CONGRESS

is use, he lay a lifeless corpse. O lamity, it is fitting that others should propriety then myself. But the occasion to a few reflections in which I hope to be A public servant has been struck down by A public servant has been struck down by f death, almost in the harness of his public man whose long life of near sirty years has al to useful, honorable and patriotic ser-

currence is well calculated to arrest. intemplation of the check ncils, and naturally excites some inquiry as and character of him who has so long sha-deliberations of Congress, and in the grati-confidence of his countrymen. Illiams was a native of the country of Surry. nn, in which he always continued his dis education was liberal, having been the University of his native State, and ned some time subsequently as a tutor astitution. Not very long atterwards he

by the Logislature a member of the Board of the University of which he was ever active, and faithful gpardians. e most vigilant, active, and faithful gpardians, to be useful in the employment of the coun-seems early to have contemplated a public the year 1814 he was returned from arry one of the members of the flouse a of the 13th Congressional District ces the county of his residence ; and tion since that time he has been return services as a Member of Congress it would fueus to speak here, in the scene of his labo ng his early and later associates. His leg lative history is incorporated with the history of the country for more than a quarter of a century, in one continued series, and is found in the journals and docuof the House, the reports of its committees, and inter of its debates during that period. Few are of the House ever performed more useful and out service than did Mr. Williams for many nt which grew out of trans-And none, it is believed, ever por applied himself diligently to this branch of the business of Congress, and was found so general y accurate that his opinions acquired the greates ht. His continuous service for so many years not made him the Father of the House by seniority of views of of our Government, and his inflexible honesty manliness of character, rendered him one of the mos aluable of the public counsellors. But, sir, it is not lic action in the high places of the country, and his capacites to be serviceab's there, that I wish particularly to mark. His character will bear nination and a severer scrutiny. I wish to bear my humble testimony to the eminent purity of his private life and moral integrity, and to speak what ave is the common sentiment in his wide circle neither the angry contests of parties, the temptings of ambition, of avarice, or vice, have sulfied his name with a single action which should cause one moment's regret to his friends. In his public conduct he was nanly, frank, ingenuous, and devoted to his duties .pened to me in my boyhood to have been sen in one of the counties of his district; and I emember to have witnessed the feelings of gratirished by those who so early and constantly red him w's' their confidence, and whom he repaid with such fidelity and disinterested service. Always slated his conduct by the principles of vir scientious conviction of duty. But it was in the charities and kind offices of private estic life that Mr. Williams was most favor bly known and appreciated. Although he never con tracted the relation of marriage, there are those by whom his demise will be as deeply deploted as we be that of their immediate parents. He was a mem merous family, the head of which acquired an honorable fame by his patriotism and service in the war of the Revolution, and by his public spirit and elevation of character in after life. A two brother of my lamented colleague now presides as Judge in the courts of Tennessee. His elder prother, Colonel John ished for his was distinguished for his gallantry as ing the late war, and for his talents he State of Tennessee, and in our dipl ce abroad, A third brother was for a ried the Adjotant General of the State of North The two latter, though deceased, have left Others of his brothers and near relatives ive, and are among the most enlightene en, both in North Carolina an On the families of these the intelligence avement will fall as the thunder from a of their sky. To these, however, wherever sit asoling to know that, though the par were severe they were of short d that he met his fate with the calmuess ar tion arising from the consciousness of a we life, and the hope of an immortality beyond the

We all feel and deplore with the greatest ser as us with a just sense of the frainy and un-y of human hie! And, profiting by his exd. That the Senate has received with deep thility the communication from the House of Rep lives announcing the death of the Hon, Law-WILLIAMS, a Representative from the State of

ohna. 6 That in token of sincere and high re ary of the decreased the Senate will the funeral at 12 o'clock to-motrow, the hour appoint ed by the House of Representatives, and will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a further And the Senate adjourned accordingly.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Journal of yesterday having been read and approved-Mr. Rayner of North Carolina, addressed the House as follows :

