

even as special depositories, and to denounce against them all the pains and penalties of bankruptcy.

How and when will they resume specie payments? Never, as far as my information extends, have exertions been greater than those which the banks have generally made to open again their vaults. It is wonderful that the community should have been able to bear, with so much composure and resignation, the prodigious curtailments which have been made. Confidence re-established, the foreign debt extinguished, and a national institution created, most of them could quickly resume specie payments. Some of them, urged by a high sense of probity and smarting under severe reproaches, will no doubt make the experiment of resuming and continuing payment in specie. They may even go on a while; but without the co-operation of the State Banks generally, and without the co-operation of a national bank, it is to be apprehended that they will be again seized with a paralysis. It is my deliberate conviction that the preservation of the existence of the State Banks themselves depends upon the institution of a national bank. It is as necessary to them as the Union is to the welfare of the States in our political system. Without it, no human being can foresee when we shall emerge from the difficulties which surround us. It has been my fortune several times to see the country involved in great danger; but never before have I beheld it encompassed with any more menacing and portentous.

Entertaining the views which I have presented, it may be asked why I do not at once propose the establishment of a national bank. I have already adverted to the cause. Constituted as Congress now is, I know that such a proposition would be defeated; and that it would be therefore useless to make it. I do not desire to force upon the Senate, or upon the country, against its will, if I could, my opinion, however sincerely and strongly entertained. If a national bank be established, its stability and its utility will depend upon the general conviction which is felt of its necessity. And until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the People, and clearly manifested by them, it would, in my judgment, be unwise even to propose a bank.

Of the scheme of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) I think now as I thought in 1834. I do not believe that any practicable connexion of State banks can supply a general currency, be a safe depository of the public moneys, or act efficiently as a fiscal agent of the General Government. I was not then opposed to the State banks in their proper sphere. I thought that they could not be relied upon to form exclusively a banking system for the country, although they were essential parts of a general system.

The amendment of the Senator, considered as a measure to bring about the resumption of specie payments so much desired, I think must fail. The motive which it holds out of the resumption in all payments to the Government of the paper of such banks as may resume by a given day, coupled with the conditions proposed, is wholly inadequate. It is an offer to eight hundred banks; and the revenue, part of which in their notes is held out as the inducement, amounts to some twenty or twenty-five millions. To entitle them to the inconsiderable extension of their circulation, which would result from the credit given by Government to the paper of all of them, they are required to submit to a suppression of all notes below five dollars, and at no very distant period to all below twenty. The enlargement of their circulation, produced by making it receivable by Government, would be much less than the contraction which would arise from the suppression of the prohibited notes. Besides, if the quality proposed again to be attached to the notes of these local banks was insufficient to prevent the suspension, how can it be efficacious enough to stimulate a resumption of specie payments?

I shall, nevertheless, if called upon to give a vote between the project of the Administration and the amendment of the Senator from Virginia, vote for the latter, because it is harmless, if it effects no good, and looks to the preservation of the State banks; whilst the other is fraught with mischief, as I believe, and tends, if it be not designed, to the utter destruction of those institutions. But, preferring to either the postponement moved by the Senator from Georgia, I shall, in the first instance, vote for that.

Such, Mr. President, are the views which I entertain on the present state of our public affairs. It is with the deepest regret that I can perceive no remedy, but such as is in the hands of the People themselves. Whenever they shall impress upon Congress a conviction of that which they wish applied, they will obtain it, and not before. In the mean time, let us go home, and mix with and consult our constituents. And do not, I entreat you, let us carry with us the burning reproach, that our measures here display a selfish solicitude for the Government itself, but a cold and heartless insensibility to the sufferings of a bleeding People.

Knowledge & Fame are gain'd not by surprise! He that would win must labor for the prize.

## COMMUNICATION.

### (For the Star.) RETROSPECTION.

BY AN OLD MAID—No. 6.

