

The North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES...THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C...FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1835.

VOL. I...NO. 39.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

PHILO WHITE,
(STATE PRINTER.)
EDITOR, PROPRIETOR, AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS OF THE STANDARD.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

WALKER'S

Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, Running from Greensboro, N. C., by Salem to Wythe Court House, Virginia, three times a week, and back.

This line starts from Greensboro every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Salem, same days, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Wythe C. H., Va., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., in time to correspond with the great lines leading through the Valley of Virginia, to Knoxville, Nashville, &c. in Tennessee. Leaves Wythe C. H. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Salem every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, P. M., and at Greensboro, same evenings, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

It is so arranged as to correspond in its arrivals at Greensboro with the departure of the following stages, viz: the line to Raleigh, N. C. to Danville and Fredericksburg, Va. and to the Petersburg Rail-Road. By this line Passengers can be assured to arrive at Knoxville, Tenn., in four and one half days from Greensboro.

The Proprietor will run a line of four horse post coaches during the time of travelling to the Virginia Springs, viz: from the first of June to the first of October, from Jackson's Ferry on New River, to Newbern, Va., to correspond with the departures of Caldwell's line from Newbern to the Salt Sulphur, Red Sulphur and White Sulphur Springs, Va. This route is between 80 and 90 miles nearer and less expensive than any other stage route from the South to the Virginia Springs.

A two horse Hack will be run by the Subscriber from Salem to Lexington N. C., three times a week to correspond with the arrivals and departures of the great Northern and Southern line of Stages, Peck and Wellford, contractors, at Lexington. Leaves Salem every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 o'clock, A. M. Leaves Lexington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after the arrival of the stage from the South.

This route passes through Salem, Behabara, Bahama, within a mile of the Pilot Mountain, by Mount Airy, crosses the Blue Ridge at Goad Spur Gap, goes by Poplar Camp Furnace, Wythe county, Va., and affords some interesting mountain scenes to those who admire the sublimity of nature. The accommodations of diet, &c. are excellent and cheap.

The Coaches are made at Troy N. Y., good and comfortable; the Drivers are careful and attentive, the Teams excellent, and the Fare low—only Eight Dollars from Greensboro to Wythe C. H., Va., and from Lexington N. C. to Newbern Va., Eight Dollars and Fifty Cents. Fare from Greensboro to Salem, \$2

Lexington to Salem 1 50
Salem to Wythe C. H. 7
Wythe C. H. to Newbern 7
Way-Passengers 7 cts. per mile.

The utmost care and attention will be paid to baggage and other things entrusted to his care, but all at the risk of the owner.

D. WALKER, Proprietor.
May 26th, 1835.

A VALUABLE
Tavern Stand, for Sale.
The Subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale the large commodious TAVERN, which he occupies, situated in the town of Charlotte, three doors west of the Court-House. This establishment has all the necessary conveniences for carrying on the business for which it is designed.

The Kitchen, Stables, &c. are in good repair. Its present patronage is liberal. For the purposes of a tavern, this house affords many advantages from its situation. The village of Charlotte is generally healthy, and its condition flourishing. It is situated in a populous and wealthy community, and is a thorough-fare of the travelling from the north and eastern sections of the Union, to the south and south-west. Having determined to remove, the premises will be afforded at very liberal terms. If they are not sold before the first of September, they will be offered for rent or lease.

WM. S. W. HAYES,
Charlotte, June 15, 1835. 6c19

Northern Carriages for Sale.
Messrs. Curtis, Frazee & Co., have taken a house on Washington street, near the east end of the Market, where they intend keeping an assortment of Northern made CARRIAGES and HARNESS, of their own manufacture; which they will sell low for cash, and warrant the work to be of the best kind. They will receive orders for Carriages, and have them forwarded to this place, with all possible despatch. Persons wanting Carriages of any description, are invited to call and examine their work, before they purchase elsewhere.

