



THE REGISTER.

"Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
"Uncomp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALPHIGUL, No. 9.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford,
FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public
Sovereignty—the safety of the Public Money, and
the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

"NEITHER THE STATES WHERE SLAVERY DOES
NOT EXIST, NOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
STATES, CAN, WITHOUT ASSUMPTION OF POWER, AND
VIOLATION OF A SOLEMN CONTRACT, DO ANY THING
TO REMOVE IT, WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE
WHO ARE IMMEDIATELY INTERESTED."—Gen. Harrison's
Speech at Vincennes.

The Young Men of the County of Wake, who
are favorable to the election of WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
to the Presidency, and JOHN TYLER, to the Vice
Presidency of the United States, are requested to meet
at the Court House in Raleigh, at 7 o'clock on Wed-
nesday night of the Superior Court of Wake, to nomi-
nate Delegates to the "Whig Young Men's Con-
vention," to meet in Baltimore in May next.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

Our Court is now in session, His Honor Judge
NASH, presiding. The Criminal docket will occupy
the whole week, if all the cases on it come to a hearing.

THE FIRST PRODUCE.

Mr. WILLIAM PECK, Agent of Messrs. R. T. & A.
SANDERS, of Smithfield, delivered at the Depot in this
City, on Saturday last, to go by the Rail Road to Pe-
tersburg, 20 Bales of Cotton—being the first produce
received.

ROWAN DISTRICT.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. ABRAHAM
REYNOLDS has been nominated as the Whig Elector in
Mr. FISHER'S District. It is a most admirable selection.

SHARP REPORT.

Amongst the crowd, assembled the other day to wit-
ness the leaving of the Rail Road Train (for it promises
to be a full nine days' wonder) we observed Col.
PHILO WHITE, the former Editor of the "Standard."
He had stationed himself, where he supposed he would
have a good view of the Train, but discovering his
error as it moved off, he remarked audibly—"I am on
the wrong side—I can't see." A ready-witted Whig,
standing by, immediately exclaimed—"You have al-
ways been in that situation, Colonel, since I knew you."
Soon after, speaking with a gentleman about Rail
Road investments, and the erroneous opinion entertain-
ed generally of their exceeding profitability, the
quondam Editor (now a fat Office holder) illustrated
his ideas by reference to what he conceived an analog-
ous case. "Sir," said he to the gentleman, "the same
incorrect opinion exists with regard to the lucrative-
ness of Federal Offices; for those who consider them
so valuable, lose sight altogether of the laborious duties
which are performed and which are more than an equi-
valent for the emoluments received." But said the gen-
tleman, whom the Col. addressed, "in estimating the
profits of an office, you lose sight of what makes it so
valuable, viz: the perquisites, the chief of which is the
privilege of stealing just what the incumbent pleases."
The Col. looked grave for a moment, and then started
off with a full head of steam.

PER CONTRA.

On the night the Cars first arrived, there was a pre-
ty considerable jollification. A whole-souled Whig,
who was dispensing the creature-comforts to a large
crowd, observed that amongst the whole, there was
but one Van Buren man. "Where," said the Whig
to him, "are all your men?" "At the Cannon's
mouth, where they are always to be found" was the
prompt reply of the Loco (alluding to the party, a
short distance off, who were firing the Cannon).

OUT UPON THE MISCREANT.

Senator TAPPAN, of Ohio, recently made a strong
speech against the Abolitionists in the Senate of the
United States, which was much lauded by the "Stand-
ard." It turns out that the whole affair has been
produced for effect; and, that the Senator is, in real-
ity, a rank Abolitionist. The letters of some of the
most respectable citizens of Ohio (which we will pub-
lish on Friday) prove that, during the Southampton
insurrection, he was *rabid* in the cause of the Slaves,
offered to advance \$500 to aid them, &c. &c. All the
facts have lately come out, and we presume, will not
be denied.

AN IMPORTANT CONVERT.

Ex-Governor KIRBY, of Illinois, one of the most
influential and decided friends Gen. JACKSON ever had
in that State, has come out in a publication under his
proper signature, in favor of Gen. HARRISON, and
against the Sub-Treasury National Bank measure
now proposed. He says the system "has been in
full operation for hundreds of years in Spain, and has
produced nothing but *monarchy and aristocracy*."

