and his clouched teeth have sent in silent orthe of irretractable revenge. Naturally of a restless and impatient disposition-in his captive interviews with the civilized world he smilesbut in his solitade he grieves and pines with a broken heart. The world who have barely seen shake the hand of a laughing fawa;but in se was listen to his griefs as 1 Roman, and in his agony a beautiful statue of Vengeauce.

A mind thus organized and enthralled by such gircumstances, as have fallen to his lot must soon destroy its tenemant. - 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 followed every step or their careeris rapidly giving way 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 annon. In great haste.

Respectfully yours, &c. GEORGE CATLIN.

Hard Times - Importance of Indiridual Effort, -In the present period of pecuniary distress and emberrase ment, when even the wealthy, or those possess d of large real estates, often and 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 inconvenionce and annoyance, philosophy has its strongest test, and those who are accustomed by it to regulate their setions, can receive from its ever o-

pen springs great alleviation to their

Distinctly as the causes of our present difficulties are exhibited to every mind not blinded by the zeal of party prejudice, no rensible man can do otherwise than most severely reprobate the infatuation and madness of those who alone are answerable. But reproaches and invectiveare useful only so far as they may tend to awaken the minds of the authors of our distress to the fally 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 govern-

ment to regain comfort for ourselves. We cousider 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 misfurtune's greatest cause. Evey man is his own destiny -his own ometimes filled fuller for one than for another, and unavoidable misfortune will sometimes press with accummulated 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 ratherbrood 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 accienthe can acrer emerge from obscurity. Let every sufferer under present dificulties resolve to conquer them; let him infuse cheerfulness in his breast; if disappointed in one project, let him try anuthers 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 kope are cantagious; a man bearing these blessed symbols in his countenanc, will as necessarily inspire his companion with a portion of their reality, as the sun diffuses its rays over the planeta-ry system. If public confidence be once restored, the cure is half compl ted; nor can we doubt that this can best be effected by individual exertion and self-control.

Again, wealth is merely a relative tesm. The true secret of wealth is to live within one's income. If that income be large, then can its possessor ndulge 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 undersupply all the real comforts of life. stand how little is in fact necessary 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 officeholder who cringes for the spoils of the come thoroughly convinced of his own power in dispersing the clouds of mivfortunes let each strive with unabated energy to discharge his duty to himself and his fellaw-ctizens; and we have little doubt, in despite of the banefol 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 renting the mrty in New York. The Conservatives and the Loco-Poros each had a great Meeting in the City on Tues adupt resulutions expressive of their son Legues.

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 las Wright, "Bank or no Bank," but "Bread or no Bread,"-that the Meethave done, will see t e sternness of a ing view with indignation the attempls to decrive 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 totheir own degraded level; that the professions of the radicals can no longer be confided in, as the most ruinous effects have 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 resulutions of the Laco Focos are nearly to apposite of those of the Conservatives-They denounce banks monoplies,&c-extof Mr. Van Baren, 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 Correspon-dent of the Madisonian states, that the Conservative Meeting consisted of 1, 500 -as many as the room could con tain-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 Tanmany. I was present at that, and counted 200 tide waiters, deputy collectors, public appraisers, weighers, clerks and other hangers

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 conclu sion-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 sto the Whigs-renders next to certain the permanent overthow 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

"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 di ectly into the PALMS of his friends and parisans. instead of keeping it on deposite in banks, where it cannot be drawn for other than public purposes wi hout eertain defection. 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," ect. ect.

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. Thevall 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. Wrights bill. The While 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 pur pose by the wretched administration at Washington, and paid for under the last, to denounce each other and denomination of agent for the Smith-

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. Thursday, Feb. 8. The Sub Treasury bill, again, in the Senate. Mr. Hubbard finished-laus

the inferences of President Van Bu- was under debate vesterday, before the members of Congress ren, 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 intents and purposes. 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 quarter; and highly complimented Mr. T. forms manly independence in denying it now, sofrankly, fearlessly, and satisfactority. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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, bewond 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 drafts, or other securities of corpora that institution, between this and that tions chartered by the United States af-

Mr. Adams of Mass, thought the bill ought to be further extended, in its tion, for the purpose of imposing inprovisions, so as to embrace suits that may be instituted beyond that timeto 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 Questio 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.

