

Mr. BAYNE. Well sir, that does, indeed, seem to have always been the gentleman's line of policy. It is strictly in accordance with his present position. He was a Jackson man, and yet opposed to many of Jackson's measures; he is now a Tyler man, and yet he opposes many of the very measures which are indispensable to the existence of Tyler's administration, and which the Whigs feel themselves bound to sustain from a sense of duty to the country.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PROFFIT) attempted to be very severe in his animadversions on Whig measures and Whig policy. My friend from Tennessee (Mr. GENTRY) has just applied the lash to him so severely that I ought, perhaps, in mercy, to let him pass; but as his attack was unprovoked, he need not expect us to submit to it in silence. He spoke with an air of reviling, of the long list of members of Congress he could expose, if he chose, who had been applicants for office.

[Mr. PROFFIT said, he did not say that members of Congress had applied for office for themselves.]

Mr. BAYNE. The gentleman is so understood by the House; and when called on for names said he would name one, which, however, he refused to do, though repeatedly called on to do so. He will not deny, however, that he spoke of the numerous applications of Whig members for office for their friends. Sir, admit it and had they not a right to apply? Was there any impropriety in their doing so? Was not the removal of corrupt and incompetent men from office, one of the principles under which we fought and conquered? Was not the gentleman from Indiana himself once an advocate for that doctrine? Has he not now allied himself to a party whose war-cry is—'Admitting all the gentlemen has said, and still what does it prove? Why, that Whig members of Congress have asked for the removal of those whom they had long accused, upon good evidence, of prostituting their offices to the perpetration of their power. And the appointment in their places, of whom? Why, our own friends, to be sure. No one of the Whig party has ever advocated proscription for opinions; but we do complain, and we have cause to complain, that men have been retained in power, who used the patronage of office to thwart all our efforts at reform. More especially do we complain, that, in many cases where offices have become vacant, they have been bestowed on men who have been our most deadly and bitter enemies. Did we wage a twelve year's war, for the purpose of putting in power the nominees of Andrew Jackson—for the purpose of reinstating those whom the late Harrison thought it his duty to remove? For the purpose of placing in offices of trust, foreign state players, to the neglect of the native born sons of our soil? Did every Whig in the land arouse himself, in 1840, for the purpose of bestowing nearly all the most important offices of the Government upon the citizens of one State—Virginia; and that a State, too, which went against us? Is it expected that the Whigs or the Democrats either of my State, can repress their indignation, when, after giving the same John Tyler a majority of 12,000 votes, they not only do not receive any of the places of trust under the Government, out of the State, but when the local offices even within the State, are filled by Virginians? There is in the office of travelling Post Office agent in North Carolina, which became vacant, by the death of the incumbent, last fall; and, instead of its being bestowed on a citizen of the State, the office is divided and bestowed on two "Virginia gentlemen." One, I hear, a near relative of the acting President; and they are now traveling through my State in all the pride and pomp of "brief authority." These are among the fruits of our fall in North Carolina.

(To be continued.)

REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

We have received a copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Tariff, together with a variety of accompanying statements and tables, and a bill to provide revenue from imports.

The Secretary defers an answer to the inquiries of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of Auction Duties, for want of satisfactory information in reference to it. His opinion already expressed of the impracticability of the scheme of home valuation, he says remains unchanged.

He says that the object primarily regarded by him in framing the bill, was the supply of a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the Government. He assumes that whatever expenditures may be required to support the Government, and maintain, and even enlarge our system of National defence, will be certainly incurred. A secondary, though extremely important object in framing the bill has been to afford some relief and encouragement to the labouring classes and mechanic trades in the country, whose interests are now languishing under a general depression.

On the above basis he estimates the expenditures for the ensuing three years, including the support of government and the redemption of Treasury notes and loan, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1842, 1843, 1844) and Amount (\$33,822,869, \$31,158,658, \$29,268,039).

Total, \$96,249,553. Annual average, \$32,749,851.

In his estimates of receipts he embraces the proceeds of public land sales, on the ground that a duty on many articles exceeding 30 per cent, is proposed, and if this proposal be adopted, the distribution law, as it now stands, will be suspended by it. His estimates of revenue from lands for the present year is

Table with 2 columns: Category (From customs to June 30, Remainder of the year, From loans and Treasury notes, Miscellaneous) and Amount (\$1,000,000, \$900,000, 13,721,667, 16,331,629, 150,000).

Total, \$32,243,335.

