PUBLISHED

BY THOMAS WATSON. TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

CONGRESS.

MR. CAMBRELENG'S SPEECH.

The Globe of Monday contains the speech of Mr. Cambreleng on the subject of the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposites. We subjoin a few

Were I to vindicate the conduct of the President of the U. States I would defend him as he would defend himself, were he now arraigned at your bar. I would protect him with no Treasury shield. I would tell you he had discharged a great public duty-a duty assigned him by the Constitution—an authority paramount to all your laws; particularly one which never rested on any constitutional foundation; and more especially an act, which, whether constitutional or not, has been violated by the party for whose benefit it was intended. I would ask you, who there is now living who has done more to re-establish the authority of the Co stitution? When the President came into office, he found this hall thronged with able and eloquent men, advocating the very doctrines which are now rejudiated. When a gentleman from Virginia-that State which never has abandoned the the constitution-role to make a constitutional argument, it excited a smile of ridicule or derision. But now, how changed the scene! We are all constitutionalists-we are roused at the slightest infraction, real or imaginary, of the laws or the constitution. The tendency of the consolidation is not only arrested, but we seem to be rushing to the opposite extreme. And to whom are we indebted for this change? To whom but that man who dared to "assume the responsibility"-who ventured to appeal from the decision of Congress to the judgment of his countryto hum who has been the instrument in the hands of the people; of effecting a great civil revolution. Yes. sir, he found at the commencement of his administration every department of Government contaminated with unconstitutional doctrines-he found a fabric of Government erected here, of which the basis was the Bank of the United S ates-the superstructure, the question the President has discharged his duty—the people have ratified 'his decision-it now only remains for their representatives to put this question forever at rest. That opportunity is now presented.

It is somewhat extraordinary that we should require in this country a national bank to equalize our internal changes. Will the intelligent gentleman from Pennsylvania inform us in what other country such an institution is established for any such purpose? Does the Bank of England equalize the exchange of G. Britain-do the banks of France, Amsterdam of Hamburg, equalise those of the continent of Europe? No, sir. The domestic exchanges of Britain are almost exclusively in the hands of their local banks and bankers, and on the continent of Europe the private bankers have always enjoyed this branch of trade without the intervention of national institutions. The local banks and bankers of this country, at this very moment, do more towards equalising our domestic exchanges than the Bank of the United States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must not imagine that the fifteen or sixteen millions of domestic bills possessed by the Bank embraces the whole of the internal exchanges of the country. It is not one fourth of the aggregate circulation of that species of commercial credit. There is no mystery, sir, in this trade of equalising exchanges—it is one of the most profitable branches of banking in every country, and in this more than any other. Here it consists in exchanging bank notes for bills of exchange at two, three, or four months, yielding a profit to the Bank of from one to two per cent. If the Bank of the United States were to expire to-morrow, mutual arrangements would soon be exchanges. But, sir, the power of any bank, whether state or national, over exchanges, domestic or for eign, is overrated—trade is the great agent of equalising exhanges; and after twenty years of peace, it would be extraordinary indeed if any great inequali but of the immense and complicated transactions of another revolution in your Government. the world, which bid defiance to the power of all our banking institutions, local or national. The Bank of the United States has been annually engaged in purchasing foreign bills in the south and selling them at a premium in the north—any other bank could and would do the same No national institution is required in the management of our exchanges, and no material derangement can occur in our internal circulations of any description, without the interference of the Bank of the United States.

cy.-We have been strangely employed, for years past, in coining gold for the use of other countries, by vainly attempting to circulate it at home at a value below the market price of the world-our law must be modified, and our gold coin restored to circulation. other nations, proves that both gold and silver may circulate together without detriment to any interest whatever. The triffing fluctuations in their value are wholly unimportant, when compared with the advantages of a sound currency. Silver will be em ployed in our local circulations, and gold will be an our State bank institutions by employing no bank which issues small notes, and none that will not allow of our banking system. On the other hand, they ed, should be commenced here, and should not be committed to any department of this Government. It is our duty to see that the public evenues are not made instrumental in giving credit or circulation to bank notes of any character, the principles of the system, as explained by Mr. Hall from his propriety now seemed fright-Whether issued by State or Federal institutions-it is Prati, its origin is to be found in a novel, called ened in return; nothing could be elicited, no

our high duty to secure a sound currency for the uses "The Empire of the Noires; or, the rights of topic of the smallest interest was brought forof trade, and to devise measures to save our country from the distressing fluctuations of circulations depending upon the trade of institutions, whose profits are in increased, however the country may suffer, by every imprudent expansion of their commercial loans.

