

THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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NO. 12.

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per annum—each half in advance.

Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size type) first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisers by the year.

Letters to the Editor must be post-paid.

State of North Carolina, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

Mehley Jackson, Lindsey Upchurch and wife Logans, Robert Jones, Jonathan Jones, Whitson Jones, William H. Jones, and Thomas C. Jones, vs. Archibald H. Davis Adm. on the Estate of Nancy Jackson, dec'd.

Petition for account and settlement and division.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Ira Jackson, Peyton Jackson and Mary Jackson, and the children of Henry Jackson, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot reach them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Star, for six successive weeks, for them to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Franklin, in the Court House in Lenoirburg, on the second Monday in March next; and that they answer the said petition, or judgment pro cessu suo, to be taken as to them, and a final decree entered according to the tenor of the petition.

Attest S. PATTERSON, C. C. C. Price adv. \$5 62.

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CAUTION. TO THE PUBLIC.—"Come we timidly," DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, asks the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patrons (afflicted by the various forms of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that he has removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means.

How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION! poisoning all the sources of enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of dyspepsia, cholera, and cholera, it remains involved in much obscurity. Jandice, Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera, to perform a highly conspicuous part of the above complaints, by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe.

He has also vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated or rooted in the constitution by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL, MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTICED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin.

Dr. Evans's office is supplied with choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles.

A physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans's Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOFS of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans's celebrated CAMOMILE and SPERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS relieving afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Bowery, Disease Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.

Symptoms: unusual flatulency in the bowel severe griping, frequent indication to go to stool, tremulous, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly fetid matter mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returns his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING. Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I have had it almost incessantly, not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skillful physicians and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans's reliable medicine, with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I had by this time become almost hopeless and my disordered state, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am perfectly cured of the disease, and confidently recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS, Aug 15, 1858.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING. Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:—Great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position, without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility, and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident, he noticed in a public paper some curious effusions by DR. WM. EVANS'S MEDICINE in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING.—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North

st., Williamsburgh, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans; Symptoms:—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side with out an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms, indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans's invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE, City and County of New-York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Husband of the said Hannah Browne, Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1857. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

An extraordinary Cure, performed by Dr. Wm. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y. Mr. W. W. W. of 100 Eldridge street, was laboring under a disease, which was by many physicians considered incurable, and could find no relief from any source whatever, until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed himself under his successful course of treatment, from which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few weeks was perfectly cured.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX. Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass, was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in her head, and vomiting, with burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans's medicine, of 100 Chatham street, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughters' Store, 389 Grand street, N. Y.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. Evans.—Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth st., Williamsburgh, afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles, and an aggravation of the pains towards night, and for the most part all times from external heat. He was unable to walk, and his hands were so stiff that he could not hold a pen.

For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary avocations.

MRS ANNE F. KENNY, No. 115 Louis street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms:—Acid eructations daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness, dimness of sight, could not lie on her side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irritable and morose disposition of mind, and a constant and distressing desire to see the world, she conceived she could neither die nor live, she wept lamented, desponded, and thought she led a most miserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations.

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health as present as she did at any period of her existence.

J. KENNY, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1856. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

AGENTS. Wm. M. Mason, & Co. Raleigh; S. Hall, Newbern; J. M. Redmond, Tarborough; H. D. Mechen, Washington; F. S. Marshall, Halifax; Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg; C. Hall, Norfolk; A. Davis, Richmond; Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Meritimer & Mawley, Baltimore.

LOOK AT THIS! The Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present, the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the State that holds so many inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER, Milton, N. C. January 21st 1859.

China, Glass & Earthen Ware. TIMOTHY T. KISSAM & Co. China, Glass and Earthen Ware Dealers.

Would inform their friends and customers, that they have removed to No. 2 Burling Slip (next to the corner of Pearl Street) where they have on hand an extensive assortment of articles in their line, (suitable for the country trade,) of

Fresh Importations, comprising All the latest Styles and Patterns, which they will sell by the package, or by the dozen from the shelves, low for Cash, or approved paper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1859. 8 2m

The Liberator (Garrison's paper) republishes Mr. Clay's Speech, and follows it up with the Globe's attack, which philippic is approved by the Abolitionists. This is an item worth treasuring up in the memory.

In order that our readers may see the furious spirit of the Abolition organ towards Mr. Clay, we copy its remarks on the Speech.