In each of the two succeeding years he estimates a receipts \$2,000,000 from land sales, \$150,000 miscellaneous, and \$27,443,335 from customs, making a total of \$29,593,335 each year.

The estimate of the amount of imports, and consequently of customs duties he considers liable to much uncertainty, but he is of opinion that the trade and business of the country have reached, or nearly so their lowest point of depression, and that in the course of another year they will begin to improve. In the expectation that by the expiration of three years, the business of the country will recover its former activity, he proposes to limit the duty on tea and coffee to a period of three years.

A letter from the Secretary of War is given, in which he estimates the amount of the expenditure which will be required in that department for the year 1843, to be equal to that of the past year, viz—\$11,717,791. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenditure in that department, for the next year, to be equal to the amount of the present year.

A statement is given of the quantity and value of the principal articles of import in the year 1840, with computation of the amount of duty which that amount of importation would produce at the rates proposed in the present bill. The amount in value of imports was \$107,141,519; the amount subject to duty, \$93,817,534; computed amount of duty which would accrue at the proposed rates, \$32,603,335; computed amount of drawback and expenses of collection, \$5,160,000, computed net duty, \$27,443,335—this being the estimate referred to above.

The rates of duty proposed on some of the principal articles, are: woollen cloths and cassimeres, 40 per cent; flannels and baizes, 14 cts. per square yard; worsted stuffs, 30 per cent; cottons, printed, exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, and white exceeding 25 cents, a duty of 25 per cent; printed, not exceeding in value 30 cents, a duty of 7 1/2 cents per square yard; and white not exceeding 25 cents, a duty of 6 1/4 cents. Silks from India and China, 1 65 per lb; from Europe, 2 50 per lb; silk and worsted goods, 30 per cent; linens, 25 per cent; hats, men's and women's, 30 per cent; manufactures of iron, steel, brass, &c. 30 per cent; glass ware, cut, 30 cents per lb; uncut, 12 cts; china, and earthen, 25 per cent; clothing, 50 per cent.

WINE, MADEIRA AND SHERRY, gal. 60 cents; French red, in casks, 6 cts., white 7 1/2; in bottles 35 cents; Spirits 60 and 90 cts.; Molasses 5 cts.; Teas, black, lb. 10, green 15 cts.; Coffee 2 cts.; Sugar, brown 3, white 4, loaf 8 cts.; Fruit 3 cts.; Macs 50 cts.; Nutmegs 30; Cinnamon and Cloves 25; Pepper 5; Cayenne 10; Pimento and Cassia 5; Iron, nails, lb. 5, spikes 4, castings 1, do vessels 1 1/2, nail rods 3, sheet and hoop 3 cts., pig, cwt. 50 cts, bar, rolled, 1 50, hammered, 90 cts.; Steel 2 50; Hemp 82; Flour, cwt. 50, Salt, bush, 6 cts.; Coal 6 1/4 cts; Wheat 25; Potatoes 6.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S SPEECH.

Our worthy and patriotic Governor delivered an eloquent and impressive speech to a large and highly respectable portion of the citizens of Beaufort county in the Court house on the evening of the 4th inst. The Governor spoke for about two hours, and fully sustained his reputation as an able champion of the principles of the Whig party. We should do injustice to the merits of his interesting speech, were we to attempt to give a particular account of it; we shall therefore only notice briefly, in our own words, a few of the subjects on which he spoke. In the course of his remarks, he adverted to the subject of the Banks the bobby horse, on which the opposition are eternally clamoring against the Whigs. The Governor exhibited this matter in its true light, and showed, with much force and effect, that the party styling themselves Democratic, and not the Whigs, are justly responsible for the evil consequences of overbanking. The hundreds of mushroom banks, which sprang into existence soon after the foolish and unjust war against the U. S. Bank—flooded the country with irredeemable paper trash were the offsprings of Democratic Legislatures. To charge, then, the Whigs with being the authors of the evils which have grown out of the mismanagement and corruption of these institutions, commensurate with a very bad grace from those who brought them into existence, and who had the power, at the time of chartering them, to prevent fraud and mismanagement.

Gov. Morehead spoke upon the subject of Internal Improvements, on which so much stress has been laid by his competitor, Louis D. Henry, Esq., and out of which he (Mr. H.) is laboring very hard to manufacture additional political capital to the prejudice of the Whig party. The Governor strikingly exemplified the glaring inconsistency and awkward position of Mr. Henry by exhibiting from the record—notwithstanding his clamour against the Whigs on this subject, and his cry about "the gambling d-bis of the States"—that he himself was in favour of splendid and magnificent schemes of Internal Improvements; and recommended a LOAN OF THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to be contracted by the State to carry on the work. It appears however, that Mr. H. has forgotten this, now he is a candidate for the gubernatorial Chair, and is very busy in traversing the State telling the people, innocent man, of the prodigal Whigs, and their enormous waste of the people's money on wild and visionary projects of Internal Improvements. But Mr. H. should recollect, that he who lives in a glass house should not throw stones.