dissolution of the Bank of the United States, by detwo hundred and fifty five millions of commercial credits. Sir, if we are to suffer, we had better submit to it now and for the last time. The power to distribute and control the commercial credits, and to direct the banking operations of a nation, should nefairs of a national institution may be administered, the vast and fluctuating operations in the trade of this country, and of the world, can never be anticipated; and whenever these come in conflict with our national sensible of the impolicy of conferring this tremendous power on the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States. It is safer, wiser, and certainly more just, to permit each community to regulate its own banking concerns, and not to make it responsible through the medium of a national institution for every any such national superintendance over our commercial concerns. I must entreat you to dissolve your national partnership, to withdraw from trade and to leave us to manage our own banking concerns. It we commit errors we are willing to suffer the consequences; but we are not willing to be made answersive confederacy. Save us from all such national guardianship. Do not place us in a condition to be sacrificed, whenever your Secretary of the Treasury may commit an error in the administration of your finances; do not make my constituents the victims of every blunder which may be committed by the President of the Bank; do not place their property and from South Carolina's "rock of adamant." On that throne may be erected. Sir, we as yet know little of the calamitous effect of a great national regulator of commercial credits, exchanges and currency.

* * * * * * * The history of that, [the war, and of the policy of Great Britain from 1797 to 1815, ought to satisfy us of the wisdom of the and wife, they should remain together as long spyle her milk, maks me very desirous to were provisions of our constitution. Had our policy been in as they sympathised with each other; but when her. And I think shee is ould enufe, and I accordance with these provisions, our constitution they declared that the state they lived in was hope will endure her wening very well, for I would never have been violated—the banks in this unhappy, and that they could not live together, think there was never child card less for the country would never have suspended their payments -our currency would have been preserved-public credit would have been sustained by taxes equivalent to the interest upon our loans-our war would have been conducted with money and with energy-we should have taken the Canadas in three monthsmade peace on our own terms, and saved one hun- respectability come before the Mayor of their dred millions of the expenditures of the war. But district and have their union dissolved. Such by departing from the constitution, how sad were the a law ought to exhist everywhere, which would consequences! May not the historian say that, but for the energy of the State Governments, and the gallantry of our navy, army and militia, the war would have terminated as it commenced with disgrace. When the war was over, the actors in those scenes were the last to ascribe our calamities to our expensive and which subjected the fair sex to they have all come by and from you. I am own improvidence and the mal-administration of our so much persecution. [Laughter.] However, finances. No, sir ; our first work was to prepare for a luture war. A tariff was enacted to furnish our army with supplies-a national bank was incorporated to manufacture paper money to pay for them, and a magnificent system of national internal improvements was projected, to enable us to transport our ordinance, and other munitions of war, to our distant frontiers.

Such, Mr. Speaker, was the origin of the celebrated American System. A plan of legislation which of goods.] had not man "assumed the responsibility" of arresting it, would have prostrate every confederate right, demade between our local banks and bankers, and the stroyed the constitution, and, revolutionized our Goveffect would be to increase rather than diminish the ernment. Happily for the country, we have escaped aggregate amount of our internal changes. The this calamity, and we are now approaching the close business would be performed here as it is in every of a great civil revolution. Nothing remain of this other country, and we should be saved the trouble of celebrated system but the Banks of the United States. contriving some national institution for equalizing I trust sir, that in accomplishing the last work in this great reform, the Iriends of the constitution-no mat ter by what party denomination they may be known -will unite in securing for our country a sound currency and a stable posterity. I trust we shall take no false step-make no retrograde movement-nor ties continued to exist, particularly between the dif- ever look back, till the reform is complete. If the ferent portions of the same country. But over our bank has been wronged, indemnify its stockholders foreign exchanges, no national bank, and no combi- from your Treasury; but do not in granting the innation of banks, can ever have any permanent con demnity, inflict an incurable wound upon the constidacy to be one of his auditors. Unfortunately trol. The temporary balance existing between the tution-entail on prosperity the calamities of a nathe message did not arrive till Sabbath morning, nations, is the result; not of the trade between them, tional bank note currency, and lay the foundation of within an hour of the commencement of public