Raleigh, Jan. 28, 1835. 6m130

Cotton Gins,
Of different sizes, and first rate materials and workmanship, from the factory of the subscriber, may be had through the agency of Messrs. Hall & Johnson, Merchants of Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or a liberal reduction of the usual prices for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL,
Lenoir Co. Robeson Co. July 7, 1835—13150p

Devereux & Battle's Reports,
The subscribers have become the proprietors of the current Reports of the Supreme Court, and beg those gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, to forward them their names.

The first number is now in press in Philadelphia, and will shortly be published. The work will be executed in a superior style, and will be furnished to subscribers upon the same terms with the last number of Devereux's Reports, viz: one cent per page.

TURNER & HUGHES,
Raleigh, July 6, 1835.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

The true issue.—At no period since the division of parties amongst us, has there existed such strong reasons for vigilance, union and concert on the part of republicans, as at the present. We have to contend not only against open enemies, but enemies in disguise, as well as apostate friends. We do not speak too strongly in characterizing this coalition by the term *duplicity*. By this, we do not mean that little sneaking quality, commonly called, double dealing; but that real duplicity of character, which the opposition have acquired, by which every individual of the party acts in a double capacity, and Janus-like bears two faces and two tongues, by means of which they seek to impose more effectually upon the community. Have we not recently seen the Editors of the Intelligencer, the great organ of their party, boldly avow the doctrine, that they are justified in acting upon principle, but according to circumstances. That were they located in Massachusetts, they would advocate the claims of Mr. Webster to the Presidency; but if they resided in the South, they would support Judge White. What is this but surrendering to the current and going with the feeling and prejudices of the place we may happen to be in? With them the *vox populi*, is the *lex facti*, which is to govern and control their every thought and action. With the open avowal of such a principle, it is not surprising they should be exhibited in the caricature as pressing their candidate forward with a pitchfork, whilst exclaiming "all is fair in politics." But, monstrous as this principle is, and daring and impudent as may be its avowal, it will be found to be one, upon which the coalition at present act. We have the nullifiers supporting Judge White, whose real object is to embarrass the administration, to defeat Mr. Van Buren, and to promote the views of Mr. Calhoun. We have the nationalists uniting with them, acting with the same view, except they desire to advance the cause of Mr. Webster. Whilst we have a sort of *quasi* Jackson-man, who tells us the control is no longer with Gen. Jackson and his opponents, but between Van Buren and White. Here is the deception, against which we caution every true friend of the administration, both in their vote for Congress and the Legislature. Gen. Jackson's term of service does not expire until March 1837—at which time will also terminate the next Congress. So that every act upon which the members now elected to Congress will have to vote, will relate to the present administration, except in the event of the election of President devolving upon the House of Representatives. This the opposition desire, as the only means of advancing their end; but which it is to be hoped the people will prevent. So with the next Legislature, they will have nothing to do with White and Van Buren, but may have to act upon measures having an important bearing on the old President himself. Should Willie P. Mangum be induced to resign, the legislature will have to elect a successor, not for six years, but for the remainder of Gen. Jackson's term. Should they by any unauthorized act, force Mr. Brown out of the Senate, they will then succeed in gaining another vote, so important at this period. "The Senate at its next session will probably stand 24 and 24—should an administration man be elected to succeed Poindexter, about which there can be no doubt; and provided Judge White should not lend himself to the purposes of the opposition. Be that as it may, it is important that the People should understand the true issue, at present, to be between Gen. Jackson and his opponents. We say then, trust no man who is a nullifier, a known opposition man, or one who now says he is no longer a Jackson man, because Jackson himself has become a Van Buren man. The object of those men is to gain a majority both in Congress and the Legislature, and then by every means in their power, embarrass Gen. Jackson in his administration, bring disgrace on the close of his useful life, and put down in every manner and form, all such as have sustained and supported him. We repeat, then, that the August elections will decide, whether the republicans are still to triumph in sustaining the cause of the people and the President of their choice, or whether they are to be defeated by them, who seek to effect by concealment, what they know cannot be done by open and manly warfare. Already has the mandate gone forth from those lately assembled in Raleigh, that opposition men, and men in disguise, shall be brought out, wherever there is the least prospect of success; and unless the republicans are on their guard they will be, when it is too late, deceived. A firm and united effort will still maintain the influence of the people in the management of their public concerns. The question is, whether we are to be governed and controlled by those whose councils we despise, or whether we shall follow the patriot voice which will still warn us of our dangers, and declare the way to safety, to honor and to a glorious prosperity;—whether Andrew Jackson shall retire in disgrace, or close his political days in the proud approbation of his countrymen. A REPUBLICAN.

