

POLITICAL.

THE WHIGS OF LINCOLN.

NAVY REPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONGRESS.

(Continued from the National Intelligence Reports.)

IN SENATE. Friday, Dec. 17.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some conversation took place between the Speaker and several members in relation to the order of business; which the Speaker decided to be the unfinished business of yesterday; (being the reference of the President's Message.)

On motion of Mr. Ward, it was resolved that when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The unfinished business of yesterday was the resolution offered by Mr. Fillmore: Resolved, That so much thereof (i. e. of the President's Message) as relates to the Tariff, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Which resolution Mr. Atherton had moved to amend by striking out the words "Committee on Manufactures," and inserting the words "Committee of Ways and Means."

And the pending question being on the amendment, the discussion was renewed with great animation. The debate was, however, not confined to the question of reference, but the entire subject of Revenue, Protection, and all the incidental matters growing out of this vexed topic, were laid open. A variety of opinions were advanced during the discussion, and some of them, of quite a novel character.

That part of the President's Message, also, which refers to the subject of the Tariff and Revenue, was variously interpreted—some regarding it as containing opinions in favor of such discriminating duties as will aid incidentally domestic manufactures, and others drawing conclusions almost directly the reverse of this.

Members from almost all parts of the country spoke upon the subject, and the House adjourned upon the question with an indication that the debate might even yet continue for some days. During the debate, Mr. STANTY said, he had not known this House as well as he did, he should have been surprised at the range of debate taken on the mere question of reference, but he understood the object. They had seen the enemies of the Whig party—and he welcomed them to the strife—led on by the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton.)

Mr. Atherton inquired of the Speaker if this was in order. Mr. STANTY disclaimed any thing offensive. He saw some manifesting a disposition here to raise a cry that the Whig party desired to fasten on the country a protective tariff; and the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton), with a Southern man did zeal for which he (Mr. S.) was endeavoring to protect the South; and really the discussion had been amusing. He had been amused to see how the "corporation guard" had taken a side in this matter. There was the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Irwin), yesterday made one of the most ingenious, non-committal speeches, for a protective man, he had ever heard. He said that the Message recommended a protective tariff, and did not recommend it, while all other Southern gentlemen disclaimed it for the President all idea of encouraging domestic manufactures. It was not for him (Mr. S.) to settle this dispute between two parties; he would let them discuss it among themselves. He thought it a little unkind for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to note it with such emphasis that a Southern Whig, from Georgia, had been among the first in attacking a protective tariff. Did the gentleman forget some of his peculiar friends, bound to him by more ties than he (Mr. S.) knew of, who talked loud in disclaiming a protective tariff? Would the gentleman send word in his speech that not only Southern Whigs are opposed to a protective tariff, but that some of his special political and personal friends were throwing themselves a step in advance of the Whig party proper, and disclaiming a protective tariff? He wanted the question understood.

Mr. Irwin (Mr. Stanty having given way) said he was not aware that he had made any such remark as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanty) had understood him to make. He (Mr. I.) did not understand the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Irwin) to confine his opposition to a protective tariff, but to deny the right to discriminate, within the principles of the compromise act even, in favor of domestic manufactures; and he was astonished to hear that sentiment expressed by a Southern Whig.

Mr. Stanty said that was not the part of the gentleman's remarks to which he referred. He (Mr. S.) thought the gentleman, in commenting as he had done, with such emphasis, on the fact that a Southern Whig was opposed to protection was endeavoring to hold up Southern Whigs to the contempt of his constituents. If he (Mr. S.) had done the gentleman injustice, he was sorry. He ought to recollect that his own peculiar friends were taking the lead of Southern Whigs in opposing a protective tariff.

The gentleman from Georgia had said that the Committee on Manufactures had no duties by the rules of this House. (Mr. S. here referred to the Journal of the House, showing that in 1795 a committee appointed for that purpose had reported to the House the necessity of the Committee on Commerce, among others, and that this committee was expressly created to have in charge Commerce and Manufactures; and that it so continued till 1819, when the subjects were separated, and the Committee on Manufactures appointed.) It was no new thing. The members of the Constitution in 1795 established the Committee on Manufactures. And who now proposed to knock it away? A Southern Whig? No; one (Mr. S.) who never claimed that he was a Southern Whig. He (Mr. S.) was in a district of Virginia, near this place. He (Mr. S.) had called on the gentleman from Pennsylvania to come and stand by his side in rejecting abolition petitions, the next time they came up. Let him come and help us.

