

MR. DUANE.

THE DEPOSITES.

This gentleman has commented a series of Letters, in the Philadelphia papers, detailing the causes which led to his expulsion from the Cabinet.

My commission bore the date of May 29, 1853, and on the 30th I reached Washington. After waiting upon the President, on the next day, I went to the Treasury Department and took the oath of office on the 1st of June.

The communication thus made to me created surprise and mortification. I was surprised at the position of affairs, which it revealed, and mortified at the low estimate which had been formed of the independence of my character.

On the next evening, (Sunday,) Mr. Whitney again called on me, in company with a stranger, whom he introduced as Mr. Amos Kendall, a gentleman in the President's confidence, and who would give me any further explanation, that I might desire, as to what was meditated, in relation to the U. S. Bank, and who then called upon me because he was about to proceed to Baltimore.

The next morning, June 5th, I waited upon the President, who soon introduced the subject of the Bank. I stated that Mr. Whitney had made known to me what had been done, and what was intended; and had intimated that his communication was made at the President's desire.

Mr. Whitney had made known to me what had been done, and what was intended; and had intimated that his communication was made at the President's desire. The President replied in a tone of dissatisfaction, that it was true that he had conferred with Mr. Whitney, and obtained information from him as to the Bank, but that he was not his confidant, nor had he told him to call on me.

But the gentleman says that no Jackson men have signed the memorial, (as I understood him.) And has it come to this? Is the President of the United States the President of the Jackson party only?

The President admitted that considerable distress had followed the action of the Government, in relation to the deposits. He had never doubted that Brokers and Stock Speculators, and ALL WHO WERE DOING BUSINESS UPON BORROWED CAPITAL, would suffer severely under the effects of the measure; and that all such people OUGHT TO BREAK!

This is the language of the "People's President," as stated by the Philadelphia Committee, and not disavowed by any of the President's friends, when challenged to the denial by Mr. Clayton, on the floor of the Senate.

That gentleman denounced the sentiment indignantly, as follows:

Sir, in my opinion, a more aristocratic sentiment never disgraced any branch of this Government. Who are all those who are doing business on a borrowed capital? The Executive denunciation includes three fourths of all the laboring men in the nation—the mechanics, the tenantry, the manufacturers—all but the office-holders, and that portion of society which, if there be such a thing as an aristocracy of wealth in this country, can be classed most properly under that designation.

Mr. Forsyth having, in some remarks made by him asked—Why gentlemen continued to talk about what might or might not be done; and why they told the country that Congress could have no power, because its action was controlled by the Executive?

Mr. Chambers said: "If the loud and numerous calls for relief contained in the memorials, with which our table is loaded, be intended as a senseless cry," then was it a matter between the Senator and the people. If the remark was intended for those Senators who had endeavored to draw from the administration some plan for relief he trusted it would be heard de die in diem.

"Sir, is it a senseless cry" to ask the Executive to restore the people to the prosperity and happiness they enjoyed so long and so abundantly, and which they would now enjoy but for Executive usurpation? Is it a senseless cry" to ask him to forbear overshadowing the whole land with gloom and sorrow?

Extract from a Speech of Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, in Congress:—"But the gentleman says that no Jackson men have signed the memorial, (as I understood him.) And has it come to this? Is the President of the United States the President of the Jackson party only?"

favor in the eyes of Congress. Has it come to this, that the free, independent citizens of the United States must declare that they are Jackson men, to gain a favorable hearing in this House, and that, too, when they are pouring out their complaints, describing their distress, and praying their rulers to grant relief? I trust not.

SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS IN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

From the Raleigh Star.

In consequence of the passage of the act of the last General Assembly, to establish the county of Yancey, it became necessary to change the time of holding most of the Superior and several of the County Courts in that Circuit. We have taken some pains to examine the various acts upon the subject, and to prepare the annexed table for the benefit of our Western friends.

Table of the times at which the Superior Courts, in the sixth Judicial Circuit will be held after the first day of August next.

Periods at which the County Courts in the counties following will be held after the first day of August next.

Periods at which the County Courts in the following counties are now required to be held.

NATIONAL PREJUDICES. There is certainly a good deal of fidelity in the following delineation, by an Englishman, of the character of a Scotchman, though evidently tinged with the prejudices of the writer.

SCOTCHMEN.—I have been trying all my life to like Scotchmen, and am obliged to desist from the experiment in despair. They cannot like me—and, in truth, I never knew one of that nation who attempted to do it.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1854. The thermometer of the Senate to-day has been up to fever heat. Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Forsyth had a warm debate, during which Mr. Forsyth charged Mr. Poindexter with an untruth, which charge he would not for a long time retract.

Mr. Poindexter explained his course, and again remarked that the matter was ended there. After remarks from Messrs. Black, King, Moore and White, on the question, the resolution was put and carried.