The charges against the Governor of partiality from party considerations, in his

appointments to office, &c.; of prodigality and extravagance in the discharge of his official duties; & the affair between himself and the Government of Mississippi, in relation to the alleged refusal of the former to surrender a fugitive from justice, were severally noticed by his Excellency, and the facts of the case stated and explained to the entire satisfaction and approbation, doubtless, of every candid individual who heard his remarks.

True, some of these charges are, as has been said, "small things"—the "ice house" affair for instance; but when our opponents condescend to make a great clatter and uproar—to raise a tempest in a tea pot—about these matters, let them confine themselves to facts, otherwise they must not expect to get "unwhipped of justice" even in "small things."

Upon the whole, our Governor's speech was listened to throughout, with profound attention and delight, and was received with the applause which an honest people are proud to manifest, on all suitable occasions, towards a faithful public officer. The confidence of the citizens of Beaufort County, in the ability, integrity, and fitness of JOHN M. MOREHEAD for the office of GOVERNOR, is undiminished, as will be proved by the ballot-box in August next.

WASHINGTON WHIG.

WILMINGTON, MAY 18.

Governor Morehead arrived in Wilmington on Tuesday last. He made an address to the people at Snow Hill, Green County, on the previous Tuesday, and having an engagement for Monday last at Wayneboro', took the intervening time to make a flying visit here, as a relaxation, and as less inconvenient than a journey to Raleigh and back immediately to Wayneboro'. Governor Morehead did not intend addressing the people here at this time, but being present he was prevailed upon to meet the citizens of New Hanover on Saturday night, at the Court House, and make a few remarks on political topics. The brevity of the time after the meeting was determined upon, and the period necessarily fixed for it, precluded a very extended notice, but there was an assemblage quite respectable in point of numbers, composed of both political parties. Ex-Governor Dudley was placed in the Chair, and Wm. A. Wright, Esq., acted as Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, Governor Morehead began his Address and spoke for about one hour and a half. He commenced by saying he had been called upon by the late Whig State Convention, which nominated him for re-election, to meet and address his fellow citizens at such times and places as he might judge expedient, in order to prevent the success of the efforts now making by the opposition party, and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles. The duty thus imposed, he should not shrink from the performance of. He said that in the character of a Candidate for re-election to the Executive Chair of the State, he had a right to defend himself from charges made on him, and to rebut them. He expressed an entire readiness to submit his whole official conduct to the judgment of any body of honest men, be they Whigs or Democrats, and to rest on their decision. As to the nature of the charges now brought against his administration of affairs, by the Opposition Press, he took much comfort in the thought that they are so trifling, as to afford a strong evidence that none of any magnitude can be made. In reference to the principal accusations, that he has made useless outlays of money about the Executive mansion thereby squandering the public funds, he showed conclusively that not a dollar has been unnecessarily expended, and that, in fact, he had used but a little more than one third of the sum deemed requisite by a Committee of the Legislature, on which there were two leading Democrats.

He then took a brief notice of Mr. Henry's letter of Acceptance; exhibited in striking colors that gentleman's wonderful inconsistencies and angularity of opinions, chiefly in relation to a National Bank, State Banks, and other State corporations; on all of which subjects, it is apparent, Mr. Henry has entertained two distinct and determinate sets of ideas within such a space of time, as ordinary men require to make up their minds once on such momentous matters.

Referring to the outcry now made by the opposition, against Bank, Rail Road, and other Corporations, of the State, he directed attention to the Legislature of 1836, and several preceding ones, all of which were Democratic, and were the grantors of all the Bank and Rail Road Corporations now existing in the State besides a host of others that never went into operation. And yet, forsooth, this party now feigns a holy horror of Corporations, that it may make a small mite of political capital out of popular prejudice. He adverted in an effective manner to Mr. Henry's zealous advocacy of the great schemes of Internal Improvement, adopted by the Improvement Convention of 1838.—his instrumentality in bringing them before the Legislature; and before the people; his then willingness, nay eagerness, to run the State in debt; and brought into contrast the present course of Mr. Henry and his supporters, in essaying to throw odium on the Whigs on account of these very projects of his own brain.

