ble will, strong native sagacity, and that almost sublime energy with which he pursues and generally attains his purpose. I appreciate, too, sir, at its just value, the unshaken attachment he displays to his friends, though the virtue be, as I admit it is, more fitted for the ornament of private than of public life. But close alongside of these strong points of character lie defeets which I fear will be painfully felt, and long seen in their untoward. influence on public prosperity. But this is an ungrateful theme, which I have no desire to pursue, and I return to the remaining partion of the sub-

I am sure the Senate will pardon me for not following the argument ! am replying to;" through the minute examination given by it to the affairs of the United States Bank. I see no party in power have destroyed the bank on their responsibility, and I leave to them the pleasure and advantages of a post mortem examination. I shall not assist at it. If I had the wish to do so, I have not the knowledge to enable me to meet the Senator on so intricate and confused a field. He has with great industry made himself master of a variety of facts of which I have no knowledge, still less by explained, or the incorrectness of

the views he has taken exhibited .-Indeed, such is the absorbing attention which the Senator from Missouri has given to this same great monster, the Bank of the United States, that I apprehend there is no man in the Republic, except the President of the Bank, who is able to give answers to all the objections and charges which the fertile imagination of the honorable member can at any moment conjure up. I would, therefore, suggest to him that great advantages would accure to the Republic if he would, in some way or other, have a regular disscussion with the parent of mischief, Old Nick himsell, in regard to the former transactions of the bank. They might play the game by letter, as that of chess is some-times done, or, what would perhaps be better, they could meet at some half-way place, and each limiting himself to half an hour at a time (I should consider this clause in the agreement very important,) they might at the end of five or six months end the matter quite as satisfactory as the theological contests of a similar character we somtimee hear of generally terminate-that is the auditors would come away with their heads confused, their passions heated, and their ori-

ginal prepossessions confirmed.

On this matter I can only state the

impression produced on my mind by all I have seen and heard on this question, and the conviction I express has, at all events, this recommendation, it comes from one who has never had any connexion with the bank in any way whatever, and whose judgment is not clouded by the recollection either of favors received, or favors refused. I say, then, sir, in all sincerity, that nothing has yet come under my consideration to induce me to think that the Bank of the United States was not wisely and honestly conducted, and I am convinced that its operations were most useful and salutary to the nation. It gave us a sound currency, and it regulated exchanges with a suceess until then unknown, and which, if we have not reached that point already, we must soon cease to enjoy. No institution with its power, which ever existen, so studiously abstained from all interference with either national or atte politics, up to the tiose when it pleased those opposed to it to raise the war ery of party, and to denounce it to the Public, instead of calling it before a court of justice, where, acof calling it before a court of justice, where, according to the terms of its charter, all violations
of it were to be tried. I shall not attempt to
characterize, what it slid afterwards; that mustbe judged by others; but I fear we are still too
uear the heated scenes which this contest has
given rise to, to judge of it correctly. Dragged
from its legal and constitutional judges, and arraigned before the American people, it had no
choice as to the place or mode of defence. It
had no alternative but to submit in ailence to
all the imputations heaped on it, or to meet all the imputations heaped on it, or to meet them by denial and proof. That it may have nem by denni and proof. I hat it may have puncting a presstepped the limits of defence by sading its opponents, may be true; and that a language may not have been alongs on saided as policy would have dictated, is perhaps qually true, nor is it important. The facilities with those by whom the irregular and unlies with those by whom the arregular and un-constitutional assents was first made, and much is to be pardoned to the feelings such a pro-seeding produced. It is very easy for the physician, who stands by the side of the victire who is racked, to tell him that his complaints must be courteous, and his cries gentle; but this species of forbearance, like many other virtues, it is much less difficult to preach about than

Nor have I ever seen any proof that it about its power at the time when, from the wide-spread alarm which filled the community on the apread alarm which filled the community on the removal of the deposites, a total want of confidence in pecuniary matters seized on the public mind; and this has again and again been allown. The contraction of its discounts was not greater than the removal of the deposites warranted; and the necessity for transmiting its funds from distant points to those nearer home, where it was menueed with a pressure, without the imputation of unworthy motives, accounts for the facts which the Senator referred to.

