

and his bosom well with impatience— and his clenched teeth have sent in silent oaths of irrefragable revenge. Naturally of a restless and impatient disposition—in his captive interviews with the civilized world he smiles—but in his solitude he grieves and pines with a broken heart. The world who have barely seen him shake the hand of a laughing laughing in se who listen to his griefs as I have done, will see the sternness of a Roman, and in his agony a beautiful statue of Venetian.

A mind thus organized and enthralled by such circumstances, as have fallen to his lot most soon destroy its tenement.—There are elements in such a spirit that wage a deadly war with the body when thwarted and chained down to a prison—his physical strength is rapidly going away and I would be very much surprised if he should survive many months or even weeks in his present confinement, and under present agony of feeling.

More anon. In great haste.  
Respectfully yours, &c.  
GEORGE CATLIN.

**Hard Times—Importance of Individual Effort.**—In the present period of pecuniary distress and embarrassment, when even the wealthy, or those possessed of large real estates, often find it so difficult a matter to raise an amount of ready money sufficient to meet their daily expenditures, and those of more limited means are constantly liable to the greatest inconvenience and annoyance, philosophy has its strongest test, and those who are accustomed by it to regulate their actions, can receive from its ever open springs great alleviation to their troubles.

Distinctly as the causes of our present difficulties are exhibited to every mind not blinded by the zeal of party prejudice, no sensible man can do otherwise than most severely reprobate the infatuation and madness of those who alone are answerable. But reproaches and invective are useful only so far as they tend to awaken the minds of the authors of our distress to the folly of their conduct and the peril of their situation. We must not waste our energies even in a just indignation; we have need of them all to effect reformation in the government to regain comfort for ourselves.

We consider it then unphilosophical for an individual to set down in despair and consume his time in unavailing lamentations. A buoyant spirit, sustaining itself under every difficulty, is the attribute of a man of force and energy. A conviction of misfortune is often misfortune's greatest cause. Every man is his own destiny—his own fate. True the bowl of sorrow is sometimes filled fuller for one than for another, and unavoidable misfortune will sometimes press with accumulated weight upon a single victim. But we rarely see a man uniformly unlucky, without suspecting some radical defect in his character. It is want of energy, a diffidence of self, and an indolence of character that would rather brood over misfortunes and lament over evil, than stir itself to breast the storms of the world; that ruin thousands. Without this energy of character, a man may centre in himself all the virtues and talents of the most illustrious examples of ancient or modern times, and unless by a mere accident he can never emerge from obscurity. Let every sufferer under present difficulties resolve to conquer them; let him infuse cheerfulness in his breast; if disappointed in one project, let him try another; let him never be cast down, no good ever resulted from dejection; let him shun croakers and the wearers of long faces, as he would a pestilence. Confidence and hope are contagious; a man bearing these blessed symbols in his countenance, will as necessarily inspire his companion with a portion of their reality, as the sun diffuses its rays over the planetary system? If public confidence be once restored, the cure is half completed; nor can we doubt that this can best be effected by individual exertion and self-control.

Again, wealth is merely a relative term. The true secret of wealth is to live within one's income. If that income be large, then can its possessor indulge in luxury, but he must live within it, or at once he becomes poor. It is difficult for those whose means have never been restricted, to understand how little is in fact necessary to supply all the real comforts of life.—We must cut our coats according to our cloth; and the possessor of a very limited income can feel himself as truly independent as the wealthiest capitalist in the city; more so, an hundred fold, than the obsequious office-holder who cringes for the spoils of the government. Let each individual become thoroughly convinced of his own power in dispersing the clouds of misfortune; let each strive with unabated energy to discharge his duty to himself and his fellow-citizens; and we have little doubt, in despite of the baneful influence of the mad experiment, we can yet restore, in a great degree the waning prosperity of our city.—N. Y. E. Star.

**MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.**  
The spirit of discord is rending the party in New York. The Conservatives and the Loco-Focos each had a great Meeting in the City on Tuesday last, to denounce each other and adopt resolutions expressive of their

opinions on the Sub-Treasury Scheme. The resolutions of the Conservatives declare, that the Sub-Treasury bill, "is a bill to impose fetters, chains and slavery upon the People" for the benefit of the office-holders—that the credit system, the poor man's stay, is assailed by the administration—that the issue is not as proclaimed by Mr. Silas Wright, "Bank or no Bank," but "Bread or no Bread,"—that the Meeting view, with indignation the attempt to deceive the people with promises of a Specie Currency—that the idle and dissolute desire the Sub-Treasury Scheme in order to reduce the industrious and prudent to their own degraded level; that the professions of the radicals can no longer be confided in, as the most ruinous effects have followed every step of their career—that the insinuation be repelled with scorn, come whence it may, that the late elections in New York were influenced by the banks, &c. &c.

The resolutions of the Loco Focos are nearly to opposite of those of the Conservatives.—They denounce banks monopolies, &c.—extol Mr. Van Buren, Silas Wright, Cambreling and Eli Moore, &c.

The accounts given of the two Meetings by the friends of each are as variant as amusing. The Correspondent of the Madison states, that the Conservative Meeting consisted of 1,500—as many as the room could contain—that every avenue to the room was crowded to suffocation, and several thousand were unable to get within hearing. The same writer speaking of the Meeting at Tammany, says: "A few Custom House Officers got up a Meeting at Tammany. I was present at that, and counted 200 tide waiters, deputy collectors, public appraisers, weighers, clerks and other hangers on," &c.

The Globe's correspondent gives a very different account. He represents the Conservative Meeting as a most contemptible affair—and cries up the Tammany conclave as magnificent beyond conception. We take it from all the signs, that the Empire State is forever lost to the present administration. We have been slow in coming to this conclusion—remembering the vast and almost absolute power of the Albany Regency. But the split in "the party"—the open and angry secession of the Conservatives from their democratic brethren, whom they detest with a more cordial hatred than they do the Whigs—renders next to certain the permanent overthrow of the administration party in New York. The remarks of Mr. Tallmadge in the Senate, the other day, in reprobation of the course of the administration, in general, and of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Silas Wright, in particular, furnish a strong indication of what he believes to be the popular feeling in his own State.—Whig.

**The Sub-treasury.**—This subject is still under discussion in the Senate. The N. Y. E. Star says—the parasites and expectants of the administration, the journals in pay, and Radicals looking for promotion, are clamorous for its passage, and none louder than that corrupt of all papers the Globe. In 1834, the Globe in speaking of this very Sub-Treasury scheme in relation to Mr. Tazewell, held the following language:

"We venture to alledge, that had such a suggestion come from General Jackson, it would have been rung through the Old Dominion, with the reiterated falsehoods about the Proclamation and the Protest, as conclusive proofs of all the aspirations which had been charged to the hero of New Orleans: 'See (they would say) how he wishes to put the public money directly into the PALMS of his friends and partisans, instead of keeping it on deposit in banks, where it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes without certain detection.' In such a case we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm, and ought to give their most watchful attention to such an effort to enlarge Executive power and put in his hands the means of corruption," &c. &c.

How contemptible does this monstrous inconsistency appear, and especially at this terrible crisis.

**The Sub-Treasury in Virginia.**—The Richmond Whig, of Thursday, states, as an evidence of the weakness of the Administration in Virginia, it may be remarked, that not a single proposition yet introduced into the legislature, responds to the Currency Project of Mr. Van Buren. They all talk about confidence in his wisdom and firmness, yet they repudiate his measures. Not a leader among them has the courage to introduce a resolution, approving Mr. Wright's bill. The Whig adds: "We repeat our opinion, that the bill now before the Senate cannot get sixty votes of approval in the two houses in the General Assembly."

