

any restraint. I will give you, sir, an illustration, which may not be thought inappropriate. In the days of political reform, the two Senators from the State of Missouri differed in public; one of them, the great reformer, Mr. Benton; the other, Mr. Barton, who thought the promised reform was a mere humbug. The first session of the 30th Congress commenced the 31st of December, 1827, and ended on the 26th of May, 1828. These gentlemen severally attended the whole session; their per diem allowance was 1,400 dollars each, being 175 days, at eight dollars per day; but for mileage, reckoning eight dollars for every 20 miles, Mr. Barton charged \$939 20, whilst Mr. Benton charged \$1,344 66. Mr. Barton charged his mileage by the great mail route, over land; but Mr. Benton, who was railing out and condemning all abuses, counted his miles by all the crooks and turns and tortuous windings of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Mr. Barton was left at home because he did not believe in the propriety of professing one thing and practising another; and Mr. Benton was retained to correct abuses and carry out the great principles of his report on executive patronage. Ten years have intervened since the session of Congress just referred to; the report sleeps undisturbed; and, in the meantime, Mr. Benton continues to count his miles every year by way of the river, which has given him upwards of four thousand dollars more than Mr. Barton felt authorized to charge under the same law.

Another precept.—The committee reported that "the privilege of newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and "that the practice too often indulged in by the House of voting to themselves copies of books," ought to be discontinued. The privilege and practice continue, and without restraint.

Precept.—The contingent expenses of this House were reported to be extravagant. During the year 1828, the last of Mr. Adams's administration, they amounted to \$80,000.

Practice.—During the year 1836, the last year of the Jackson reform administration, this item was 200,000 dollars! And, during the year 1837, being the first year of the 'successor,' who promised to 'tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor,' these expenses are 210,000 dollars! This must be the 'magician's way' of working in the rule of reduction—it was certainly unknown to old Thomas Dilworth.

Precept.—The committee, on which I again repeat, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) was a member, reported that they had obtained information by which they were satisfied "that by a judicious system of reform, instituted by the executive officers themselves, at least one third of the (then) present number of clerks in the departments might be reduced with safety to the public interest."

Practice.—The number of clerks has not been reduced in any one of the departments, but, on the contrary, there has been a considerable increase. I will prove it. The State Department, in the year 1828, included the Patent Office, and the whole number of clerks was sixteen; the salary and compensation of the Secretary and all his clerks and messengers, amounted to 27,750 dollars.

The whole number of clerks now employed in the State Department and the Patent Office is forty. The joint salaries and compensation amount to 56,515 dollars!

The Patent Office, in 1828, was managed by a Superintendent, with a salary of \$5,500, and two clerks and a messenger, whose joint compensation was 3,700 dollars. It is now under the charge of one of the Reformers; the title of 'Superintendent' is exchanged for that of 'Commissioner,' and with the change of titles comes the change of salary from 1,500 to 3,000 dollars! The number of clerks is increased from two to twenty-four, and the compensation from 1,800 to 21,000 dollars; and not content with one messenger, and his old salary of 400 dollars, they provide a salary of 800 dollars for messenger, and then give him an assistant, to whom is also paid 15 dollars per month.

A large proportion of this carefully prepared manifesto consisted of the old predictions, the non-realizations of which have tended to lower the pretensions of our Ministers Finance as a prophet, already, not a little. Another proportion of it, of equal extent consisted of denunciations of the National Bank, a national bank, Nick Biddle of Philadelphia, and all kinds of Nick Biddles every where. Then there was much crowing and cackling over Free Banking, Hard Money and Paper Currency. It was, in reality, a most characteristic effort.

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts followed this tirade, in a most appropriate manner. He did not know whether to be more surprised or amused with it. He was quite severe and caustic upon that part of it which arrogated so much glory to this administration, and exposed the folly and fallacy of this most ridiculous pretext. He likened it to the prescriptions of Doctor Sangrado in "Gil Blas," who always administered bleeding and hot water; and who, being remonstrated with for killing off all his patients by such treatment, replied that he could not give it over, because he had written a book in its favor. The administration,

of ways and means, declared here, during the last special session, that, after fifteen years' experience as a member of this House, he found it difficult to understand these Treasury accounts, and the manner in which the Secretary's annual report on the finances is stated!!