And, sir, there is just as great a mistake in regard to the motives attributed to the members on this facer who were opposed to the measures taken by the President in relation to the Hank. I am really, sir, almost tempted to get out of humor with the Senator from Misseuri at the small compliance the pays to one common accesse, when he passers that the course of furned.

mall compliment he paya to our common then he asserts that the course pursued is prompted by the hope of influencing a and promoting party ends. I beg the to understand that deferring to him, as all on this side of the House readily to his superior skill is electioneering. n este all on this side of the House readily sid, to his superior skill in electioneering, to a knowledge of all topias by which the ions and prejudices of the multitude can be used, we were not quite to ignorant of these gam to ever flatter ourselves the Bank could sade popular with the People. Reason and rience, sir, both taught us another lesson le knew perfectly well, sir, that an institution this kind never could be seerptable to the Banks always must be disliked by them, are the benefits which they confer on sooic-

admires more than I do his indomita great and palpable, and allous because they are old Bank of the United saw it, sir, prostrated before public elamor and public prejudice, and that, too, at the moment we were about entering on war with one of the we were about entering on war with one of the most powerful nations on earth, when its assistnice was most important to the fiscal operations of the Governmest. We knew, sir, that all the causes which produced this result were in active peration again; and we foresaw, just as well a extremely probable. There was no difference in our perception of this matter, though there was a wide difference in our view of the consequences. We saw distress and ruin to society in the measure, and we resisted it without any re-gard in its effect on our popularity. They either did ght see them, or, if they did see, they discgarded them. I wish, air, we had been talse prophets. I would will cheerfulness give up the praise of wisdom and foresight, to avert the swar a of evers which this messure of the Ad-ministration is about to bring on the country, or rather which it has already brought on the

we clearly foresaw, air, what would take use in warring with the dead. The place, and we as definely warned gentlemen or the other side of the inevitable derangement of the currency which most follow the measure were pursuing. We entrested them to look back on the events which ensued on the returnt, in 1811, to charger the old bank-to reflect on the destruction of credit and prostration norals which flowed from the multiplication of State banks soon after that period-to remember how at least one-third of the property of the coun'ry had changed hands in the space of a few years—and to thi nk how many tamilies had been reduced from afflictice to poverty by similar measures. We beserched hem to look at those things, but we beneathed in win, dike the Secretary of the Treasury told us State banks of those by which his statements might i sould turnish as gooder better on reach the the incorrectness of United States Bank. The President endlessed the statement. The Senator from Missouri age which was approaching; and, under these errors and misconceptions the work of mischiel

> But now, sir, when all these delusions have passed, or are rapidly passing away, is it not meet and proper that we should, from the eminence on which we stand, look at the full extent of the evil which is approaching us? We

may draw from the past and prescut some salu-tary lessons for the future.

I shall not, sir, fatigue the Senate by going back to that period of our history at the close of the revolutionary war, when there was such a rapid dupreciation of the value of the currency, though it turnishes strong examples to illustrate the views I entertain on this matter. I content myself with recalling the attention of the Senate to the electrostances which preceded, accompanied, and followed the destruction of the first National Hank, and I am greatly mistaken if the parallel between the condition of the country now with what it was then, will not be found com-

Previous to the expiration of the charter of the first Bank of the United States, the current of the country was in a very sound state, and it continued so up to that period, and for a short time after. The States, however, soon began to charter institutions of their own, and between 1811 and 1813 a considerable addition was made to the circulation. In 1816 it became excessive, During all this period the country bore the ex-ternal marks of prosperity; trade flourished, land, slaves, houses and lots, and all other species of property rose in value. Real estate, which could have been bought in 1810 for \$10 an sere, in 1816 sold for \$50 and \$100. 1 rethe time well, sir; the universal prosperity of the country was the theme of every man's tongue, and speculation run riot in its magnificent schemes. But, sir, these things are subject to laws as cortain as any thing else in this world. There is a point beyond which you cannot earry them. The bubble, when inflated too much, bursts. In 1817 and 1818 the reduction in the circulation commenced. It was at first slow and gradual and its effects scarcely perceptible. Each day, however, rendered them more apparent, when, in 1819 the circulation being by 0 per cent, less than that of 1815, there ensue a pecuniary distress which has never been ex-ceded in any country. Every article of com-merce, land, slaves, houses, fell as far below their real value as they The most enormous sacrifices were made at publie and private tales; and every one was astonished, for they could not account for such a change

