GALES & SEATON. THRICE A WEEK-ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAY Price for a year, six dollars Payable in adance.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1836.

Commissioners have been appointed by the Executive of the State of MARYLAND to negotiate the loans authorized by the Internal Improvement Act passed at the Extra Session of the Legislature of that State. The high character of the gentlemen selected is a pledge of the earnestness of the Executive of the State in executing the law under which they are appointed.

From the feeling exhibited in the incidental discussion of yesterday in the Senate touching the Michigan question, we infer that the question presented by the President's Message on that subject will excite a deeper interest than any other likely to be seriously entertained at the present session of Congress.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The following is published in the New Orleans papers of the 21st instant, as being taken from the Merchants' Exchange Books: GOOD NEWS FOR TEXAS.

SAN LUIS, MEXICO, Nov. 23. About ten days ago, Gen. Bravo left for Texas, with 3,000 men, part via Metamoras, and part via Saltillo. This, with about 1,200 men in Metamoras, is the whole force; and you are to understand that Bravo's men are all the sweepings of the jails, and raw recruits, who came down tied in pairs, to prevent their escape; and yet, in spite of all the care taken of them, upwards of seven hundred deserted between Mexico and San Luis. I have seen a letter from General C. who says that the poor wretches (Bravo included) are going to be sacrificed to the stupid obstinacy of the clerical party, who insisted on the expedition, and who completely govern poor Carro.

The latest accounts from the city of Mexico represen things in a very low state. The inhabitants seem to be, as it were, riveted to the earth by the heat of the sun, so little animation exists among them.

Letters have been received from Marseilles. dated November 4th, and mentioning a report that the people of NAPLES had risen in rebellion against the King, and declared in favor of the Prince of Capua. Commodore Porter, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to Constantinople, was at Marseilles on the 4th. Sloop of war John Adams was expected daily.

Mobile Money Market .- Letters received in New York from Mobile of the 18th inst. state that from twenty-five to thirty mercantile houses had suspended payment, in that city, within

to his nephews and nieces, whom he has appointed residuary legatees to his estate, amounting to 450,0001. The business in Holborn is ordered to be sold.

New York, Dec. 27.
The ship George Washington sailed from this port yes The ship George Washington sailed from this port yesterday, for Charleston, S. C. having on board four companies of the 2d Regt. U. S. Dragoons, destined for Florida. The following are the names of the officers attached to the respective companies: Company E, 1st Lt. Howe and 2d Lt. Moneil; Company F, Captain Anderson; Company G, 1st Lt. Blake, and 2d Lt. Kingsbury; and Company H, 1st Lt. Graham, and 2d Lt. Hunter.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 21st inst. CHARLES BIDDLE, Esq. in the 49th year of his age.
[Col. BIDDLE had recently returned from New Grenada,

whither he had proceeded at the instance of the Govern ment of the United States to prosecute important investi-gations connected with the various proposed routes to ef-fect a junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.]—

APTHORP BULFINCH, of typhus fever, brought o by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, On the Rescission of the Treasury Order.

Monday, December 19, 1836.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio of his intention to oppose this resolution not for the pur-

tion and discussion, and to lay the foundation for a motion a committee, and to make it the duty of that committee to inquire into the operation and effects of the Treasury order proposed to be rescinded, and into the conduct of the banks which affected to be crippled by it. This motion, and the scope and details of the inquiry, will be brought forward in

The resolution consists of two clauses, the first clear, the second ambiguous. The rescission of the Treasury order, excluding paper from the land offices, was the object of the first clause; but the second was without specification, and making no allusion to the constitutional currency sury to use or employ it, it seemed to him that the whole revenues of the Government might be made receivable in paper money. Funds is the word used in the resolution word which had no place in our Constitution, nor in our legislation, previous to the imposition of the paper system upon us, and which had no definite or legal meaning. I is a paper system phrase, and, in the jargon of that system, is understood to comprehend all sorts of paper credits and securities, and all sorts of currencies, which can be made available in the payment of debts, or in the support of credit. It is a wretched phrase to come into legislation, and ought to be substituted by something of clear and precise in the large way of the control of the co import. Gold and silver is the language of our Constitution, and to supersede them by the word "funds" is to ban

ish them from our financial system, and to open the Treasury to the inundation of paper money.

In the observations which he should make upon these resolutions, Mr. B. said he should not confine himself merely to the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing,) but looking further back and all around, and have ing due regard to what had preceded this motion, and which was indissolubly connected with it, he should treat a certain speech, delivered in Kentucky in September last and a certain letter written in Philadelphia, in November Passages from each of these would be referred to at proper places; and paying due attention to these givings-

months past in the political zodiac, he could see distinctly that two great objects were proposed to be accomplished by and Constitution, and the destruction of the prosperity of the country; and, secondly, the overthrow of the Federal constitutional currency, and the imposition of the paper money system of the States upon the Government and

People of the Union.
In the first of these objects the present movement is twin uce, while this one eschews specification, and insidiously seeks a judgment of condemnation by inference and argu e establishment of the paper system, and its supremacy or the Federal Government. The present movement erefore, is a second edition of the old one, but a lame d impotent affair compared to that. Then, we had a the United States announced, early in November, that e meeting of Congress was the time for the new distress to become intense, yet we are two weeks deep in the session, and no distress memorial, no distress deputation, no eneem - a sort of dwarfish, impish imitation of the spectre which stalked through the land in 1833.

gigantic spectre which stalked through the land in 1833.
That every thing might appear in its proper order, and every actor in this drama have his proper place, Mr. B. would now introduce passages from the speech and letter to which he had referred, reserving other passages for introduction in other stages of the proceedings. And first, "Mr. Clay proceeded to speak of the constant TAMPERING MIT. Clay proceeded to speak of the constant TAMPERING
WITH THE CURRENCY, which marked the conduct of this Administration. One rash, lawless, and crude experiment succeeds
unother. He considered the late Treasury order, by which all
sayments for public lands were to be made in specie, with one
exception, for a short duration, a most ill advised, illegal, and
pernicious measure. In principle it was wrong; in practice it
will favor the very speculation which it professes to endeavor to
suppress. The officer, who issued it as if conscious of its ob-

any such order. The law admits of no such discrimination. If the resolution of the 30th April, 1816, continued in operation, (and the Administration on the occasion of the removal of the nary, 'to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or nums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of anaks which are payable and paid on demand, in said legal currency of the United States.' This resolution was restrictive and prohibitory upon the Secretary only as to the notes of banks not redeemable in specie on demand. As to all such a such as the secretary of the United States, it was forbidden to receive them from and after the 20th of February, 1817. As to the notes of banks which were payble and paid on demand in specie, the resolution was not merey permissive; it was compulsory and mandatory. He was bound, y permissive; it was compulsory and mandatory. He was bound nd is yet bound, to receive them, until Congress interferes."

"My Dean Sir: I proceed to the second subject of our conversation—the present state of the currency—which I shall treat dispassionately, as an abstract question of mere finance.

"Our pecuniary condition seems to be a strange anomaly. When Congress adjourned, it left the country with abundant crops, and high prices for them—with every branch of industry

From the letter of Mr. Biddle to Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr

Onted States as aforesaid, dight to be contend of received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

"This resolution presents various alternatives—the legal currency or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or notes of the States of the United States.

States, or notes of specie-paying banks. A citizen had a right to shoose any one of these modes of payment. He had as much righ o pay for land with the note of a specie-paying bank, as to pay i or duties at the custom-house. If this be denied, certainly any

and speculations, he may make the same prohibition as to the luties on hardware, or broadcloth, or wines, whenever his pa-ernal wisdom shall see us buying too many shovels, or too many oats, or too much champagne; and thus bring the entire indus-

of the country under his control.

"It remains to speak of the remedy of these evils. They folw obviously the causes of them. The causes are the injudibus transfers of the public moneys, and the Treasury order

The first measure of relief, therefore, should be the instan peal of the Treasury order requiring specie for lands; the send, the adoption of a proper system to execute the distribution

aw. "These measures would restore confidence in twenty-for tours, and repose in at least as many days. If the Treasur will not adopt them voluntarily, Congress should immediatel

From these documents, said Mr. B., and from the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing,) the charge which are made against President Jackson, and on which this resolution is supported, and for which the rescission of the Treasury order is demanded, are, first, a violation of the laws; secondly, a violation of the Constitution; thirdly, a destruction of the prosperity of the country. Mr. B would join issue upon each of these charges, and take each by itself, and all in their turn: and first of the illegality This charge was bottomed upon the alleged contravention of the joint resolution of April, 1816, for the better colle ition of the public revenue; and although partly set out both in the Kentucky speech, and in the Philadelphia letter, he preferred to read it entire, as the first part, though mere lirectory, yet was directory in the essential particular of howing who was to be the active agent in carrying the

The joint resolution of 1816.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he horeby is, required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States; and that, from and after the 20th day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of The joint resolution of 1816.