It is now understood by the British people that the attacks on the United States Bank which appear in the London Journal, are written by Richard Rush, specially employed for that purpose by the wretched administration at Washington, and paid for under the denomination of agent for the Smithsonian Legacy.

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 8.  
The Sub-Treasury bill, again, in the Senate. Mr. Hubbard finished—*lans Deo!*

Mr. Tallmadge denied the justice of the inferences of President Van Buren, in his last message, as to the influences exerted by the Banks of New York upon the late election in that State: and said, very frankly, that it was the quackery and experimentalizing of the administration, that had worked these astounding changes.

Mr. Clay regretted that this charge of the President of the United States had not been before rebutted from the same quarters; and highly complimented Mr. T. for his manly independence in denying it now, so frankly, fearlessly, and satisfactorily.

This morning, a bill from the Senate, was reported from the Judiciary Committee of the House, with an amendment, upon the subject of pending suits for and against the U. States Bank of Pennsylvania.

The term allowed to the old bank to wind up its affairs ends on March 4th next.

The Senate bill provides for the continuation of such suits as may now be pending against that institution, beyond the term of March 4th.

The amendment of the House Judiciary committee provides, also, for the continuation, beyond that term, of all such suits as may be instituted against that institution, between this and that term.

Mr. Adams of Mass. thought the bill ought to be further extended, in its provisions, so as to embrace suits that may be instituted beyond that time—to wit: the 4th March, 1838. And he was in favor of a re-commitment of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, in order to its amendment in that way.

The discussion of this bill branched off most widely upon the whole Vexata Quæstio of the monstrous monstrosities of that monster of monsters, the Bank of the United States. The whole thing terminated, however, in the re-commitment of the Bill to the committee on the Judiciary.

was sustained by Mr. Bell, and his farther consideration postponed till the morning hour to-morrow.

An attempt was made by Messrs. Evans and Fairfield, aided by Mr. Cambreling, to give precedence to the Executive communication about the north eastern boundary question which was under debate yesterday, before the private calendar. But Mr. Whittlesy carried it all hollow; the chair deciding that it was private bill day, to all intents and purposes.

So the rest of the day was spent in private business—and chiefly on the Robert Fulton's heirs' bill, which passed. Adjourned to Monday.

**IN SENATE.**  
Monday Feb. 12.  
Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the citizens of Hartford, Conn., against the Sub-Treasury Bill, which was read and referred. Mr. W. remarked that a gentleman from Conn., who had the floor for the day would notice this, as it deserves, in the course of his remarks.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom that part of the President's Message had been referred, relating to issuing and circulating notes of the late Bank of the U. S. by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, made a report on the subject, which he read, [occupying three-fourths of an hour] accompanied by a bill imposing a fine not exceeding \$10,000, or confinement at hard labor in lieu thereof, not exceeding ten years, for issuing, or uttering in any way, the notes, drafts, or other securities of corporations chartered by the United States after their charter has expired. It also gave the United States Courts jurisdiction, for the purpose of imposing injunctions.

The bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday week, and 10,000 extra copies of the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLEN rose, and said he had been requested to present to the Senate the resolutions, and declaration of the General Assembly of Ohio, on the subject of public lands and the currency. He moved that they be laid on the table and printed.

They were read, on the call of Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, strongly remonstrating against innovations on the old and tried land system, claiming the land as the common property of all the States, reprobating against the Sub-Treasury scheme, and calling the attention of their members of Congress to these their opinions.

They were then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill imposing additional duties as depositaries on certain public officers, &c.—the question being on Mr. Rive's State bank Sub statute.

Mr. Niles having concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up—being the resolution of Mr. Wise, that M. L. Davis be forthwith subpoenaed to the bar of the House, to testify and give evidence of what he may know respecting the name of the member implicated in the charge of corruption and bribery, made by the Spy in Washington, and the authors of his information.