in the general prosperity.

Sir, they are accounted for by these naked facts: in 1813 the circulation of the country was seventy millions of dollars; in 1813 one hundred and ten millions; in 1819 forty fire millions,-Sir, it was not property that had risen in 1815, it was money that had depreciated; and it was the genter value of it, produced py its scarcity in 1819, that made that property fall in price.

I have taken these facts, sir, from the report of the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford, and they may be relied on. There can be

tord, and they may be relied on. There can be no nistake in the deduction I make from them. It would seem, sir, as if all experience was lost on us. We again see the same extraordi-nary rise in the price of every thing which is an object of sale. Every one, as heretofore, is expatiating on the universal prosperity, and there are no bounds to the imaginations in which men tion is just the same as it was in the other times I have been speaking of, la 1530, our elevation.

of dollars. In January 1835, or eather in June 1834, it was one hundred and three millions of dollars. In 1836 it eannot be less than one hundred and twenty m llions. An increase of sixty millions of dallars in six years! I give the fact from the flicial returns made by the Secretary of the Tryasury. They come, sir, it is true, no lower down than 1833. But if we take the sverage increase for two or three years before that time, and reflect on the coorneus rise of prosulation) we most be satisfied that there has been more than seventien millions added to the circulation within the last sixteen months, and that one hundred and twenty millions is below ather than above the real estimate.

You see, sir, therefore at a glance, the causes of the present state of things; and who cannot also, sir, see a at glance how it is to end? If the evil could be checked now, and the reduction be slaw and gradual, we might escape the consequences which time has inevitably in store for us under any other policy. But, sir, far from expecting this, I look to an increase of the disease. It appears to me inevitable. A universal madness has taken possession of the public mind. Within the last four months I have beard of augmentatious of banking capital, proposed or passed, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and more I am told are projecting; so that we may expect to see this system continuing until it breaks & fallsfrom its own weight and magnitude. In the present state of things, the States are all interested to increase the circulation of their own banks, and prevent that of their neighbors. Indeed, we already see symptoms of a war of legislation the result of jealousy,) by which they are attempting to restrain the notes of banks in other States from passing within their limits.

of the country with a wisdom and success of which there is no parallel. We on this subject. The danger of a divis the excess of bank emissions by law, refusing to receive at your Treasury their notes of a less sum than 820, will have no more effect than would into the Mississippi river to stop its current. And as to pushing gold and ly impracticable; a cheap and a dear currency never can exist together; the former always destroys the latter. to interfere directly with the State legislation in this matter, I see that the country is destined to go through the same scenes of agitation and suffering which it did previous to the operation of the late Bank of the United States. After the evils have come to a height when they can no longer be endured prevented this state of things two years get an answer to these questions.

proaching, that we are told the People of the United States have approved of all the acts of the President in refact. It is inferred from his re-election, and from a majority of his friends believe, on the contrary, that the President was re-elected, and is now sustained, in spite of the removal of the deposites, not in consequence of that ago I conversed in private with none abandon him for what they conceived to be an honest error. These friends still sustain him, because, with his defects and mistakes, they prefer him to

those who might take his place. This sir, is the true ground, not that taken in argument. By such reasoning as has been offered on this floor, every President who is re-elected has done no wrong, nor fallen into any error; he is infallible. It is a pure failing in all his efforts to get the committee sophism, sir, to assert that the re-election of any man argues an approval ogether, the People accept him,

Sir I have much more to say, but the state of my health forbids me to go farther; and I conclude by again returning my thanks to the Senate for the attention with which they have honored me.

