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TERMS.

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MR. DUANE AND THE DEPOSITES.

The dismission of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and the subsequent removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank, having produced considerable excitement throughout the country, it becomes our duty to publish the following extract of a letter from the late Secretary, on the subject, with the remarks of the Globe, for the information of our readers. It would be premature at present to express any opinion in relation to the matter. The exposition of the Globe will, no doubt elicit a reply from Mr. Duane, which, in justice to that gentleman, we shall be bound also to lay before the public; and after both sides shall have been heard, a verdict must then fairly be made up.

From the Globe.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.
The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion and honor of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the Maysville (Ken.) Eagle.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from William J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason county, has been handed to us for publication.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been, and am opposed to the U. S. Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposits, unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President nor any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the gray hairs of my father and upon my numerous children: so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind wishes, I am, very respectfully yours,

W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President in his views relative to that institution, which produced his selection as a member of the Cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and in the cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further and said, that this, "taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds." When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz:

the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, three opinions in favor of the removal, and only one against it. The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation but of kindness. From Mr. D's newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and thus the President was desirous to diminish as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonished at being informed, in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposits; but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President, and as, in case of removal, it would be necessary to ascertain beforehand from the principal State Banks on what terms they would receive the deposits, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed until an Agent should be sent to obtain this information, Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent, however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory & ridiculous, drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the President should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declared that his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself in the most explicit terms, that if, after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and himself, AFFORD THE PRESIDENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR WHOSE VIEWS MIGHT ACCORD WITH HIS OWN ON THE IMPORTANT MATTER IN CONTEMPLATION.

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly promised, "that when the moment for decision after inquiry and discussion, shall arrive, HE WOULD CONCUR WITH THE PRESIDENT OR RETIRE."

This was about the 22d of July. A few days afterwards, the Agent started on his mission to the State Banks, whence he returned and made report about the first of September. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State

Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? No. Did he "afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" Not at all. He would neither "CONCUR" nor "RETIRE."

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only further consideration was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposits, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur, which would require the fulfilment of the expectation he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes. This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day, by another and another! both of which were also returned.

These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury, who had given a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated, which he REFUSED TO REDEEM. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to FORCE A DISMISSAL, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust.—Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?

What should the President have done?—Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterize official intercourse? Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust?" The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITHLESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRITTEN PLEDGES & for the exhibition of BAD FEELINGS, WHICH MADE HIM TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STATION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED. He was NOT dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do.—In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank Party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposits, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledge.

using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils men, on whose word he cannot rely and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor, and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust," and says, "I was removed for an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the motives which governed Mr. Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which now induces him to write vindictive letters for publication is payable enough! It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank Party and Nullifiers, in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 21.

Mr. Hall, from the joint select committee appointed to prepare Joint Rules for the government of the two Houses, reported those of last Session; which were read and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Vanhook, ordered that the Rules of Order of the Senate, together with the Joint Rules, and the Constitution of this State and of the United States, be printed.

Mr. Kenall presented a resolution in favor of Frederick Hinson & Archibald Campbell; which was read and referred.

The resolution, presented by Mr. Beard yesterday, referring the several subjects embraced in the Governor's Message, was amended and adopted.

The bill to repeal the act of last Session, establishing the Bank of North Carolina, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Arrington presented a bill to abolish the office of county Trustee in Nash county; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, presented a bill to incorporate Sandy Ridge Academy, in Chowan county; which passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the other House, proposing that a joint select committee on Military Affairs be raised, to be composed of five members on the part of each House; which proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Moyer, Greene, Norman, Jones, Hinton and Kerr were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Matthews presented a resolution, authorizing the committee of Finance to burn such Treasury Notes as may be found in the Treasury Office; which was read the 1st, 2d and 3d times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing the appointment of a joint select committee, of seven members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to take under consideration the condition of the currency of the State, and to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank; and if, in their opinion, it be expedient to establish a Bank, then to inquire whether the same should be a Bank of the State, to be owned exclusively by the State, or a Bank to be owned exclusively by individuals, or by individuals and the State conjointly; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, laid upon the table.

Messrs. Skinner of Chowan, Moore and Stone were appointed, on the part of the Senate, the joint standing committee on the Public Library; and Messrs. Elliott and Skinner of Pasquotank that on Enrolled Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker, in obedience to the Rules of Order, appointed the following committees:

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Barringer, Bragg, Graham, Poindexter, Battle, J. D. Jones, Courts, Outlaw and R. H. Alexander.

On Private Bills—Messrs. McCleese, Sanderson, Daniel Thompson, Kennedy, Judkins, Wesley Jones, Allison, Cotton, Montgomery, J. Williams, Martin and Corpening.

On Leonard, Smallwood, Lilly, Brandon, Edmonston and Mullen.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee raised on the Joint Rules, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration therein; which report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Marsteller, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on Military Affairs. The said committee, on the part of this House, consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Ledford, Ziglar, Burgin and Welch.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, ordered that the Rules of Order, together with the Rules of the Senate, the Joint Rules, and the Constitution of this State and of the United States, be printed.