This is the law, continued Mr. B., and nothing can b plainer than the right of selection which it gives to the Secretary of the Treasury. Four different media are men ioned in which the revenue may be collected, and the Se retary is made the actor, the agent, and the power by which the collection is to be effected. He is to do it in one, or in another. He may choose several, or all, or two, or one. All are in the disjunctive. No two are joined together, but all are disjoined, and presented to him individually and separately. It is clearly the right of the Secretary to order the collections to be made in either of the four media. That the resolution is not mandatory in favo of any one of the four, is obvious from the manner in which the notes of the Bank of the United States are mentioned They were to be received as then provided for by law; for the bank charter had then just passed; and the 14th sec-tion had provided for the reception of the notes of this in-stitution until Congress, by law, should direct otherwise. The right of the institution to deliver its notes in payment of the revenue, was anterior to this resolution, and always all under that 14th section, never under this joint resolution; and when that section was repealed at the last ses sion of this Congress, that right was admitted to be gone and has never been claimed since.

and has never been claimed since.

The words of the law are clear; the practice under it has been uniform and uninterrupted from the date of its passage to the present day. For twenty years, and under three Presidents, all the Secretaries of the Treasury have acted alike. Each has made selections, permitting the notes of some specie-paying banks to be received, and exbidding others. Mr. Crawford did it in numerous instances; and fierce and universal as were the attacks upon that eminent patriot, during the Presidential canvass of 1824, no human being ever thought of charging him with illegality in this respect. Mr. Rush twice made similar selections, during the administration of Mr. Adams, and no one, either in the same cabinet with him, or out of the cabine against him, ever complained of it. For twenty years th actice has been uniform; and every citizen of the West knows that that practice was the general, though not uni versal exclusion of the Western specie-paying bank pape from the Western land offices. This every man in the Wes knows, and knows that that general exclusion continued down to the day that the Bank of the United States cease

bank paper, which has since been enjoyed.
Mr. B. then approached an argument which he deeme for the government of their branches. It was made since the passage of the joint resolution of 1816, and related to the collection of the revenue of the United States. It made short work with the notes of the specie-paying banks of the States, excluding the notes of the whole of them from all branches of the revenue, except of such banks as might be ceived in payment; if the Secretary of the Treasury required others to be received, they would not be taken in payment, but merely noted as a special deposite at the instance of the Government. This is the article:

"ARTICLE XXIV.—The offices of discount and deposite shall receive in payment of the revenue of the United States the notes of such State banks as redeemed their engagements with specie and provided they are the notes of banks located in the city of place where the office receiving them is established. And also

Yew State banks, in no event exceeding those in twenty live places, for there were never more than twenty-five ranches, would have their notes received, while the mass

tainly deemed the charge sufficiently answered; but he has other arguments yet to use—arguments belonging to tha authoritative class to which he had alluded, and from which zen years ago, a committee of the House of Representa-tives had been raised to investigate certain charges against the then Secretary of the Treasury, that hunted down and persecuted citizen, William H. Crawford. These charges happened to involve the point now in discussion, not as a charge, but incidentally and historically; and among the members of that committee there happened to be a gentle-man who was the author of the joint resolution of 1816, who is now a member of this body. (Mr. Werster, and man who was the author of the joint resolution of 1815, who is now a member of this body, (Mr. Webster,) and who has signified an intention to speak in this debate. That committee made a report, purporting to be the unanimous opinion of the body; and from that report an extract will agree be real-time.

"At the time of the adoption of this resolution, (joint, of 1816,) ebts accruing to the United States, whether on account of the tles of public lands, or at the custom house, or from any other purce of revenue, were in fact received in some parts of the buntry, but evidently in disregard of the law, in the notes of the sury notes, notes of the Bank of the United States, or those of State banks, the notes of which were payable and paid on de mand in specie. The Bank of the United States was incorporat ed in April, 1816, &c. In the early part of the year 1817, it is represented by the Secretary, and appears to be true, that a arrangement was made with the Bank of the United States, by where there were no such branches, that bank was to tresignate vertain State banks for which it would be responsible, and in which such public moneys would be deposited; and notes of all banks which the Bank of the United States would receive in deposite as cash, AND NONE OTHER, were to be received on sales of public lands. It is further represented that, in the execution of this engagement, difficulties and controversies arose. st, out the BEARL CURRENCE OF THE COUNTRY, its own notes. The agreement with the Bank of the Units States terminated, for these reasons, on the 30th of June, 18. About this period, also, the Bank of the United States used orders prohibiting its WESTERN branches from issugany of their own notes for circulation, even in exchange for, on deposite of, specie." deposite of, specie." * * * "The we the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds om place to place; but this can only mean cash funds; and it bound also to receive money on deposite for the United States; tit is not bound to receive in deposite, as cash, the bills of y bank whatever but its own, AITHOUGH they may come thin the provisions of the act of 1816."

within the provisions of the act of 1816."

This, Mr. President, continued Mr. B., was in 1824. It was eight years after the joint resolution of 1816 had passed, and two years after the author of the letter to Mr. Adams, which has been read, came to the presidency of that institution. It is, therefore, the report of transactions to which he was privy and a party. The report speaks historically, in reciting an agreement between the Secretary of the Tressury and the Directors of the Bank of the United States, by which, among other things, the selection of the State bank notes receivable in payment of the public lands was to be left to the Bank of the United States, and NONE should be received except such as that bank would MONE should be received except such as that bank would agree to credit as specie; that afterwards the bank receder from that agreement, and refused to receive ANY STATE BANK NOTES WHATEVER, taking nothing but specie! and thus left nothing but specie to be received; and after making these recitals, the committee conclude with

SIONS OF THE ACT OF 1816.

These are the recitals, and this the opinion of that com charge of illegality in the Woodford speech, and this letter o Mr. Adams, thus confuted and invalidated by the conto Mr. Adams, thus confuted and invalidated by the conduct of the bank itself? And what becomes of the pretended injury of all those Western banks in having their
notes excluded under an order from President Jackson,
when they had been previously excluded for nearly twenty
years under the orders of the President of the Bank of the
United States? Why not complain before? Why not
apply to Congress to reseind the order of the bank President, as they now apply for the rescission of the order of
the President of the Union; and the politicians and presses which have lavished denunciations upon President Jackson, and wept salt tears over the wrongs of these banks. son, and wept salt tears over the wrongs of these banks previously the same order so many years before, and en forced it up to the day of the removal of the deposites it, that local bank paper, with few and stinted exceptions, was excluded from all the land offices, from the establishment of the Bank of the United States down to October, 1833. During that long interval, secreely any thing was The fact is, and all the inhabitants of the new States know 833. During that long interval, scarcely any thing was eccived but specie, or United States Bank notes. Local bank paper was in a state of general and permanent exclusion almost the whole time, and the whole country was quiet and contented. No complaint; no charge of illegality; no cry of oppression; no pretext of ruin on the part art of politicians. But the instant that President Jackson as done what the President of the bank did; the moment local bank paper to the state of exclusion in which it had that instant the storm of rage and grief breaks out. new impeachment must be got up; a new panic must be excited; the Senate Chamber is again to become the laboratory of alarm; and a new chorus must become the bur-

Surely we have accumulated proof enough upon this point; surely there is no necessity for any thing to refute this charge, and to establish the legality of this Treasury order. But other proof is at hand, and, though unnecessary, it shall be used. High as is the authority of the report of the committee of 1824, and close as it is to the point, there is yet higher authority, and still closer to the point, yet to be adduced; for it is the authority of the same aised, and while the resolution was on its passage; and ir which he not only understood them, as shown afterwards in the report of the committee of which he was a member, the whole good effect of the resolution might be lost, if the TREASURY DEPARTMENT should not execute it precisely as that Department, under the splendid and beneficent admin-