An author of great celebrity has compared an unmarried person to one blade of a pair of scissors, totally useless, divided; but if properly united with its mate, capable of usefulness, and consequently entitled to consideration. Possibly there may be a little force in this witty, but still I shall venture to deny its entire justice; and will endeavor to prove, that an old maid, and even an old Bachelor, may be useful, respectable, and happy. I have now reached that period of life, which is usually considered by the young of both sexes, as being destitute either of pleasures or honors. But as I have been thrown much in the gay and fashionable world—have travelled and seen human nature in the various grades of society, and studied mankind with more than ordinary interest, my vanity whispers that I may possibly be serviceable to others, by telling them what I have seen and known. The old may catch some hints serviceable to them; the young and married see something to aid them in their arduous but honorable duties; and the unmarried of both sexes, be benefited by learning, that though only half as valuable as they might have been, still much is in their power to achieve; and their duties faithfully and cheerfully performed, will reconcile them to their lot, and draw around them many friends, firm defenders, and sincere admirers.

The fair young girls will not, I hope, be startled by my prelude and signature, and throw away my humble effort to do them good; dreading the tartness, peevishness, or scoldings of an old maid. What if my eyes have grown dim with age, and lost their youthful luster, and need the aid of glasses to assist their vision? Think you that the long years that have wrought this change have added nothing to my store of knowledge? What though the rose has faded from my cheek, and wrinkles are now appearing upon my once fair and polished skin; does it follow of course that my mental faculties are proportionably decayed, with my personal graces? What though the gay song of youth is hushed, and the bright smile of inexperienced years sobered down into seriousness, cannot peace dwell in my heart, and love to God and all mankind reign where other loves once held their empire? Bear with me then, bright-eyed children of summer, and be taught by the experience of another that happiness, usefulness, & respect, can be attained by all who will properly value and improve the privileges and blessings within their grasp.

Who, and where I am, matters but little. Few will ever know, (with my consent.) But what I have seen, and heard, and felt, concerns many; since the scenes and reminiscences engraved on the memory of one, may apply in some respects to the character and feelings of thousands. Call me not an egotist, for what can it avail me, to use the pronoun I, when no one knows that it is I, when they approve or censure.

But to begin. I was once young. Yes, I can remember when I thought I should never grow old fast enough. Years moved with step tripping; and when at last, I could count my years, I felt impatient to add six to it; for not till then could I be allowed (by a prudent mother) to mix in the world of fashion and pleasure that lay before me. At length the long wished for period came, and with a heart full of joyous anticipation I launched out on the broad ocean of gaiety, and as I then thought, of happiness too. Smoothly ran the current of my joys. I was admired, flattered and followed; and after awhile, like most girls, I thought I loved, and knew it was reciprocated; but I could not be so unfastidious as to own it, until I had at least three times rent the heart of my lover, and thus tested his devotion. He heard my cold thanks and kind respects, &c. twice echoed on his ear, and then he turned away—sought for, and found a less cold and fashionable being than myself. For while I repented of my folly, (perhaps I ought to do it yet, for he was worthy, ardent and sincere.) But believe me, time will heal all such wounds; and once fully cured, leaves the heart fully shielded by a cicatrice, which will resist attacks which might otherwise have proved successful. It is an axiom which custom, not reason has sanctioned, that a girl at 18 will reject an offer, which she at 30 would gladly accept. But believe me this is an error. The mind of the young being sensitive to an extreme; that which feeds its vanity—cherishes its hopes—pleases its fancy—or indulges its wishes, will most generally become an object of interest or affection. Should it however escape entanglement at this period, or meet with some incident calculated to dissolve the bubble which had for awhile dazzled its vision, it will begin to look beyond these narrow bounds, and sigh for a more solid and extended field of pleasure. The ideas become enlarged; new objects are presented; old ones wear a different aspect; gradually the character assumes a more solid and valuable cast; and unless the judgment be warped by the perusal of novels, light poems, plays, &c.; by the time a girl becomes twenty she begins to grow thoughtful, and most generally cautious and rational. If crossed in love, which few, if any escape, the conflict necessary to subdue the attachment, leaves her to control her feelings, and serves as a guard to her heart in future. Reason's cold touch will often extinguish the flames of a youthful affection, and when once her voice has been heard, so manifest will be the good thereby attained, that she immediately wins the confidence, & is generally afterwards the first friend consulted in matters of importance. But whether I have I wondered?