Election by the Bouse of Representatibes-the gan Buren Darty.

Extracts from Mr. Bell's Speech on the Naval Service Bill-exposing the shuffling course which has been pursued by the Van Buren party in relation to the recomendation of Gen. Jackson, in his annual messages, of an amendment to the Constitution, securing the election

of President to the People. It cannot be forgotten, that from 1825, unil the commencement of the present administration, this proposition was a favorite polev of the party which brought Gen. Jackion into power. The whole subject was, during that period, ably and freely discussed both in Congress and in the public journals. When Gen. Jackson was elected by the peo ple, no one doubted but that one of the first acts which would distinguish the action of Congress would be, to recommend such an amendment to the States for their adoption. General Jackson, in his first message, urged the subject upon the attention of Congress in the strongest and must verman we bing magni-In his second, and in each succeeding annual Message, he has done the same thing. garding the discussion of the subject, as having commenced in 1825, it is now upwrds of ten years since it has been before the country in the most imposing form-in the annual Messages of the President. The arguments and language of the Message upon this subject, are worthy of particular notice; and I must ask leave to refer to them. Here Mr. Bell read several passages from the Message of the Presidentupon this subject, all of which went to show how important it was in the oninion of the President such an amendment of the Constitution should be made.) Well, sir, what has been the result—the effect of these repeated and urgent recommendations In the early part of the administration, many earnest and well meant efforts were made to get this House to take up, and act upon this subject Propositions in a variety of shapes were presented; and it has been a part of the regular forms of the House, at the beginning of every session, to appoint a select commit-tee upon this subject—but, sir, the truth cannot be disguised or disputed, that those efforts were the efforts of individuals only; that the regular annual appointment of Special Commattees, has been but a mere form; and, at no time, could the party be rallied in favor of the proposition. There was always some-where, and for some motive, a power and an nfluence which thwarted the action of the House upon this quest on.

Soon after the opening of the last session of Congress, this subject began to excite increased interest, and certainly demanded prompt attention from those who seriously and honestly believed an election by the House This deplorable state of things must yet get worse; and well might the Senator from Missouri depict it in the colors he did a few days ago. He could not overcharge this pic ure notice of the country as a candidate for the