Mr SPEARER : I rise to perform a most painfu and melancholy duty. Painful, most unst painful, it is to me; and melancholy it ought to be and must be, in the associations accompanying it, the members of this House. The Hon. Lewis Will liams, a member of this House from North Carolina. is no more. He who has been so long, and I inc say so affectionately entitled " the Father of it e." has finished his earthly career. He expire at his boarding house in this city, about half-past clock P. M. on yesterday, after a short but most vio ent illness of only thirty-six hours in duration. Al that medical attention and the kindness of friends could do, were exerted in his behalf, but all in vain. From the very commencement of his attack death

country and his friends. And it now only remains for is to perform the last sul rites to his memory, before we consign him to the " dust whence he sprang." If I may be allowed to refer to the relations between him and myself, he was not only my colleague but my friend. I have known him long, and known him well. Ever since I first formed his acquaintance, he has extended to me that friendship and that confi-

never suf- Having

in whom he trusted when living, and whom he essed before mon." Those of us a ast moments, have had read to us write be forgotten lesson, with y sure a Christian can die. He has left this world for ever ; but, still The swe

Shall flourish while he sleeps in dust Ir. Rayner then sent to the Clurk's

e, the following resolutions : Resolved. That the House has heard with the live test sensibility the annunciation of the death of the ion. Liwis. WILLIAMS, late a member from the State of North Carolina, and the oldest Member service in this House. Resolved, That this House tenders to the relativ of the deceased the expression of its sympathy on this afflicting event ; and as a testimony of respect for the afflicting event; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the doceased, the Members and Officers will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. *Resolved*, That the Members and Officers of this House will attend the Funeral of the Hon. Lewis WILLIAMS, deceased, late a Member of this House,

to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, meridian. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take order for superintending the Funeral of the deceased, The resolutions having been read :--Mr. Anams rose and said : Mr. Speaker, I secon he motion, and ask the indulgence of the House the utterance of a few words, from a heart full t overflowing with anguish, which no words can ex-

Sir, my acquaintance with Mr. Williams com ed with the second Congress of his service in th House. Twenty-five years have since elapsed, durin all which he has been always here at his post, alway true to his trust, always adhering faithfully to h constitue is and to his country-always, and through every political vicis-itude and revolution, adhered to fuithfully by them. I have often thought that this steadfastness of mutual attachment between the Rep resentative and the Constituent was characteristic seemed to have marked him for its own. I am well aware that no words of mine can avail him anght: no sympathy of ours can restrict him to his Razyrn.) I have habitually looked upon Lewis Williams as the true portraiture and personification of the People of North Carolina. Sir, the loss of such man, at any time, to his coun-

try would be great. To this House, at this juncture it is irreparable. His wisdom his experience, his unsullied integrity, his ardent patriotism, his cool and deliberate judgment, his conciliatory temper, his firm dence, of which any one who knew him might justly feel adherence to principle-where shall we find a substi-

of the plan of an Exch

them, we shall now redeem our promise king a few observations upon the of the plan. That a general disorder vitiates the

reacy of the country, and to an extent youd recovery without the aid of the Ge ral Government, is our first pos

parts of the country are not equally afflicted it is true, any more than all parts of the ani mal body are equally affected by a morb cause in any one part; but no severa nor scarcely any one State, of this Union, can be seriously affected without the whole circle of States suffering sympathetically more or less. The suffering, however, sufficiently painful to demand relief. this very moment what is the state of the currency ? What is called "currency" in none to be had without paying a high premium for it-is from three to three and a half legal tender; and, if the "currency" was no worse elsewhere, it might, perhaps, be The Senate Committee have borne with. But here, in Washington, on what terms can you make use of this paper which constitutes the only circulating me dium of the greater part of the Union 7. Or Virginia Bank paper you must, in converting it into "current money," lose five and a half dollars in the hundred; on Wheeling (Va.) paper, fifteen dollars in the hundred; on New Orleans paper ten in the hundred ; on Alabama fourteen in the hundred ; on some other States yet more ; and for the Bank pa per of Ohio and Illinois, you can get abso

later than an hour or two before penning these lines, practical demonstration to our cost, that such are the rates of exchange of Bank paper here."