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Messrs. Naylor (Whig) and Ingersoll (V. B.) each
of whom claims to be the member of Congress
from the third district of Pennsylvania, have had a
squabble with each other on paper, and came within
gun-shot of fighting a duel. Ingersoll sent a chal-
lenge to Naylor by the hands of Col. Pleasanton—and
Naylor, deeming himself insulted by something which
Pleasanton said or did, put him out of the house.
Both Ingersoll and Naylor were soon after arrested by
the authorities, and thus the matter stands at present,
save that each of the parties has let off his steam
through the newspapers.

Why is the Whig cause, like the Raleigh and
Gaston Rail Road? Do you give it up? Because,
after encountering many difficulties, it is now going
ahead, under full pressure.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

We learn from various sources, that our informant
did not err in judgment, as to the powerful character
of the Speech delivered by Mr. MANLY, in reply to
Judge SAUNDERS at Smithfield, of its probable ef-
fect. It was a triumphant vindication of the princi-
ples of the Whigs, and of their candidate, and a man-
ly refutation of the sophistries of the Administration
candidate. Among other charges brought against the
Whigs, we learn that Judge SAUNDERS was indiscreet
enough to arraign them as the advocates of a splendid
system of Internal Improvements, to carry out which
they would impose taxes on the people, in the shape
of loans—that he was opposed to all such visionary
schemes, &c. How must the Judge have looked and
felt, when Mr. Manly reminded him of the famous Mem-
orial drawn up by him as the organ of the Internal
Improvement Convention of 1838, in which a State
loan of THREE MILLIONS is recommended for pur-
poses of Internal Improvement! What a glib set
the people must be, in Judge SAUNDERS'S estimation!
There has not been in North Carolina a more decided
advocate of Internal Improvements, than he has been,
and we have always felt respect for his services in the
cause. It is possible, that for the sake of obtaining a
few votes, he could so far play the demagogue as to
chime in with the vulgar prejudices of the day, and
swallow his own words, over and over again delibe-
rated! His defence of the system of Internal Im-
provements, contained in the Memorial written and
presented by him to the Legislature, is both able and
eloquent; and his appeals to the wisdom and patriot-
ism of the Legislature, to adopt the plan recommended,
are as strong as any ever made by the lamented MUR-
FRET. And yet, in the teeth of such a recent demon-
stration of his sentiments, not only to repudiate them,
but to bring the advocacy of them as a serious charge
against others!

O heaven! were man
Consistent, he were perfect; that one error
Fills him with faults.

Let us not be accused of exaggerating Judge
SAUNDERS'S ardor in the cause of Internal Improve-
ments, we submit the main Resolution of the Con-
vention, and a few brief extracts from his Report:—
"Resolved, that in order to carry out the views of the
Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them
to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of THREE
MILLIONS of Dollars ought to be contracted."