But the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Jones), the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer of this House had made one of those mild, gentle speeches, with which pseudo-liberal insinuating gentlemen sometimes put a deceptive statement—he would not say intentionally—before the Public. He (Mr. S.) said again he welcomed the strife with the gentleman from Virginia—for with all his Locofocoism, he (Mr. S.) took pleasure in calling him a friend, and he was as much so, he was willing to admit, as a Locofoco could be. He (Mr. Jones) commences an attack on this Administration, and taunts us by asking "where is this great reduction of expenditures you promised us?" Behold how soon a plain tale shall put him to the blush. The gentleman had said that the expenses of Government for this year for the first three quarters amounted to \$24,734,346. Why could not the gentleman state that from the 1st of January to the 4th of March 1843, \$24,027,107 were expended? That ought to be deducted from the expenses of the Administration, as it was expended before they came into power. The expenses for the last quarter of this year were estimated at seven millions. Taking away from the \$24,734,346 the \$4,027,107, left \$20,707,239; to which, adding \$7,290,723, the estimated expenses for the last quarter of this year, it amounted to \$27,997,962. In the first place, he asked the gentleman from Virginia to compare with the thirty-nine millions expended during Van Buren's Administration. How did this thirty-nine millions compare with the twelve and a half to thirteen millions expenditure of the "outra,

generally profligate" Administration of the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams). Did he come into power with his friends professing retrenchment and reform, and stay in power twelve years? Did it come in good grace for gentlemen in power to be going, controlling this House and the nation with an iron rod, to taunt us—not leaving in power one short year—and with misanderstanding enough and trouble among ourselves, as that we hardly know where we are—to taunt us with increasing the expenditures? And this is created by the Appropriations which he (Mr. J.) and his party made. How did this twenty-seven millions come off? Why appropriated as of the Army? Now that was done under Van Buren. His venerable friend, formerly at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, ought to give them some account of this. These appropriations outstanding on the 4th of March, last were more than thirty-one millions of dollars, and were the work of the last Congress and the last Administration, when these gentlemen had a majority; and it was for them to account for these appropriations showing so large an increase. Had the gentleman forgo ten too, that when Mr. Woodbury was the Secretary of the Treasury, he presided to them to economize and reform, and keep the appropriations within the estimates; and does the gentleman remember the conversation on this floor, between a distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Jones), now no longer a member of this House, when he addressed him (Mr. Jones) if the appropriations had not already exceeded the estimates, and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means said they had by something like a million of dollars; and the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Evans), now in the Senate, asked him, and he said they might exceed the estimates by a million and a half of dollars?

During the last session (continued Mr. S.) of last Congress, when the reign of Van Buren ceased, and he no longer had the power to misrule this great and mighty nation, Mr. Woodbury makes his estimates, and tells us we must not exceed them; and yet, before the session is out, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means admits that they were exceeded by nearly two millions of dollars. How did they do this? The country was in these estimates of Mr. Woodbury's any estimate for the Fiscal year 1843? (Mr. S. then read from document No. 25, 25th Cong. 2d Session, a letter from the Secretary of War to Mr. J. W. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which, speaking of the arrearages due to the Florida troops, he says: "This pay is now due, and, as the troops stand in need of it, justice requires it should be paid at the earliest possible day"—with as little delay as practicable.") With the following statement, received from the Paymaster General's office, November 13, 1830, of the dues to the Florida troops; for arrearages to the militia fallen into service to Florida, \$221,224 02; and for pay of Battalion of Georgia volunteers for services three months in 1840, \$29,436 03 amounting to \$250,590 10.

Mr. Woodbury, in submitting his annual estimates, kept out of view, not only the money wanted, but debts due; among others, this debt \$250,000 and the Whig party must be saddled with charges which the Van Buren Administration made! Was it kind, fair or generous for the gentleman from Virginia to impose on the country in this way? Take away the twelve million dollars public debt, and we should be able to reduce the expenditure some ten or twelve million dollars. These appropriations, therefore, were to pay the debt created by the last Administration, and not by the Whig Congress, or since the Whig party had been in power. He (Mr. S.) requested the gentleman from Virginia, therefore, to postpone his censure until there was a fair trial, to see what the Whig party would do; and if they retained their strength—if Locofocoism did not make too much inroad upon them, he trusted they would be able to give a good account. If they could not, let them be scouted out of power, and sunk as he trusted they (the Administration) had, in public indignation and contempt.