The whole speech was made up of statements of facts, and figures in arithmetic, intended and calculated to correct misrepresentation. It was highly satisfactory to the Whig portion of the audience, but whether so or not to their opponents, we are unable to say, but doubt not, that, as candid men, they will feel constrained to admit the truthfulness of all the Governor advanced.

CIRCULAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Raleigh, May 10, 1842.

TO THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: It has been suggested to me, as Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the holding of a Convention in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the codification of the Militia of our State may be improved; and, it is with the greatest pleasure that I accord with the proposition.

It is well known to every commanding Officer of our Militia, that the system, as it now stands, is so imperfect, that it is impossible that any perfect man can ever be arrived at in the discipline of soldiers. It is also well known, that the Laws for holding Courts Martial so clash, that we are not able to try an Officer for the offences that he should be tried for; and there are many other imperfections that might be enumerated. I would therefore recommend, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of correcting these errors, on the 4th of July, of the present year. I would also recommend that all the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in command, in the State, be made Delegates to said Convention; and that each Regiment in the State should send three or four Delegates to said Convention; and that those Delegates should be selected with an eye-single to their Military qualifications. It has been suggested, that all the Delegates to the Convention should appear in Uniform whilst in session. This, however, being a matter to be settled by the Convention, I leave it entirely to the option of the Uniform of the State, is that the Uniform of N. Carolina is the same as that of the United States, and there is a probability that there will be a different Uniform adopted for the State. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. R. W. HAYWOOD, Adj. Gen. N. C. M. All Editors, friendly to the objects of the proposed Convention, will doubtless confer a favor on the public, by giving the above an insertion.

We have not attempted to make our readers acquainted with the merits of a controversy now going on in the city of New York concerning its municipal government, because it is a complicated affair, in which our readers would not be likely to take much interest. But it is a fact that such a controversy exists, owing to an attempt to deprive the Whigs (by fraud it is alleged) of the ascendancy, by them at the late election for Members of the City Council. It is to this controversy that the New York Express alludes in the following pregnant paragraphs:—Not. Int. To the public here, who understand, and can therefore translate, the acts of the politicians of this metropolis, it is not necessary to make a word of comment upon these doings of the ultra Locofocism of Tammany Hall, but it is often necessary, though to translate them for the People of the country.

The Locofoco leaders of the Tammany Hall, than, care nothing for Rhode Island but to make political capital out of her for home consumption here. They have usurped the government of our city without rhyme or reason, and they wish to sanction the principle at the expense of Rhode Island, where there are both rhyme and reason for a change. If revolution can by public sympathy be proved right there, revolution can, without public sympathy, be made right here. There of the majority argument, they would change the Government; here, in spite of the majority, they keep it.

This one reason why Locofocism here just now takes so much interest in Rhode Island; but another is, the belief that they can identify the Whigs with the anti suffrage principle every where. The undisciplined mass, they say, will never see the difference between achieving a necessary reform in a right way or a wrong one; and while the Whigs lay down the rule that a mere majority (and in this case there is doubt whether there is that majority) cannot overthrow a charter, or a constitution, they would confound their principle of action into hostility to the right of suffrage at large.

THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

This beautiful edifice has been completed, and we presume will be occupied by the congregation as soon as the hangings and furniture have been arranged.

We have examined both the interior and exterior of this building, and can see but one fault about it, and that consists in the want of outside steps. It is well enough to have the inside steps leading from the basement to the principle story, but we think the absence of outside steps gives to the building an unfinished appearance.

The Church is provided with a fine de-toned bell, which was hung on Monday last.—Pet. Int.

How the Loco Focos go in Pennsylvania.

A special election is to be held in Washington county (Pa.) on the 20th inst. for a member of Congress in place of Mr. Lawrence, deceased. The Whig candidate is T. M. T. Mc Kennan, and the Loco Focos have nominated Wm. Patterson. At the convention which nominated Mr. P. the following resolutions were adopted, and may be taken as an indication of the feeling of the Loco Focos on the tariff. We publish them as a sign of the times. The charge against the Whigs in regard to the tariff, we have no doubt, will be falsified as soon as the question comes fairly before Congress. We

shall not lament to have the aid of Loco Focos in the matter. Resolved, That in the depressed state of the currency we look to a Tariff as a measure calculated to afford relief, in protecting the industry, enterprise and skill of our citizens, against pauper labor and foreign capital.