Mr. Wise rose, and said that he had received, by last night's mail, the Newark Daily Advertiser, published at Newark, N. J., in which the editor has the following allusion to the case which he had brought to the notice of the House. [Mr. W. here read the paragraph to which he referred.]

[The disgraceful case here alluded to is the case of the Courier and Enquirer, all the facts connected with it, have been known to us for a week past, and we intended, at a proper time, to bring them before the public. As the Spy in Washington, however, has broached the subject, with a view to Congressional inquiry, we shall withhold them for a reasonable time, that the case may not be prejudged or prejudiced by popular feeling; simply adding here that the chief witness referred to in a respectable citizen of this city, and the member of Congress a Senator of the United States now in his place.]

In this paragraph the editor seemed to speak knowingly on the subject, and as, from the intimation here given, it would appear that the individual concerned is a member of the Senate, Mr. W. did not any longer care whether the words in the amendment were inserted or not.—Let the witness come forward, and say that the individual implicated was a Senator, then the case would be clear. He hoped, till then, the question would be no farther debated, but that the House would forthwith pass the resolution in one form or the other. Either way Mr. W.'s object would have been sufficiently attained, which was to vindicate the honor of this House from a charge which struck so deeply at its integrity.

The resolution was finally adopted, 140 to 46.

Mr. Davis was then brought before the bar of the House and sworn, and the following interrogations were propounded to him:

**Are you the author of the above letter?**  
Mr. Davis objected to this question, and asked leave to state the reasons why he thought he ought not to be required to answer it. After a long debate leave was granted, 103 to 90.

had been propounded to him, as it was his intention to give, and he would send it to the table, and ask leave to have it entered upon the Journal of the House.

It was as follows—  
"I deny the right of the House to ask, and therefore decline to answer the question whether I am or am not the author of the Spy in Washington, or the extract from the letter referred to in the interrogatory; but, at the same time, respectfully state that I know the member of Congress to whom the Spy alludes, and am prepared to name him at the bar of this House or elsewhere."

The second interrogatory being propounded the witness, viz:  
"2. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be charged, in the preceding letter? Answer ye or nay, as the case may be, without giving the name."  
He replied "I do."  
To the third interrogatory, in these words:  
"Is the person thus alluded to a member of the House of Representatives?"  
He responded "No."

The Chair then informed the witness that, by the order adopted by the House, he was then discharged.

Whereupon the witness retired from the bar of the House.

And the House, on motion, adjourned.

**IN SENATE.**  
Tuesday, February 13.  
The Senate Mr. Smith, of Conn., followed the track of his colleagues, Niles, (and to almost the same audience,) in support of the Sub-Treasury Bill. This speech of Smith's is a kind of Dallian tirade—against the Bank, and all Banks,—and all sorts of corporations.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
Petitions in the House to day.—Mr. Adams occupied the floor the most of the day, in the usual way. Many of the forbidden questions came up, in the most ingeniously varied and diversified forms but of the end all was alike.

Mr. Adams was very facetious upon one occasion. He had presented some memorials, praying that Congress would rescind the resolution of Mr. Patton, of the 21st of December last, and referring to the fact that that subject had been before the House before upon a motion of Mr. Lincoln, his colleague, and that the question of consideration was raised, which was laid on the table, he presumed such would be the case now, were he to renew that motion, and therefore he should not do it. He would say to certain gentlemen in this House, as the cardinal Fleury said to the Abbe de Bernis, when the latter applied to the Cardinal for a place. "No, no, Monsieur l'Abbe," said Fleury, "you shall never have a place while I live!" "Very well, Sir," was the reply, "I can wait!"—"Sir," said Mr. Adams to the Speaker, "I can wait!"

This sally produced a general laugh. Mr. Adams handed the memorial in question to the chair, requesting that it be laid on the table.—"No! no, (said he) I had almost caught the infection myself—I mean, to move their reference to a select committee."  
And so the day went on. Huge loads of petitions on every kind of topic were sent to the chair, and were severally disposed of.