HENRY CLAY. The extreme length of the speech of this desperate politician, profligate

statesman, and impudent slave-driver—in addition to other articles which we have in type, and cannot easily omit—renders all comment in our present number impracticable. Its sophistry is as contemptible as its morality is licentious and its spirit base.

It is now certain that he can never be the president of the United States! O the ineffable meanness, the transcendent impiety, the horrid inhumanity of that enemy of God and of his race! As for the exultation of that other manmonster, John C. Calhoun, over this speech, can any thing be more ludicrous or delusive? We can assure that man that his joy will be turned into grief very shortly! The speech of Mr. Clay will bring the largest amount of grist into the abolition mill that we have ground for a long time!

From the London Observer. AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY CONNECTED WITH RAIL ROADS.

During the last month or six weeks crowds of persons, evidently of a superior class of society, have to the great surprise of the inhabitants of the quiet neighborhood of Soho been seen bending towards, and inquiring their way to an obscure house, No. 6 Carlisle street, near Soho square. In the course of the past week the excitement has greatly increased by a vast assemblage of the nobility, members of the administration, fellows of colleges and of scientific institutions, eminent engineers, naval architects, surveyors, railroad directors, painters, and a whole host of the patrons of the arts and sciences, all of whom were (as we found out by following in the wake) attracted thither by the exhibition of a model of a locomotive steam engine, which with other new and apparently simple inventions acting and harmonising therewith, are destined to work the following wondrous changes and improvements in the present system of steam-carriage conveyance—a desideratum and a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"The engines and trians cannot possibly go off the railway if upset."

"They can run on any required curve with speed, safety, and a minimum degree of friction."

"They can ascend and descend all acclivities that can be required on railways, with speed and convenience."

"They are relieved of all the dead weight rendered necessary by the present system, and are no heavier than is required to bear the load of goods and passengers."

"The carriage bodies and weight will be the lightest on the ground."

"They will be less expensive than those at present in use; any the immense expenditure of tunnelling, embankments, cuttings, &c., will be entirely avoided."

"The repairs of the railway, the wear and tear of the engines and trains, will be much less expensive than those now in use."

"The inconvenience and enormous outlay of cutting through parks or other peculiarly situated property is avoided by the power of giving the line any desired direction."

The ingenious inventor and patentee of this new system, which he illustrates with great clearness, is a Mr. Kollman, a gentleman well known and much respected and admired in the scientific circles. He attends in Carlisle street three days a week, for the purpose of exhibiting his models and engine, the latter of which has been beautifully manufactured at an expense of £300; and is on the scale of one and half inch to a foot. It is worked by steam, and performs various and speedy evolutions upon a model railway, formed in the shape of the figure 8, which demonstrates practically its capability of moving round a circle of fourteen feet radius, besides its wonderful power of ascending a hill of one mile in fourteen, acclivity. This revolution is effected by an additional forewheel on either side of smaller diameter, and concentric with the large driving wheel, the tire of which is roughened to give it necessary hold on the surface of the rail, which is elevated at the commencement of the acclivity, so as for the smaller wheel to act upon it. Being also just sufficient to elevate to raise the larger wheel from the line of rail on which it previously acted. To prevent the possibility of the engine being diverted from its course, there is a centre rail with two horizontal wheels in front of the engine, which acts as a pole to the carriage, and makes its direction completely subservient to the middle, or centre rail the outward wheels running upon a plain and unconfined surface of iron. But description is almost superfluous—it must be seen to be properly appreciated; and Mr. Kollman, having protected his invention by taking out letters patent in this and other countries, is too liberal a minded man to withhold any information calculated to enlighten and elevate the human mind, and too much of a philanthropist to refuse to elucidate a system, which, according to present appearances, will be destined to confer permanent advantages any improvement on the present and future generations.

From the extracts of Congressional proceedings which we give this week, it will be seen that Mr. Clay has lately come out with an expression of his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, and in bold clear condemnation of the schemes of his mad and fanatical agitators. Most heartily are we rejoiced to see this movement, affording, as it does, the prospect of having a strong influence in putting the question to rest; although no member of the political party to which Mr. Clay belongs, nor particularly partial to himself, we are ready and free at all times to render him—and all others we hope—the praise to which he is justly entitled; in this case, he has discharged his duty to the South, and the Country, and is deserving of honor for so doing. We are not inclined to search for the motives of this movement, but rest satisfied in the anticipation of the good effects which it is our hope, will result from the act; standing ready to co-operate with any and all in what we believe to be correct principles, we hail gladly the assistance of Mr. Clay and his party, insisting the furious and unlawful course of fanaticism; it is sufficient for us that the movement is in defence of our rights, we care not to look farther; whether by "Whig" or "Democrat" is of no consequence; we are the partisans of no man, or set of men; and according to the dictates of an unpretending judgment, shall always approve without respect to parties, what we consider just, and condemn with equal freedom what we regard as unconstitutional, and contrary to our principles.