Extracts from Mr. Webster's speech in the House of Representatives, April 26, 1816, on the resolution offered by him for the more effectual collection of the revenue in the lawfu

The only power which the Government possesses of restrating the issues of the State banks, is to refuse their notes in the receipts of the Treasury. This power it can exercise now, or at least can provide now for exercising it in reasonable time, because the currency of some part of the country is yet sound, and the evil is not yet universal. * * * But I have expressed my belief on more than one occasion, and I now repeat the opinion, that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the return of peace, to have returned to the legal and proper mode of collecting the revenue. * * * It can hardly be doubted that the influence of the Treasury could have effected all this. the designation of a time for the corresponding operation of bank fdifferent places. This could have been made by the head of the Treasury better than by any body, or every body else * * This Government has a right, in all cases, to protect s own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation, or band depreciated paper. It is bound, also, to collect the taxes are People on a uniform system. * * * As to the opinion ced by some, that the object of the resolution can otherwise than they now are, in the paper of any and ever banking association which chooses to issue paper, it cannot fe a moment be attempted. * * * The thing, therefore, is to be done; at any rate it is to be attempted. That it will be at complished by the Treasury Department, without the interfor rence of Congress, I have no belief. If from that source no re-formation came, when reformation was easy, it is not now to be expected. Especially after the vote of yesterday, those whose expected. Especially after the vote of yesterday, mose whose whose interest it is to continue the present state of things will arm themselves with the authority of Congress. They will justify themselves by the decision of this House. They will say, and say truly, that this House, having taken up the subject, and discussed it, has not thought fit so much as to declare that it is expedient even to relieve the country or its revenues from a PAPER MONEY SYSTEM. * * * But while some gentlemen oppose these resolutions, because they fix a time too near others think they fix a day too distant. In my own judgment it is not so material what the time is, as it is to fix a time. It is not so material what the time s, as it is not so material what are not to EMBARK ON THE OCEAN OF PAPER MONEY. * * * I cannot say, indeed, that this resolution will certainly produce the desired end. It may fail. Its success, as is obvious, must essentially depend on the course pursued by the Treasury Department." Having disposed of the charge of illegality, Mr. B. tool

up that of the unconstitutionality of the Treasury order He read from the published speech of the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing.) as found in a revised form in the Na ional Intelligencer, the specific allegation of this alleged inconstitutionality, which ran thus:

"There is a provision in the Constitution directly in the fac-

f the country. With some this argument will have but little ffect, especially as it is directed against an Executive act; but is not, therefore, the less sound."

place, and not only in the quotation, but in the gentleman's nead also. The Constitution was erroneously quoted by the gentleman, and that error had pervaded his argument sent a picture of the rarest absurdities and impossibilities. The quotation says, "the citizens of each State of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges and immunitie of the citizens of the several States." The Constitution the definite article the, and the preposition of; and this er ror unhinged the meaning of the clause, and conducted th rgument off on a track which would lead into boundless general and indefinite, clearly meaning that the States were to treat each other's citizens as members of the same gene ral Government, and not as aliens. The quotation, and the argument upon it, give individuality and particularity to this general right; and, by giving to the citizens of each State the rights of the citizens of all the other States, abol-ishes at a blow all State lines, and makes one consolidated Government of the whole Union. Thus, by this reading whatever any citizen can do in his own State, every citize onors and emoluments of the State, without owing it al What scenes this would give rise to! What crusading visits, or visitations, at the successive elections! Whole States would precipitate themselves in masses upon their neighbors! Some zcalous partisans, by aid of steam cars, and race-horses, and flying chariots, might succeed in voting in every State in the Union! Suppose the gentleman was right, and this grand secret had been found out before the late Presidential election, what a moving flood of living eads we should have seen! such as has never been beheld not do. The definite article the, and the preposition of which figure in the gentleman's quotation, and rule his argument, are not in the Constitution; and so the citizens of every State are not to enjoy the rights and im munities of the citizens of every other State. Little Del ware is not to give two millions of votes at the next Pr sidential election! Pursuing his error, the gentlema says, the States themselves cannot discriminate betwee

choose between his pride and his patriotism—between his speech and his country: for his error must be fatal to his argument, or fatal to the States.

Another breach of the Constitution assigned by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) is the temporary discrimination between payments from settlers and speculators. He insists that all should have the privilege of paying in paper money. Now, the Constitution of the United States does not recognise paper for money; it does not recognise the evistance of such currency; it is nyain then, to talk has done it, and that in relation to the lands themselves In March, 1823, an act was passed to make the foreign gold coins of England, France, Spain, and Portugal re-ceivable in payment of the public lands. This was a discrimination, and an exception; for an act of 1819 had illegalized the circulation of foreign coins. But the discrim peculators. What clause of the Constitution is to be reed upon to favor these speculators? It is presumed it will the hug of those whose kicks they received a levy support

onths ago. But there is a distinction, founded in the nasale of our public lands recognised this distinction. It was made by General Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in he year 1790, and is explicit to the point. This is an extract from the recognised.

"That, in the formation of a plan for the disposition of the va-ant lands of the United States, there appear to be two leading bjects of consideration: one the facility of advantageous sales coording to the probable course of purchases; the other the accommodation of individuals now inhabiting the Western

Thus (said Mr. B.) the discrimination between settlers and speculators, and between residents and non-resident is as old as the first plan for the sale of the public lands orresponded from that day down to the time who itions were made for dividing the proceeds of the lands Up to that day pre-emptions were granted to settlers; since hat day there has been a strenuous opposition to such rants. The new policy is, not to settle the country with neritorious farmers, but to fill the Treasury with paper and hence the settled legislation of the country for ab n favor of pre-emptions. They begin in 1792, and cont. nue down to about 1830. Six or eight of these laws wer applicable to the State of Ohio, and may easily be foun under the head of "pre-emptions," in the volume of laws relating to the public lands. The pre-emption system, thus founded in a distinction resting on the nature of things recognised in General Hamilton's report, and prache minimum price, without competition at auction s distinctions are unconstitutional, Congre could not make them: if they were unjust or unwise ty years' legislation would not have recognised them. Sir, (said Mr. B.) the Treasury circular, in making this discrimination, only conforms to General Hamilton's report, to forty years' legislation, and to the common sense and mmon justice of all mankind. It has the sanction of eason, law, time, and precedent; and the only reason why it is attacked, is because we live in times when nohing that President Jackson can do, or not do, can escape Mr. B. having now fully answered, and, as he believed

entirely refuted the legal and constitutional objection to the Treasury order, would take up the other branch of the reneral charge, namely, the ruinous and pernicious effect of the order upon the banks, business, prosperity, confi-lence, and industry of the country. The news for all this Approaching calamity was given out in advance in the Kentucky speech and the Philadelphia letter, already referred to; and the fact of its positive advent and actual presence was vouched by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) on the last day that the Senate was in session. I ory asseverations and debatable assertions across this I choose rather to make an issue, and to test assertion by the application of evidence. In this way I proceed at present. I will take the letter of the President of the Bank of the United States as being official in this Bank of the United States was not bound to receive in deposite, as cash, the bills of any State bank whatever, AL-

calamity in December; and after charging part of this ruin and mischief on the *mode* of executing what he ostentatiously styles the distribution law, when there is no such law in the country, he goes on to charge the remain being ten-fold more than the former, upon the Treasury order, which excludes paper money from the land offices.

"The commercial community were thus taken by surprise. "The commercial community were thus taken by surprise. The interior banks making no loans, and converting their Atlantic funds into specie, the debtors in the interior could make no remittances to the merchants in the Atlantic cities, who are thus thrown for support on the banks of those cities at a moment when they are unable to afford relief, on account of the very abstraction of their specie to the West. The creditor States not only receive no money, but their money is carried away to the debtor States, who, in turn, cannot use it, either to pay old engagements or to contract new. By this unnatural process the specie of New York and the other commercial cities is piled up in the Western States—not circulated, not used, but held as a defence against the Treasury; and while the West cannot use it, the East is suffering for the want of it. The result is, that the commercial intercourse between the West and

ired millions of dollars. How, then, has the country overtradd? Exchange with all the world is in favor of New York."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The People of the United States, through their representatives, rechartered that institution. But the Executive, disconented with its independence, rejected the act of Congress, and he favorite topic of declamation was, that the States would make wanks, and that these banks could create a better system of curveys and exchanges. The States accordingly made healts.