CONGRESSIONAL.
Friday, May 11.
Nothing important occurred in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Duel Reports again. Mr. Graves moved the printing of 20,000 copies (extra) of the evidence and Journal; which was agreed to. Mr. — moved the printing an equal number of the reports.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, a calm, cool, clear-headed lawyer, undertook to show, from the palpable partiality, and one-sidedness of the majority report, that it ought not to be printed. He described its labored attempts to magnify Cilley, and depreciate Graves and his friends—he contended that its publication could do no good to the public morals, any more than it could do justice to the parties concerned; and he entered into a minute analysis of the features of that report, and deduced therefrom very conclusive arguments against the proposed printing.

Much sensitiveness was shown by those who are for making an unworthy party use of this matter, as Mr. Mason proceeded. Many attempts were made, and strenuously insisted upon by various members of that stamp, to call him to order, on the ground that the question was not now open for a discussion upon its merits. But Mr. M. kept his ground, and showed clearly amidst all the din of opposition, that he had a perfect right on the question of printing extra copies of this majority report, to show that it was a paper which, from its objectionable character, ought not to be printed. He made a lucid, logical, and conclusive speech, and produced no little impression.

Cam himself, & his friends had written up and pulled up this system of theirs so long and laboriously, that they must adhere to it, kill or cure. The whole rejoinder was, as you will see, when the two are printed, a perfect refutation of the sophisms and absurd pretenses of the speech of Mr. Cambreleng.

The Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in his opening, had said that this bill was "a most simple matter." Cushing answered this position with much point. He said that the most despotic laws were always the most simple. He could have wished the bill were more explicit in its terms. He showed that this measure was nothing more or less than the establishment of a Government Currency. There was no limitation in the bill. It authorized the issuing of Treasury notes, in place of those already ordered, paid and cancelled. No time at which this re-issue is to stop. As fast as they come back to the Treasury, they are to be again issued,—and what could this be, but the establishment of a Treasury Bank? But you must not expect any thing more than a mere notice of this masterly speech in a letter written as this necessarily is, *currente celamo*.

Thompson of S. C. went on, upon the same side, thoroughly and ably; sifting the motives and intents of the administration, and the measure to the bottom. He contended that the proposed measure was unconstitutional, & inexpedient and, on these two points was principally occupied throughout the whole of this very able and convincing speech.

Mr. Thompson was for having the administration come up to the mark, and acknowledge the truth, and confess that they have no money,—and tell the people,—whom they are always slandering with their praise, as it is said that a man pats a wild horse that he may ride him,—that they are bankrupts,—that they all have expectations which they cannot this moment realize, but one day shall; he was for having the administration present itself in this, its true attitude, and bring forward a proposition, at once, to pledge their credit for a loan, to relieve their present necessities,—and not to establish this paper Treasury currency, in contradiction of all their own profession hitherto. To do this he promised to aid them with all his might, and insisted upon it that this was the only true ground for them to take at this crisis.

Saturday, May 10.
In the Senate, the proceedings were without general interest.

In the House of Representatives a resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins of Virginia, for the re-issue of 2,000,000 dollars of the Treasury notes authorized by the act approved the 31st of October last, was lost—ayes 68, noes 107.

Mr. Bell submitted a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to raise by loan or Treasury notes,—to supply demands on the Treasury. Mr. Cambreleng objected to its introduction, and a motion to suspend the rules was lost.

The Treasury note bill was then taken up and discussed at length. Mr. Robertson at a late hour offered an amendment for the whole bill, empowering the President of the United States to borrow, on the credit of the United States, the sum of 10,000,000 dollars, at a rate of interest of 6 per cent. payable quarterly, and reimbursable at the will of the Government; to be applied in addition to the moneys now in the Treasury, or which may be received therein from other sources, to defray the expenses of the Government, and to be transferable by stock.