Mr. Slade obtained the floor, and moved that the House adjourn, which motion prevailing, the House adjourned, at twelve o'clock.

Neither House met on Saturday.

IN SENATE. Monday, Dec. 20.

The Chair announced the Committee on Printing to be Messrs. Mangum, Merrick and Young.

A number of Private bills were reported. The bill from the House, making provision in part for the civil expenses of Government, for 1843, passed through its several readings and finally passed.

The President of the Senate laid before the body the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances. The "Intelligencer" says it passed so rapidly into the hands of the printers to Congress, that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of \$627,359; which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Million Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time which it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late Administration, recommended that it should be authorized for a term of eight years; but, in passing the Loan bill, Congress years limited the loan to three years, too short a term to invite investment of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year (1843) the Receipts to the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at \$10,203,000—from which is to be deducted \$627,359, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at \$32,701,000; leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of \$14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a reissue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury) to meet emergencies in the public service, to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States, as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

BADGER BAITING.
The Madisonian is down upon the late Secretary of the Navy, with the whole force of its feebleness. Never have we seen a fiercer piece of harmlessness. Odds pogs and squirts! how it lets fly at him, with wads and dirty water! Except the siege of Gibraltar, or the bombardment of Antwerp, modern warfare has never witnessed such a cannonade. The horrors of Maelzel's Burning of Moscow in pasteboard, and the slaughter of the puppet show in Don Quixote are absolutely nothing to it!

"Who," (it will be asked) is this new thunder-bearer, that, from the Olympus of the Madisonian, hurls these terrible bolts of Presidential vengeance? He is, in the first place, ex-Editor of a certain extinct Literary Journal, of the puniest sort—the late Baltimore Visitor—a visitor that didn't go abroad much. Secondly, he is brother-in-law to Mr. Henry A. Wise; and ought, therefore, to be combustible, if there is any virtue in wedlock. We hear it conjectured that he cannot be less than nephew to the Chevalier John Paul Jones, and first-cousin to the young gentleman who had, a few years since, the remarkable affair of honor with a pig, somewhere near Norfolk.

But the official invective itself—this tame vituperation on Presidential behalf—what is to be said in answer to it? Why, nothing; which, to nothingness, is the only worthy answer. We will only, to justify the contempt with which we treat the whole performance, extract as many passages as may be necessary to give an idea of its weakness in point of matter, and indecency in point of style.

It sets out by referring to the narratives of the late Secretaries as "mis-statements" that is, falsehoods, if there is any meaning in the English language. Mr. Badger's averments it entitles, lower down, "untruths"—a word, the import of which, among gentlemen, it appears not to understand. Now, these mis-statements and untruths are the plain, unvarnished tale of all the parties to these transactions, except the President and Secretary of State; they come from gentlemen whose public and whose private honor is altogether unstained; they authenticate each other: they are confirmed by the testimony of the chief persons in Congress who were privy to the facts; and they remain uncontroverted by even the pretence of any opposite evidence whatever.

It then continues—"We will premise, however, by volunteering" (being paid for it) "the declaration, a declaration that has already been triumphantly confirmed by the country" (meaning the late Locofoco votes) "that never was a blow so entirely ineffectual in the accomplishment of its object" (namely that of getting the President to keep faith with his own ministers) "as that attempted to be administered to the President, by 'THE HEAD SALT BOILER,' as some one of his North Carolina friends calls Mr. Ewing, and his accomplices, the illustrious 'RE-TIRED.'"

We must here remark that this offence of having risen from the condition of a salt-boiler is the only one we have seen established against the ex-Secretary of the Treasury; who, with his "competers," forfeited the President's confidence; just when he should have done—that is, when the Herald and the Madisonian was it.