We have beheld with high gratification another proof, in the course of Mr. Calhoun in this instance, of the high minded, and patriotic spirit which looks to his country, and principle without descending to the indulgence of personal or party animosities; it is precisely the course which we should have expected to see him adopt, one that will most effectually silence and refute the ungenerous and unjust accusations of violent partisans, heretofore heaped on him, for commending what he believed to be right in the conduct of a political opponent; they now see in the prompt approval rendered to the course of another political opponent, that they are not to be guided by party jealousy, or personal considerations but is ready to co-operate in measures for the public good with Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren. We believe that he endeavors to do justice to all parties, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, and whether his motives are misrepresented or misunderstood by such as condemn, he will enjoy the best approbation, that of a mind conscious of the rectitude of its own intention; and hereafter when the excitement of political strife shall give place to the action of impartial judgment—his efforts in defence of the Constitution will have an appreciation and reward.

West. Car. Further Extracts from the Report of the Investigating Committee.

PART II. THE DEFALCATIONS OF WILLIAM M. PRICE. Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney, is a defaulter to the Government in a large sum.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to the notorious irresponsibility and want of character of said Price at the period of his appointment and re-appointment, and during his entire term of office, and to the culpable neglect of a proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of Solicitor of the Treasury by the late and present incumbents of that office.

Part III. The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New York, respectively.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the returns of the collector of customs at the port of New York have not been correct, as they have not at all times embraced, as paid into the public Treasury, the moneys received by him for unascertained duties, and at no time for duties paid under protest.

2d. That said collector, in his returns, has violated the instructions of the Treasury Department; has put at defiance the duties assigned him by the Secretary of the Treasury; has repudiated the official decision of the responsible law-officer of the Executive Department; and is guilty of an illegal retention and use of the public money, in the amount then held by him for protest and unascertained duties.

3d. That the Committee has been prevented from ascertaining what is the extent of the illegal retention and use of the public money by the present collector of the port of New York, either in funds collected under protest, or for unascertained duties, or in other funds collected by him, because of his refusal to exhibit his own book of cash deposits in bank, or to permit the banks used by him as depositories to exhibit their accounts of his deposits.

4th. That the public moneys received by said collector are mingled with his own moneys on deposit, and are

not kept by him, nor by his banks of deposit, distinct and separate from the individual moneys of the collector and of his "professional clients;" and his returns cannot, therefore, be founded upon them as a separate and independent fund, belonging to Government, though in his keeping.

5th. That as appears by the letter of Gorham A. Worth, the cashier of the City Bank, the present collector has deposited public moneys in his hands with a bank which could not, under the law prohibiting the selection of any bank as a depository which has issued notes under the denomination of five dollars, be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury himself as a depository of moneys carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

6th. That the mode adopted and practised by the said collector, of keeping and making returns of the public money collected by him for unascertained duties and under protest, in the language of the present Attorney General of the United States, "could never have been the intention of Congress;" and being "tolerated," it has made it, in the language of the same high officer, "the interest of the collector to postpone the ascertainment of duties, as in the mean time he would have the uncontrolled use of the money." It has, also, in fulfilment of the reasoning of the Attorney General, increased "the danger of faithlessness in the collector, by permitting large amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control, instead of being in the Treasury of the United States."

7th. That in the language of the Attorney General, "the tenor and spirit of all our revenue laws seem to inculcate the idea that the intention of Congress has, at all times, been, that money collected for revenue should be promptly placed in the Treasury, and not be permitted to remain in the hands of the collector."

8th. That the returns of the naval officer in New York have not been correct, as it is found in the testimony of the present deputy naval officer, that the naval officer, under its existing system is not enabled, either to determine what amount of bonds has been taken by the collector for duties in any quarter, or who are the parties to said bonds, or the nature of said bonds, or when they are payable, or when such bonds are paid, or whether the collector does or does not account truly for such bonds."