The House remained in session until half after one o'clock, Sunday morning discussing the Treasury Note Bill. Various amendments were offered, discussed and rejected. Amongst them were propositions to authorize the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of two and three millions to meet present emergencies. At a late hour after it had been stated that the Government immediately required the money to meet its engagements, Mr. Cambreleng was called upon to inform the House whether the Government could not continue its payments until Monday night without the passage of this Bill. He declined to give the assurance, and the House finally adjourned, without effecting any thing.

Monday May 14.
North Eastern Boundary.—The first ten hours of this day in the Senate was spent in this discussion, by Mr. Williams of Me., who asked leave to bring in his bill for running the line anew, and who made a long speech upon the subject.

Mr. Webster is hereafter to address the Senate upon this interesting question. The bill was laid on the table at his request.

The District Bank Bill.—This subject came up again, in order, and was further debated by several senators.

In the House of Representatives, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. Boon asked to offer the resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to make no discrimination in the kind of money received in payment of public dues hereafter.

Objection having been made by some one, Mr. Bronson moved to suspend the rules—and Mr. Cambreleng re-

monstrated earnestly with Mr. Boon, and urged him not to press his resolution. Mr. Boon insisted, however, and demand the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend. They were ordered, and the vote was, yeas 95, noes 53. Had there been four more of our 30 or 40 absentees, the rules would have been suspended, and the Treasury note bill would have been defeated. As it was, there were not two-thirds present.

Mr. Cambreleng then succeeded in getting the rules suspended (132 to 50) to take up the

Treasury Note Bill.—Mr. Ingham resumed the chair, in committee of the whole. Mr. Harper, of Ohio, resumed and finished his speech, and Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, followed against the bill. He had spoken some time, when he sank exhausted and faint into the arms of a colleague, and could not finish his remarks. So much for night sessions.

Duna of Indiana next spoke, ably, against the bill,—the Goodie of Ohio—then John Sergeant, and several other gentlemen. Adjourned without a decision.

Tuesday, May 15.
The debate in the Senate, on the bill to continue the corporate existence of the banks in the District of Columbia, was continued to-day. Messrs. Benton and Niles spoke at some length. No question was taken.—The Senate went into Executive session at an early hour.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boon again moved the resolution which he offered yesterday, to repeal the specie circular. The Chair decided it was out of order, as there was already a resolution on the table, on the same subject, offered by Mr. Williams of Ken.) which he could move to be taken up.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. S. Williams on the 16th of April last, was then read:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill making it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer of this Government, to continue in force or make any general or special order making a distinction or discrimination in the medium or kind of currency in which the different branches of the revenue (either from the sales of the public lands or from any other source) of the United States shall be collected."

The question on suspending the rules to take up the resolution of Mr. Williams was then put, and decided by yeas and nays in the negative,—yeas 94, nays 76, (not two-thirds.)

The vote of the North Carolina delegation, was, for suspending, Messrs. Deberry, Montgomery, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepherd, Stanly, and Williams. Against suspending, Messrs. Bynum, Hawkins, McKay.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resolved itself into Committee on the report of the state of the Union, (Mr. Ingham in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Tillinghast concluded his remarks in opposition to the measure, as reported by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was followed in an extended debate.

Wednesday May 16.
Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to which the resolution introduced some days ago, by Mr. Clay, ordering the receipt of bank paper in payment of dues to the government, was referred, made a report. 30,000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the senate. Mr. Clay's resolution was made the order of the day for Monday next.

In the House, Mr. Boon renewed his motion to take up the resolution of Mr. Williams, of Kentucky, to rescind the Treasury Circular, which was rejected. The question being taken on suspending the rule, was decided in the negative: Yeas 111, noes 70.

The bill to issue \$10,000,000 Treasury notes passed its third reading, 106 to 99.

Thursday, May 17.
In the Senate, nothing of general interest took place.

In the House, the motion of Mr. Rariden to reconsider the vote by which the Treasury note bill was passed yesterday, was lost by the casting vote of the speaker.

Friday, May 18.
The Senate was engaged all day in an animated debate on the Treasury note bill, or rather an amendment offered to it. These were all ultimately rejected, and the bill, about seven o'clock, was passed—Ayes 27, noes 13.