At about 25 I found that I was happily losing much of the romance of youth, and I now began to weigh both persons and things, in the scale of reason and truth. I found that love with all its boasted duration, could find an end—that marriage was not indispensably necessary to happiness—that solid worth among men was as rare as a good humoured, useful, cheerful old maid; and finding that both were exotic, rarely met with in this generation, I concluded to search after the first, or become myself the latter. In order to prepare myself for the discovery of real character, I commenced a strict and close study of human nature. Having been for 10 years constantly associated with men of various talents, dispositions, countries, and occupations, I took a retrospective view of what they once seemed, and contrasted that picture with what they now were. I began my plan, with some of those who had especially attached themselves to me. The first of these was a handsome young man, who told me of the joys of love—of the power of beauty—the charms of nature when shared with kindred and congenial spirits, &c. and then delicately told me, that it was I who alone could render all these pleasures exquisite. I was pleased; probably could have loved in return, but for a maiden aunt, who had begun to think seriously. He now is in high standing, but he pleases me no more. Then came a cousin, agreeable and witty; but he only pleased my fancy, and now cannot even beguile a tedious hour. Then came a merchant. Bright were his prospects then; but a cloud has dimmed his sun, and I will draw that of oblivion over him, as he now is. And then I met a charming swain, among lofty oaks and rural scenes. For awhile he pleased me; per-

haps he really loved; but my glasses enable me now, to see clearly, that he has not improved by age. Then came a Doctor. He was every thing with my friends; but his head was a little silvered, and time has not improved him in my eyes. Then a Divine bowed, and seemed to admire; but I was too gay to choose him for my guide, and I do not now regret that he is wedded to another. The next was a Lawyer. He wrote poetry, and a thousand times charmed me with music and songs—told of moonlight walks and murmuring streams—of summer-bowers in solitude—of paradises, and fancies, who could make the desert blossom like the rose, and strew our path with laurels to the tomb. Then there were pleasing sounds, but my ear has lost its fondness for such strains—they please me no longer; and then rival friends stepped in, and one I really thought the being I had long sought for, but that fancy is dissolved, and neither of them would suit me now. And then came brothers suing for preference, &c. &c. But why prolong my list? These will suffice to show, that the true character of man is best understood when he no longer strives to please her who would fathom it. I now saw how few, how very few, had realized the bright hopes they once indulged; and although in the wide circle of my acquaintances, a few happy unions were found to cheer the otherwise gloomy picture, still I could not find the original of the being which my fancy had sketched, and reason approved, as the one who alone could fill the measure of my happiness. With my retrospection, I commenced the formation of my own character, by those rules which I deemed most likely to ensure my becoming that novelty which I had resolved to be, upon the event I should fail to find the being I was seeking. I resolved to study woman, as carefully as man; and followed many of those who had entered life with me, to Hymen's altar—to the domestic fireside, the nursery, &c.; and generally found a little to admire—much to censure—something to pity—and not unfrequently was led to think, that it would have been better for them, had they been like myself, a contented, cheerful old maid. I see their errors; perhaps I would have possessed more, and it reconciles me to my lot. But when I see a happy wife, a blessed mother, I love to gaze upon her happiness, and divide her cares; to tell her blooming daughter of the sorrows that beset the young girl, just entering into society; to guard her manly son against the rocks and quicksands where so many have been shipwrecked; and thus dispense to others some of that wisdom which has cost me many long years of patient toil, and many bitter pangs. Now are these the only things which time and experience have taught me. I have seen in how many ways happiness is sought by the young, and why it is so rarely found. Those who seek it in the crowded ball room, or among the scenes of fashionable pleasure (and I will say fashionable dissipation,) pursue a shadow, and clasp a gilded phantom. The wife who seeks it in the gratification of her own wishes, rather than the interest and happiness of her husband, finds a cup of gall. The mother who expects to find it in an indulgent and unrestrained child, finds her hopes a dream. The youth who sips the brimmed cup of licentious pleasure, finds but a poisoned draught. The man who seeks a wife among the butterflies of folly and fashion, sees all the dazzling charms he so much admired scattered by the group that would have pressed them to his bosom. The husbands or the wives who neglect their own duties but to increase those of their partners, find happiness forever eluding their eager pursuit. The only foundation of true love is laid on the basis of esteem; esteem can only be felt by congenial hearts, and 'tis such alone, who can, united, realize that happiness of which poets and novelists write, but which alas! they never teach their votaries to attain. Now here am I, on that list which is so obnoxious to mankind generally, and my testimony is this: That true happiness is confined to no sex or station; but that it consists in having our own hearts under the influence of Divine grace, without which we are incapable of fulfilling the duties obligatory upon us. A discharge of our duties produces inward peace, which is inevitably imparted to those around us, in a great degree; and, however circumscribed our sphere of duty may be, if properly fulfilled, we will enjoy a degree of happiness unattainable by any other means of pursuit. Yes, I am a happy old maid. I move around the circle of my acquaintance, and on every side meet a welcome smile; for I share the pleasures and sorrows of those I love, and through my sympathy and efforts, often am enabled to lessen their woes. Only two classes of mankind are my enemies—old bachelors, and gilded fops. The first I offend with my cheerful smiling face. It too forcibly contrasts with their elongated and rueful countenances; and they endeavor to believe that I am, like themselves, writhing under a weight of disappointment and care, which I am only hiding beneath a sunny smile. But I forgive their hate; and will only suggest that if they will use their half ability for usefulness, by endeavoring to promote the good of others, they will not fail to ensure much happiness to themselves. The fop detests me, because he feels his littleness, and imagines that old Miss—reads his character through her glasses; and, by his enmity, betrays those very traits of character which might otherwise have remained undiscovers. I rail not against matrimony; "for how can the blind judge faithfully of color?" But to the young of my own sex I say, marry not unworthily, merely to escape the gloom which is thought to overshadow the path of our sisterhood. Believe me, the nearer you approach, the less perceptible are those horrors which afflict you so in the distance; and when once you have passed the Rubicon, you find yourself beneath a calm and smiling sky; and the shadows which seemingly surround us, intimidate those only whose want of moral courage and self esteem, would render them no acquisition to our circle.