The Louisville Journal notices the arrival at that place of about twenty persons, from New York and Philadelphia, on their way to Texas.

REV. MR. CRUDUP.

Below we give a portion of the communication of "Real Voters," alluded to in our last. As a whole, its intemperance of language would exclude it from our columns. But as Mr. Crudup's *motives* in offering for Congress, were spoken of by "A Voter," we are entirely willing he should be heard in reply, either by himself or his friends; we have accordingly admitted such parts of the piece of "Real Voters," as are *advocative or defensive* of Mr. C's claims.

Abusive language, and the calling of hard names, can aid neither cause nor candidate. We do not believe the author of this piece would risk his name at the bottom of such language as this, [which is a sample of what we have "expunged."] "Does it [the communication of "A Voter,"] not spring from that blessed crew of scoundrels, &c. who congregate at Raleigh?" And if he is ashamed to let the public see his name attached to such pretty words as these, ought he in reason to expect us to promulgate them to the world under the sanction of our name?—which we should do by admitting them into our columns. We cannot believe he would look us in the face, and ask us to do it.

FOR THE STANDARD.
In the Standard of the 17th inst we observed an article purporting to be addressed to the Rev. Josiah Crudup, but in reality an appeal to the party prejudices and passions of the people of the district which he is a candidate to represent in the next Congress. It is out present purpose to notice a few of the false statements of this piece of party cant.

But who is this "Voter?" We are certain as we can be of any thing which we cannot test by our senses, that he is no Voter in this district. He hoists piratical colors, in order more effectually to deceive the people. No poll keeper in this district would receive his vote; and could we have the population of any adjoining district in array before us, we could say, as Nathan said to David, "thou art the man." He brings prominently to view the fact, that Mr. C. is a preacher of the Gospel; and charges an abandonment of his sacred office, for purposes of party. We freely admit Mr. C. is a preacher; he is an eloquent, consistent and pious minister of that patriotic, republican and amiable denomination of people styled Baptists. And what if he is a baptist preacher? Do the talents, integrity and moral honesty, which qualify him to preach, render him less capable of discharging the duties of a representative of the people? If we admit the proposition, that good and moral men ought not to fill our public stations, then we recognize its converse, that bad men alone should represent the people. Will the honest and intelligent voters of this district assent to this doctrine? Verily they will not! although moved thereto by the invitation of this fictitious "Voter." For our own part, we would prefer a good man to represent our interests, as soon, at least, as one whose moral qualities are questionable. The insinuation that Mr. Crudup has abandoned his office, is false. He has rarely failed to attend his regular appointments; and he will not do so.

This venacious scribbler denies that Mr. Crudup is a friend of Gen. Jackson's. Was not Mr. Crudup a warm advocate of Gen. Jackson, when even the devoted Hawkins was opposed to him? Certainly he was, and he will as faithfully express the wishes of his people in sustaining all the proper measures of this administration as any man. He will not slavishly surrender his judgment and character at the feet of Gen. Jackson, Judge White, nor any one else; but he will support all measures which are consistent with the interest and wishes of his district. These are Josiah Crudup's professions, and he would not sacrifice his character for veracity to be the dispenser of the wealth and honors of this whole nation. He prefers White over the New-Yorker, as Gen. Jackson's successor; and that is the reason this writer falsely asserts, only for effect, that he has abandoned his early friend.