To secure the favorable consideration of the Legis-
lature to this recommendation of the Convention, a
Committee was appointed to memorialize the Legis-
lature, of which Judge SAUNDERS was Chairman. From
his admirable paper, we take the following passages:—
"If we look to our sister States, most of them will
be found in the march of improvement, and their citi-
zens contented and happy. Yet, they have resorted to
loans; and experience proves, so far from ending in
injury to the people, they have the more rapidly ad-
vanced to wealth and prosperity. And this too, with-
out any resort to taxes; the profits from the works
having been quite sufficient to meet the interest and
provide a fund for the payment of the principal. South
Carolina has recently subscribed one million to her
great rail road, guaranteed the loan of two millions
more, and by way of relief to her favorite city from a
heavy calamity, added two millions more to her debt.
But we forbear to press this matter further, as it is idle
to talk of embarrassing the State by contracting a debt
of three millions of dollars."
"If our forefathers, with not half of our means, lim-
ited as they are, when disunion, faction, and treason
lurked in every neighborhood; when the property of
the citizen was liable to seizure by the enemy and to
wanton destruction by the traitor, when the assassin
bequeathed his path by day and threatened his repose
by night; if, at such a time, and under such circum-
stances, that band of patriots could bear up for a peri-
od of seven years under a debt of seventy-five mil-
lions, let us not talk of embarrassing the State by con-
tracting a debt of seven millions, as the State has the
ability to raise it without prejudice to her citizens, but
whether she, in her sovereign capacity, shall engage in a
system of this kind at all. And can we, at such a period
as this, with all the light of experience before us, be
seriously called upon to discuss such a question? Will
you leave these matters to individual enterprise, when
every State in the Union has undertaken the system
with so much success? At the close of the memora-
ble struggle to which we have just referred, North
Carolina had her territory and her population. Her
territory still remained the same. Her population, King's
Mountain, and Guilford are landmarks which time
cannot erase from the page of history. But where is
her population? Where the monuments of her im-
provement? Her population is fast leaving her, and
her monuments, we fear, are only to be found in the
record of the past."
"Is this state of things to continue? Or are we
ever to be roused to action? It is much to be feared,
if you shall separate without doing any thing, the
cause of internal improvement will have sustained a
blow from which it will be difficult to recover. The
patriotic feeling which now warms and animates the
people will become chilled by your apathy. It is our
part, in the name of a respectable portion of the peo-
ple, to advise; it is for you to act. By rejecting the
plan proposed, and doing nothing, you may seal the
fate of internal improvements. By acting, you incur
no risk that can, in any reasonable probability, embar-
ass the State. But you stay the tide of emigration,
you drain the life-blood of the commonwealth; you
stimulate the farmer to new exertion and improve-
ment; you invite the capitalist to open the rich bow-
els of the earth and to bring forth its hidden treasury
of iron, copper, and coal; you every where encourage
the mechanic and the man of enterprise; you open
new streams of wealth, running in different directions,
in different dimensions, and at different heights—
but watering, adorning and fertilizing the fields and
meadows through which their courses are led. Again,
we ask, can you hesitate? We tell you the spirit for
improvement is abroad in the land—that it invites you
to awaken to the true interest of the State—to burst
the shackles of a jealous and short-sighted policy—to
rise triumphant over every local obstacle and still stron-
gerly mount on local prejudices—and by your action,
to treat your beloved State to her proper rank as one of
the political members of this great confederacy, and
let her shine with a new light amid the stars of our
national galaxy."

R. M. SAUNDERS, *Chairman*.

December 20, 1838.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

We learn that the roof of this far-famed Palace is now
known to be so extensively *dry-rotted*, that the
present incumbent is determined to remove from thence,
early in the ensuing year. The Nation has promptly
ordered a "TYLER" from Virginia to repair it, and
report to "OLD TIPPECANOE" of Log Cabin no-
toriety, (who rents it of the People, on a four year
lease only,) such further alterations as may be re-
quired. The present tenants were, until recently, so Bent-
on holding over another term, that, for some time, they
attempted to conceal the manifest evidences of decay,
by a plastering of GOLD LEAF, which however, on ex-
amination, by certain Wise-men, has proved to be only
a vile composition, familiarly known by the name of
"Treasury Rags."

Judge RABALL, one of the United States
Judges for the Territory of Florida, has been super-
seded by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the appointment given to
ALFRED BALCH, of Tennessee.

The MADISON Papers are now published, and
for sale, in 3 Octavo Volumes.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Yesterday, after the failure of a motion of Mr. Har-
den to suspend the rule of the House, for the purpose
of proceeding in the call of the States for Resolutions,
which was suspended on Monday at the State of Indi-
ana, the Speaker announced the unfinished business of
the morning hour to be the Resolution for some time
under consideration in relation to the printing of cer-
tain documents connected with the New Jersey elec-
tion.

Mr. Boits accordingly resumed his Speech on the
subject, and had not closed it when the hour expired.
Mr. B. expressed a wish that the House would per-
mit him to close his remarks; but Mr. Jones insisted
on the House again going into a Committee of the
whole on the Treasury note bill, and it did so; when
Mr. Trumbull being entitled to the floor spoke at length
in opposition to the bill. After Mr. Trumbull had
concluded his remarks, he was followed by Mr. Evans,
Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Niabett. The latter gentle-
man offered an amendment to the bill, providing that
the notes shall bear an interest of not less than two,
nor more than six per cent.

Mr. Biddle obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr.
Haberham, to offer an amendment to make the notes
negotiable by endorsement only.

Mr. Biddle then addressed the Committee in op-
position to the bill. When he concluded, Mr. Smith,
of Maine, moved that the Committee rise; but the Chair
decided the motion was not in order, as an amend-
ment was pending.

Mr. Barnard sent several amendments to the Clerk's
table to be read. The question was then taken on
Mr. Niabett's amendment, which was negated with-
out a count.

Mr. Warren then obtained the floor. Mr. Craig
wished him to defer his speech, and let the Committee
rise, and report the bill to the House. Mr. Warren
refused, and proceeded to address the Committee in
opposition to the bill.