In the House of Representatives, after some usual morning business, Mr. E. Whittlesey succeeded in procuring an observance of the rule which devotes Friday and Saturday to private bills, and business of that nature was contracted.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.
The reader will perceive, on reference to the account of Saturday's Proceedings in the House of Representatives, that the House was engaged on that day in what may with truth be called "a struggle," of fourteen mortal hours, upon a bill to provide means for meeting unsatisfied and current demands upon the Treasury, in the form of a new issue of Treasury Notes.

That the faith of the Government ought to be held with all those who it employs or deals with, no one denies. Nor will any person object to a proper measure of immediate relief to the Treasury from the state of collapse (if

we may use the expression) under which it now labors. But such a measure, to be proper and advisable, should be not only intelligible, but also definite, practicable, and business-like.

The measure now before the House is, in the opinion of those who so perseveringly resisted the attempt to force the bill through the House in its present shape, neither intelligible, definite, nor business-like.

The bill is entitled, in the first place, a bill to carry into effect the act of October last. From this title no one could possibly arrive at a right conjecture as to the object of the bill.

The act of October proposed an issue of ten millions of dollars of Treasury notes; which notes having been issued, that act has been fully executed as to the issue of Treasury notes, and is for that purpose *functus officio*, retaining only so much vitality as will suffice to punish the counterfeiting and provide for the redemption of such of the notes as are yet afloat.

In the next place, the bill proposes to accomplish by indirection what ought to be done openly and without any attempt at concealment. The Treasury wants money, and must have it. We all know that. Let our Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of a bill to carry into effect a law which has expired by its own limitation, and is without one of the most defective and vexatious laws that ever deformed a statute-book, come forward and propose a loan to the amount of the exigencies of the Government. Our word for it he had better have done so at first with a good grace, than be obliged to do it at last with an ill one.

Further, this bill is part and parcel of the system of expedients which have brought the Treasury to its present degraded and impoverished condition, from which it never can be effectually relieved but by a recurrence, on the part of the Administration, to business habits, to the dictates of common sense, and to the practice of the Government before its disastrous "experiments" were undertaken. To liken the machinery of our Government to that of a rail-road locomotive, the conductor has run the engine off the track; and all that he has to do now is, with the help of the passengers, to get it back to where it was, and take a fresh start. Every other scheme for regaining his lost ground must fall through.

The Treasury is short ten millions of dollars. Let it, like a practical merchant, borrow the money for twelve months—which it can do upon advantageous terms—instead of putting Bankbonds into market for six millions of the money, and issuing again for four millions of its own notes, which it has taken up and cancelled, and which, if issued must be again taken up and cancelled before any substantial relief to the Treasury can have been afforded by them.

Nat. Int.
The Alexandria Gazette says: A letter from Washington received yesterday, says—"Mr. Rives has lately been gracious with the President—has dined with him, &c. Some say he is on the stool of repentance."

We know nothing of these things, but, we are inclined to think that "between the two stools he will come to the ground."

From the National Intelligencer.
It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the United States, that there should be a General Meeting of Delegates from all the States, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President at the next election, and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the Opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorized us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met & consulted on the subject, and after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and the first Wednesday in December, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purposes above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.

The Opposition press throughout the United States are desired to give the above authorized notice a conspicuous insertion in their respective papers.

It gives us great pleasure to state on the authority of the Richmond Whig that Col. Watkins was not on board the Mosell, at the period of her explosion, and that he and his family were safe and well at Fulton, Missouri, since the dreadful accident alluded to.

JOHN TYLER, Esq. in a letter to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, denies the allegation that he is in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill.

There is no confirmation of the destruction of the Brandon Bank at Vicksburg.

At Rockingham Superior Court, three Negroes belonging to Mr. Abner Webster, were tried for the murder of Mr. Wm. C. Comer, committed some

two weeks previous, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 1st of June.

At the same Court, William Smith was convicted of the murder of Samuel Kallum, and sentenced to be hung on the same day with the negroes; but his counsel took an appeal on some point of law, and the case will go up to the Supreme Court.—*Hills, Rec.*

THE STAR.
RALEIGH, MAY 23, 1839.