Here (said Mr. B.) is a woful picture of distress, drawn in the same colors in which the same pictures were drawn in 1833. But is it a true picture? and, if it is true, what has caused it? To these questions the answers are plain: first, that the picture is not true, except in places where the Bank of the United States and its affiliated banks have power to in some places is occasioned by the deposite act of the last session, and the conduct of the banks acting with politi-cians and with the Bank of the United States. The general prosperity of the country is great; but there are places Philadelphia, New York, and some others, where the with-

his intention to obtain from the Treasury Department the comparative returns of many banks, both in the new States where there were none; and, by looking into their condi where there were none; and, by looking into their condition before the Treasury order was issued, and since that order had gone into full operation, he would be able to see in what manner the banks had been affected by it. He had now obtained those returns. They, of course, were limited to the deposite banks; but being scattered over every State in the West, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, vering, as they did, eight large folio pages, and the result ndicated not only a good condition, but an improved condition; not only an ability to aid the community, but aid actually given. Mr. B. then went over the returns, one by one, taking for his points of comparison the months of July and November; that is to say, the month before the order went into operation, and the latest month at which the banks had been heard from since. He examined them under the three heads of 1. Loans; 2. Specie on hand; and, Circulation; and the general results were, that the loans in November were larger than in July; the specie greater in November than in July; the circulation in many instances not diminished, in some increased; and in most instances the specie on hand and the circulation brought to nearer proportion to each other; insomuch that banks which had eight, ten, or twelve dollars of paper out for one hollar of silver in their vaults in July, were now brought to the safer proportion of three or four to one in November. his was proof that the banks were not crippled. It was proof that they were not denying accommodations. The proof was complete, as far as it went, and it went all over the Union, that these banks were not injured by the Treasury order, but were benefited by it; it was proof that , but actually had assisted them. On the other hand, there might be banks which were not

assisting the community, and which were accomplishing a pecuniary and a political object at the same time, by shutng their doors upon borrowers, and throwing them into the hands of money dealers at three per cent. discount per month. This was said to be the case in Philadelphia; that Philadelphia which was the seat of the new United States Bank, with her capital of thirty-five millions, which one short year ago was to make money so plenty in that State, and to reduce interest to 5 per cent. per annum. Three per cent. discount, equal to 4 per cent. interest, is now the rate of usury which prevails around her! And she can make it or usury which prevails around her? I have she what have the for 12 per cent. per month whenever she pleases. Where banks have monopolized the currency, and become the dispensers of money, they can make interest, or usury, what they please. They have only to stop discounts, and throw the borrowers into the hands of usurers. Pretexts will never be wanting. Any thing that happens, or does not happen, will do: the removal of the deposites—the issuance of s as good as another; for the banks themselves are the sole judges of their own reasons, decide without argument, ithout appeal, and act upon the decision without mer-

ey and without remorse.

This is now going on in some of the principal cities, there the deposite act, creating a real pressure, gives to the Bank of the United States and its affiliated institutions e power to do great mischief. Of this power they avail nemselves; but their sphere of action is limited, not gen-They destroy individuals, or, at most, isolated communities. At the most, they only do a Goliad business—kill their prisoners; that is to say, the debtors—a pen-full, or a pail-full, at a time. The debtor part of the community, where the powers of the Bank of the United States and its associates predominate, suffer severely and cruelly; but the remoter parts of the Union are safe. The Brizrian arms of the it can no longer strike down exchanges, sink the price of produce and property, and demolish merchants and traders the towns and cities of the South and West. The tragey of 1833, now performing on the local theatres of so the Atlantic cities, cannot be again extended to the country towns and remote States.

Mr. B. remarked upon the statements in Mr. Biddle's letter; he chose to refer to that letter as being the revealed source of this proceeding against President Jackson, and the fountain from which all the arguments of the opposition are drawn; he remarked upon the statements in it, that it was the great transfer of specie to the West which occasioned distress in the East; that much specie had gone to the West, and that NONE had been exported. Mr. B. said he had prepared himself with facts to reply to these two assertions. In the first place, a Treasury return which he held in his hand, showed that no more than \$1,463,656 in specie had been received at all the land offices under the Treasury order, and a like return showed that \$312,811 in gold, and \$4,123,004 in silver, had been exported from the United States this year. Here then was an export of specie to foreign countries of three times the amount of that which went into the land offices; yet the Public are to be told by the President of the bank bearing the name of the United

States, that no specie had been exported!

It is in this way that the Public is deceived, and that the Treasury order is made the pack-horse, to be loaded with every thing that can be heaped upon it. The export of four and a half millions of specie to foreign countries called nothing-is said to be none-while one and a ha millions, gone into our land offices, has overset the nation ship, and deranged the business of a continent! One mil lion and a half out of seventy-five millions has gone int the land offices. Who would feel it? How could it dis turb the business of the country? And, especially, how could one million and a half, by going into the interior of our own country, do all this mischief, when four and a half millions, by going to foreign countries, is not felt or known? But there was another operation in specie of which Mr. B. had been informed, and whether the should bring under the inquiries of a committee if he should be a committee in the should be a committee. bring under the inquiries of a committee, if he should be so fortunate as to be allowed one, and which he mentione now, not as evidence to convince the Senate, but as a ground for demanding a committee. His information wa this: that in the month of September last, the merchant and bankers of New Orleans became suddenly surprised a the mysterious scarcity of specie. It had vanished as if by magic. A meeting was held to know what had become o it; and it was ascertained that the Bank of the Unite States had collected and boxed up \$1,800,000 in that city and refused a dollar of it to her creditors there I and that a bank holding \$300,000 of her notes, had to send them, and did send them, to Philadelphia to be cashed, at great expense, and, what was more material, at great loss o time, when the city was otherwise pressed for specie by the double cause of demands to supply the Western land pur chasers, and failure to receive the accustomed supplies from Mexico, on account of the Texan war. Here, then, was \$300,000 more taken out of circulation by the Bank of the United States in one month, than all the land offices received in four months; and if the fact was true, as related to him, the evidence was clear and incontestable, that thi bank was itself making the scarcity and pressure which i has been falsely throwing upon the Treasury order, and upon President Jackson. Mr. B. asked no one to condem the bank unheard upon this statement; but he also asked that no one would refuse to have it inquired into by a com-

The real cause of the pecuniary pressure and derange ment of the exchanges experienced in some of the large cities, exclusive of that created by some of the banks, was the deposite act of the last session. That act causes thirty od millions of dollars, about fifteen millions of which is money appropriated to useful and essential objects, to be suddenly withdrawn from the vortex of business, and transferred to places where it must stagnate for some time before it can come again into active employment. Aware of this, and sensible that the public eye was fixed upon this act as the real source of a bona fide distress, the attempt is made to turn off the effect from the act itself, to the mode of its execution. It is not the transfer of these thirty millions, they say, which has done the mischief; but the manner of making the transfer! This (said Mr. B.) is a repetition of the old song about the removal of the deposites. It was not the removal, but the manner of the removal, which has done all the mischief in 1833. And when pressed to explain what was this mystical manner of acting which was so magically calamitous, the solution was in the destruction of confidence. This was the solution then; it is the solution now; for the President of the Bank of the United States expressly declares that the instant rescission of the Treasury order would restore confidence in twenty-four hours, and relief in as many days. This was the declaration during the whole panic of 1833; and its meaning them and now is the same: that the Bank of the United States and its affiliated institutions would cease scourging the country the instant the Congress would grant its president Jackson! The six months' cry of the session of 1833 4 was, that the restoration of the deposites, or the recharter of the Bank, would relieve the distress in twenty-four hours, and that

the instant the Congress would grant its president the victory and triumph which he demands over President Jackson! The six months' cry of the session of 1833-4 was, that the restoration of the deposites, or the recharter of the Bank, would relieve the distress in twenty-four hours, and that nothing else ever could relieve it. Now it happens that the test of time, and the letter of the President of the Bank of the United States, has shown that this cry of six months' duration was entirely erroneous; for the distress did cease, and unbounded prosperity has ensued; while the only condition on which this was to take place has never happened; the deposites are not restored; the bank is not rechartered; the distress did cease; unexampled prosperity has ensued, which is attempted to be interrupted again by those who interrupted it then.