Mr. Barnard next rose, and, after complaining of
the precipitancy of his friends, of forcing so important
a bill through the Committee, claimed his right to de-
bate the bill; but that he was at present unable to do
so from physical inability, having taken no food for
fifteen hours. He thereupon moved that the Commit-
tee rise and report progress.

The vote was taken and negated—93 to 53.

Mr. Barnard attempted to proceed to address the
Committee; when cries of "Question," "Question,"
drowned every other sound. The Chairman having, at
length, restored order, Mr. B. again remonstrated
against the oppression of insisting upon passing so
important a measure without allowing it to be fully
discussed, and again moved that the Committee rise
and report progress. The question was put, when
there appeared 10 yeas, and 85 nays, which was less
than a quorum, and went for nothing.

Several members insisted that there was a quorum
of members in the House, and enquired whether they
could not be forced to vote.

The Chair stated, that in all cases of this kind, the
proper course was for the Committee to rise, and re-
port to the Speaker the matter of fact. The Commit-
tee accordingly rose, and reported, when a quorum of
members appeared. This being the case, the Speaker
again called the Chairman of the Committee of the
Whole to take the Chair. The Committee then pro-
ceeded with the business until another question was
taken, when it again appeared there was no quorum,
and in this manner, the House was kept in session,
all night of Tuesday, until Wednesday evening at five
o'clock, continuing taking questions, ordering calls
of the House, taking yeas and nays, &c. when, some ar-
rangement being entered into that the bill should be
reported to the House on Thursday, the Committee
rose and the House adjourned, after a sitting of 29
hours, probably the most extraordinary legislative ses-
sion that ever occurred in this or any other country.

It was evidently an obstinate struggle between the
Whigs, who desired to debate the bill, and the friends
of the Administration, who wished to force it out of
the Committee of the whole, and bring it into the
House, where the debate could at once be stopped by
the "Previous Question," and the bill put on its
passage. Both parties, it may be presumed, were suffi-
ciently wearied with the contest. The Whigs suc-
ceeded in preventing the bill from going to the House
during that sitting; but it is expected the question
will be settled, and the bill passed on Thursday.

The Senate, after receiving a few petitions and re-
ports, went into the consideration of Executive bills,
and sat with closed doors the remainder of the day.

Among the Resolutions presented to the House on
Monday, was one by Mr. Chittenden, in relation to
the Franking privilege, which produced some excite-
ment amongst the members. It appears that the Clerk
of the House had made a communication to some mem-
bers (a copy of which had been published in the Globe
of the 21st inst.) charging them not only with gross
violations of official duty, but with either forging his
name, or obtaining it from him by means of misrep-
resentation, for the purpose of transmitting by mail pack-
ets, consisting of *blank frank*s, under the frank of
"Hugh Garland, Clerk," with the intention to cheat
and defraud the revenue. Mr. Chittenden's resolu-
tion, preceded by a preamble stating the above facts,
proposed the appointment of a committee to investi-
gate the charges contained in said communication, and
report to the House, giving to said committee power to
send for persons & papers. After some debate, questions
were taken separately, first on the Resolution and then
on the Preamble; the former was passed unanimously,
and the latter was rejected, 92 to 71.

It appears that the Act of 1825, conferred on the
Clerk in common with Members of Congress, the privi-
lege of franking letters and packets not exceeding
two ounces, excepting only documents printed by or-
der of either House; and the only change in the law
made by the Act of 1827 was, to remove the limita-
tion of two ounces on the Clerk's frank, so that he may
now send and receive by mail packets not exceeding
three pounds. And though the Clerk has no authori-
ty, by this Act, to frank any packets for Members, it
seems to have been a common practice of both the pre-
sent Clerk and his predecessors, when asked to do so,
and until now, no objections have been made to it,
and other political papers, for distribution amongst
their constituents.

On Wednesday, the Senate sat most of the day with
closed doors on Executive business. A few memori-
als were received, and some Reports of Committees
made. Mr. Norvell introduced a bill fixing the time
of meeting of the next session of Congress on the sec-
ond Tuesday in November next.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

On Thursday, the Speaker laid before the House a
message from the President, inclosing several docu-
ments from the Heads of Departments, which were re-
ferred.