But the official distribs, kindling up with his own successful eloquence, rises now into a still higher strain, as thus: "A remark, made by an old historian, in relation to some of his English cotemporaries, is pertinent to the occasion. 'They, though claiming to be good Christians, played a game of cards with the devil, for a stake which, as it turned out, neither party had within their reach' (the Devil and the Secretaries, that is to say, were all over-reached, by some third party, that stood behind their chairs, overlooked their hands, and filched the stake aforesaid) "though the devil proved to them what asses (!!) they were, for playing the game with him, and what contempt he had for them, by cheating them at every turn."

A most apt and elegant quotation? Such literary gems, inlaying the columns of the Court Gazette, render Fact preposterous and Argument superfluous. Now comes the application. "His Satanic Majesty, no doubt, in this recent instance, instigated the 'late' Secretaries to perpetrate their monstrosities of folly and wickedness" (!!) "and then amused himself at their expense. We understand that, after the deed was done" (the horrid deed of flinging up commissions in a Cabinet, of which every body—the Herald included—was a member, except the Secretaries)—"after Macbeth had 'murdered sleep'—one of the illustrious brethren, with a long-drawn sigh, declared that 'it is a happy, though a trying thing, to be a patriot!'" "And it was amusing to observe the labored but fruitless efforts these gentlemen have made to assume the serene countenances, worn only by the amiable and the happy, while, in their hearts, they unceasingly curse themselves for that stupidity (!!) which had voluntarily consigned them to be the irredeemable victims of a 'Great Leader.'" They had been cajoled into a foolish and wicked position," &c. &c.

Such is the language employed, under official and Presidential sanction and patronage, in regard to the gentlemanly and candid Granger, the sturdy word and sense of Ewing, the gallant Bell, the generous and fervid Crittenden, the able, the noble, the irreproachable Badger! men, than whom none, in this country, ever took public office with fairer names, or more promptly laid it down, when the preservation of their honor and the public service required it!

The Independent.
A CURIOSITY.—The greatest curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in this town, in the person of James Washburn, the wonderful Dwarf, decidedly the smallest man in creation! He is in his 17th year, weighs but 23 lbs. and is only 36 inches in height! He is in good health, has fine sparkling eyes, is active, intelligent, in short a perfect man in miniature. He is said to have been born in Vermont, and ceased growing at an early period without any assignable cause.

Mass. Spy.
Some would be witty Locofoco, calls Gov. Morehead the dish rag Governor.—When he was before the people, the Locos had so bedaubed every thing with dirt and filth, that dish rags were necessary to clean it off. By means of his dish rags, he succeeded in scouring the dirty faces of a good many poor Locos, and by that means giving them Whig countenances.

Charlotte Journal.
The Secretary, in his long but interesting report, sets out with soliciting attention to the situation of American interests in the Pacific ocean. These interests are said to be of vast magnitude and importance. The establishments of American merchants extend from Chili to the Columbia river, but such is the unsettled condition of the whole country that it cannot be safe, except under the protection of our naval power. Adequate protection cannot be afforded with less than twice the number of vessels now employed in that service. He also recommends the establishment, at some suitable point, of a post to which our vessels may resort for the purpose of repairs and obtaining supplies.

For the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and the protection of our lawful commerce rapidly increasing with all parts of the African coast, an addition to the force now employed in that service, is also advised.

The operation of the Apprentice system continues to be highly encouraging. Great difficulty is experienced in enlisting seamen; they preferring, from some cause or other, merchant service.

He urges upon the Government the necessity of reform in every part of our naval establishment. To prevent the evils and remedy the disorders which now prevail, and to place the Navy in a healthy and efficient condition, it is absolutely necessary to provide for it a code of laws and rules which shall accurately define rank and authority, plainly describe duties and responsibilities, and ascertain crimes and their punishments.

The subject next in importance is the matter of reform in the re-organization of the Navy Department, which appears to be called for from the statement of the Secretary as regards its bad arrangements, and to which he earnestly invokes the early attention of Congress.

The policy of greatly enlarging our naval power is ably argued, as also the expediency of additional ranks.

An increase in the marine corps to three times the present number, and the establishment of naval Schools, is recommended.