Mr. John D. Jones presented a resolution, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the improvement of the State, the Literary Fund, land assessment, and Mr. Rye's Map of the State, to appropriate committees; which was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint a joint select committee, to consist of seven members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to take under consideration the condition of the currency of the State, and to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Bank; and if, in their opinion, it be expedient to establish a Bank, then to inquire whether the same should be a Bank of the State, to be owned exclusively by the State, or a Bank to be owned exclusively by individuals, or by individuals and the State conjointly.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Revolutionary claims and expenditures during the late war, was referred to a select committee; and, on motion of Mr. Pierce, so much as relates to the revision of our public statute laws, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Cherokee Indians; and, on motion of Mr. Monk, another message was sent, proposing that so much of said Message as relates to communications from other States, be referred to a joint select committee.

A message from the Senate, proposing that a joint select committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional district on the part of each House, be raised, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Banks and the circulating medium; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Courts, laid on the table. Subsequently the said message was, on the motion of Mr. Fisher, taken up, when it was resolved that this House do not concur therein.

Mr. Marsteller presented a bill to repeal part of the act of last session, directing the manner in which constables shall be elected in the counties of Davidson, Buncombe, Chatham, Currituck, Wilkes, Duplin, New Hanover, Surry, Wayne, Hyde and Onslow; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Nov. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Pugh presented a bill to repeal in part the act of last session, regulating the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the counties of Washington and Hyde; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish the office of county trustee in Nash county, after having been amended, on the motions of Messrs. Simmons and Skinner of Pasquotank, by extending its provisions to the counties of Columbus and Pasquotank, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition, received from the House of Commons yesterday, to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Banks to a joint select committee, was taken up and agreed to, and Messrs. Martin of Rockingham, Montgomery, Hall, Hoke, Skinner of Chowan, Beard and Edwards were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Morris presented the petition of Jeremiah Ingram, of Anson, praying the passage of a law to authorize him to erect a gate on a certain road. Referred.

The propositions of the House of Commons to refer to joint select committees so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Cherokee Indians, and to communications from the Legislatures of other States, were agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Beard, a message was sent to that House, proposing that the said committees shall each consist of five members on the part of each House. On the first subject, Messrs. Brittain of Macon, Phillips, Clayton, Dobson and Sherran were appointed the committee on behalf of the Senate; and on the second, Messrs. Harrison, Foye, Moyer of Pitt, Nash and Vanhook form the committee on the part of the Senate.

A message was received from the other House, proposing to ballot tomorrow for Public Printer, and stating that Lawrence & Lemay, Joseph Gales & Son, and Charles R. Ramsay are in nomination.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the message was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Hinton, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Revolutionary claims, and the amount advanced by this State for the payment of the militia called into the service of the U. States during the late war, was referred to a select committee; which consists of Messrs. Hinton, Moore, Caldwell, Morrison and Matthews.

Mr. Mann presented a bill to amend the act of 1829, for the protection of the bridge across Senneper river at Columbia, in Tyrrell county; which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, a message was sent to the other House, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of five members on the part of each House, to examine whether the public printing for the State cannot be done upon terms more advantageous, and report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Edmonston presented a bill for the better administration of justice in Haywood county; which passed its first reading.

Mr. J. W. Potts presented the petition of Eliza Viverett, of Edgecomb county, praying to be divorced from her husband; which was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Messrs. M'Leod, Wyche, Coleman, Wm. M'Leod and Roberts were appointed to compose the select committee heretofore ordered to be raised on that part of the Governor's message which relates to Revolutionary claims and expenditures of the State during the late war.

The engrossed bill to incorporate Sandy Ridge Academy, in Chowan; and the engrossed resolution for the committee of Finance, passed their first reading.

Mr. Thompson presented a bill to authorize the County Court of Onslow to transcribe the certain records; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Seawell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Fayetteville, praying the emancipation of Joseph Hostler, a man of color. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws for the benefit of insolvent debtors, as to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraudulent concealment.

On motion of Mr. Monk, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot tomorrow for Public Printer, & stating that Lawrence & Lemay, Jos. Gales & Son and Charles R. Ramsay are in nomination.

Messrs. King, Battle & Jordan were appointed to compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on the Library.

Mr. Kitterell presented a bill to extend and confine in force certain acts for regulating the times of holding the Superior Courts in the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson; which passed its first reading.

Received from the Governor, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Hill, a message, transmitting the annual Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. The message and Report were sent to the Senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consist of seven members on the part of each House, to take under consideration the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, and to inquire what mode is most expedient to adopt for the accomplishment of the same.

Messrs. Guthrie, Waugh, Pugh and Brown were appointed to compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Fisher, Seawell, Shepard, M'Gehee, Outlaw, Wyche and Roberts were appointed, on the part of this House, to compose the joint select committee upon the subject of the currency of the State, and the establishment of Banks; Messrs. Guinn, J. L. Smith, Outlaw, Dodson and J. W. Potts were appointed, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on the Cherokee Indians; and Messrs. Monk, Courts, Long, Fisher and Bragg compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on communications from the Legislatures of other States.

Mr. Fisher presented a resolution, directing the Clerks of the two Houses to collect the Journals and Acts of the General Assembly, and such State papers as belong to the State, and cause the same to be deposited in one of the rooms in the upper story of the Government House, for the use of the members and officers of the two Houses; which was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five persons from each House, to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands belonging to the State.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing fines imposed by courts of