ST SIMONIANS IN LONDON.

ber of vagabonds and profligates, male as well his place. Mr. Hall did not recover his tranas female, have been associated in Paris under quillity the whole of that day. At the end of the name of St. Simonians. Scoffed at even by the morning service Dr. Chalmers waited on the population of the least moral city in Europe, him at his own house, not knowing but his aband failing in all their endeavors to gain prose- sence had been occasioned by illness. No effectual reform of the banking and currency of lytes among any, save the the poor, who were much hesitation he at length consented to preach this country, can take place till we abolish our nation- caught by the clap trap of the community of in the afternoon, on condition that his reveral bank note circulation. That, sir, is the first step .- goods, and the licentious, who were excited by end friend would deliver an evening lecture. The next will be the restoration of our gold curren- the prospect of the community of women, the This was agreed to; but from the agitated state Elders of the sect have sent forth missionaries of his feelings, Mr. Hall was heard to great disto tempt the rich and fair of other countries; advantage. This was often the case, on much and it has been the lot of a person named Fon. slighter occasions; the appearance of some distana to try his devices on the people of Eng- tinguished stranger, any thing like prying cu-We must not sacrifice our currency and the interests land. A meeting was forthwith announced at riosisy, or secular applause, would at any time of trade, to mere abstractions. The experience of some rooms near Burton-crescent, and the missome rooms near Burton-crescent, and the mis- discompose him; and his loftiest strains of elosionary last week made his appearance to ex- quence were seldom heard but when he emergplain the doctrines of that system which is in- ed from the depths of private devotion to be tended to supersede the moralities and decen- embosomed among his own people. In the ecies of Christianity. On that occasion M. Fon- vening, Dr. Chalmers followed up the su ject tana contented himself with giving a somewhat of the afternoon's discourse, with one on the Minitely safer national currency than any bank note ludicrous account of the progress of his breth- necessity of immediate repentance, which pro-Circulation, whether State or Federal. Our revenues ren on the continent, but postponed, until a- duced a very powerful sensation on the aditory. gled ridicule and disgust.

Women"-a work orriginally written in Ger- ward, except that Mr. Hall offered some reman, but a translation of which is to be found marks on various books and authors, to which on many of the book-stalls of the metropolis. Dr. Chalmers readily assented, and especially M. Prati, after giving a history of the formation on the absurd attempt of Professor Kidd to re-The gentleman from Pennsylvania tells us that of the Sect, proceeded to state that the St. Si- duce the doctrine of the Trinity to a metaphythe most disastrous consequences are to result from the monians, considered matrimony one of the great sical theory, to be illustrated by the analogies banes of society—it was he said, a mere spec- of nature. A cautious reserve was manifest, ranging the vast machinery employed in managing ulative contract (laughter,) and men were the accompanied perhaps with a silent admiration WHICH they offer at a small advance from New cause of general and legal prostitution (groan- of the orator who appeared only in dishabered equal to man; by custom they had no free strength .- [Morris's Biographical Recolleceducation, and they were kept continually in tions of Robert Hall.] ver be entrusted to any incorporation, much less to subjection. (Loud laughter.) They were tuany one officer or director by whom such institutions tored to suppress their natural feelings, and to are usually controlled. The property and welfare of assume a false appearance of modesty; and they the people of this country should be confided to the were subjected to be at different times deceivmanagement of no man. No matter how ably the af- ers and deceived. By law they were bound to regard men as their protectors, and they were often obliged to yield to their better feelings, and become the partners of men who were thebank distributions of capital and credit, the country oretically their protectors, but who used womust inevitably suffer. We have already suffered men as a means to an end, and who looked upenough-we are at this very moment made deeply on them with contempt. (Loud groans and much confusion, which lasted several minutes.) He considered the law regulating matrimony was given to men under the consideration that prayers and tears that he may wax old in your the other sex were of intellect; such being the service; and in his fidelity and affection may case, he contended that marriage should be a equal his ancestors departed; and so shall he error which may be committed in trade or banking, moral union, and that women should obtain the find grace in the eyes of my Lord the King; by every other community in the Union. I must, for same education and advantages men enjoyed; one, sir, protest, in behalf of my constituents, against that they should enjoy before marriage the the dejected spirits, of a comfortless mother. same privileges men enjoyed, and that their union with men should not be forced by law and that it should only subsist as long as the moral union existed. (Loud laughter.) In other words he wished to have the principle introable for the management of the banking and commer- duced of having matrimony dissoluble. He cial concerns of every other community in this exten- rejected polygamy-the community of women-and the promiscuous intercourse of the what loose," and needed like his, the corrective sexes. But man and woman ought not to be hints of a Doctor Pangloss :compelled to live together when all sympathy between them was gone, for then the union would be a forced one. (Here an old gentleman exclaimed "With your system you'll bas- and chickens, for all which I most humbly tariff and a national system of internal improvements. welfare at the mercy, or under the arbitrary control tardize the whole world;" roars of laughter, and thank your Majestie. We have seen the parts of this edifice give way, till of the President of any national Bank, however wise- loud cheering.) He should be sorry if any one nothing remains but the foundation—the gentleman ly he may administer its affairs or wherever his mistook what he meant, and he would at once Majesty that I did mean to wene Mall very simply say, that the St. Simonians wished that matrimony should be holy, but there should be I had furst your Majesty acquainted with it : no law enacted to force it.