The Speaker also introduced certain packages of tes-
timony in relation to the New Jersey election, which
were laid on the table.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means,
reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an
amendment to the bill, which would prohibit the Sec-
retary of the Treasury from making deposits in the
United States Bank, and place the same in the hands
of the credit of the Treasury notes under this bill to be
issued in a proportionate amount to that raised by
such sale.

Mr. Montgomery then obtained the floor, and spoke
in favor of the bill until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Tillitghast followed. After him Mr. Monroe,
Mr. Picketts and E. Garland addressed the Committee.
At the close of Mr. Garland's remarks, Mr. Graves
obtained the floor, but after making a few preliminary
remarks on the lecture which Mr. Picketts had given
the Committee, on violent political appeals, he gave
way to Mr. Bell, who expressed a hope that both sides
would consent that the Committee rise, and make the
bill the special order for to-morrow. He thought the
incidents of the debates of to-day required and would
justify this course.

After a wrangling debate till midnight (Mr. Graves
still having a right to the floor) the course proposed by
Mr. Bell was adopted.

The Senate was again on Thursday, principally en-
gaged on Executive business. A few memorials were
received, and the Committee on Naval Affairs made
an unfavorable report on the memorial of the Admin-
istrator of John B. Fanning, late Purser in the Navy.

On Friday, the House at once resolved itself into a
Committee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill
(Mr. Davis in the Chair) when Mr. Graves resumed
his Speech, and went on enlarging in the various points
connected with the bill. In reference to what Mr.
Picketts had said of the present crisis, he replied, that
there was always such a crisis when money was want-
ed—that the present bill provided five millions more
and another call will be made for five millions more
before the session rises. He did not close this address
until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, and yielded it to
Mr. Picketts, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves
which had borne severely on the political course of Mr.
P. and his friends.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett
said he had yielded the floor for explanation, but not
for a long speech.

Mr. P. took his seat, and Mr. Graves asked and ob-
tained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which,
Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks
of Mr. Picketts of last evening, as to the critical con-
dition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. (who is a mem-
ber of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed
his decided conviction that there is no immediate dan-
ger of hostilities between this Country and Great
Britain.

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell
followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condi-
tion of our Western frontier. The debate was con-
tinued by Messrs. Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky,
Morgan, Ranney, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The
last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Cor-
respondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions
were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution in-
structing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into
the expediency of making suitable provisions for all
widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary
War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial
connection.

The bill more effectually to secure public money
in the hands of Officers and Agents of the Govern-
ment, and to punish public defrauders, was read the
third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road
bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had
upon it. The Senate adjourned on Monday.

"THE PILOT."

This is the name of a Newspaper, about to be pub-
lished in Baltimore, by DUFF GREEN. He will, no
doubt, materially aid the Whig cause; for, independent
of the fact, that he wields a vigorous pen, his former
intimate association with Mr. VAN BUREN has given
him, no doubt, a clear insight to that gentleman's
political character, and the true springs of action
which govern all his acts. We take the following
passage from his Prospectus:

"The chief inducement to resume the arduous and
responsible duties of an Editor, is the hope that he
may now contribute something towards the election
of Gen. HARRISON. The fidelity, ability, firmness,
and moderation with which that eminent citizen has
discharged the most responsible and difficult public
duties—his unexampled popularity as the Chief Mag-
istrate of the Territories North-west of the Ohio—the
unimpeded integrity of his public life—his amiable,
courteous, and dignified respect for the laws and public
opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring
into the Administration faithful, competent, and
honest men, who will devote all the Constitutional
means of the Government to restore confidence, and
thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and pro-
sperity of the country, now paralyzed by unfaithful
and incompetent public agents. The PILOT will review
the course of the present Administration, and discuss
freely and fearlessly all speculations in public lands,
and their connection with the subsequent warfare on
the banking institutions of the country. In doing
this, the present and the past Administrations will
be identified, and their measures examined and con-
trasted. The present unexampled condition of the
country, the causes in which it originated, and the inevi-
table consequence of continuing power in the same
hands, will be boldly and faithfully treated."

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

In his speech in favor of reducing the duty on
salt, Gen. HARRISON declared—"For myself, I am
a warm advocate of the tariff; but I am so only be-
cause I think it eminently beneficial to the agricul-
tural interests. Convince me that the system, or any
part of it, bears oppressively upon that interest, and I
will immediately abandon it."
(Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 594.)