The above is not of a piece with my sketches; but as I intend to continue them, as soon as I shall have time to write, I have numbered this with them. More anon.

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

### EXTRA SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

Saturday, Oct. 14.

A number of resolutions against the admission of Texas were presented; several resolutions adopted; and various amendments to bills returned from the House, concurred in; and the Senate adjourned to meet at half past eight o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, Oct. 16.

Mr. Norvell presented a memorial; which was ordered to lie on the table.

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Messrs. Norvell, and Clay of Alabama, were appointed to meet the committee on the part of the House; when, after a few moments,

Mr. Norvell announced that the committees had waited on the President, and been informed that he had no further business for the Senate, but tendered his acknowledgments for their attention to the public business, and wishing them all happiness, and a safe return to their homes.

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NAYS.—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Beine, Bicknell, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Bryson, Bynum, Cambreleng, T. J. Carter, Chaney, Chapman, Cilley, Claiborne, Cleveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Clushman, Daves, DeGraff, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallup, Ghobson, Glascock, Grant, Gray, Hayley, Hammond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsby, Howard, Hubley, W. H. Hunter, Robert M. T. Hunter, Ingham, Thomas B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Joseph Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Kemble, King-

## AUTUMN.

The subjoined, from the Louisville City Gazette (Kentucky) of September 1, breathes the soul and freshness of some of the most delightful pages of HOWITT. Will the Editor give us more such morceaus, and vex his fine imaginative brain less frequently with the muddy pools of party politics? The greater portion of our noble kings of the forest are here beautifully embodied. The picture is quite original, and purely American.—N. Y. Star.

AUTUMN! Thou art with us. Already we feel the prickles in the morning air. And the stars shine out at night with a peculiar lustre. Shortly we shall see the rich tints which thou flingest on the woodlands, and then thy russet livery. And if thou art now bright, and gay, and beautiful, thou art not less lovely, when thy hazy atmosphere spreads a voluptuous softness over nature; when the sun himself is shorn of his beams, and like a pale

planet wanders through the sky.

Autumn! with its fields of ripening corn, and its trees laden with fruit, and its vines with the clustering grapes

"Reeling to earth, purple and gushing," and clear sparkling streams; and salmon-fishing; and field sports, is here.