tion to a civil officer. In Prussia, a highly civilized country, the civil law consecrated this maxim of the St. Simonians, and he had himself seen persons of the highest distinction and neither be community of women nor promiscuter. 1 He would demand the abolition of the when woman arrived at moral and intellectual perfection, there would seldom be any question about divorce or seperation. Such were his opinions and he was prepared to seal with his blood what he considered to be the truth, and the useful truth. [The learned gentleman sat down without saying one word about the community

After considerable confusion, during which catechised, and proved themselves incapable of explaining even their own doctrines, they retired abashed, on the score of its being too late to proceed with the discussion.

Dr. Chalmers and Robert Hall .- On the day he preached a sermon in reference to the Luddites, a circumstance occured which disconcerted all his feelings, and unfitted him for his public engagement. Dr. Chalmers, then of Glasgow, was on his way to London, and informed him by letter that he intended on that worship. Mr. Hall had formed so high an estimate of the abilities of this unexpected visiter that he was actually deterrd from entering the pulpit; nobody could persuade him to it, and a Our readers are doubtless aware that a num- member of the church was obliged to supply may be made indirectly instrumental in reforming nother opportunity, the promised expose of his Mr. Hall heard with rapturous delight, and said Hats, Stocks, Suspenders, Cravats, Cravat Stifcreed. On Wednesday however, another meet- afterwards to a friend, "He stops the people,s feners, Bosoms, Linen Collars, &c. &c., all of ing took place, which was attended by 300 per- breath sir: they cannot breathe under such a which will be sold low for CASH. tot impracticable, and would produce no derangement sons, including some half-dozen curious mat- preacher." And certainly the sermon was one rons; and the missionary, who is unfortunate- of great merit, though some passages were a first style, on short notice. Would increase the profits of every banking institu- ly, not gifted with the power of tongue, deputed a little obscured by the Highland pronunciation. tion in the country—would essentially promote the in- M. Prati to state the opinions of the St. Simo- The parties spent the remainder of the even- received and promptly attended to terests of trade and industry, and improve the condi- nians on the means of regenerating society; but ing together at Mr. Hall's. The unnerved preation of the people. But, whatever reform is attempt- with a very few exceptions, the audience re- cher now recovered in some degree his elasticeived the statement of the speaker with min- city, and was ready to launch into a wild field of conversation; but nothing of any importance From what we have been able to gather of transpired. The visiter who had frightened

Women, by the laws, were not consid- ille, and had not that day put forth half his

LETTER WRITING.