Again, "I will never consent to impose a tax that
will operate unequally, if it can possibly be avoided;
or convert this hall into an arena for the different
sections of the Union to scramble for the advantage
in assessing on the people the sums necessary for
conducting the operations of the Government."
(Congress Debates, 4th vol. p. 595.)

CONGRESS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means,
reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate
providing for the collection, safe-keeping and transfer
of the Public Revenue (the Sub-Treasury bill) which
was referred to the Committee of the whole on the
same day of the Union.

Mr. Boits having the floor on the New Jersey ques-
tion, resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, thought time enough
had been consumed on this question of printing docu-
ments, and moved the Previous question. On the ap-
peal of Messrs. Rives, Chapman, McMillan and Camp-
bell, Mr. A. withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mehill pro-
ceeded to address the House on the subject, in reply
to Mr. Boits, until the hour expired.

Mr. Black, from the select committee on the Public
Printing, made a report, in part, which was ordered to
be printed. Mr. R. Garland said he had prepared a
Report of the minority, which he would present when-
ever the Report of the majority should be made.

The House again resolved itself into a Commit-
tee of the whole on the Treasury Note bill; when Mr.
Montgomery sent to the Clerk's table an amendment
which he proposed, when in order to offer, restricted
the lowest denomination of notes to ten dollars, instead
of fifty, as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Duncan (who held the floor from yesterday)
proceeded to address the Committee, and closed his re-
marks about half past 4 o'clock.

Mr. Underwood, after a few remarks, offered an
amendment to the bill, which would prohibit the Sec-
retary of the Treasury from making deposits in the
United States Bank, and place the same in the hands
of the credit of the Treasury notes under this bill to be
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ed—that the present bill provided five millions more
and another call will be made for five millions more
before the session rises. He did not close this address
until near 4 o'clock.

Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, and yielded it to
Mr. Picketts, to reply to some remarks of Mr. Graves
which had borne severely on the political course of Mr.
P. and his friends.

After Mr. P. had spoken for some time, Mr. Everett
said he had yielded the floor for explanation, but not
for a long speech.

Mr. P. took his seat, and Mr. Graves asked and ob-
tained leave for a few remarks in reply. After which,
Mr. Everett took the floor, and replied to the remarks
of Mr. Picketts of last evening, as to the critical con-
dition of our Foreign relations. Mr. E. (who is a mem-
ber of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) expressed
his decided conviction that there is no immediate dan-
ger of hostilities between this Country and Great
Britain.

Mr. Fisher next spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bell
followed. His remarks chiefly related to the condi-
tion of our Western frontier. The debate was con-
tinued by Messrs. Smith, Monroe, Davis, of Kentucky,
Morgan, Ranney, Cooper and Davis, of Indiana. The
last named gentleman was on the floor, when our Cor-
respondent closed his letter.

In the Senate, on Friday, a number of petitions
were presented. Mr. Merrick offered a Resolution in-
structing the Committee on Pensions, to enquire into
the expediency of making suitable provisions for all
widows of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary
War who have not formed any subsequent matrimonial
connection.

The bill more effectually to secure public money
in the hands of Officers and Agents of the Govern-
ment, and to punish public defrauders, was read the
third time and passed. And the Cumberland Road
bill was taken up and discussed, but no decision had
upon it. The Senate adjourned on Monday.

"THE PILOT."

This is the name of a Newspaper, about to be pub-
lished in Baltimore, by DUFF GREEN. He will, no
doubt, materially aid the Whig cause; for, independent
of the fact, that he wields a vigorous pen, his former
intimate association with Mr. VAN BUREN has given
him, no doubt, a clear insight to that gentleman's
political character, and the true springs of action
which govern all his acts. We take the following
passage from his Prospectus:

"The chief inducement to resume the arduous and
responsible duties of an Editor, is the hope that he
may now contribute something towards the election
of Gen. HARRISON. The fidelity, ability, firmness,
and moderation with which that eminent citizen has
discharged the most responsible and difficult public
duties—his unexampled popularity as the Chief Mag-
istrate of the Territories North-west of the Ohio—the
unimpeded integrity of his public life—his amiable,
courteous, and dignified respect for the laws and public
opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring
into the Administration faithful, competent, and
honest men, who will devote all the Constitutional
means of the Government to restore confidence, and
thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and pro-
sperity of the country, now paralyzed by unfaithful
and incompetent public agents. The PILOT will review
the course of the present