Out in the Autumn wood! The broad leaf of the sycamore hath fallen upon the streamlet, and hath passed on with its tumbling waters, or disports them where it has rested against some obstruction. The buckeye is bare; the maple is golden-leaved, save where it is spread on a field of orange, the hectic flush which marks approaching decay, or where the sap is yet faintly coursing, and a delicate green remains. The oak is of a deep crimson, and the gum even yet of a bloodier hue. Far off, on the tall cliff, are the spiral spine and cedar in their eternal green.

Out in the Autumn woods! When the leaves are falling, like the flakes in the snow storm. It is a time for reflection; it is a time for lofty contemplation. The soul is full if it have the capacity to feel, and it gushes forth; though the tongue speaks not. And yet it is irresistible, to roam the autumn woods, and listen to the thousand whispering tongues which fill the air. The fullness of feeling must be relieved by the merry shout and loud halloo.

We welcome thee, Autumn. Thou art the dearest to us of the seasons—save the flower month. We hail thy coming snow, not as has been our wont. Since thou wert last here, we have lost friends; and in thy wailing winds, and out beneath the sky, and roaming through thy varied gorgeous-liveried woods, our thoughts shall be turned to their memories.

## Twenty-Fifth Congress.

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smith, Leadbetter, Lewis, Logan, Arphaxad Loomis, Martin, McKay, R. McClellan, Abraham McClellan, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Mulhisenberg, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriker, Pickens, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reily, Taylor, Robertson, Shaffer, Shelton, Spencer, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turner, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, T. T. Whittlesey, Jared W. Williams, Birdsall, Worthington, Yell—107.

So the bill was ordered to LIE ON THE TABLE.

A motion was subsequently made to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been laid on the table; which motion was itself laid on the table by a vote of 119 to 104.

Monday, Oct. 16.

Pursuant to the order adopted on Saturday night the House assembled at 8 o'clock, A. M.

## DEPOSITE BANKS.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for adjusting the remaining claims on the deposit banks was the first business in order, the question being on concurring therein.

Mr. Adams went into an argument of some length against the bill.

Mr. Lincoln moved to lay it on the table: lost.

Mr. Cambreling moved the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question ordered, put, and carried—yeas 106, nays 45.

So the amendment was concurred in.

[This amendment was to the effect declaring that the default referred to in the bill, shall be understood to be a failure of any of the deposit banks to pay the drafts of the Treasury; and that such bank be charged six per centum per annum interest on such drafts for the time of default.]

Messrs. Robertson, Lewis & Palmer severally laid amendments on the table for consideration next session, to the divorce bank bill. The customary resolutions then passed between the two Houses, and on motion,

The House adjourned, at 10 o'clock, A. M. till the first Monday in December next.

YOUNG DAVY CROCKETT.—A son of the late honest and eccentric Davy Crockett of Tennessee, was a member of the extra-session of Congress, and took occasion to show that he (like his father) possesses talent for pointed sarcasm, and can turn an opponent into ridicule without much trouble.—The editor of the New York Express, gives the following account of his debut in the House of Representatives:

"Young Crockett, the youngest member of the House, son of Davy, and successor of Adam Huntsman, followed in the discussion. His speech was short, and its brevity and pertinence were among its merits. Two or three points were exceedingly well put. Duncan, of Cincinnati, the most zealous partizan in the House, who is considered a very clever man in his way, said, as you may remember some days since, that there was no pressure in the country, at least none among his constituents. Young Crockett contended that there was a pressure, and severe distress in all sections of the country—the section of the honorable member from Ohio excepted, which stood solitary and alone! Mr. C. said that he had hoped when Mr. Van Buren promised to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor, he would, to use a western phrase, take a back tack. The President's message, Mr. C. said in relation to the distress of the country, reminded him of the case of the afflicted Job. His sufferings, like those of our country, were great and severe. Mr. Van Buren had said to the country what Job's wife said to the suffering Job,—'CURSE GOD AND DIE!'—This was the spirit of the President's message to Congress,—curse your country and your country's institutions and go home."

FOREIGN.

## FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bursley, arrived at New York on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of September, to which date the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received the papers of that city, and London papers of the 15th ult.

The cotton market had been brisk in Liverpool, and sales large, as will be seen on reference to the prices current.

The money market was easy in London.