That this is a state of things demanding whatever action the General Government can exert to relieve it, is our next position.

like:

are to be motival checks upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Board ; and the President will have no patronage or power except the appointment of the three Com missioners, with the advice and consent o the Senate : to be removed by him only with the concurrence of the Senate for the specified causes. Again : as to dealing in exchange. The Secretary's plan allows the Exchequ its Agencies to purchase exchange. This was established at Charlotte, a small village, was deemed, on all hands, we believe, a daning featured in it. It was thought that the Board, possessed of such a power, might out this City-of which, by the way, there is the credit of the Government affort to an unlimited amount; taking the doubtful re ponsibility of individuals in place of it; and per cent. below the par of Specie, the only that the exercise of this power might lead The Senate Committee have therefore stricken out this feature, freeing their plan from all that danger, and substituted for it the selling and collecting of exchange; the from all that danger, and substituted for it the selling and collecting of exchange; the selling to be on the deposite of specie by in dividuals, and the collecting to be of bills left for that purpose, payable at any point left for that purpose, payable at any point where an Agency is established, but no adten dollars in the hundred ; on Tennessee vance or payment to be made till advice i

received that the bill bas been actually paid These provisions afford all the facilities, and confer all the benefits, with the power to pur chase, and without the possibility of risk to Then, as to the paper proposed to be is-ued as a currency. The Senate Commit-Government, or favoritism to individuals. sued as a currency. The Senate Committee's plan dors not allow any paper to be issued on the credit of the Government to circulate as currency ; whilst the Secretary's plan allows an issue of paper, in the ratio of three dollars of paper to one of specie .----The Senate's plan allows specie notes to be issued as specie to the public creditor, and to individuals on the deposite of specie ; but such notes are always to represent, dollar for dollar, the specie on hand for their redemption. This will furnish a currency having all the conveniences of paper and able opportunity for establishing which has the value of coin, with perfect safety to the People, and no risk to to the Government. To the Sub-Treasury system, to which it has been likened, the plan proposed by the Senate Committee presents, on the contrary, a striking contrast, in the following particulars. First. The Sub-Treasury isolated the Gov ernment from the interests and concerns of the great body of the community. It provi ded the "better currency" for the office holders and the contractors in Governmen employ, but abandoned the People to all the evils of a depreciated currency ; proceeding upon the principle that the Governmen should receive nothing but gold and silve in payment of public dues, and disburse nothing but gold and silver in the paymen of the public creditor. But the Excheque is to receive the public dues in the soun specie-paying bank paper of the States, a the place where redeemable, as well as in gold and silver, and at the same time to furnish a new paper currency of the most impregnable soundness for the uses of the community, as well as the wants of the Government; a currency which will find its way into the hands of the mechanic, the farmer and the merchant, as well as the salaried office-holder. Secondly. Instead of locking up the pul ic money from the uses of the community whilst it is not needed by the Governmen as the dog-in-the-manger policy of the Su Treasury did, the Exchequer makes it instrumental in aiding the great operations of commerce and productive industry, by the safe and legitimate operations of furn ishing and collecting exchange, on distant points, often accommodating the wants of individuals and the Government in one and the same operation. These important benefits, too, are to be conferred on the business of the country without allowing the Exchequer to engage in the more questionable and hazardous operation of discounting bills, or making loans of the public funds, under any form whatever. Thirdly .- Because imparting a salutar activity for public accommodation to the idle. hoards of the Treasury, the Exchequer invites forth, under the guaranty of the public faith. the hoarded treasure of individuals, which would be otherwise lost to all the productive mployments of the country ; and makes it the source of a new and accredited circula tion, which, with that founded on the revenues, will furnish a national cu equate to all the wants of the country, and of the highest conceivable credit and co Fourthly .--- The Excha equer is to be so ganized that it is rendered effectually ind

machinen of the South.] THE FIRST COLLEGE IN N. CAROLINA It may be pleasing to you to record for the It may be pleasing of your readers who will formation of many of your readers who will a interested in them, some facts respecting the early efforts of the citizens of the upper part of North Carolina for the education

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The Exchequer, the same currency

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The first College or Institution that offend a complete College course of instruction. went into operation about the year 1765, m der the name of Queen's College. It was founded by the liberality and efforts of the ettlements in that fertile country, or between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, consisting almost exclusively of Scotch Irish Presbyte-rians, for the purpose of training their youth to usefulness and for perpetuating among their descendants religion, morality, and und knowledge in their secluded heritage

of the Revolution, they constituted at least a quarter of the county, was the first President. The Father of the first President, Abrahan Alexander, Esq. for a long time the presiding Magistrate of the county, was Chairman of the Convention that met in Charlotte, and Congress by Mr. James Jack, more than year before the national declaration was made. After this declaration of Independence.