Mr. Evans then went on with his very able speech, commenced yesterday, upon the North Eastern Boundary Question.

It will be remembered, that yesterday, Mr. Evans made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a bill authorising a new demarcation of the boundary line. Permission being denied him to do this, he moved his bill, in the form of instructions to the committee of foreign affairs.

To-day, Mr. Cambreleng, on the request of Mr. Evans, withdrew his objection, and Mr. E. brought in his bill, which was read a first and second time, and, on its third reading, Mr. Evans continued his remarks, com-

menced yesterday. Mr. Evans' exposure of the virtual abandonment by the Government of the United States, of this most vitally interesting question, to the British government, was most discriminating and acute-showing great research, and patient study and investigation of a subject deeply interesting to so large a portion of the people of the U. States. After he had finished, his colleague,

Fairfield, took the floor, and the House, on motion, adjourned.

IN SENATE. Friday, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented the memorial of the laborers, ship carpenters, &c. at Brooklyn Navy Yard asking for leave to finish a frigate now on the stocks there. Mr. Clay made some well timed remarks upon the exnediency of this measure, growing outof the present hard times, and the memorial was referred.

Mr. Smith of Indiana occupied the floor to-day, with a very lucid and strong speech against the Sub-Treasury bill.

Adjourned to Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This morning Mr. Wise paid a parting elegy of some pathos to Mr. Muhlenburg of Pa. who tendered his resignation to the people of Pennsylvania this day.

Mr Wise said he had met that gentleman as he was coming from the capstat, and an emotion of regret had sprung up in his bosom at thus parting with so amiable a gentleman. As a man, he paid him the compliment of being a very good one-as a gentleman, affable and conciliatory in his things do not go here by merit, but by pulling manners-and as a member of the committee of revolutionary claims, every way worthy of so responsible a station; and as a member of the investigating committee last winter, one who had meekly and mildly and uncomplainingly, borne the burthen imposed on him by his party, with the most enduring and exemplary patience. He regretted his departure personally, but was glad that he had escaped the operation of the resulution, which he, Mr. Wise, had introduced, prohibiting the appoint ment by the Executive of members of Congress to office; and congratulated him that he was about to receive a re- other. ward for, and a rest from his arduous labors in the great cause, in a haven of rest far from the party turmoils of his own country.

A discussion arose as to the passage of a bill for the extension of the commission on the Choctaw treaty new sitting in Mississippi, which expires on cation with such "assassisp."

Executive communication about the charge of fostering and encouraging north eastern boundary question which those who make insidious attacks upon private calendar, But Mr. Whittlesey carried it all hollows the chair deciding that it was private bill day, to all

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 te 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 Pressdent's Message had been referred, relating to issuing and sirculating 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, ter their charter has espired. It also gave the United States Courts jurisdic-

junctions. 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, remonstrating against the Sub-Tressury scheme, and calling the attention of their members of Congress to these their opinions.

the table, They were then laid on and ordered to be printed. The Senate having resumed the con-

sideration of the bill on this subject, Mr. Niles spoke at large in favor of the bill, and in apposition to Mr. Rives's substistute for the bill, and before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to go into Executive busi-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The whole of the day from the opening of the House to the adjournment, at about 6 o'clock in the eve-Committee of Inquiry, originally moved in the following terms:

"Whearens the following publication appears in the New York Courier

and Inquirer, to wit: Corruption in Congress-We yesterday published a letter from "the Spy in Washing-ton" directly charging a member of Congress with corruption, and offering to prove the charge before a committee of either House, when called upon for that purpose. We republish the charge to-day and call upon Congress promptly to institute the investigation thus challenged, both as an act of justice to itself and to the country, "The Spy in Wash-ington," it may be said, is not an ostensible or responsible person; but we desire at once to obviate this difficulty, by stating, as we now do, that he is known to us, and that whenever called apon by a committee of Congress, re pledge ourselves that he shall be forthcom ing, and that he is one whose standing warrants an immediate proceeding on the part of

Congress. Extract from yesterday's Courier and En quirer.