The British Parliament has been prorogued to the 2d of October.

The news from Spain was rather more favorable to the Queen's cause.

The advices from Lisbon are to the effect of the 28th August, before the city of Lisbon, but without decided advantage to either party. A proposition for an armistice had been made by the Ministerialists, but had not been accepted to.

From the Liverpool Prices Current, of Sept. 8th.

COTTON.—The demand in the early part of the week continued extensive, at gradually improving prices; for the last day or two, however, the enquiries have been less numerous, and as the common qualities of American have been offered more freely, this description is heavy at an advance of 1-8d to 1d per lb. upon the quotations of last week; the better qualities of American have been rather more inquired for, at 1-8d per lb. higher. Egyptian are dull, and East India without alteration.—Exporters have taken 1000 American, 100 Surat, and speculators 6500 A-

merican and 600 Surat. 250 Sea Island and 400 Demerara are announced for public sale on Friday next. Sales of the week, 85,920 bales.

LIVERPOOL, 16th Sept.—Since our last report of the 9th inst., the demand for Cotton has been limited, and the low and middling qualities have declined an 1-8 a lb. from the highest point of the market ten days ago. In the better qualities there is no material change beyond the usual difference between a brisk and quiet market; but all descriptions are less saleable, though there has been a very large quantity offering.

## THE STAR

RALEIGH, OCT. 25, 1837.

### TEXAS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. Montgomery for a pamphlet copy of the correspondence between Gen. Hunt, the Texian Minister, and the State Department, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States. The first letter of Gen. H., proposing to open the negotiation, furnishes a brief, but highly interesting history of Texas, and points in vivid colors the important advantages which would accrue to this country from the proposed connexion. His last reply to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, published in this paper last week, scattered to the winds the reasons assigned to the Hon. Secretary for declining to enter into the negotiation; and shows most clearly that if the liberal offer of that infant Republic should be unwisely rejected by this government, it must necessarily form treaties with England and France which will prove highly detrimental to both the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. If Mr. Van Buren intends truly and strictly to follow the "foot steps of his predecessor," as he has pledged himself to do, Gen. Hunt strikes to the ground the chief objection of his Secretary, (that Mexico has not acknowledged the independence of Texas,) by showing that Gen. Jackson, while he occupied the Presidential chair, had, through Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, given instructions to our Minister to Mexico, before her independence had been acknowledged by Spain, to use every effort to purchase Texas, if it should cost as high as five millions of dollars; and so argue was the old Hero of success, it is affirmed by Gen. H., that he offered to the late Gov. Burton of this State the commission of Governor of that Territory. It also appears that in 1823, Mr. Adams, in the very commencement of his administration, attempted to enter into a negotiation for the acquisition of Texas, and instructed Mr. Poinsett, then Minister to Mexico, through Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, to offer a million of dollars for it, or in proportion for a smaller quantity of territory.

And are these the men who are so strenuously and conscientiously opposed to the annexation of Texas, that they talk gravely of "constitutional questions," "friendly relations with Mexico," &c. &c. as interposing insuperable barriers to the accomplishment of that object? Are these the men, some of whom actually earnestly talk of dissolving the Union rather than see it effected?—Yes, the very same. And what is the cause of this great change in their views and feelings? Can any one, who has observed the progress of the abolition fever at the North, be at a loss for an answer? It is evident from the tone of the press in that quarter, the rapid spread of the cause of fanaticism, and the vast mounds of abolition petitions piled upon the tables of Congress at the late session, that every other consideration, with our Northern brethren, is now swallowed up in the question, which, on the admission of Missouri, shook the foundations of the Republic, and which they intend now shall either be decided in accordance with their wishes, or bury its proud pillars in the dust. Can the Southern people, consistently with their principles, their interests, their spirit and intelligence, continue their support in such time-serving, vacillating, selfish and unprincipled politicians? We say unprincipled, because whatever may be the true merits of the question, it is clearly shown that those who now administer the Government are influenced by selfish policy, not principles; and labor to justify themselves by pretence, not arguments. Has not the general confidence of those who trusted in the professions of Mr. Van Buren been betrayed? and will they not indignantly withdraw from him that confidence which has been so obviously misplaced? We shall seize the earliest opportunity