the name of the Institution was changed from Queen's College to Liberty Hall. When the British forces advanced from South Carolina, in the war that followed the declaration of Independence, the College en ercises were suspended, the Students scatter ed, and the building occupied by the inva ders as a hospital. The numerous graves in the rear of the College, testified, after the departure of the forces, how great had been their loss, in a country which, from the har. rassing of their foraging parties, and the dif-ficulty of obtaining supplies, even by an armed force, they named the Hornet's Nest. Rev. Alexander McWhorter, of New Jersey was the last President. By the direction of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia. in the year 1764, he had visited that region of country as a Missionary, to administer the Ordinances and assist in organizing Congregations, and adjusting the boundaries of those already formed, and the ordaining of Elders; and was so acceptable to the Congregations that next year calls were made out from Hopewell, Centre, Thyatira, and Fourth creek, for him to become Pastor.-These were declined; but he afterwards be-came President of the College. Upon the breaking up of the institution by the invasion of Carolina, he returned to New Jersey, where he passed the remainder of a long and useful

nce to the message of the House, I.

The Resolutions having been sent to the secretary's table, and read-

to Clay said Prompted by a friend-bip which ted between the deceased and myself of up rds of a quarter of a century's nurstion, and by feelings and sympathies which this melan-

weak is human knowledge! Little, ah hitle, did I on to announce to this House that this political natrithe the late war with Great arch had fallen ! What a sad commentary is this up And none, it is believed, ever possessed the ce of his associates in legislation in a greater With a mind patient, laborious, and strictly of bis duty on this floor-now he lies estended on the bed of death ! The decensed was in the fifty-eighth year of his age

ented one of those rare instances in our hi een devoted to the public service of his country. H irst entered political life in 1513, when he was elect ed to represent his native county in the Legislature of North Carolina; and so satisfactory was his conduc ere, that in the following year he was elected to repent the district in which he resided in the House of sentatives of the United States, of which body ission. to be a memb till the period of his death. The history of his life affords a practical refutatio

of the oft-repeated slander, that a long course of public service is incompatible with private virtue and person al honor. It is equally illustrative of that endearing confidence which should ever exist between the content and the representative-and of the meed of ion which an honest people are ever willing accord to a faithful public servant ...

It needs no labored eulogy from me, to do justice to he manner in which he discharged his duties on this loor. It is a matter of history that, from his first apcearance, here, he was marked for his habits of indus uy, and his meekness of character combined with energy, sterling sense, and disinterestedness of purpose. hose who have served with him, whether for a longer or a shorter period, know that he was always mong the first in his seat, and the last to leave i He always kept a vigilant eye on the progress of business through this House; and was ever as ready stain and advocate those measures which he believ ed to be for the good of his country, as to oppose those which he believed to be founded in inj wrong. The duties of his station he never negl ce, ever restrained him from the perform nce of his trust. He was for years favorably known o this House and to the country, as the able and effi-tient chairman of the Committee of Claims; and it is well known that whilst he always guarded the public treasure, like a faithful sentinel, he never turned a af ear to the well-founded claims of justice.

His talents were of the useful and modest, and the showy and osientatious order. He seemed to bink that the duty of the statesman consisted in actin for the welfare of his country, and not ant of his hearers. He spoke for the entern rarely, and then but briefly and directly to the subject lis object was usefulness, and not display. His style was as terse and hold as it was vigorous and un ed. And we all know how often, in moment ulties, & relieved the House from embarrassmen ourse with his felle In his interc ot say, what is well known here, that he was uniform ld, conciliatory, and niniable. Altho ers. He was distinguished for the deh and orderly propriety of his deportment. And , in the most trying and exciting scenes, did he forget the dignity of this station, as to suffer his nmph over his judgment. A rigid advoned his precept by the force of his example. Such he was as a *public* man in the discharge of *pub*

c duty. But it was equally in his private and social elations, that his character presented an example worhy of imitation. His firm and unbending integrity, incompromising devotion to principle, his scrupa-s regard for truth, sincerity, and honor, have long in proverbial. A warm and devoted friend, a charand kind-bearted man, his heart was always sive to the appeals of sympathy, his purse was

counsels, with the wormwood and the gall of persons animositics adding tenfold bitterness to the conflict b rival interests and discordant opinions, how shall we have to deplore the bereavement of his presence, the very light of whose countenance, the very sound of whose voice, could recall us, like a talisman, from the tempest of hostile passions to the calm composure of narmony and peace.

