the eve of a civil war; so he wished to save the effusion of blood-the blood our own fellow-citizens. This was one reason why b introduced the compromise bill. There was another reason that powerfully operated on him. The very interest that the tariff laws were enseted to protect. great was the power of the then Chief Magis so repaily was that power increasing-wh of being swept away entirely, and probable at the mo session of Congress, by the tremendous power of the individual who then filled the Executive chair, and it felt that the greatest service that he could to would be to obtain for it "a lease for a term of perto use an expression that had been heretofore and to the compromise bill. He saw the necessity that of isted to save the protective system from the dang which threatened it. He saw the necessity to admit

the great interests of the nation, to avert carl ""

and to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and

divided country; and it was the

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