Fredericksburg Herald.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture from the different sections of the United States was held, pursuant to public notice, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 15th of December, 1841; when, on motion of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was appointed President of the meeting; and the Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama; Hon. Edmund Deberry, of North Carolina; Dr. James W. Thompson, of Delaware; Joseph Gales, Esq. of the District of Columbia; Benjamin V. French, Esq. of Massachusetts; and Jas. T. Gifford, Esq. of Illinois, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. C. Callan, of the District of Columbia, and Robert E. Horner, of New Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

The President, having very ably and pointedly addressed the Convention, appointed the following Committee to present the Constitution of the Society, viz. Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of D. C., Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Zadok Casey, of Illinois, Hon. G. M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, John Jones, Esq. of Delaware, Peter Thatcher, Esq. of Massachusetts, and C. F. Mercer, Esq. of Florida, who, after having retired for a few moments, reported a Constitution, which was read and adopted.

On motion, J. S. Skinner, Esq. Hon. D. H. Lewis, and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth were appointed a committee to wait upon the Chairman, and solicit a copy of his address for publication.

On motion of Mr. Torrey, of Mass. it was resolved, That the Board of Control of the Society be instructed to present a petition to the President of the United States to set apart the Smithsonian bequest for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the society.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Hon. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, Hon. Wm. C. Johnson, of Maryland, Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. John Hastings, of Ohio, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of the District of Columbia, John S. Skinner, Esq. of the District of Columbia, and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, were appointed a Committee to select the Officers of the Society provided for in the Constitution, to serve until the regular election in May next.

We find the subjoined paragraph in the New York Express. Its truth is irresistible, yet with heart-rending experience and all most certain detection before them, we find men of apparent integrity and character, almost every day, exhibited to the world as wholesale swindlers and forgers. The heart sickens at these oft-repeated and never ending instances of crime. The Express says:

"It is a source of deep regret to every respectable citizen to see the frequent accounts of frauds and forgeries. Within the last two weeks, disclosures of this description have occurred in Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, and by men, too, who had previously enjoyed a fair reputation. In this city, particularly, the house of Kirk & Johnson stood as fair as any other house who had been in business the same length of time. They were most respectably connected, had been brought up with reputable merchants, and had served with fidelity in early life. How men of this description could have slept quietly on their pillows, and mingled hourly with men of business, with a knowledge that they had a number of forgeries in various banks, that might be exposed at any moment, is truly astonishing.—Although we may feel a deep sympathy for the families and friends of men who have fallen so low in crime, yet the security of the innocent and good of society require a sure and certain punishment."

Stiffening.—When an individual in Massachusetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchases a glass of water, and asks for the "stiffening."

Col. Benton has not resided in Missouri in many years. He married a widow lady in Virginia, where he resides a portion of his time, alternating between that place and the capital. About once during his Senatorial term of six years, and sometimes twice, the Colonel goes to Missouri to humbug his loving constituents and procure a re-election. The pay of eight dollars for every twenty miles of his constructive journeys, which he hardly ever makes, amounts to enough, with his per diem during the sessions, to make the Senatorial business profitable.—New York Commercial.

A fisherman named L. Coarbo, who resides near the old fort at Barataria Island, New Orleans, some few days since, in hunting for some stone for building a furnace, set about removing a part of the ancient fire place of the old block house. A flag stone, by its especial smoothness, attracted his attention. He took it up, and found a small box beneath it covered with dirt and rust. On opening it, he found it contained thirty Spanish doubloons, a pair of earrings of massive gold, set in polished cornelians, and a flat silver image of the virgin Mary which sometime or other had probably been used as the loop of some piratical cavalier's sash. The treasure is supposed to have been buried by pirates nearly a century since.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We understand that on the night of the 3d ultimo, Thomas Willford, of Ireddell county, a young man about 22 years of age, went from a corn husking in company with some others a hunting, and having succeeded in treeing an Opossum on a stooping Oak, commenced chopping the tree, and after a few blows with his axe, the tree commenced splitting, and split up about twelve feet, and at the same time sprung back, and broke off from the stump, and fell to the ground; and after having caught the game they discovered their young companion lying on the ground about eight feet from the stump with the tree across his legs, a breathless corpse; the tree having struck him on the head, fractured his skull, which caused instant death.

Carolina Watchman.
A bill to repeal the law requiring the election of members of Congress from Alabama to be made by General Ticket has passed the lower House of the Legislature of that State, and will also, it is said, pass the Senate. The general ticket system was passed to give the Locofocos the whole of the delegation; but, on being submitted to the people, they, by a direct vote, condemned it.—Hence its repeal. If the district system had remained in force at the last election, three of the delegation in Congress would have been Whigs. If a vacancy occur in the present delegation, it is to be filled by the district in which the vacancy may exist.