The following three specimens of letter-writing of the 17th century are curious. They are preserved in a tract now of extreme rarity -by that excellent and indefatigable writer, Lord Hailes.

The first is from the Duches Dowager of Lenox torKing James the first :-

"My sovereign Lord,

"According to your Majesty's gracious pleasure signified unto me, I have sent a young man to attend you, accompanied with a widow's which will revive the dying hopes, and raise

"Your Majesty's most humble servant, "K. A. LENOX,

The following forms a good contrast to the elegant simplicity of the former. It is addressed to the same Sovereign by the wife of the famous Duke of Buckingham, whose "orthography," like Lord Duberley's, was "some-"It please your Majestie.

"I have received the two boxes of drid ploms and graps, and the box of violatt caks

shortly. I wood not by any mens a-dou it till and by reason my cousin Bret's boy has binne When two persons declared themselves man ill of latt, fore fere shee should greeve and then they might separate by mutual applica- breast than shee dos; as I do intend to make trial this night how she will endure it.

"Your Majestie's most humble servant, "K. BUCKINGHAN. The next and last is from the Duke to King

" Dear Dad and Gossip, "Yesterday we got hithe. so early, that I had time to see over a good part of my works ous intercourse of the sexes. [Hear and laugh- here. This afternoon I will see the rest; I protest to God the chiefest pleasure I have in them law of divorce in this country, which was so is, that I hope they will please you, and that now going to give my Redeemer thanks for my be arly up, being my mind impatient to be with yours, or Babie Chartes, to make the way short. Majesty's most humble slave and dog.

> Remarkable Providence.-The following epitaph is copied from a tomb in the vicinity o Port Royal, Jamaica: Here lieth the body of Louis Caddy, Esq. a native of Montpelier, in France, which country he left on account of the revolution. He was swallowed up by the earthquake which occurred at this place in 1729, but by the great providence of God, was by a second shock, flung into the sea, where he continued swimming till rescued by a boat and lived forty years afterwards.

"STENIE."

FRANCIS J. PRENTISS. MERCHANT TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs the publick that he has commenced business in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Stewart, on Pollok-street, a few doors west of the Pepper, &c. &c. &c.

F. J. P. has just returned from New York advance from cost. with a choice selection of goods in his line, AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

CLOTHS.		CASSIMERES.
Super Blue,		Super Blue,
66	Black,	" Black,
46	Dahlia,	" Green,
- 66	Adelaide,	" Drab,
66	Rifle Green,	" Mulberry,
66	Invisible do.	" Plum,
46	Olive,	" Stripped,
66	Mulberry,	" Corded,
14	Steel-mixed,	" Dark-mixed,
66	Petersham.	" Light, do.

Clothing of all descriptions made in the Orders from a distance will be thankfully

TOUCKWHEAT, in half and quarter barrels. Newark Cider, Dried Figs, in small drums, New England Rum, &c. &c. HATCH & SEARS.

JUST RECEIVED.

GOODS Have just received per Schr. Philadelphia, their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

York cost. Those desirous of purchasing goods in their line of business are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock; among which may be found the following articles, viz: Super black, blue, brown, mulberry, Adelaide steel mixed, olive brown, and Russell brown,

BROADCLOTHS. Super blue, black, and drab Cassimeres Drab and blue Petersham

Super green, steel mixed, drab and grey Sat-Plain and figured green Baize

Blue, black and brown Camblet, for Ladies and Gentlemen's cloaks Super white, red, green and yellow Flannels Green, brown, black, blue and crimson Merinoes

Blue, brown, green and slate Circassians. 150 p'cs dark and light fancy Calicoes Satin, lustring, and gauze bonnet Ribbons Ladies and Gentlemen's silk and cotton, fancy Hose and half Hose Thread and bob'net Lace Edgings, various kinds

3-4 and 4-4 plain and figured bobbinet Lace Silk, cotton and gum-elastic Suspenders 4, 4, 5, silk Muslin and twisted Silk Shawls Merino, Thibet, cotton, silk and crape do Blue black, and black Gros de Swiss, sup quality Plain, figured and watered Gros de Naples Ladies and gentlemen's beaver, Wash Leather silk and Hoskin's Gloves Satin, Marseilles, and Valencia Vesting Bandanns, flag and fancy silk Handkerchiefs