Mr. B. said the deposite act was the ofispring of the land

Mr. B. said the deposite act was the onspiring of the rational bill, and became the substitute for it. That bill had passed the Senate before the deposite bill was brought in, and, so far as the Senate was concerned, had made a previous disposition of the same money. That bill was carried through the Senate by the votes of those who are considered as the tutelary deities of the merchants and bankers on this floor; yet the disposition which it proposed to make of what was called the proceeds of the sales of the public lands was ruinous to the banks and the merchants of the great Atlantic citites. It made a call for money, and a distribution of money, which must have driven every debtor to these banks to the immediate payment of every shilling which he owed in any deposite bank; and would have produced a pressure and consternation which would have produced a pressure and consternation which would have provision of the bill. It is the third section, in the form in which it passed the Senate, and went to the House of Representatives.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the years eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be paid and distributed as aforesaid, at the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth part on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and one-fourth part at the end of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid; and those which shall be received for the years eighteen hundred and thirty-seven shall also be paid at the Treasury half-yearly, on the first day of July and January, in each of those years, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States shall authorize and direct to receive the same."

Now (said Mr. B.) let, any banker or merchant of the

Now, (said Mr. B.) let any banker or merchant of the great commercial cities count up the sums which would have been payable in the short period of nine months under this act. They would have been these: eighteen millions and three-quarters of a million of dollars on the first day of July last; six millions on the first day of October last; eighteen millions and three-quarters on the first day of January next; and six millions on the first day of April next; amounting, in the whole, to forty-nine and one-half millions of dollars; for such was the amount of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the years mentioned up to 1836. But the section also included the proceeds of the sales for 1837, which were to be divided out on the first days of July, 1837, and January, 1838. Their amount cannot be known so as to be added. The Secretary of the Treasury, on the basis of hard money payments, estimates them at five millions of dollars; but if these resolutions pass, and the notes of all the banks in the Union become receivable for public lands, the whole national domain may be swept. Every acre may be changed into paper, and that paper be added to the mass of the unavailable funds now in the Treasury.

Mr. B. deemed it right to bring these facts to the recol-

Mr. B. deemed it right to bring these facts to the recollection of the Senate, and to place them before the eyes of those who looked upon the authors of such measures a their peculiar protectors. That third section of the lambill would have been desolation to the great cities; it was opposed as such on this floor; yet it passed this Chamber but hung in the House of Representatives until the deposite bill was passed here, and sent down to supersede it That deposite bill, which proposes only thirty odd million for abstraction from the great channels of commerce, is, in reality, crippling banks and merchants, and distressing the great cities. What, then, would it have been if forty-nim and a half millions had been taken from them in the shor space of nine months? And what would have been itsefect upon the Treasury of the United States? Bankrupt ey! For it is now seen that there will be in the Treasury on the first of January next but about forty-one millions of dollars, and that inclusive of fifteen millions of unexpended balances, applicable to objects of great necessity, and not completed. Let these facts and these views be kept in mind, whenever the land bill and the deposite act are mentioned.

Mr. B. had a question to put to the defenders of the banks which affected to be crippled and half killed, and unable to lend a dollar, on account of this Treasury order. It was this: How comes it that these banks never felt a wound, nor uttered a complaint, during the many years in which their paper was excluded from both branches of the revenue of the Federal Government, by the by-laws of the Bank of the United States? Mr. B. had read, for another purpose, the 24th article of the by-laws of this corporation, by which the notes of all the local banks of the Union were excluded from receivability in any revenue payment whatever, except the notes of the specie-paying banks in the same city or place where the branch bank was situated. He would now read the 25th article of the same bank code, which would show that this exception in favor of the local banks in the same place with the branch was of no advantage to them, but the contrary, as it merely amounted to a collection of their notes for immediate convertibility into coin. The article is in these words:

"ARTICLE XXV. The offices of discount and deposite shall, at least once every week, settle with the State banks for their notes received in payment of the revenue, or for the engagements of individuals to the bank, so as to prevent the balance due to the office from swelling to an inconvenient amount."

Here (said Mr. B.) is the condition of the whole cata ogue of State banks, during the days of the reign of the Bank of the United States. All excluded from revenue sayments, both land and customs, except those in the wenty-five places where branch banks were situated, and the few thus excepted called upon for the weekly reden-tion of their notes. This, in fact, was an exclusion heir paper, and a receipt of their specie alone, and wors o them than a total exclusion; for the nominal reception yould cease then to be taken out of the channels of circ ation, brought to the branch to meet the revenue pay ments, and thence sent back to their own counters for re demption in coin. And this continued to be the case down to the day of the removal of the deposites. Yet these banks never affected to be unable to do business in this long state of total exclusion from all revenue payments by the power of the Bank of the United States. It is only when one-ha of the same thing is done by President Jackson that the pretend to be ruined. Mr. B. said it was time for the Pul lic to mark the conduct of banks, and it was time for the Public to mark the conduct of banks, and to discriminate between those which maintained their course as moneyed institutions, and those which were nothing but shaving shops and political engines. Many banks had so acted as to prove that they were at the beek and nod of politicians, and subservient to the mischievous designs of the Bank of the United States. They were ready to close their doors upon between at the approach of the decision. corrowers at the approach of the elections, and to storn congress with petitions in favor of any movement of the Bank of the United States. Who can lorget their petition at the veto session, and at the panic session, in which the stooped so low as to pray to have the Bank of the Unite States kept in existence to rule over them, and preven them from issuing more notes than they could pay? can forget their refusal to receive the public deposites, whe that refusal was necessary to help out the Bank of the United States in its attempts to embarrass the Government and injure the country? These things, and many other must be remembered, and marked; and the communit and the Government must learn to discriminate between utions which conduct themselves on business princ ples, and those which are at the service of politicians when ver a political effect is to be produced, and at the servic of a revengeful institution whenever it suits her policy to have a panic in the country.

Mr. B. referred to the general state of the country to

Mr. B. referred to the general state of the country to prove its general prosperity; he referred to the high prices paid for every thing to prove that money was not scarce, except to those whose engagements compelled them to repair to the banks; he referred to the rates of exchanges in the South and West to prove that the exchanges of the country were good wherever they were beyond the reach of the Bank of the United States; and he stated the contents of letters in his possession from presidents and cashiers of banks in Ohio, Mississippi, and Louisiana, to show that there was but one objection to the Treasury order, and that was, that it had not been issued early enough!

Having vindicated the Treasury order from the charges of ILLEGALITY and UNCONSTITUTIONALITY, and shown that it had not been RUINOUS to the country, Mr. B. said he would proceed to show the REASONS for which it had issued, and the BENEFITS which had resulted from it. President JACKSON, it was known, in the exercise of his high constitutional duty to see the laws of the country faithfully executed, had directed the issuing of this order. He stood before the country as its responsible author. As such he had been denounced. As such he was charged with violating the laws and Constitution, and destroying the prosperity of the country. As such he is calumniated in the Philadelphia letter, which calls this order "the revenge of the President upon Congress for passing the distribution bill." As such another condemnation,

ed national bank president—another victory in the Senate Chamber for those who have been defeated at the polls—is now sought against him in this attempt to rescind that order. Under such circumstances, it is not only right that he should find defenders, but that he should the heard also in his own defence. Mr. B. would, therefore, refer to the annual message delivered at the opening of this session of Congress, and point the attention of the Senate and the country to the whole of that profoundly wise, transcendently patriotic, and paternally beneficent part of the message which relates to the general currency and to the national domain.

Extracts from the President's Message.
"I beg leave to call your attention to another subject intimately associated with the preceding one—the currency of the

"It is apparent, from the whole context of the Constitution, as well as the history of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the Convention to establish a currency consisting of the precious metals. These, from their peculiar properties which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this, as well to establish its commercia standard, in reference to foreign countries, by a permanen rule, as to exclude the use of a mutable medium of exchange such as of certain agricultural commodities, recognised by the statutes of some States as a tender for debts, or the still morpernicious expedient of a paper currency. The last, from the experience of the evils of the issues of paper during the Revo lution, had become so justly obnoxious as not only to suggest the clause in the Constitution forbidding the emission of bills of credit by the States, but also to produce that vote in the Convention which negatived the proposition to grant power to Congress to charter corporations; a proposition well understood at the time as intended to authorize the establishment of a nationa bank, which was, to issue a currency of bank notes, on a capita to be created to some extent out of Government stocks. Although this proposition was refused by a direct vote of the Convention, the object was afterwards in effect obtained by its in genious advocates, through a strained construction of the Constitution. The debts of the Revolution were funded, at price which formed no equivalent compared with the nominal amout of the stock, and under circumstances which exposed the me tives of some of those who participated in the passage of the act odistrust.