ful to contemplate, by the recollection comstances, and upon principles which for-of our condition before the war was bid the hope that his friends would surren lant guardian of every thing that concerns the of our condition before the war was der his pretentions to the man who it was waged on the Bank of the U. States. For foreseen would be the favorite of the contemsixteen years it regulated the currency plated Baltimore Convention. This was a conncture to test the principles of the party upthe ranks of the party in power was manifest, threw it away, and we see what we have got in its place. Sir, all the projects of regulating and checking tainly be forescen; but all must have seen that such a result might take place. As carly as the 10th of December, 1834, a Select Committee was appointed to consider of and al denucations uttered through that organ report upon this subject. Special care was against those members of the party who totaken to appoint a clear majority upon the have a buket full of earth thrown committee, who were known to have avowed themselves favorable to an amendment of the tion of Mr Gilmer? Sir, a large portion of constitution, which would exclude the elec # the party upon that question showed that tion from the House. The following gentle- they were opposed to a measure which Gen. silverints circulation when you have men composed the Committee; Messrs. Jackson had carnestly urged upon Congress five hundred and fifty banks interests offmet, Archery Bomey, Bandsley, Gordam, in every annual message since he came into five hundred and fifty banks interests. ed in gathering it all up, and supplying Johnson of Ky . Speight, Hubbard, and Carr. its place with their notes, that is equal- Five of these gentlemen are the known supporters of General Jackson, and of Mr. Van one answer to this question: It was no of-Buren as his succesor; and all were understood, when the committee was appointed, to be infavor of the recommendation of the Having no power by the Constituiton President, which it was their exclusive and special duty to consider and report upon. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gilmer of great sincereity, talents and energy; and he was also known to be a zealous advocate of league (Mr. Polk,) who is now the presiding we shall have another National Bank, to prevail upon the Committee to agree upon to the further consideration of the subject at and not until then. But I submit if it come report at an early day of the session. He complained that the time would not have been as well to have that it might be before the House and acted was too short to give the subject that exapapon before the tions of the session. The ination which its importance demanded. He friends of Judge White especially, fearing the thought he had, with the shift attention he ago? I inquire, what good has been, use which would be made against him of the can be attained, by putting the argument that by dividing the party the elec-People through this fearful trial? Five tion might be brought into the House, exertor six years hence will be the time to ed themselves in every fair and honorable way to procure a decision upon the question by Congress. Several of the members of this Sir, it affords me no consolation for Committee, who had always arowed themall the calamities which I see ap- selves in favor of the measure, were privately appealed to; but all was vain. The answer was; they could not agree upon the details of the measure-no two, it was said, could agree. Now, sir, every member of the least lation to the Bank. If they had, I experience in legislation knows, that upon could not surrender my impressions; any important question whatever involving but I have seen no evidence of the details two men can rarely be found to agree upon all of them. It is notorious, that no Committee of this House would ever report upon any subject of importance, if a majority being found in Congress. But, sir, I of its member were expected to unite upon protest against any such a fallacy being all the details of it. All that can be expect-received as proof of their approval. I ed in such cases is, that a majority shall agree upon the principle of the Report. House is always expected to alter the details according to the views of the majority. It was no adequate excuse to say, they could not agree upon details. I will not be so unact. When I came here two years just as to say, that all the members of the committee who had before that time professed a desire to see the Constitution amended, in of his friends who did not regret the this respect, wilfully combined to prevent step, though they were unwilling to any action upon the subject last session. Of a committee of nine members, and six only to them being friendly to the principle of a measure, any two of the six were able to defeat any action upon the subject. A report from the committee, I kel warranted, from the circumstances, in asserting, was defeated by the management of some portion of the

to make a report in any shape, came into the House on the 31st of January, and asked that the committee might be discharged from the of each of his acts. It is only evidence further consideration of the subject, on the President and Vice President, it can be ally that, taking them all, good and bad ground that they could come to no agreement be calculated that the legislatures of three ecupon; and on the same day he was permtted to lay a Resolution, containing a proposition for an amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, upon the table. I well remember that at first, one of the prominent members of the committee, and who was slso prominent member of the dominant party refused to give his consent that Mr. Gilmer should even lay his Resolution upon the table; but he became ashamed of his conduct, and withdrew his opposition. Thus the subject was before the House; and it was at any time in the power of the majority to take it up, and decide upon it. On the 13th of Feb. Mr. Gilmer finding that it would not do to postpone the subject any longer, without losing sight of it altogether during the session, moved to suspend the rules of the House in order to proceed to the consideration of his Resold ion. Against this motion there were only fifty-six votes, and of these thirty-seven were the known supporters of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency; or, in other words, of a nomination by a convention; and fifteen of these thirty-seven were members of the N. York delegation. The resolution was that day taken up and read a second time and postponed to the 19th of the month, but it was superseded by other business until the 25th of February, when Mr. Wilde of Georgia, moved that all the orders of the day be postponed, for the purpose of considering this subject. Upon this motion there were 112 year, and 92 mays; of the latter, 49 were supporters of Mr. Haven and 24 of them members whith Non-York delegation. The subject that day under went considerable discussion, but the House came to no decision upon it. On the 27th February Mr. Gilmer again moved that his resolution be taken up; and on taking the question the vote stood, year 99, nays 104. Of the nays, 60 were for Mr. Van Buren, and 24 of them from New York. On the same day, however, at a later hour, Mr. Gilmer's resolution came up in the regular order of business; when a motion was made to dispose of it finally, by laying it on the table, favor of this motion there were only 38 votes and 30 of them were the friends of Mr. Van Boren, and 13 of that number from New York. Afterfurther debate upon the resolution, # motion was made by Mr. Vanderpool of New York, that the House adjourn-evidently with a view to evade the question upon the resolution. Upon this motion the votes stood, yeas 59, nays 112. Of the yeas, 46 were for Mr. Van Buren, and 20 of them from New York. The subject was further debated, but no decision was arrived at. Now, sir, upon a view of all these circumstances, can there remain the shadow of a doubt that this mestion was wilfully and designedly evaded at the last session, by the very party which now professes to hold an election by the House in such utter abhorrence. The neglect of Congress to act upon this subject, prior tothe last session, might admit of some apology. There were so many exciting and important questions of another kind, continually arising absorb the chief attention of Congressan election by the House until the commence; ment of last session. But there is no justification for the course of the party at the last session upon this subject. It is too char that the party in favor of Mr. Yan Buren for the succession, determined to have the full benefit of the fears which existed in the