Mr. Poindexter submitted a series of resolutions, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent sales of the public lands in Mississippi and Alabama, with a view to ascertain whether there was any fraud or illegality practised in relation thereto.

of clock work. You never catch his mind in an address. He never hints or suggests any thing, but unfolds his stock of ideas in perfect order and completeness. He has no falterings of self-suspicion. Surmises, guesses, suppositions, half-intuitions, demagogues, misgivings, partial illuminations, "dim instincts," embryonic conceptions, and every stage that stops short of absolute certainty and conviction—his intellectual faculty seems a stranger to.

Mr. McKean presented three memorials from Pennsylvania, praying for the return of the Deposites. Referred. The special order coming up, Mr. Hill, of New-Hampshire, rose and spoke until 4 o'clock, in defence of the course of the Administration, when the Senate adjourned.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Friday, the resolution offered the day before by Mr. Poindexter, making an enquiry relative to the removal of the Deposites from the Planter's Bank at Nashville, coming up, Mr. Forsyth proceeded to make certain statements which he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to show that Mr. Poindexter was entirely wrong in what he had stated.

Mr. Poindexter rejoined, and concluded by saying that when the official information sought for was obtained, the facts would be known.

Mr. Forsyth then declared, that, as his statement was not deemed sufficient, he would say that the statements made by Mr. Poindexter were not true.

Mr. Poindexter. Does the gentleman mean to say that my statements or my inferences are wrong?

Mr. Forsyth. I mean to say what I have said.

Mr. Poindexter. Then the gentleman shall account to me for his language. No man shall make such an imputation upon me, but at the hazard of his life. I ask the gentleman, then, does he by his assertion, mean, in the slightest degree, to question my veracity?

Mr. Forsyth. I do not think proper to answer the question.

Mr. Poindexter. Then the matter here is ended.

Mr. Clay then expressed his regret at this unpleasant occurrence, and expressed a hope that the gentleman from Georgia would recall his first expression; that both gentlemen would reconsider the matter; and that the difficulty might be adjusted.

Mr. Forsyth. What I have said, I have said.

Mr. Poindexter explained his course, and again remarked that the matter was ended there.

The Senate then proceeded to consider some bills from the House, and adjourned to Monday.

Mr. McKean presented three memorials from Pennsylvania, praying for the return of the Deposites. Referred. The special order coming up, Mr. Hill, of New-Hampshire, rose and spoke until 4 o'clock, in defence of the course of the Administration, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, this being Petition day, more than twenty Memorials were presented praying for the restoration of the Deposites; and the whole day was consumed in debate thereon.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Poindexter, from the select Committee on the subject of the contested Rhode Island Election, made a report favorable to the claims of Mr. Robbins. Mr. Wright gave notice of his intention to submit a counter-report, Mr. Poindexter's Report, which occupied an hour in the reading, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hill concluded his remarks on the Deposite question.

In the House, a Report was made by the Committee of Ways and Means, approving, (as was expected) the conduct of the Executive, in removing the public Deposites from the Bank of the United States.

The Report of the majority of the Committee concludes with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered.

Resolved, That the Public Deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining as far as practicable the cause of commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated; and also, what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money in producing the existing pressure: a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also, what abuse, corruptions, or mal-practices have existed in the management of said Bank; and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses, on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said Bank and Branches; and they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

A large number of the citizens of England and its vicinity having convened at Mrs. Bailey's long room; the meeting was called to order by Jos. J. B. Southall, when on his motion, Capt. Mason was appointed Chairman, and John W. Simmons and Robt. S. Parker Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen composed the Committee:—Messrs. J. J. B. Southall, R. S. Parker, J. W. Simmons, J. W. Skinner, Capt. Bickel, T. L. B. Gregory and M. Bailey. On motion, the Chairman was added, and the meeting then adjourned.

On Saturday, a very respectable, and still larger number of citizens convened at the same place, when the Committee through their Chairman, J. J. B. Southall, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, The right peacefully to assemble and freely to express their opinions, not only with regard to the Public individuals, who serve them in high places, but of the Public measures; with which their interests may be identified, is one of the sacred rights secured to the People by the Constitution of this highly favored country;—And whereas, it is a duty imposed on us, by the most solemn considerations, to guard with a jealous eye and preserve inviolate, the rich legacy bequeathed to us by an ancestry, who gloriously expended their treasures and their blood in its achievement;—And whereas, it is believed that a period has arrived in the affairs of this Government, when it requires the united and untiring energies of a brave People, in stemming the torrent of Executive encroachment, and arresting the onward march of despotism.

Be it therefore Resolved, 1st. That the course of the late Secretary of the Treasury, in guarding with fidelity, the Peoples money, from the ruthless invasion of the Executive, is deserving of the highest commendation; and that we do tender him the well earned tribute of "well done good and faithful servant."

2d. That the act of the President of the U. S. in removing from office the Hon. Wm. Duane, because he would not ignobly subordinate his purposes (by violating his conscience and his judgment) and appointing in his stead, the present supple instrument of his power, with a view to the removal of the Deposites, is a most flagrant abuse of Power and should receive the severest rebukes of a free People.