"The more brief my statement, the better will be understood. It is in my power, i brought to the bar of either House, or before committee, and process allowed me to com pel the attendance of witnesses, to prove, by the oath of a respectable and unimpeachable citizen, as well as by written documentary evidence, that there is at least one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and his influence, with a Department or De-partments, for compensation. 'Why, sir, 'said the applicant for a cantract, if my proposition has merit, it will be received. If it has not, I do not expect it will be accepted.' And what do you think was the answer of the honora-ble member! I will give it to you in his own the right string a. . Make it my interest, and

I will pull the strings for you."
"THE SPY IN WASHINGTON." Therefore Bessived, That a select committee of _____members, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into the charge of corruption therein contained against a member of Congress. That as toon as the committee ascertain the name of the person accused, they give him notice to appear before them, and attend such examinution, and that they report to this

Considerable discussion followed, of a very acrimonious character; in which the letter writers were denounced on the one hand and vindicated on the

Mr. BYNUM was very amusing. He talked about the "infamous wretches," "scoundrels," "liars," "United States Bank emissaries," "calumniators," "city cleaks," "hireling villians," &c. &c. He said he knew none of themnor he would not have any rommuni-

Murch let. This bill was reported, and Mr. Jeneran made an able speech

was sustained by Mr. Bell, and its farin defence of the character of the genther consideration postponed till the
ther consideration postponed till the
morning hour to-morrow.

An attempt was made by Messrs

An attempt was made by Messrs
in the house. And he retorted upon
in the house. And he retorted upon
in the house. morning hour to-morrow.

An attempt was made by Messrs met in the best society of both parties in the house. And he retorted upon Cambreleng, to give precedence of the the heads of these denunciators the

> The House without arriving at a decision, adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday February 13. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the Board of Frade in the city of New York, setting forth the great evils and sufferings which arise from the present state of the currency and the exchanges, and praying relief from Con-

This memorial, said Mr. W. proceeds from practical men, from men of business, from men whose daily employment nocessarily makes them conversant with the subjects upon which they address themselves to us; and whose opinions, therefore, are of a thousand times more value, in my opin on, than the theories and the experimental projects which we may frame here.

Mr. W. proceeded to read a part of the memorial, and make some further comment. It was then 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

Mr. Niles having concluded his re marks in favor of the bill. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The unfinished business of vesterday was taken up-being the resolution of Mr. Wise, that M. L. Davis be forthwith subpoensed 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 Baily 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 referre ['The disgraceful case here alluded:

correspondent of the Courier and Enq. all the facts connected with it, have 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, ha 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 menber 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 ning was occupied in an excited dis- the words in the amendment were incussion of a motion by Mr. Wise, for serted or not. Let the witness come forwad, and say that the individual in plicated 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 all company. Read twice, and rewould have been sufficiently attained, which was to vindicate the honor of this House from a charge which struck

> The resolution was finally adopted, 40 to 46.

so deeply at its integrity.

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

Are you the author of the above let-

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.

The witness was then brought in, and the Chair informed him that the House had voted to permit him to give his reasons why the first interrogatory should not be answered.