PART IV. DEFALCATIONS AMONG RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Committee, in fulfilment of that portion of the duty assigned them, by which they were directed to inquire into "any defalcations among receivers, &c. which may now exist," report to the House, that the limited period which they had for a thorough investigation of the subjects with which they were charged, and the time necessarily consumed in the examination of the cases of the late collector and district attorney of New York, have prevented a minute investigation of the extent, nature, and causes of the defalcations of receivers of public moneys, arising from the sales of public lands. The Committee have, however, prepared, from reports made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last and present session of Congress, a tabular statement exhibiting the names of such defaulters, the amount due from each, when due, and the penalties of their official bonds, respectively; also, the correspondence had between the Treasury Department and fifteen of the individuals whose names appear on said statement—the Committee having called for, and been furnished by the Department, with the answers of the receivers to the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in House document No. 297. These fifteen cases are reported specially, as examples merely of the manner in which the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have executed the laws in respect to the public money and other property of the United States in the hands of this class of public officers, and in respect to their official duty.

The law provides for the appointment by the Executive, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a receiver of public moneys at each of the places respectively where the public and private sales of the lands are to be made, who shall give bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust; who shall transmit, with thirty days, in case of public sale, and quarterly in case of private sale, an account of all the public moneys by him received, to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the registers of the land offices, as the case may be.—He is allowed a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and a commission of one per centum on the moneys received; but his salary for any one year shall not exceed \$5,000. The Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the several receivers of the public money at the several land offices, a reasonable compensation for transporting to and depositing such moneys in any bank or any other place of deposit that may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury

for that purpose. He is also authorized to prescribe such further regulations in the manner of keeping books and accounts by the several officers in the land offices as to him may appear necessary and proper. It is made his duty, at least once in every year, to cause the books of the officers of the land office to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several receivers to be ascertained.

The foregoing synopsis of the law relative to land receivers, and the correspondence with a portion of those who have proved defaulters and faithless to their trusts, are submitted, without further comment than that the facts and circumstances here exhibited show such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive department as calls loudly for searching examination into this branch of the public service, and for a thorough reform.

The practice which the foregoing correspondence exhibits, of retaining men in office after gross and repeated violations of law in keeping—and using the public moneys for private speculation, and the character of the correspondence itself, but too clearly point to the inference that such officers were retained in place because they possessed extensive political influence, and were useful and active partisans.—Whether such mal-administration constitutes official corruption in those superior officers of the Executive departments who knew of and permitted in their subordinates the conduct which has been referred to, is a question which the Committee submit to the House and the country to decide.

PART V. Facts connected with the foregoing defalcations, and deemed material to develop their true character.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot forbear remarking, that, during their whole investigation, they have not found the case for which the laws, as they already exist, do not apply, or in which they are defective. The permanent provisions of the laws constitute every necessary check upon collectors, receivers, and disbursers of public money; and the checks which, by law, have been and may be created, in the discretion of the Executive, have only to be attended to and applied by those who are to execute the laws, to ensure faithfulness, and detect derelictions in public officers.

Indeed, in all the new recommendations which have been proposed by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee has found either what already exists, or what might have always been prescribed and enforced in the form of Treasury regulations, and which, if enforced, would have prevented the late defalcations; and these new recommendations can, indeed, regarded as so many proofs of what regulations in respect to the late defaulting collectors, receivers, &c., have been hitherto wholly neglected by the present Executive and heads of Departments.

PART VI. Mr. Hopkins's special concurrence in the report of the Committee, appended thereto by vote of the Committee.

I have not had the requisite time for scrutinizing the report of the Committee with that care and attention which its length and importance deserve, and which I would have desired, and I should have preferred, for this reason, to have presented the journal of the Committee, without comment, to the House of Representatives. But as conflicting opinions prevail in the Committee, and are to be submitted to the country in the shape of formal reports, I consider it my duty to say that I concur with the Committee in all the conclusions at which they have arrived, so far as those conclusions apply to the extent and character of the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout and William M. Price.

I should be faithless to my duty, and do violence to the most conscientious convictions of the judgment, if I did not also declare my entire concurrence in those conclusions of the Committee which relate to the conduct of the late naval officer of the custom-house at New York, to the late and present Solicitor of the Treasury, to the Secretary and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, including the late Comptroller of that Department; and in that part of the report which reviews the conduct of J. Hoyt, the present collector of the customs at the port of New York.

GEO. W. HOPKINS, Member of the Committee.

From the National Intelligencer. To THE EDITORS, Washington, February, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: On the 20th instant, my attention was called to a publication in the Globe, signed A. Duncan, in which I am abused and denounced, in language almost as violent as all the people of the Southern States have been by the same individual.

This communication has created other sensations with me than those of ineffable disgust and humiliation—disgust, to see such an article paraded before the world, in the official paper,