In short, he will support the administration for the good of the people, and not for what personal gain he may get for himself or his friends: and that will not please those who want all the money and all the honor, without meriting either the one or the other. Josiah Crudup is a patriot and republican; he goes for and with the people. He does not look one way and row another: what he is now, he will be in Congress, if elected.

Mr. Crudup has always been a most efficient and zealous advocate of the right of instruction. In all his political contests he has boldly defended this inestimable right of the people: And now he tells the voters, in his public addresses, that he favors Judge White for the Presidency; but should the district vote a majority for Van Buren, or any other man, and the election should devolve upon the House, he will disregard his own preference, and give the vote of the district accordingly; which no republican representative would refuse to do, and which but few Van Burenites will ever do. Can any more be asked of him?

We are willing to trust the talents, integrity, and political honesty of Mr. Crudup, with his fellow-citizens, who will do him justice, and appreciate his merits, unless deceived by the misrepresentations of such voters as the writer in the Standard. His claims, his reputation, his all, are with them: they can deal with him as they

please; and he will be satisfied and contented,—and so will be many.

REAL VOTERS.

THE BANK'S

White-washing Committee of the Senate.
On the last day of the session of Congress, the 30th June, 1834, the following motion, submitted by Mr. Southard, was considered:

"Resolved, That the committee on Finance have leave to sit in the recess, on the subjects with which they are charged by the resolutions of February 4th, and May 5th; and that said Committee be further instructed to enquire whether the Bank of the United States, has violated its charter; whether any moneys of the United States, remaining in said Bank, are safe; what has been the conduct of the Bank since 1832, in regard to the extension and curtailment of its loans and discounts, and to its dealings in internal exchange; and what has been its general conduct and management since that period."

The motion was determined in the affirmative, by the following vote:
Yeas.—Messrs. Bibb, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—20.

Nays.—Messrs. Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wright—12.

The resolution referred to in the above, of the 4th of February, was offered by Mr. Poindexter, and is as follows:
"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the present condition of the currency of the United States, and the effect of the removal of the deposits on the same."

That under the date of the 15th of May, was offered by Mr. Southard, and is as follows:
"Resolved, That the Committee of Finance be directed to enquire whether any, and which of the Banks selected by the present Secretary of the Treasury for the deposit of the public moneys, have stopped payment, the amount of public money deposited in them at the time of their suspension, if any; that they inquire also into the circumstances attending their selection, and the security taken by the Secretary; and whether the public moneys are safe in the places where there are now deposited; and that they have leave to send for persons and papers."

Here was a Committee of the Senate, delegated during the recess, with its own power during the session. We are wrong in saying a Committee. It was but a portion of a Committee. The Finance Committee became incomplete when Mr. Wilkins was nominated Minister to Russia.—He was the only individual upon that Committee, who, during the session, had supported the Administration. He was the only member who was not opposed to it.—He was the only member of the Committee who had opposed the Bank during that session. Why was not the vacancy thus caused, filled; and the Committee delegated with such powers, made complete? Why was it, that none but friends of the Administration, were permitted to be upon this Committee? Why did not the same proceedings take place in respect to the vacancy which occurred in the Committee, as in that which occurred in the Committee on the Post Office, (also directed to sit during the recess) when Mr. Clayton resigned? That vacancy was immediately filled by the election of Mr. Southard. Why was not the vacancy in the Finance Committee filled, also? We will answer, why it was not. If they had consented to have filled the vacancy, it must have been filled by a friend of the administration, and an opponent of the Bank. In all probability they would have been obliged to select Col. Benton. This would have led to defeating the object for which the committee was appointed: that was, to whitewash the Bank. The appointment of Col. Benton, or any other efficient supporter of the administration and opponent of the Bank, as a member of the Committee, would have led to a thorough investigation of its transactions and an exposure of its corruptions. The friends of the Bank in the Senate, and the members of this partially formed Committee, dared not incur the risk. They preferred to proceed in the investigation, so constituted, that they might be sure of not having a dissenting voice in any one proceeding.