"The facts that the value of the stock was greatly enhanced by the creation of the bank; that it was well understood that such would be the case, and that some of the advocates of the measure were largely benefited by it, belong to the history of the times, and are well calculated to diminish the respect which might otherwise have been due to the action of the Congressive the executive institution.

might otherwise have been which created the institution.

"On the establishment of a national bank, it became the interest of the creditors that gold should be superseded by the paper of the bank as a general currency. A value was soon attached to the gold coins, which made their exportation to foreign countries, as a mercantile commodity, more profitable than their retention and use at home as money. It followed as a matter of course, if not designed by those who established the bank, that the bank became, in effect, a substitute for the Mint of the United States.

"Such was the origin of a national bank currency, and such

the beginning of those difficulties which now appear in the excessive issues of the banks incorporated by the various States."

"The effects of an extension of bank credits and over-issues of bank paper have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the returns made by the various registers and receivers in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an unprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amounted to nothing more than credits in banks. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the receivers, and immediately returned to the banks, to be lent out again and again, being mere instruments to transfer to speculators the most valuable public land, and pay the Government by a credit on the books of the banks. Those credits on the books of some of the Western banks, usually called deposites, were already greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing. Indeed, each speculation furnished means for another; for no sooner had one individual or company paid in their notes, than they were immediately lent to another for a like purpose; and the banks were extending their business and their issues so largely, as to alarm considerate men, and render it doubtful whether bank credits, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the Government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was not confined to the deposite banks, but pervaded the whole modulated to banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

whole multitude of banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.

"The sufety of the public funds, and the interests of the People, generally, required that these operations should be checked, and it became the duty of every branch of the General and State Governments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to procure that salutary effect. Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, requiring payment for the public lends sold to be made in specie, with an exception

intil the fifteenth of the present month in favor of actual sciters. This measure has produced many salutary consequences, tehecked the career of the Western banks, and gave them dditional strength in anticipation of the pressure which has mee pervaded our Eastern as well as the European commercial ities. By preventing the extension of the credit system, it neasurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its rogress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands, thas tended to save the new States from a non-resident prorietorship, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of new country, and the prosperity of an old one. It has tended be keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants, at Government prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of peculators at double or triple prices; and it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer bundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find, at the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued, much to commend, and nothing condemn."

Mr. B. said it would be observed by the Senate that the reasons for issuing the Treasury order are introduced by the President under the head of currency, and not under the head of public lands; and that in his whole manner of eating it the currency is the object, and the lands the indent. The regulation of the currency is the great of ct; and as the lands, and not the custom-house, was the iting cause of the swollen, bloated, and diseased state e currency, the remedy was directed to the lands, an ead. It is also visible in the original Treasury order i elf, where the discouragement of the ruinous extension ank issues, the preservation of the soundness of the cu ncy, and the safety of the Federal revenue, are distinct y and prominently set forth among the high inducement o its issue. Very rightly, then, did the Senator from Mas achusetts (Mr. Webster) express himself in Thursda st, in the few remarks which he then made; very rightl id he declare this to be a currency question, and not and question! a financial measure of the greatest momen and extent, affecting every interest and the whole Union and rightly did he claim for it that high consideration which s due to a measure, not of sectional, but of national cor ern. The gentleman is right. The Treasury order is egulation of the national currency, issued under the con titutional obligation of the President to preserve and pro-ect the currency of the Federal Government, and exercise d according to the manner pointed out by the author of he joint resolution of 1816, and according to the manner hough not to the same degree, that the regulation of the urrency was effected by the Bank of the United States du ring the whole period of its existence. The Constitution recognises nothing for money but gold and silver. The resident is the sworn protector, defender, and preserver of that Constitution. To permit any part of its guaranties to e subverted and destroyed, is a dereliction of duty, or ect of vigilance in him. The joint resolution of 181 loes not grant, but recognises and enforces, his constitu-tional duties and powers over the preservation of the con-titutional currency. The author of that resolution, in the stitutional currency. The author of that resolution, in the speech from which I have read extracts—a speech abound ing with just sentiments—recognises all this authority, an proclaims all this duty of the President as attributes of the Executive Government, existing anteriorly to his resolu-tion; a measure only rendered necessary because thes owers and duties had been neglected. Listen to him There are some political evils which are seen as soon a hey are dangerous, and which alarm at once as well the People as the Government. Wars and invasions, there feeple as the Government.

Fore, are not always the most certain destroyers of national prosperity. They come in no questionable shape. The announce their own approach, and the general safety is preserved by the general alarm. Not so with the evils of a debased coin, a depreciated paper currency and a depressed and falling public credit. Not so with the plausible and insidious mischiefs of a paper money system. These insinuate themselves in the shape of facilities accommodation and mischiefs. of facilities, accommodation, and relief. They hold ou the most fallacious hope of an easier payment of debts an a lighter burden of taxation. It is easy for a portion of the People to imagine that Government may properly continu-to receive depreciated paper because they have received it nd because it is more convenient to obtain than to obtain other paper or specie. But on these subjects it is that Gov ernment ought to exercise its own peculiar wisdom and aution. It is supposed to possess, on subjects of this na-ure, somewhat more of foresight than has fallen to the lot of individuals. It is bound to foresee the evil before every can feels it, and to take all measures to guard against in dthough they may be measures attended with some diff ut some temporary inconvenience. The aly power which the Government possesses of restrain he issues of the State banks is to refuse their notes in th receipts of the Treasury. This power it can exercise now or, at least, can provide now for exercising it in reasonabl time, because the currency of some parts of the country expressed my belief on more than one occasion, and I not repeat the opinion, that it was the duty of the Secretary of

repeat the opinion, that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the return of peace, to have returned to the legal and proper mode of collecting the revenue. This Government has a right, in all cases, to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against bad and depreciated paper. As to the opinion advanced by some that the object of the resolution cannot in any way be answered; that the revenues cannot be collected otherwise than they now are, in the paper of any and every banking association that chooses to issue paper, it cannot for a moment be admitted. The thing then is to be done; at any rate it is to be attempted. That it will be accomplished by the Treasury Department, without the interference of Congress, I have no belief. If from that source no reformation came when reformation was easy, it is not now to be expected. The great object is that our legal currency is to be preserved, and that we are not to embark on the ocean of paper money. I cannot say, indeed, that this resolution will certainly effect the desired end. It may fail. Its success, as is obvious, must essentially depend on the course pursued

by the Treasury Department Mr. B. would add nothing by commentary to the r appositeness of these quotations. They were up to t xigencies of the present occasion, fitted it as if made order, and superseded the necessity of argument or illustra-tion. One thing ought to be well observed, that this speech going the whole length, not only of justifying the presen oing the whole length, not only of justifying the preasury order, but blaming the Treasury Departm 1816 for not having done the like, and expressing the fe that it might not do it in time to come, was delivered on t 26th day of April, 1816, four days before the passage he joint resolution of that year! consequently, and as whole speech proves, all the powers and duties claimed that speech for the Treasury Department, and the Exec tive Government, over the regulation of the currency, the restoration of the constitutional money, and the exclusion restoration of the constitutional money, and the exclusive of State bank paper from revenue payments, were independent of that resolution! were founded—1, upon the Constitution; 2, the act of 1789, that the customs shound be paid in gold and silver coin only; 3, the act of Mariotte, 1800—the fundamental act for the general sale of the constitution. bublic lands—and directing that all purchasers shou make payment for the same in SPECIE, or in evidences the public debt of the United States! These were the foundations of the gentleman's argument; these the law the violation of which he had in his eye; these the groun of his complaint against the existing administration; these the future ark of his financial hope. These are the law faithful expositors of the Constitution, in aid of which and to compel the speedy execution of which, the joint re olution of 1816 was conceived and passed. The author the resolution said at the time that the success of the res ution depended upon the Treasury Department, and e ault of that Department, a fear in which the gentlement assignings were prophetic, until the splendid and ben inistration of General Jackson rose upon the itical horizon, to bless and exalt his country; to comm he admiration of the world, civilized and barbarian, a o realize the gentleman's own cherished and adored f 1816-the constitutional currency restored, and t of 1810—the constitutional currency restored, and the bloated and pestilential carcases of the paper system exhelled from the doors of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. B. repeated the date of the speech from which he have an extract; it was the 26th of April, 1816, four day

Mr. B. repeated the date of the speech from which he ha read an extract; it was the 26th of April, 1816, four day before the passage of the joint resolution of that year. He now had another extract from another speech of the sam gentleman, also delivered before that joint resolution was passed, and clearly indicative of his intention in bringin forward that measure, to compel, as soon as possible, the complete re-establishment of the currency of the Constitution as the sole and exclusive currency of the Federal Government. It was a speech delivered in February, on the passage of the charter of the Bank of the United States and in which the speaker took the great and true groun that the law and Treasury Department, and not the Banl ought to be the true regulator of currency. Mr. B. onl read the parts which were applicable to the point in de bate, namely, the legal currency of the United States, and the speedy and compulsory payment of the whole revenuin that currency.