country of an election by the House, in com-

an amendment of the Constitution.

picture, sir, rendered more pain- Presidency, and supported under such cir. Baltimore Convention. Else why was it, that party, the Globe, of the question presented by Mr. Gilner's resolution when it was under discussion? Not one paragraph was penned during the sitting of Congress, upon so as to prevent an election of the President by the House of Representatives. Why, sir, was not the Committee which had charge of this subject, rated for their negligence and omission in not reporting upon the subject submitted to them? ted in every instance to prevent the consideration, and to defeat altogether the resoludenounced as anti Jackson? There can be but designed to be blinked, was manifest to me, from the course of particlar members-a course which I could account for upon no other ground. When Mr. Gilmer's resoluof Georgia, though not a supporter of the Ad- tion was under discussion, at one time, there ministration, was known to be a gentleman appeared to be a serious determination on the part of the House to carry it. My col the proposition submitted to the Committee. officer of this House, and who cannot be Thave a personal knowledge that unusual ef- charged with a disposition to thwart the forts were made by the Chairman of the views of those in power, made a speech Committee, and by various other individuals, which was evidently intended to put an end had given the resolution, detected an error; and there might be many more. He dwelt emphatically upon the importance of not permitting the resolution to go from the House mean improper shape, "for then it would be gone in favor"! When he concluded a gentleman who sat by him rose to move that the resolution be laid on the table but the Chair gave the floor to another member. Now sir, further delay and further time to examine into the details of the resolution could only be had by dropping the question until another Congress. That was evident to all. But, Mr. Chairman, the party are not only answerable for the failure of the proposition at the last session, they are resconsible for its failure at the only time which has arisen within the last ten years, or which will probably arise within the next ten, when a fair prospect existed of succeeding in it. Such was the anxiety of the members of the opposition that this plea of the danger of an election by the House should be taken away from the party known to be in favor of Mr. Van Buren, in sustaining the contemplated nomination of that gentleman by a Convention at Baltimore, that many of them who had always before that time been opposed to such an amendment of the Constitution as was proposed, were willing then to see it adopted. It will be found that more than filty members of the opposition voted to sustain Mr. Gilmer's Resolution, and there cannot be a, doubt, that if the party in power had not deserted their own principles upon this occasion, the proposition would have been carried by the requisite majority. We have seen the question treated with the same members of it, who were, at the ame time, neglect, so far, at the present session. Acavowed advocates of the expediency of such cording to custom we have a Select Committee upon the subject; but half the ses-The farther history of this question is this: sion is past by, and we have no report from Mr. Gilmer, the Chairman of the Committee, it. But I am free to say, sir, thet I regard the course of the committee, at this se seion, of but little consequence. If we were now to adopt a proposition for amending the Constitution in relation to the election of fourths of the States could the question, in time to operate upon the next presidential election. There might have been some prospect of a favorable result if the committee had reported at the

Twenty-Fourth Congress.

beginning of the session; but it is now too late

to hope for success to any such measure.

There are too many interes's still combined

to defeat it.

Tuesday, April 12 In the Senate, Mr. Clay and Mr. Ewi g presenter petitions against admitting Arkansas into the Union, so long as that clause in her constitution remains, probibling the manumission of the slaves, wishout the consent of their owners, by the Legislature.