The Committee thus appointed, and which proceeded to investigate the affairs of this mighty institution, was composed of Daniel Webster, John Tyler, Thomas Ewing, and Willie P. Mangum.
The session of Congress closed on the 20th of June; and the first which was heard of this Bank Committee afterwards, was at Philadelphia, at the Bank Whig celebration of the 4th of July, making speeches, toasting and being toasted, in the different congressional districts.

Subsequently, they were occasionally heard of in Boston, Providence, New York, and Philadelphia. Some of the members of the Finance Committee, as well as some of the Post Office Committee of the Senate, were heard of in the city of New York on the last night of the election, addressing the people from the window of their lodgings, but it was to a vanquished, instead, as they had anticipated,—of a victorious party.

After Congress met, the public were informed of the doings of this travelling, partly made up, one sided, and, it may be said, self appointed, Committee. On the 18th of December last, Mr. Tyler made a report of the doings, proceedings, and examinations of that Committee. And what was the report? What its merits? What its character? Why, it was such, that no member of the committee was willing to undertake its defence, but Mr. Tyler! and he only at the moment after he had made it. Neither the friends of the Bank, or the members of the Committee, dared to move the printing of an extra number of copies by the Senate. This would have brought the subject of the Bank, and the report of the Finance Committee, up for discussion. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would expose the fallacies in the report, as well as the partial character of the report favorable to the Bank, whenever an opportunity was offered him. This it was promised should be given him, by a motion being made by one of those friendly to the Bank, to print an extra number of copies of the report. This was not only denied, but every trick and artifice was resorted to thereafter, during the session, to prevent Col. Benton's obtaining the floor whereby he could incidentally enter upon the subject. Reports of Committees were brought out in greater abundance, and motions were presented to occupy the time of the Senate until the hour arrived for calling for the special order of the day. When these failed, a motion was made to go into Executive business—or an adjournment was called for. It was by such subterfuges, that the report of this white-washing Committee of the Senate was preserved from exposure, and the members of the Committee held up for the scorn and derision of every honorable mind.

We begin with DANIEL WEBSTER. Mileage from Boston to New York and back, 506 miles. \$202 40
Thirty days attendance on duties of Committee, 240 00
442 40

Next—JOHN TYLER.
Travel to and from Philadelphia, under orders of the committee, 726 miles.
Travel to and from Norfolk, to look into the Branch there, &c. in all, 90 "
Ditto, for same purpose, at Richmond, in all, 176 "
Ditto, Boston, to and from, and looking into the Branch there, at Providence, &c. 1426 "
Ditto, at Washington, for same purpose, and returning, 426 "

Total travelling, 2,844 miles.
Mr. Tyler states—
"For the few days when I was at home, I was engaged in the extensive correspondence on the subject indicated by the resolution, and in weighing facts collected, deducting results, and preparing the report on the Bank. In other words, the order of the Senate had the effect of separating me almost entirely from my private affairs. I charge, therefore, a per diem for the whole recess, subducting twenty-two days for travelling."
2,844 miles at 40 cents, \$1,137 60
Number of days in recess, 153
Subduct, 22
131 at \$, 1,048 00
\$2,185 60