The FEDERAL COURT adjourned Wednesday last.

The conviction of Andrew J. Loftin, indicted for robbing the mail, was stated in our paper. The evidences against him were his own voluntary confessions, made to the person who apprehended him. He was sentenced to term imprisonment. Mr. Devereux, the District Attorney, appeared for the United States, and Mr. Badger for the prisoner.

The cases of Sheridan, (captain,) and Crocker, one of the crew, charged with casting overboard the Schooner Aurora off the coast of North Carolina, occupied the attention of the Court on Tuesday, and excited a good deal of interest. Their object was to get possession of about \$4,000 in specie sent from Havana to the Spanish Consul at New York. For this purpose, the vessel was run upon the beach of Cape Hatteras, the money taken out and embarked by the Captain, who proceeded to New York, and informed the Consul that the vessel was driven ashore, and the money had been stolen from his trunk while he was attempting to convey it from thence to New York for delivery; upon which the prisoners were arrested and sent to this City for trial. Several legal questions were raised, and argued by their counsel. It was contended, that the act was not committed on the high seas, as charged in the indictment, but on waters within the limits of North Carolina, and which the United States had no jurisdiction over. 2ndly, if otherwise, then the act of Congress required that the prisoners should be tried in the State where they were first carried or arrested, to wit: New York; 3rd, that there was not an actual casting away, as the vessel was again set afloat in condition to perform its voyage. The only question for the jury to decide was that of fact, as to the casting away, upon which they could not agree, and a verdict of acquittal was entered for the prisoners.

W. Q. Morton, (a member of the New York Bar,) who conducted the examination on the commitment, appeared with Mr. Badger for the prisoners, and Mr. Devereux for the United States.

On Monday, Sheridan was put upon his trial for Larceny, and confessed his guilt. As he had restored the money, the Consul commended him to the mercy of the Court. He was remanded to prison, to await judgment at the next term.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.
The May number of this valuable and instructive work has been several days on the shelves; but we have been denied the pleasure of perusing it by other engagements. Its leading articles are represented to be of a very superior order, and as a whole, it is pronounced by good judges to be fully equal to any of its predecessors. It is embellished with a handsome engraving, presenting a view of the Female Institute at Columbia, Tenn.

KNICKERBOCKER.
The April number of the Knickerbocker, a New York Magazine, has also been received. This is one among the ablest and most interesting periodicals published in the United States, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

THE TREASURY.
The United States Bank has offered to participate the payment of its bonds to governments to the amount of \$6,000,000. This offer, it is believed, affords very a reasonable relief to the Treasury, and entirely obviates the necessity of any recourse to Treasury notes.

A bill, however, passed the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate, authorizing the issue of ten millions, alleged to be absolutely necessary to keep the wheels of government in motion. Is it not astonishing that notwithstanding the enormous revenue which is annually drawn from the pockets of the people, they should be disgraced by a bankrupt treasury? Were we not told by the leaders of the party, twelve or eighteen months ago, that the revenue was more than sufficient to answer the demands of Government? And did they not make this a pretext for wishing to disturb the compromise, under pretence of reducing the Tariff? Were they sincere in this? Or was it a mere artifice to throw open the whole subject for the purpose of again bringing the odious light-colored system into operation to support their extravagance? We then feared this was their object, and sounded the alarm. Do not their facts now prove that our apprehensions were well founded? The twin messages of the President and his supply bill of the Treasury, published last week, both contain a startling account of National bankruptcy. Hereupon the party have denied the degrading fact, and they have now only been forced to bring it to light, because their supplies are about to be cut off. They are forced to admit it, to enable them to ask for more? They have not only squandered the people's money at the rate of thirty-two millions a year, but now they are forced to involve them again in a national bankruptcy to keep the wheels of government in motion. Will the people keep such faith as agents in their service?

To the citizens of Northampton, N. C.
A meeting of the Whigs, and all others opposed to the mal-administration and misrule of the Federal Executive, and the destruction of principles of Local-Populism, is respectfully recommended to be held at Jackson, on Monday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the House of Commons in the approaching canvass, as will most probably be discussed unanimously, and present distraction be avoided.