Both Senators, however, declared that they disapproved of the views of the signers, and justified the people in taking what form of these situition, they pleased Mr. Clay standing to the principles of the compromise, entered into on the Missouriquestion. Mr. Southard reports of a bill to re-organize the Navy, as ablishing new grades of officers, viz: Admirals, Rear and Vies Admirals, with the modes and service to e performed previous to officers being appointed. The bill was ordered to a second reading. I ha bill to suspend the duries on Partugui se vessels, and reduce the duties on wines, was passed. In the House of Repres platices, the bill to

ped the section making the notes of the United States Bank a legal tender, was taken up, possed and sent to the Senste. Wednesday April 13.

debated for the entire day. In the House, the General Appropriation Bill ras taken up and acted on in Commune

Thursday, April 14.

the proceeds of the public hards, was discussed and laid on the table until to-morrow. The House resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and continued en-gaged in the discussion of it until 6 o'clock. Friday, April 15.

In the Schate, the bitt for the distribution of

After transacting some other business, the the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, &c. and adjourned or 5 o'clock, till Monday next, without taking my question on the bill.

The House resumed, in Committee of the

Whole, the General Annual Appropriation bill and continued engaged in the discussion of the details of that ball a great portion of the day's Saturday, April 16.

The Senate did not sit.

The General Appropriation Bill chiefly required the attention of the House of Representatives.

Monday, April 18. In the Sense, another petition, praying the abolition of slavery in the District, was presented Mr. White moved that it be rejected. His moved

tion was laid on the table. In the House of Representatives, Mr Stade presented's memorial of \$1 cirizens of Bristol, in Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Arkansas into the Union, with a Conto absorb the chief attention of Congress- stitution exectioning the chief care and problitting and besides, there had been no prospect of the abolition of Slavery. Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the latter memorial. Upon which a debate ensued, and the House proceed-

ed to other business without taking any question MARKETS. Payet eville, April 21.-Conton 16 n 16]. -Corn 85 a 9). Flour 61 n 7. Bacon 12]. Su P tersburg, April 18 -Cotton 57 a 183, da'l pelling a submission to the ducress of the sales.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR. I purpose, at such times

vocations will permit, to devote some an to a writer-over the signature of "Vindex" the Standard. Fully concurring with the as thor of those articles, in the opinion that the public are competent to a correct decision, when facts are luid before them, I would not wish an other tribunal to decide between us, or as to the elative merits of Mr. Van Buren and Juda White, for the presidency, than that which is has selected. I cannot but remark, in the out. set, however, that the sensitiveness exhib by Vindex in his introduction, and his mi tations of uneasiness lest his numbers should provoke severe criticism, is rather an evidence f a consciousness, on his part, that he wool merit them. It appears to me also, that for writer who was to deal with facts, and who was consequently to address the understandings, no the prejudices of his readers, he is not very car did in devoting the whole of his first number in striving to transfer the merits of Gen. Jackson to his favourite, and enlisting the friends of the administration in the support of Mr. Van Buren,

With these preliminary observations, I proced at once to the object of this communica ion. In reply to the interregatory which Vindex says Mr. V. B's opponents so triumphantly put to his supporters, viz. What has he done what reply do you suppose, reader, this writer gives! Doubtless you will say he proceeds to point out the services which Mr. Van Buren has rendered his country, the measures which he has originated and supported for the public good, and the evidences which he has exibited of ability as a statesman, in Congress and a the Cabinet. Not so, however. These, a should seem as well as his political principle on the great questions which have agitated the on the great questions which country, bre minor matters. "Mr. Vest Baren has supported Gen. Jackson's administration This is the sagnetous answer, which this sagn. cious and matter of fact writer renders to pregnant category which he himself puts in the month of his favourite's opponents; and this answer, too, is tendered before an institu