3d. That the removal of the Government Deposites from the place designated by law (whether at the instance of the President or Secretary) was unwarranted by the Constitution;—was a palpable infringement of the rights secured to the Bank;—was a breach of the Public faith solemnly pledged to that Institution, in its charter;—was done for the private advantage of the country;—was done with

the view (as is believed) of gratifying his personal hostility to the officers of the Bank;—was, in fact, a daring assumption of Power, which may be deemed most disastrous in its consequences, and deserving the strongest denunciation.

5th. That the removal, at the time and in the manner with which it was effected, did not only excite an utter disregard to the representatives of the People, but evinced a disposition on his part, to concentrate in his person, the Power expressly and solemnly reserved to another Department, which if not curbed and restrained, by the salutary force of Public opinion, must eventually terminate in the destruction of Civil Liberty.

6th. That whilst the People of the U. S. through their Representatives in Congress, have pronounced their money perfectly secure in the Depository selected by law, a prompt and speedy restoration demanded by the united considerations of reason, justice, of policy, of integrity, of patriotism and enlightened honor.

7th. That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Representative in Congress from each District.

The Resolutions were submitted separately and unanimously adopted, with the exception of the last, to which there were a few dissenting votes.

On motion it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to "Halifax Advocate," with the request that they be published, and copied in "Raleigh Star" and "Register," the "S. S. Telegraph" and "Richmond Whig."

THOMAS MASON, Chairman. JOHN W. SIMMONS, ROBT. S. PARKER, Secretaries.

A farce has been lately acted, partly by certain players, and partly by the Legislature of Maryland, which Mr. N. aptly entitles "much ado about nothing."

The Manager of the Theatre at Annapolis, issued a handbill announcing the first performance there, of a drama representing the killing of Tecumseh by Col. R. M. Johnson; and setting forth among other things, that very same pistol with which he was slain, the identical dress he wore (by whom furnished does not appear) as the British standard captured by Johnson on that occasion and loaned, as was stated, by the Secretary of War, for the play would be exhibited. The handbills were headed with these words "Under the patronage of the House of Delegates," and placed, one on the desk of each member.

The Maryland Republican noticed these facts editorially, in an article headed "Electioneering for the next Presidency, Vice-Presidency," going on to observe upon the visible finger of power in this ridiculous affair. So stood the action of the piece when,

Enter, the House of Delegates in a storm of wrath.—Wanting to know how it happened and why it was, that the aforesaid House had figured so conspicuously at the top of the handbills. A select committee was raised, and the printer, manager, players and all were examined; while una voce, disclaimed all purpose or intention of bringing the House of Delegates, as such, before the public, or of enlisting its official influence in the success of the play. The matter was before the House in various forms and stages from the 21st to the 29th. When after much debate, was finally resolved, that the statement contained in the handbill, (meaning, of course, so far as the House was concerned) was false; and the printer, Mr. Hughes, was excupated. All this instead of passing such a resolution at once if indeed the subject was worthy of any notice whatever. We instinctively remember something like the following one of Cibber's minor plays:

COOK.—Not he but you are guilty of this thing. Or any of thy vile abandoned crew? Has any dared to say, or hint, or think, That Chro-non-ho-ton-tho-log-ious loved Pork cook.

Dread Sovereign, not—not Pork—I said not that I never dreamt your majesty loved Pork. I only said I hoped—perhaps believed, Your royal stomach might vouchsafe Pork for cook.

Internal Improvements. A meeting of the Central Committee, appointed by the President of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in November 1853, is appointed to take place in this city, Tuesday, the first day of April next.

Communications from the several County Committees, upon the course which it is the duty of the friends of Internal Improvements pursue at the present crisis, are respectfully and earnestly solicited. The pledges made by the Convention to the public must be fully and promptly redeemed.

The following gentlemen constitute the Central Committee, viz: Duncan Cameron, Chairman, George E. Badger, Daniel L. Barringer, William Boylan, William H. Haywood, Jr., Chas. L. Hinton, G. W. Hogg, James Iredeell, Amos Jones and Henry Scawell.

Raleigh, March 5, 1854. The Editors of newspapers through the State favorable to the objects contemplated by the meeting, may render an acceptable service by the publication of this notice.

BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. CAROLINA BOOKSTORE. Lovell's Folly, by Mrs. Hentz. Pin Money, a novel. Spindlin, or Memoirs of a Man of World. Alice Paulet, a sequel to Sydenham's Traditions. Stories by Andrew Pickett. Great Britain in 1833, by Henry D'Urbine. Adventures of the Chevalier Chas. St. Western Coast of Africa, by P. T. LeClerc. Surgeon of the British Navy. President Dwight's Decisions of Questions of Knowledge and Liberty of the Press. Ladies' Album, for 1854. A Yankee among the Snail-fish. History of Paper Money and Banking. Galatia. A General History of the most Prominent Banks in Europe, by Goodrich. A fresh supply of new and most approved SCHOOL BOOKS, from Boston, New-York, &c. For sale by TURNER & HUGHES, Raleigh, March 4.