Alabamian.
"Kindness comes with a double grace and tenderness from the old; it seems in them the hoarded and long purified benevolence of years, as if it had survived and conquered the baseness and selfishness of the cradle it had passed; as if the winds which had broken the form, had swept in vain across the heart, and the frosts which had chilled the blood and whitened the locks, had possessed no power over the affections. The tenderness of old age is thrice blest; blest in its trophies over the obduracy of encrusting and withering years, blest because it is tinged with the sanctity of the grave, because it tells us that the heart will blossom upon the precincts of the tomb."

Have courage enough to avow the sentiments of your soul, and let your countenance and your tongue be the herald of your heart. Please, consistently with truth and honor, or be contented not to please. Let justice and benevolence fill your bosom, and they will shine spontaneously like the real gem without the aid of a foil, and with the most durable and captivating brilliancy.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.—The "Independent" says:
"To give the rapid course of Reform, we may mention what is now well known here—that the long, the arduous, the faithful, the disinterested public services of a man whose high character and virtuous abilities have shed a lustre over the entire Politics of this country, have once more found a Chief Magistrate who is bold enough to reward them; and that Anos Kendall, tho' unable, we believe, from ill health, to quit his house, has received an employment of 10 dollars per diem, for directing the alterations and repairs of a building, which was 'till the other day, used for the General Post Office."

Let Patriotism, Integrity and Decency hold up their heads once more! Virtue is no longer to go unaccompanied, in this country."

One of the circumstances which distinguishes the attendance of Members of Congress at the present session is, that a much larger proportion of them than ever before have brought their families with them. The number of gentlemen of both Houses, whose families are with them, or are shortly expected, is nearly a hundred, being, we believe, a larger proportion of Ladies by one-half than ever before honored this city by visiting it in company with their relatives in Congress. What this unusual attendance of the fairer part of creation portends, we cannot certainly say; but, for ourselves, we are disposed to hail it, like the rainbow that spans the Heavens with its beautiful arch, as the promise and the pledge of a brighter and serener day.—National Intelligencer.

Mr. STANTY disclaimed any thing offensive. He saw some manifesting a disposition here to raise a cry that the Whig party desired to fasten on the country a protective tariff; and the gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Atherton), with a Southern man did zeal for which he (Mr. S.) was endeavoring to protect the South; and really the discussion had been amusing. He had been amused to see how the "corporation guard" had taken a side in this matter. There was the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Irwin), yesterday made one of the most ingenious, non-committal speeches, for a protective man, he had ever heard. He said that the Message recommended a protective tariff, and did not recommend it, while all other Southern gentlemen disclaimed it for the President all idea of encouraging domestic manufactures. It was not for him (Mr. S.) to settle this dispute between two parties; he would let them discuss it among themselves. He thought it a little unkind for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to note it with such emphasis that a Southern Whig, from Georgia, had been among the first in attacking a protective tariff. Did the gentleman forget some of his peculiar friends, bound to him by more ties than he (Mr. S.) knew of, who talked loud in disclaiming a protective tariff? Would the gentleman send word in his speech that not only Southern Whigs are opposed to a protective tariff, but that some of his special political and personal friends were throwing themselves a step in advance of the Whig party proper, and disclaiming a protective tariff? He wanted the question understood.

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Mr. Stanty said that was not the part of the gentleman's remarks to which he referred. He (Mr. S.) thought the gentleman, in commenting as he had done, with such emphasis, on the fact that a Southern Whig was opposed to protection was endeavoring to hold up Southern Whigs to the contempt of his constituents. If he (Mr. S.) had done the gentleman injustice, he was sorry. He ought to recollect that his own peculiar friends were taking the lead of Southern Whigs in opposing a protective tariff.

The gentleman from Georgia had said that the Committee on Manufactures had no duties by the rules of this House. (Mr. S. here referred to the Journal of the House, showing that in 1795 a committee appointed for that purpose had reported to the House the necessity of the Committee on Commerce, among others, and that this committee was expressly created to have in charge Commerce and Manufactures; and that it so continued till 1819, when the subjects were separated, and the Committee on Manufactures appointed.) It was no new thing. The members of the Constitution in 1795 established the Committee on Manufactures. And who now proposed to knock it away? A Southern Whig? No; one (Mr. S.) who never claimed that he was a Southern Whig. He (Mr. S.) was in a district of Virginia, near this place. He (Mr. S.) had called on the gentleman from Pennsylvania to come and stand by his side in rejecting abolition petitions, the next time they came up. Let him come and help us.