Extract from Mr. Webster's speech on the Bank of the Unit ed States Charter Bill, February, 1816.

"No nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject, were HARD MONEY MEN; they had felt, and therefore duly appreciated, the evils of a pa-

per medium; they, therefore, sedulously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin; this was a subject, in regard to which Congress had run into no folly. * * * Mr. W. declined occupying the time of the House to prove that there was a depreciation of the paper in circulation; the legal standard of value was gold and silver; the relation of paper to it proved its state, and the rate of its depreciation. Gold and silver currency, he said, was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency. In consequence of the immense paper issues having banished specie from circulation, the Government had been obliged, in direct violation of existing statutes, to receive the amount of their taxes in something which was not recognised by law as the money of the country, and which was in fact treadly depreciated.

which was, in fact, greatly depreciated.

"As to the evils of the present state of things, Mr. W. admitted it in its fullest extent. If he was not mistaken, there were some millions in the Treasury of paper which were nearly worthless, and were now wholly useless to the Government, by which an actual loss of considerable amount must certainly be sustained by the Treasury. This was an evil which ought to be metat once, because it would grow greater by indulgence. In the end, the taxes must be paid in the legal money of the country, and the sooner that was brought about the better.

If Congress were to pass forty statutes on the subject, he said they would not make the law more conclusive than it now was, that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the Government but specie; and yet no regard was paid to the imperative, injunctions of the law in this respect. The whole strength of the Government, he was of opinion, ought to be put forth to compet the payment of the duties and taxes to the Government in the legal currency of the country."

Now (said Mr. B.) the Senate will doubtless be willing to hear what was said by the friends of the Administration in 1816, to those powerful appeals from the gentleman who so strenuously plead the cause of the laws, the Constitution, and hard money. He had looked over the speeches of that day, and found the whole of their answers compressed into a short paragraph by Mr. Sharpe, of Kentucky, a gentleman of genius and ability, and whose tragical death had since attracted so much public notice and commisteration.

"In reply to the argument of Mr. Webster, that the remedy for the evil was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, by requiring payment of the dues to the Government in specie, Mr. S. said the gentleman had not demonstrated that there was specie enough in the country for the purposes of the payment of the revenue to the Treasury, nor that the banks have not the means ultimately to force the Government to take their paper in payments to the Treasury. The disposition was not wanting in the officer at the head of that Department to apply the remedy, if it was in his power."

This was the answer! a deplorable confession of the ndition to which the Federal Treasury had been redu ced by receiving State bank paper in payment of the federal revenues! That policy had began under General Hamilton, and followed up by other Secretaries, in violation of the laws and Constitution, until nothing but uncontrove tible paper remained in the Treasury, and little else in the All their fine phrases about specie-paying banks. and paper equivalent to specie, and no paper but what the collectors and depositories of the revenue would receive as cash; all these holiday phrases, had ended as such scheme must forever end, in the eventual general use of paper, th eventual general banishment of specie, and the eventual general stoppage of banks, and universal depreciation paper money. This was the only answer which could be given in 1816, and the only one that could be given unti President Jackson's measures for restoring the constitu-tional currency shall have raised that currency to sevent five millions of dollars. There is now specie enough in the country to make all revenue payments in gold and silver and the purchasers of the public land, speculators and band borrowers excepted, have found no difficulty in getting special country. cie to make their payments. Land office returns prove this The sum of \$1,463,656 was paid into the land offices, in gold and silver, from the 15th of August, when the order took effect, down to the widdle of Nugust, when the order took effect down to the widdle of Nugust, when the order took effect down to the widdle of Nugust, when the order took effect down to the widdle of Nugust, when the order took effect down to the widdle of Nugust, when the order took effect down to the widdle of Nugust and Nu took effect, down to the middle of November, to which the returns were made up. This was a million and a half for three months, being at the rate of about six millions pe This would buy near five millions of acre land at the present minimum price; and five millions of acres of public lands, in addition to other sources of supply is double as much as the progressive settlement of the country has ever required. Does the demand for this small sum-a sum which does not go out of the country, but en ters immediately into general circulation through the Government ernment payments—cannot such a demand be supplied on of the seventy-five millions in the country, especially when four and a half millions were exported to foreign parts thi very year, not to return again? Of the seventy-five mil lions of specie in the country, the banks alone were computed by the Secretary of the Treasury to have forty-five millions in their vaults. Can they not spare a few millions for the service of the country of the service of the creased their supplies of the precious metals, from twenty five to forty-five millions in three years? Mr. B. would subjoin from the Treasury report the statement of species in all the banks in the United States, as far as obtained a the Treasury Description first premising that the report that the report of the treasury personnel first premising the treasury personnel first premisin lions of specie in the country, the banks alone were com the Treasury Department, first premising that the report was not complete. The number of banks in the United was not complete. The number of banks States and their branches is near 1,000! occupy twelve columns in Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector with nearly eighty names in each column ! ry report does not include them all, but the main part, and their specie is reported thus:

Specie is reported thus;

October, 1833, - \$25,000,000

January, 1834, - 27,100,000

January, 1835, - 43,000,000

December, 1836, - 45,000,000

December, 1836, - 45,000,000

Here is an increase of specie in their vaults, said Mr. B. of twenty millions in three years, and of five millions of dollars during the very year of the Treasury order's existence—a fact which, of itself, exposes, and puts to shame, the whole story of their distress and ruin, and inability to aid the community on account of this order, or to furnish the specie which it requires. The fact is conclusive: it stamps the whole contrivance on the part of the banks which have engaged in it, as a shameful and traudulent imposition upon the Public. It is enough of itself; but the custom-house books show that these banks would in reality have increased their specie to ten millions this year, had it not been for the sums exported to foreign countries. The exports of specie, up to near the end of November, were \$4,435,815; of which \$312,811 was in gold. But this is nothing, according to the Philadelphia letter. It is nothing; while the one-third of that sum going into our land offices, and thence through Government payments to the People, is to create intense distress, derange the exchanges, deprive the banks which affect to be injured by the Treasury order of all capacity to make loaus to business men, and justify them in throwing borrowers into the hands of usurers, to be fined at the rate of 3 per cent. per month discount (equal to 4 per cent, interest) for the use of money.

rate of 3 per cent. per month discount (equal to 4 per cent. interest) for the use of money.

But Mr. B. had another test to apply to the capacity of those banks to furnish the small amount of five millions of dollars per annum for the purchase of public lands. It was in the contrast exhibited by the one thousand banks of the United States with what is done by a single banker in the English county—he might almost say kingdom instead of county—for Lancashire, in point of wealth, is equal to the second rate kingdoms of Europe—in the English county of Lancashire, and where there are no local paper-issuing banks or bankers. He would give the sworn words of Samuel Jones Lloyd, Esq. a banker, examined before the committee of thirty-one members of the House of Commons in 1832; a committee of which Lord Althorpe was chairman, and such men as Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Sir Henry Parnell, Mr. Baring, and more than two dozen scarzely their inferiors, were members, and on which such men as the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. N. M. Rothschild, and a hundred distinguished bankers and merchants were witnesses. Mr. Lloyd, among other things, testified to the quantity of gold paid weekly by a single banking establishment, (his own.) for wages to working people in the city of Manchester, one out of the many great cities which Lancashire contains. This is the part of his evidence relating to this point:

"A great amount in gold is paid at Manchester, in wages Witness's house issues about 25,000 sovereigns weekly. The issue was formerly in one pound notes. There is no local is sue in Lancashire."