Mr. Davis (the witness) returnd his thanks to that most respectable budy for their courtesy in giving him that permisson, and said that, as the best evidence he could give them of hi sincerity, he would occupy but a very few moments of their time. He protested, solemnly against the power of the House of Represents tives to arraign him, partly as a criminal, and partly in the attitude of a witness, for the pur one of criminating himself. The letter in question was written, as it shows upon its face by one who was prepared, at propper time, to sustain its allegations; and the editor of the paper in which it was contained had accompanied its publication with the assurance that the writer was forthcoming. While, then, a legal and proper mode of obtaining this investigation was thus p'sinly pointed out, he demanded why he was to be brought to that bar, and to be thus interrogated? He would not consent, tamely, thus to be arraigned and questioned. He would not set a precedent, to be placed upon the Journals of the House, which would hereafter be used to sanction similar abuses of what he considered to be the rights of the citizen, guaran tied to him by the constitution of his country; nor would be consent to go forth to the world, to be pointed at as the poor trembling coward, who, knowing his rights, did not dare, in such a situation as that in which he was then place ed, to maintain them. de felt that he had rights, and knew them to be constitutional,-But, while he protested in this manner against this arbitrary and iffegal action of the House he would not have any gentleman within the sound . This voice imagine that be was shrinking from responsibility. There was one way, he said, to proceed in this matter, so as to witeittruth. Since be had left the Hall he had prepared such a zeply to the interzogetrey that

therefore I decline to answer the que whether I am or am not the author of the

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 South 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 pronounded the witness, viz.

.2. Do you know who is alfuded to, or he. tended to be charged, in the preceding letter.

Answer yea or may, as the case may be, without giving the name.

He replied '1 do." To the third interrogatory, in these vords;

"Is the person thus alluded to a member of he House of Representatives!" He responded "No." The Chair then informed the witness

House, he was then discharged. Whereupon the witness retired from the bar of the House.

And the House, on motion, ad journed.

IN SENATE.

hat, by the order adopted by the

Wednesday, February 14. In the Senate Mr. Smith, of Conn. followed the track of his colleagues. Niles, (and to almost the same audience,) in support of the Sub-Treasure Bill. This speech of Smith's is a kind of Dallasian tirade-against the Bank, and all Banks,-and all sorts of cornorations. 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 vari-d and diversified forms but the of end all was alike.

Mr. Adams was very focetious 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 Spraker, "I can wait!"

Mr. Adams handed the memoria in question to the chair, requesting that t be laid on the tab , No! no, /al o't he) I had almost caught the infection myself;- I mean, to move their reference to a select committee."

This sally produced a general logh.

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.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, February 15. Mr. Tipton, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize a subscription on the part of the United States to stock in the Jeffersonville and New Albany caferred The Senate resumed the considera-

tion of the bill imposing additional duties as dedositaries on certain public officers. &c .- the question being on Mr. Rives's amendment. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate for more than two hours, at large, in

favor of the bill, and in opposition to

the substitute.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up the bill from the Senate, for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of 1850, with the Choctaw Indians, which was amended,

To the Editor of the Globe.

read a third time and passed.

A friend informed me last evening that an article which appeared in a New York paper, charging corruption on one or more members of Congress, was a blow aimed at me. I desire, therefore to seize the earliest opportunity to state to the public the transacion, out of which this charge, or innuation, or whatever it is, ave arisen. Some time since, a person by the

name of Jones. of New Jersey. apply ed to me to draw up a specification and claim for a patent for a trunk lock. which he was advised was necessiry to have reissued, on account of the dr fects existing in one he had previously tiken out. I consented to do it, asit was strictly a professional matter, for which he was referred to me by those whom he advised with on the subject As I found it would be a work of some labor, and require some professional skill, I accepted his proposition to pay me a reasonable compensation. Indeed deed he could not expect me to do it without. It was some days before I got it conpleted. The next day after I first saw him, he told me that at General Wall of the Senate, to whom he had a letter, was not here, he wishd me to go with him to the Postmas er General, to whom he wished to exibit a mail bag, to which he had ap died his invention. I went with him. and subsequently showed him these