Next—THOMAS EWING.
Who states:
"At the close of the session of 1834, I went to the city of Philadelphia, to attend a meeting of the committee of Finance, pursuant to notice from the Chairman. The distance from Washington to Philadelphia, the increased distance home, in consequence of going there, together, amount to 280 miles at 40 cents, is \$112 00
7 days service in committee at Philadelphia, 56 00
I spent in Ohio ten days, in the performance of duties enjoined on me by the committee, 80 00
Travel from Lancaster, Ohio, to Boston, Mass., 850 miles, 340 00
I attended the committee at Boston, Providence, and Philadelphia, Aug. and Sept., 21 days, excluding days of travelling, 168 00
And travelling from Boston via Providence, New York, and Philadelphia to Washington City, 350 miles, 140 00
896 00

Next—WILLIE P. MANGUM.
miles.
1. From Washington to Philadelphia, 160
2. Philadelphia to Washington, 150
3. Residence in North Carolina to Boston via Washington, 815
4. Boston to Philadelphia via Providence, 350
5. Philadelphia to New York, 100
6. New York to Philadelphia, 100
7. Philadelphia to Washington, 150
8. Washington home via Norfolk, 315
2301
110 days from home, exclusive of travel, 2130 miles at 40 cents, 852 00
110 days at \$8, 880 00
\$1,732 00

WHOLE EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE INVESTIGATING THE BANK, FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX DOLLARS, of which there was paid:
For travelling, \$2,952 00
For per diem allowance, 2,304 00
\$5,256 00

Where can be found a parallel of so useless an expenditure of the public treasure? by whom and upon whom was this vast sum lavished? By and upon the same individuals who had been for months before warring upon the President and defending the Bank. Men, whose daily theme it was to charge the President with having seized upon the purse and sword. It would have been better for the country if the President had, so far held the purse of the nation, as to have prevented these gentlemen from having thrust in their hands and abstracted so much of the treasure.

Let the items be carefully examined. To Mr. Webster, \$202 40 mileage from Boston to New York and back. And when was this journey performed? We answer, at the period of the New York election, when and where Mr. Webster addressed the populace, and when and where it was understood, had the election resulted differently, Mr. Webster was to have been nominated for the Presidency by acclamation.

Look at the details of the travelling expenses of Messrs. Tyler, Mangum and Ewing. Every one who reads, is capable of putting a just estimate of the propriety and the necessity of the journeys upon which these charges are founded. The more so, when, by referring to the papers

Letter from Mr. Webb to Mr. Biddle.
OFFICE OF THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER,
New York February 23d, 1835.
Sir: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an assignment made by me in December last, in which I have made provision for the payment of the note drawn by M. M. Noah and myself \$18,600, which was protested on the 18th inst.
I beg leave to call your attention to the fact, that in this assignment, no provision is made for a discharge of my debts; because, at the time of making it, I felt perfectly satisfied of my ability to meet all my responsibilities from the profits of the paper, in the course of a few years. Under this conviction, and with this object in view, I did not seek for a discharge from my debts, but consented to conduct the paper on a salary, for the benefit of my creditors, until such time as their demands against me shall be liquidated. Respectfully, &c. JAS. WATSON WEBB.
N. BIDDLE, Esq.
President Bank, United States.

Following this letter of Webb, appears the following certificate, viz:
"I examined the deed of assignment in the bank, and find that the payment of the \$18,600 is provided for. If the fund be sufficient, (and it is so represented, but I have no other means of judging,) the debt is well secured. W. P. MANGUM."
"Lo! a Daniel, even a second Daniel come to judgment!" "If the fund be sufficient" What fund? That which is to arise "from the profits of a paper in the course of a few years." Says Mr. Mangum, if that be sufficient, "the debt is well secured." To such a prophetic certificate is Mr. Mangum's name affixed. The same who pledged himself to "revolutionize" North Carolina, and bring her voice against the Administration.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.

But let us see what compensation Mr. Mangum has secured out of the money of the People, for the above certificate, and other services performed in common with the other members of the Committee, as well also the sums which the others received. This we are enabled to do; and to give it officially, from the original accounts rendered to the Clerk of the Senate by each, the different amounts each received for.