But the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Jones), the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer of this House had made one of those mild, gentle speeches, with which pseudo-liberal insinuating gentlemen sometimes put a deceptive statement—he would not say intentionally—before the Public. He (Mr. S.) said again he welcomed the strife with the gentleman from Virginia—for with all his Locofocoism, he (Mr. S.) took pleasure in calling him a friend, and he was as much so, he was willing to admit, as a Locofoco could be. He (Mr. Jones) commences an attack on this Administration, and taunts us by asking "where is this great reduction of expenditures you promised us?" Behold how soon a plain tale shall put him to the blush. The gentleman had said that the expenses of Government for this year for the first three quarters amounted to \$24,734,346. Why could not the gentleman state that from the 1st of January to the 4th of March 1843, \$24,027,107 were expended? That ought to be deducted from the expenses of the Administration, as it was expended before they came into power. The expenses for the last quarter of this year were estimated at seven millions. Taking away from the \$24,734,346 the \$4,027,107, left \$20,707,239; to which, adding \$7,290,723, the estimated expenses for the last quarter of this year, it amounted to \$27,997,962. In the first place, he asked the gentleman from Virginia to compare with the thirty-nine millions expended during Van Buren's Administration. How did this thirty-nine millions compare with the twelve and a half to thirteen millions expenditure of the "outra,

Neither House met on Saturday.

IN SENATE. Monday, Dec. 20.

The Chair announced the Committee on Printing to be Messrs. Mangum, Merrick and Young.

A number of Private bills were reported. The bill from the House, making provision in part for the civil expenses of Government, for 1843, passed through its several readings and finally passed.

The President of the Senate laid before the body the annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finances. The "Intelligencer" says it passed so rapidly into the hands of the printers to Congress, that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of \$627,359; which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Million Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time which it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late Administration, recommended that it should be authorized for a term of eight years; but, in passing the Loan bill, Congress years limited the loan to three years, too short a term to invite investment of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year (1843) the Receipts to the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at \$10,203,000—from which is to be deducted \$627,359, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at \$32,701,000; leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of \$14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a reissue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury) to meet emergencies in the public service, to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States, as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

Such is the language employed, under official and Presidential sanction and patronage, in regard to the gentlemanly and candid Granger, the sturdy word and sense of Ewing, the gallant Bell, the generous and fervid Crittenden, the able, the noble, the irreproachable Badger! men, than whom none, in this country, ever took public office with fairer names, or more promptly laid it down, when the preservation of their honor and the public service required it!

The Independent.
A CURIOSITY.—The greatest curiosity in the world is now exhibiting in this town, in the person of James Washburn, the wonderful Dwarf, decidedly the smallest man in creation! He is in his 17th year, weighs but 23 lbs. and is only 36 inches in height! He is in good health, has fine sparkling eyes, is active, intelligent, in short a perfect man in miniature. He is said to have been born in Vermont, and ceased growing at an early period without any assignable cause.

Mass. Spy.
Some would be witty Locofoco, calls Gov. Morehead the dish rag Governor.—When he was before the people, the Locos had so bedaubed every thing with dirt and filth, that dish rags were necessary to clean it off. By means of his dish rags, he succeeded in scouring the dirty faces of a good many poor Locos, and by that means giving them Whig countenances.

Charlotte Journal.
The Secretary, in his long but interesting report, sets out with soliciting attention to the situation of American interests in the Pacific ocean. These interests are said to be of vast magnitude and importance. The establishments of American merchants extend from Chili to the Columbia river, but such is the unsettled condition of the whole country that it cannot be safe, except under the protection of our naval power. Adequate protection cannot be afforded with less than twice the number of vessels now employed in that service. He also recommends the establishment, at some suitable point, of a post to which our vessels may resort for the purpose of repairs and obtaining supplies.

For the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, and the protection of our lawful commerce rapidly increasing with all parts of the African coast, an addition to the force now employed in that service, is also advised.

The operation of the Apprentice system continues to be highly encouraging. Great difficulty