White, green and black blond Gauze Plain & figured, book, swiss & jaconet Muslins Plain, striped, checked and figured Cambricks 4 Cases Ladies and Misses Dunstable Bonnets Gentlemen's fur, cloth and Seal skin Caps Ladies, leather, morocco, prunella Boots & Shoes Ladies and Gentlemen's plain and bordered Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs

Blue, black, brown, and green, Bombazetts 9000 Spanish Segars 3 cases No. 10 cotton Cards, at 45 cts per pair 1 case Wool

6 chests gun powder and Imperial Teas 3 bls Loaf Sugar, 42 lbs each; 131 cents. And a great many other articles in their line of usiness, too numerous to enumerate. Newbern, Oct. 11, 1833.

MEW GOODS. BOOTH & POTERS, AVE just received, per schr. Trent, from New York, an extensive and general

HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Among their assortment may be found the

following articles, viz: Pots, Bake-Pans, Spiders, with and without covers, Tea-Kettles, Dish-Kettles, and composition Sauce-Pans, Trivets and Cast-Iron Mortars, Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fry-Maker. The afternoon will I spend in view- ing-Pans, Griddles, Gridirons, Sad-Irons, Wafing the rest. To-morrow the ___ threaten to fle-Irons and Cast-Iron Furnaces, also Bell-Metal Kettles, Knives and Forks, Carvers and We shall have no need of a coach of Steels, Pocket, Pen and Dirk Knives, Shears and Scissors, plated Tea and Table Spoons I could write to the equeries to send them to Britania do., iron tin'd Tea and Table do., Thurlo, seven miles on this side of Newmarket; common and Cast-Iron Coffee-Mills, fancy and but I will be beholden to none but my kind common Bellows, Silver and Steel Spectacles, master and purveyor, who never failed me Knitting, pack and pound Pins, R. Hemings the High Priest and Deputy were severely when I had need: therefore bestir thee, and & Sons's Needles, fancy Fruit Dishes, Bread (here are two words illegible) duty. I will Pans, Knife Trays and Waiters, of superior give no thanks for nothing, till I may do it on quality, Razors and Razor Straps, Snuff Boxes, my knees; so'l crave your blessing, as your Shaving Boxes and Brushes, Brass and Iron Pad Locks, brass, iron and tin Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Dressing Boxes, Nurse and Stand Lamps, Signal, Stage, Sulky and Pocket Lanterns, Lead Pencils and Steel Pens, gilt, pearl, ivory, horn, wood and bone Buttons, Britania Coffee Urns, do. Coffee and Tea Pots, do. Slop Bowls, Milk Cups and Tumblers, do. Soup Ladles, also pewter Dishes, Basins and Plates, brass and pewter Faucets aud Molasses Gates, patent Balances, Scales and Scale Beams, Steel Yards, Weights

> mint, do. Cinnamon and Lemon. Patent Reflecting Lamps, a very superior article for lighting Churches-Cast and Sheet Iron Stoves and Stove Pipes, Foot Stoves. Wrapping Paper, and a fresh supply of ground

> and Measures, steel and plated Spurs, Brazilian

Tuck and Side Combs, Dressing, Pocket and

fine Ivory do., Opadeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

British Oil, Lee's Pills, Essence of Pepper-

The above Goods will be sold at a small

Selling off at Cost! The subscriber having determined to bring

his business to a close, offers for sale, AT NEW YORK PRICES.

An extensive and fashionable assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Invisible Green, Rifle Green, Russell Brown, Olive Brown, CLOTHS

Dahlia, Mulberry, Plum, & Steel Superfine Black, Blue, CASSIMERES.

Grey, Drab and Mixed Figured Velvet, Tinsel and, Plain ditto, Tamboured, Silk VESTINGS Buff, White Cassimere and Nankin coloured

Superfine Hats, Gum-elastic Suspenders, Stocks, Fashionable Gloves, &c. &c. He continues to conduct the Tailoring business; and having a number of first rate workmen, is prepared to execute orders for Clothing in the most expeditious and satisfactory man-EDWARD C. O. TINKER.