

THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

In que loci? Where is it? What is it? Can any man tell? A few months ago the Government, in its "unexamined prosperity," (such were the words), did not know what to do with its money.

The plethora of the Treasury, as the Enquirer scribe called it, could not be depleted. Such was the language. Bordered with blessings, and gorged with forty millions of dollars, the Government was in danger of drying of a surfeit.

Where is all this money now? Gone with the jargon that clamored over it. Where is the Treasury? What is the Treasury? Empty entries in empty vaults. Oh the majesty of this Administration! How marvellous is its skill in finance!

Forty millions of "hard money" converted in a moment into mair! Truly the head of this Administration is giving strong proofs of his claim to be considered a "magician."

We hear that the man is as much astonished at his wondrous works as those who look on. His spells are upon himself—and he stands as one in a catatonic, amazed and amazing all around him—utterly confounded by the marvels of his own conjuration.

Like his Richmond disciple he sticks out his own hair, scantly thought of, and exclaims with him, "I could almost wish myself in Hell." Patients, worthy gentlemen, your wises may be gathered, we fear, some error, for no one will dispute the old and just maxim of "ving the D—I his due."

not sell his bill for another shipment. Now, this is the case of our factors. They have accepted, some of them to the amount of millions, on account of cotton which they have shipped on purpose to ship to Liverpool.

It is needless to dwell on the past, unless it be to gather instruction for the future. The causes of the present disasters are doubtless to be found in the past—to be traced to a train of measures begun as we verily believe, for party purposes, and intended solely to advance certain party interest.

The removal of the deposits, and the whole train of measures which followed that nefarious proceeding, were intended exclusively to advance the Presidential schemes of Martin Van Buren—to rally a party on the prejudices of the people against the United States Bank, by whose votes they proposed to elect him.

Nothing is more natural than that the political speculators who have annihilated the commerce of the country should endeavor to divert public attention from themselves. Hence the Globe is silent on the speculations in public lands, while it is clamorous about mercantile over-trading.

Apply this to the large houses at New Orleans. The course of business there is, that the planter ships his cotton to his factor, and draws a bill for the amount the factor ships the cotton to New York or Liverpool, and draws in like manner. In this case, it is well understood that the first and second bill are both predicated on the cotton, and not upon the private fortune of the planter or of the merchant.

buried in the bankruptcy of the whole country. A pressure and panic were necessary in the first "experiment," in order to excite the people, and they produced both. Again: a pressure and a panic are necessary now, in order to rally the people on the second "experiment," the "metallic currency," and they will take care to have both.

FOREWARNING.—Mr. Binney thus spoke in January, 1834: "Sir, the project of the Secretary of the Treasury astonishes me—it has astonished the country. It is here that we find a pregnant source of the present agony—it is, in the clearly avowed design to bring a second time, upon this land the curse of an unregulated, uncontrolled State Bank paper currency."

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY GOLD.—There has been a good deal of inquiry among the claimants under the French Indemnity as to the fate of the gold that was imported at their expense, but which never came into their hands.

DEAR SIR: You will be informed by the Treasury Department that the Indian Department will have occasion, between this and the 1st of October, for from seven to eight thousand dollars at Detroit; and Mr. Harris informed me yesterday that he should want two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the amount in specie.

DEAR SIR: There is about four million dollars arrived, and to arrive, of the French Indemnity money, which the Government wish to have distributed throughout the country; and it is expected that the deposite banks will lend their aid in doing it.

MORE SPECIE CIRCULARS. Messrs. Woodbury and Kendall, imitating the example of their "illustrious chief," lately issued a specie circular a piece—the one to get specie in payment of custom-house bonds, the other to get hold of the same metal in the post-offices.

But they have an excuse, declaring that the law is imperative, and that they have no "discretion" in the matter. (They might have added, or any thing else.) It is a great pity that they did not exercise the same circumspection when they repealed the law of 1816, and passed in their kitchen cabinet the Treasury circular of July last.

More hidden Treasures found.—We understand that Mr. Burrus Munday, while engaged in removing a heap of stones on the land of John Douglas, Esq. in the Northern part of Albemarle county, a few days since, discovered the remains of a wooden box, containing four hundred and forty-nine Doubloons of Gold Coin! amounting to near 87,500.

The official Editor explains, in his last number, that what he said, in a preceding number, in allusion to a currency to be composed of Treasury drafts, was "intended merely as an individual suggestion." That is to say, the project of a Treasury currency is not a project of the Executive of the United States, but a project of somebody else.

THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER has the following item: It affords us pleasure to say, that the rumor of General Jackson's leaving a draft protested in this city, or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yettman, Wood, & Co., of Nashville, or in any other way, is utterly without foundation.

A RUMOR. It is said that the Hon. Wm. C. Rives has written a letter recently to Martin Van Buren, informing him that he must alter his course, and disregard his pledge of "following in the footsteps" of the departed Chief.

CENSUS OF BOSTON.—By a census, just completed, we learn that the population of Boston is 80,823, being an increase since 1830 of 19,481, or about 24 per cent.

PROM TEXAS.

After two or three weeks of uneasiness and uncertainty, we had yesterday three arrivals from the Texian ports. I refer you to the marine list for the names of the vessels arrived, and the reports of their respective captains.

The Mexican fleet abandoned the blockade, in the beginning of this month, and returned to Tampico and Melamoras, having, however, captured, in the month of April, four or five American merchant vessels, and the Texian armed schooner Independence, on board of which was W. WINTON, Esq., late Minister at Washington. She was erroneously reported safe at Galveston, by the last advices; but private letters received yesterday state that she had an engagement with two Mexican armed vessels, towards the middle of last month; and that, as nothing had been heard of her, it is concluded she was captured, and sent to some Mexican port, unless she sunk. Among the merchant vessels captured are the Champion and the Julius Caesar.

The Sea Serpent.—Why will not some harpooner give him a local habitation, he has a name already, but such a turn-out as he is! A while ago he was repeatedly seen by different ships and he was like a row of barrels, at the last exhibition he was smooth, of a graceful taper, about the size of a graminet.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. A. J. DALLAS, when Secretary of the Treasury, in December, 1816. It will be read with interest during the present experiment at coercion: "There was no magic in a mere Treasury instruction to the collectors of the revenue, which could, by its own virtue, charm gold and silver a gain into circulation."

THE STAR

Southern Rev. etc.—We invite the special attention of our readers to the Prospectus of Judge Upsler, for publishing in the city of Washington, a new periodical, to be entitled the "Southern Review," and an able article from the Pendleton Messenger, recommending the work to the patronage of the public, both of which will be found in another part of this paper. The deep interest which the South especially has in its success is so clearly and forcibly explained, as to leave no doubt upon the subject. A calm and attentive perusal will convince every enlightened individual of the importance of cherishing such a publication in the South. It will be seen that its object is to vindicate our peculiar institutions from the stenderous and inlanous assaults of the stupid and vindictive votaries of fanaticism and discord; and that something of the kind is absolutely necessary to counteract the torrent of insidious & inflammatory abuse which is pouring upon us daily through the thousands of filth channels which have been opened by these reckless incendiaries, must be obvious to the slightest observer.