Resolved, That the Whigs have failed to redeem any pledge given previously to their going into power, relative to retrenchment, reform and the relief of the country, in being passive on the subject of a Tariff for the protection of the home industry of the country. The motto of the Democrats of Washington county is Patterson and a Tariff. Pet. Int.

The following letter which we had lately been prepared to expect, was handed us on Wednesday. Mr. Gilliam's determination to retire from public life has long been fixed, and was made known to the public at the late whig meeting. This determination his friends hoped to have shaken, and he was again ticketed on the list of whig candidates for the next Legislature. After giving the subject mature consideration, he still finds himself constrained to keep his resolution unaltered—and communicates the fact in the letter below. The necessity which impels him to such a course, which deprives the party of the services of one of its most able and efficient defenders, and which drives from the councils of the State, one of her most patriotic, enlightened, and honest statesmen, must occasion unfeigned and profound regret. On retiring Mr. G. can truly say he has "done the State some service," but being yet in the pride of young manhood, with his mind scarcely yet fully matured, it was not unreasonable to expect much more from his zeal and abilities, for the future. As a whig he has deservedly ranked among the most powerful champions of the sacred principles of that party; has gathered laurels from more than one well fought battle, and "many a time and oft" have the stubborn foe men been compelled to acknowledge the force of his stalwart arm. As a politician he has been uniformly consistent, zealous and honest; securing the esteem of his party by his faithful adherence to their principles, and the respect of his enemies by his fairness, candour and rectitude of purpose. As a statesman, the high rank which he held is evidenced by the flattering manner in which he was advanced to the distinguished post of Speaker of the House of Commons. Yet however all may regret the necessity which compels Mr. G. to retire, we have no right to complain, and cannot in conscience, after the conclusive reasons given by him, insist upon his remaining in public life. He retires, followed by the affections of numerous friends, whom his many virtues have won, and the universal esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. We are still sanguine as to the success of our ticket, since to use his own language there are "many good men and true" who are well able to defend our cause and bear aloft its banner.—Oxford Mercury, Oxford, May 18th, 1842.

TO C. H. WILEY, Esq.

Editor of the Oxford Mercury. At the whig meeting in Oxford on the 3rd inst. I announced my determination not to be a candidate for a seat in the next Legislature. I gave then, somewhat in detail, an explanation of the reasons, which had constrained me to adopt that course; and I do not deem it necessary to advert to them now, except to repeat for the information of my friends, who were not present, that they were exclusively of a personal character, and grew out of the imperative necessity of devoting my undivided attention to my private affairs.—After this public expression of my determination, I was not prepared for the high honor conferred on me by the meeting, in again nominating me as a candidate, and I could scarcely summon resolution to reply, by an unequalled refusal, to a nomination thus flatteringly made. In this situation, I yielded to the suggestion of yourself and other friends, to whose judgment I felt bound to defer, to take the subject under further consideration, and to communicate my reply through the columns of your paper. I have carefully reconsidered the subject with the most careful deliberation, and with that anxious desire to meet the wishes of my friends, which a grateful recollection of their kindness could not fail to inspire, and it is due to them, that there should be no delay in making known the conclusion to which I have arrived. I am compelled, though most reluctantly, to declare that I have not felt at liberty to change the purpose which I expressed at our public meeting. That purpose was not hastily formed, nor without a due sense of the weighty obligations under which so many acts of kindness and confidence had placed me; but with every disposition to serve my friends, and to do battle again in the good cause in which we have so long struggled together, I cannot give way to that inclination without a disregard of other duties, which it would be criminal in me to neglect, and subjecting myself to sacrifices which no portion of my friends would desire me to make. I have the satisfaction, however, of knowing, that in declining to be a candidate, no injury can result to our cause. The whig party of Granville numbers in its ranks many good and true men, whom in effectual and moral worth eminently fit them for usefulness, and who, whilst they do not seek, yet would not decline an opportunity of making some contribution of their time and talents to the public service. Very truly your friend, ROBT. B. GILLIAM.