Mr. Williams was and had long been, in the offi cial language which we have adopted from the Brit-ish House of Commons, the Father of the House: and though my junior by nearly twenty years. I have look ed up to him, in this House, with the reverence of fi isl affection, as if he was the father of us all. Th seriousness and gravity of his character, tempered a it was with habitual cheerfulness and equanimity, pe culiarly fitted him for that relation to the other mem bers of the House, while the unassuming courtesy of his deportment and the benevolence of his disposition invited every one to consider him as a brother.

Sir! he is gone ! The places that have known m shall know him no more ; but his memory shall be treasured up by the wise and the good of his cotemporaries, as eminent among the patriots and statesn of this our native land ; and were it possible for any Northern bosom, within this Hall, ever to harbor for one moment a wish for the dissolution of our Na tional Union, may the spirit of our departed friend pervacing every particle of the atmosphere around us, dispel the delusion of his soul by reminding him that in that event he would no longer be the countryman of Lewis Williams,

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON rose and said : I rise, Mi Speaker, to add my humble tribute to the virtues and emory of a departed friend-one whom I may truly say stood to me in the pluce of a father; for, when young and inexperienced. I first entered this Hall, it was to him I was indebted for the p u lent counsel and kind aid which inexperience always finds grateful from the head and heart of such a man. His public career, identified for more than a quarter of a centur with the legislation of this House, is one upon which every patriot should delight to gaze. "As Aristides just ; as Cato, pure;" he has stood before the work the sevocate of justice to individuals and the Gov.

His indomitable and unbending integrity, his con-sistency as a politician, and his adherence to the best interests of his country, are too distinguished even for

Remarkable for his sound judgment and comm ense, his voice was never raised without instruction and his purposes were never perverted amid the ex citement of party feeling.

Though not brilliant and eloquent, yet men brilliancy and eloquence in this Hall were his inferi ors; and his LIGHT, safe and steadfast, shone even ov er the path of more aspiring statesmen.

en and melancholy as is his death, he was stil spared long and faithfully to serve his native State and his memory will be among the richest of her

When called to visit my departed friend, I fou im sinking into death, and at the bed side of the dyng patriot I realized the loss which I, this House and country, have sustained. And I cannot repres he utterance of my deep grief at this sudden and verwhelming bereavement.

It is with an aching heart I have now risen to speak the language of a long cherished affection for a friend, a patriot and an honest man.

The question was then taken on the adoption of th ns, and they were unanimously adopte On motion of Mr. STANLY the usual Message was red to be sent to the Senate.

And then the House adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday Feb. 26. The Senate was not in session to-day.

It is not a case, therefore, we say with Senate Committee, in which Members of Congress are at liberty to fold their arms and resolve to do nothing. Neither the friends of a National Bank (the most favormost unhappily been allowed to pass away without improvement) nor of the Sub-Treasury (which has been repeated in deference to the public will) can justify themselves to their constituents or to their country in such a course. Failure in an attempt to accomplish any thing for the good of the country would yet be a me it in the eyes of the people; but to refuse even to make the attempt must involve a ver? jerious responsibility on the part of Representatives to their constituents. In this view of the subject, it may be said, we are gove ned by our own particular feelings. We confess it. We cannot behold the public cistress unmoved ; and he

It is therefore that we have seen with pleasure, in the Reports which have been made in the two Houses of Congress, the first signs of a serious purpose to attempt something for the relief of the Government and the People. We hope much from a perseverance in this purpose, in a spirit of concession such as the emergency invites on the part of the Patriots and Statesmen to whom the Constitution has confided the trust, which none but they can exercise effectively, of reforming and regulating the currency.

who can must be either more or less than

Of the two plans which have been reported in Congress, the have a decided pref erence for that of the Senate, as expounded and explained by its Committee. The reasons of the preference, however influential it will be unnecessary to give, when we sa that we believe that the Senate plan hold forth the promise of great good to the People as well as convenience to the Govern ment, and, being in our opinion the least liable to exception, is the most likely to se cure the approbation of Congress. We not mean to say that it is perfect, or that it may not be improved hy, amendment; bu that, as it stands, we believe it would wor well, and we are peri sure could not by an possibility make things worse than they are Our view of the particular merits of the Senate Committee's will be best explained hy a brief considerat on of two objections from different quar ers, which we have heard made to it, the answers to which wi bring out leading fea ures of the plan. The first of these plan is substantially t bjections is, that th e same as that furnis epartment and subject ed by the Treasury to all the objections, which have been regarded by many to i e insuperable, to that project. The other objection (not altogether reconcilable with the first) is, that it is but the Sub-Treasury scheme under a new name. These objections we answer,

life. The instruction given by the President and two Professors embraced a complete lit-erary course and as much of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, as was customa ry in any College in America.