gent community. If the support of the administration come tuted any claims to the Chief Magistracy of the United States, or furnished any evidence at qualifications for that high and distinguished station, (both of which propositions I utterly deny.) then will Vindex inform the people of N. Carolina wherein Mr. Van Buren has the adantage of Judge White! When friends were mewhat more needful than at present, when the Gen, was a private man, with no offices or emoluments to bestow, when the party to which Mr. Van Bacen was attached and with which he was acting were, his most unrelenting enemies and bitter reviters; when he was inexpuble of construing, accor'ing to those politicians, the plainest law, we believe Judge White wasone of the most efficient and zenious of his friends. Mr. Van Buren's course, on the contrary, even after Mr. Adams was elected and his first choice was out of the question, was for some time a matter of speculation and uncertainty; and it was not until the manifestation arcely to be mistaken that Mr. Van Burn discovered Gen. Jackson to be "a marvelleen scoper man." What influence there indications of public sentiment may have had is quickening Mr. V. B's determination, the readr must judge for himself.

The first question, I believe, upon which

Judge White differed with the party, was the three million appropriation, a measure which was unexpectedly sprung upon Congress on the last night of the session, an appropriation which had been called for by neither the President or any one of the Departments, and which did not conform to that provision in the Constitution which requires that all appropriations of the people's money shall specify the objects upor which it is to be expended. Recent develope-ments in Congress go very fir to prove, if they not do so conclusively, that this amendme to the fortification bill, was a trap set for the Senate, to enable "the party" to earry our their nefarious designs against that body; and that the conspirators neither expected nor desired it to pass. For this vote, one for which he deserver commendation from every lover of his country, he was denounced, (he having been brought out short time before as a candidate, and it being feared he was in the way of the heir presumptive) in the mo t virulent and indecent manner. Phose whom he represented have passed upon that vote, and rendered a triumphant verdict of acquitted. He has since; by the unanimous vote of the Legis'ature of Tennessee, been reelected to the Senate. I have thus briefly adverted to this, not because I deem it of much convequence, but to exhibit to the people the real fact and all the facts connected with this

part of the subject.
I contend, however, that a severer r flection. or a more biting sarcasm, could not be penned against Mr. Van Buren than this of Vinder. Small indeed will be the modicum of understanding, of moral or political principle, or of patriotism, required for the Presidency, when s man's being the supporter of an administration shall seriously aid his elevation to that offer According to this sage doctrine, I doubt not we have many men in North Carolina, who are "allunknown to fame," who can as rightfully, sys-more rightfully than Van Buren, nead that they have supported the President. The late Speaker of the House of Commons, to do him shert In the Secrete, the hill to problem the plans of the House of Commons, to do him shert ministration, and, I dare say, quite as zealous Yet I humbly conceive, notwithstanding the high enlagiams of his friend, the Editor of the Standard, his modesty would induce him to be cline a canvass for the Presidency, when his pretensions were urged merely on the ground of this support.

But, says Vindex, the opposition have aseribed to Mr. Van Buren great influence and attribute to him those nets of the administration, which they deem so obnoxious. ing it to be true that they have, and that he my ally has had the influence which his enemi suppose, does that furnish evidence of his fitness or qualifications! By no means. No body supposes Gen. Jackson is to be led, except he flattery and artful appeals to his passions. supple arts of the courtier are necessary, rather than the honest straight forward advice of a friend, to divert him from his purposes, or to inluce him to pursue a course different from what his own judgement would prompt. It has been the case with all mon of similar character, who were fond of military fame. That Mr. Van Buren fully understands this weak point in the old hero's character; is manifest from the utterance of that slavish sentiment, "it is sufficient glory to have served under such a chief." If has been charged by the opposition that Kendall has more influence than Van Buren himself. and, according to the very logical argument of Vindex, is therefore, inasmuch as he has been equally devoted in his support, more entitled to the succession.

I cannot but think that the friends of the Cancus candidate by striving to uphold him by the popularity and merits of another, manife how measer are his real claims to support. The candidates for the first office in this Government, ought to stand upon their own mer-The case of Mr. Van Buren is the first instance where a prominent aspirant for the Presidence has been advocated by others, and indeed, he