Mr. Marshall, in addressing the ladies of New York on Temperance, read the Card addressed to him by a Lady of Williamsburg, published in the papers.—The Reporter states:

[Mr. M. was evidently deeply affected by the perusal of this letter.] If, said he, I had spoken in this cause until I had racked and shattered every nerve in my frame, I would not murmur if I received for my reward one such triumph as this.—An aged mother, to me an entire stranger, pouring out the deep emotions of her soul over a beloved son reclaimed from ignominy and death through my instrumentality! I tremble when I think that there may be some who will meet me at the bar of God, and plead that they fell through my example, in the reckless days of my youth. I tremble when I reflect on these things, for there is nothing like cold water to bring a man to reflection. What must not that mother have undergone before she would write such a letter as this. I too have a mother, and if she knew a man through whom I have been plucked as a brand from the burning, how would her prayers go up for him to the throne of God, night and day! And she does offer up her blessing to the most High. She writes in

her letter to me that she considers my instrumentality as through the direct agency of God himself, and her voice is raised in continued praise and thanksgiving to the Father of Mercies, Oh, to be instrumental in doing just such good to others, I do believe I would quit Congress, the bar and everything else, and just turn circuit rider and preach throughout the country—(cheers.) Oh, I do love the Washingtonian.—I love all connected with them.—I love the society in which I belong in Congress—as well I have a right to do—and whatever of honor or fame I may receive in the service of my country, whatever of earthly good or happiness I may receive in all coming time—all, all, shall I give as the meed of this pledge which I wear here next my heart. [Great cheering.]

CONGRESS.

Thursday, May 19.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen, the bilious Senator from Ohio, who has exhibited a flaccid temper on the Rhode Island affair, got up to explain. He had been reported as saying that he was "ready for a civil war." He did not say this; but he said he was ready for any consequences that might follow the course he had pursued. He further remarked that Mr. Preston was represented as having said in his seat, "You [Mr. Allen] would produce a civil war." Mr. A. said he did not hear this, or he would have noticed it.

Mr. Preston stated that what he had said was not intended to be heard by the reporters; but he did believe that the effect of what the Senator was doing would be a civil war.

[Mr. A. had better enlist under Durr.]

The bill to refund the fine to General Jackson was amended, on motion of Mr. Bayard, so as to assert that the passage of the bill should not be construed into a censure of the Judge who imposed the fine.

This greatly offended Messrs. Allen and Benton, and as amended the bill was defeated 17 to 24—most of the Whigs voting for it.

In the House, it was resolved that all the debate on the Navy bill should cease Monday next. The bill was then discussed until the adjournment.

Friday, May 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Mangum, on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the appointment and pay of engineers in the Navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

In the House, Speaker (by general consent) laid before the House a letter from Samuel Lawrence, and W. W. Stone of Boston, stating that the report of the Hon. George Poindeux upon the affairs of the New York Custom House contains charges and insinuations against them, which, however unfounded, may derive an authority from the public character of the document and prove injurious to them; appealing, therefore, to the House of Representatives, by whose order the report has been printed, and praying against an attack upon their character and conduct which they declare to be groundless, and showing wherein they denounce it as being groundless and declaring, in conclusion, that, although they are aware that they cannot ask the House of Representatives to turn aside from their great public duties to vindicate private individuals, yet if the House sees fit, they are ready and most desirous to submit themselves to the most rigid scrutiny upon all the matters laid to their charge.

The letter was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Clifford of Maine, in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1842, which lasted till adjournment.

Saturday, May 21.

The Senate did not sit. In the House the Navy Appropriation Bill was discussed. It was to be taken out of Committee of the Whole Monday.

Monday, May 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Tallmadge of New York gave notice that he should introduce certain Resolutions as a substitute to those introduced by the Senator from Ohio.

These Resolutions were read nearly as follows:

Resolved, First, That by the Constitution of the United States the United States is bound not only to guaranty to every State a Republican form of Government, but to protect it both against domestic violence and foreign invasion.

Resolved, secondly, That the form of Government with which a State came into the Union, and has been recognized and represented as a member of the Union must be taken and regarded as republican; and that such State is entitled to all that protection against invasion and domestic violence which is pledged by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Government of a State coming into the Union, and so recognized as a member of it, can only be changed or suspended consistently with the principles of our American Republic when it is done in pursuance of, and in the mode prescribed by the laws of such State, and not any attempt to overthrow by force that Government is disorganizing and revolutionary, tending to anarchy and bloodshed, and in the end to the destruction of the Public Liberty; and is such a domestic violence as entitles the State by her Legislature or Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened) to apply for, and obtain from the United States, protection against the same.

Resolved, finally, That the application made by the Legislature of Rhode Island, one of the thirteen to the President of the United States for protection against domestic violence was within the meaning and terms of the Constitution, and that it was the duty of the President to take such preparatory steps as a wise and prudent President would take to adopt such efficient measures as are contemplated by the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance of it for giving such protection. On motion ordered to be printed. The remainder of the day was spent in private business.