There were never any permanent funds, and the College was sustained by the tuition fees and the donations of individuals. The youth educated in that institution

have all slept with their fathers, and no list of their names remains. One of the degree conferred is still in existence, in the posses ston of Mr. J. D. Graham, of Lincoln county A few names of Graduates are presented in the memoirs of the aged; as Col. Polk, an Officer in the Revolution, and father of Bishop Polk, of the Episcopal Church ; John Graham, M. D. Francis Cummings, D. D. who labored in Georgia, and Thomas Henderson, M. D. of Charlotte. The three last named, for the purpose of economy, kept bachelor's hall in a small building erected for the purpose; while the other Students were accommodiated with the other Students were accommodated at the Steward's hall. Thomas Henderson, M. D. after the Revo-lution, occupied the college building for a High School, which he carried on with great reputation for many years.

Of the few survivors of the pupils of this School, the venerable man from whom these facts were obtained, Inc. Robinson, D. D. long pastor of Poplar Tent, is one. The late Dr. Wilson, of Rocky River, one of whose sons son, of Rocky River, one of whose sous Wallace, long Pastor of Providence, were

among his pupils. No vestige of the College buildings now remains; the site is occupied by the dwell-ing of Mr. Julius Afexander. de While Mr. Henderson's High School continued, it is not known that efforts were made for a College ; those not satisfied with the smount of instruction obtained at his school,

Respectfully yours, VIATOR.

Senate allow m to add a few words to those which have been so well and so appropriately expressed by my friend near me, (Mr. Graham.) in seconding the motion he has just made ?

just made ? Already, during the present Session, has Congress, and each House, paid the annual instalment of the great debt of Nature. We could not have lost two more worthy and estimable men than these who have been taken from us. My acquaintance with the fa-mented Lewis Williams commenced in the fall of 1815, when he first took his sent as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Camlins, and I se-entered that House after my rourn from Eu-rope. From that period until his death a cordial and unbroken friendship has autosisted between us; and aminiar the more subsequently created with almost every member of his bindy respectable family.

a recurcy cross in the responsible and labo-les of chairman of the Committee of Claims, which had been previously filled by another distin

which had here previously filled by another distin-guished and famental son of North Carolina (the late Ma, Yawesri) in airme of authority vestel in me, as the previding officer of the Honse. I appointed Ma Wenarrans to fill it. Always full of labor, and re-quiring unremitting industry, it was then, in conse-quence of claims originating in the late wat, more

responsive to the appears of synthatty, his purse was ever spen to the voice of distress. Such being the case, may we not well and unity exclaim—an honest and virtuons man has died ! His course has, indeed, been an eventfol one. With a calm and contempla-tive mind, he has for more than a quarter of a century, viewed the shifting scenes on the great drama of his country's history ; and during the darkest periods of that country's peril, he has clung to her with patriotic affection. He has seen peace and war, prosperity and calamity, excitement and calm, succeeding in their turns. He has seen parties and administrations, fac-tions and dynastics, rise and fall. Yet during all the twenty-oght years of his public career, censorious as is the world, the tongue of shander has never whisper-ed aught against his integray and his virtue. To the last he continued to " fight the good fight," and to "keep that faith," which is based on the true princi-ples of liberty, and as unwavering devotion to the free institutions of his country. Let me not be misunder-stood; I have no allosion to party. No matter how others may be affected, his colleagues know how to appreciate his loss. How often, in the hour of difficulty, have we consulted his sound publi-tion wisdom and tried integrity 1. He stood, as it were, an impersonation of the obstracter of the " Old North

Sundry Executive communications were

Allen, bo directed to

A very brief, examination will suffice to show that the plan proposed by the Senate Commissioners at the head of it are remova ble only with the concurrence of the Senate Supply Executive communications were the Speaker.
One from the Freedontian of the House, calling for information of the House, c