Here are three statements, (said Mr. B.) which ought to be stereotyped on the head and heart of every friend to the constitutional currency of our America: I. Twenty-five thousand sovereigns paid weekly by one banking-house, for wages to working people. 2. This amount formerly paid in one pound notes. 3. No local bank issuing paper now in Lancashire.

Confining his remarks to one only of these statements—the expectations and Mr. R. spirit the

Confining his remarks to one only of these statements—the amount of weekly payments in gold—Mr. B. said the annual amount was one million three hundred thousand sovereigns, equal to six million and a half of dollars! This was paid by a single banking house; and are we to helieve that the 1,000 banks in the United States cannot furnish the same amount for the purchase of the public lands! And are we, after attempting to make them do it, to be clamored down by a combined cry from speculators, a part of the banks, and politicians, that the country was paralyzed and desolated by the experiment, and that all further attempt must instantly cease?

Mr. B. would make a short issue with all these complaining banks; they either have, or have not, their proportion of the forty-five millions of specie which they report is in their vaults. If they have it, there is no difficulty in furnishing specie for the land offices; if they have it not, then their returns are deceptive—their periodical exhibitions of specie are nothing but show money; and the sooner the people find out their hollowness and emptiness, the better for the whole community.

But, (continued Mr. B.) let the amount of specie be what it may in the banks, the fact is that there is about seventy-five millions in the country, and a goodly part of that is in the hands of the community. In October, 1833, when the deposites were removed, the whole amount of specie in the banks was returned at about twenty-five millions, and that in the hands of the community was computed at only four millions. The community is now computed to have twenty-eight millions, and the annual increase is thus reported by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Dates. Specie in active circulation.

October, 1833, \$4,000,000

1st January, 1834, 12,000,000

1st January, 1835, 18,000,000

1st January, 1836, 23,000,000

1st December, 1836, 28,000,000

Here then is a sum in the hands of the community, su

ficient to supply the public land demand, on account of actual settlers, four times over. The rapidity with which gold and silver has increased since the commencement of the operations to restore the constitutional currency, should banish all doubt on the practicability of doing it. See what has been done in four years against the powerful opposition, the systematic resistance, and the scoffings and jeerings of a great political and moneyed party. Four years more may be equally successful, if these resolutions can be defeated, and, instead of seventy-five millions, one hundred and twenty millions, and nearly forty millions of it gold, may be in the country. But nobody expects this amount to come into the country, or what is in it now to remain, unless the Federal Government can continue its onward course in the reformation of the currency. If it relapses into a paper money currency, the whole community must relapse into it also; and the result must be, what it has been heretofore, universal banishment of the precious metals, the eventual stoppage of all the State banks, and a call for the re-establishment of the Bank of the United States, as the only safe regulator of the State currencies.

The increase of banks and paper money, and the necessity of restraining the issues of these corporations, as alleged in the President's message, was next adverted to by Mr. B. He referred to the report of the Secretary of the

	Paper in active circulation
1833,	\$80,000,000
1834,	76,000,000
1835,	82,000,000
1836,	108,000,000
1836,	120,000,000
	1834, 1835, 1836,

Here is an increase of about forty millions of paper ey in two years. But it is not the whole increase in that time. The computation is principally made from the re turns of the old banks; while one hundred and six new ones, with capitals of sixty millions, had been created welve millions and three quarters of increased capital to the old banks had been granted during the past winter; so that fifty millions of increase of paper was probably th amount when the Treasury order was issued, and the in crease going on with a deplorable rapidity. The nations domain was the object that was attracting it. The temptation was irresistible. A quire of paper, speckled overwith figures, would transmute into 100,000 acres of land ream of paper into a million of acres. One thousand en gines were at work, striking this paper; hosts of specul new States. It was evident the national domain was h coming a fund for the redemption of all this paper. It was all receivable in exchange for lands; and the holders of these bills seem to consider them as assignats, like those of the French National Convention, convertible into the territory of the Republic at the will of the possessor, and the faster the better. This was the state of things on the rise of Congress, and the two halls of that body had re sounded with the denunciation of the ruinous aspect of thi exchange of land for paper, for months before the adjournment took place. The President, acting under the Const tution and laws of the country, applied the remedy whic the crisis required, and which the laws and Constitutio He saved the national domain; he checked he expansion of the paper system; he saved the Treasur rom a frightful accumulation of "unavailable funds; and he prevented that catastrophe in the State banks t which the Bank of the United States is anxiously looking and discredit them, and bring forth the whole United State Bank party to exclaim, we told you so! we told you the would be the consequence of not renewing our charter and now you all see it! and we demand the re-establish nent of the national hank as the only means of regulating he State banks! President Jackson has prevented all this and has shown that the constitutional currency can regulate the State banks; and for this he has drawn upon him self the denunciations of disappointed speculators, disappointed politicians, and disappointed bankers. He has prevented many and great evils, and, among others, the further depreciation of the currency. Fifty millions of additional paper, put out in two years, has enabled the half of the control of the currency. the banks to imprison forty-five millions of specie, and the whole one hundred and thirty millions of paper money afloat during the summer has depreciated the general currency; which is seen by the importation of wheat from Germany and the Black Sea, by the importaion of beef and pork from Ireland, hay from Scotland many other necessaries of life from Europe; which is seen in the rise of price in every article which depends for it sale on our depreciated currency; for articles whose price depends upon foreign markets, where the notes of our one neand banks are not taken for money as toba otton have not risen. The progress and the evils of thi epreciation, which commenced before the Treasury order which that order has checked, but which must recommene with its rescission, is powerfully sketched in that par tof Pre sident Jackson's message which relates to the currency "The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation

"The progress of an expansion, or rather a depreciation of the currency, by excessive bank issues, is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community has neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of a spurious currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing. It is not so with the speculator, by whom this operation is better understood, and is made to contribute to his advantage. It is not until the prices of the necessaries of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages, that the wages rise, and gradually reach a justly proportioned rate to that of the products of their labor. When thus, by the depreciation, in consequence of the quantity of paper in circulation, wages as well as prices become exorbitant, it is soon found that the whole effect of the adulteration is a tariff on our home industry for the benefit of the countries where gold and silver circulate and maintain uniformity and moderation in prices. It is then perceived that the enhancement of the price of land and labor produces a corresponding increase in the price of products, until these products do not sustain a competition with similar ones in other countries, and thus both manufacturing and agricultural productions cease to bear expertation from the country of this spurious currency, because they cannot be sold for cost. This is the process by which specie is banished by the paper of the banks. Their vaults are soon exhausted to pay for foreign commodities; the next step is a stoppage of specie payment—a total degradation of paper as a currency; unusual depression of prices, the ruin of debtors, and the accumulation of property in the hands of creditors and cautious capitalists."

reditors and cautious capitalists."

This (said Mr. B.) is the progress and effect of a depreciated paper currency. The imprudence, or the criminality, of banks of issue, are equally the sources of this depreciation; and the community is equally the victim of their misconduct, whether it results from accident, folly, or design. It is established in England that a sudden increase of one million sterling, by Bank of England issues, will, in many states of the moneyed system, produce a depreciation in the value of money which will be sensibly felt in the kingdom. What, then, is to be the effect of an increase of fifty millions of paper dollars, in two years, in this country? It must be what every person sees and feels it to be—a depreciation of at least one-third of the value of paper money! so that every person living on salaries, fixed income, and wages, are in the condition of having suffered a diminution of one-third of their income. Living is becoming as dear in our young and prolific America as in the aged and crowded countries of Europe. Let no one delude himself with the belief that there is no depreciation while bank notes continue to be convertible into gold and silver; this would be a great error; for it is of the very nature of depreciating paper to carry down gold and silver with it, until things reach that point when prudent men begin to exact payments in hard money, or, which is the same thing, to carry home in silver at night the amount of every note received during the day. When things have reached that point, and about the time when all prudent men have taken care of themselves, the public mind begins to get uneasy. Some cause, no matter what, starts an alarm; and in a few

weeks the explosion is universal. Such was the point to which we were rapidly tending in July last. President Jackson has arresed this depreciation, and saved the country from a dire calamity. His Treasury order has saved it. It has stopped the issues of a host of banks, and bound up the elements of desolation in their own caverns. The raging winds are now imprisoned: Boreas, Eurus, and Auster, are now confined. The fabulous conception of the father of poets is realized, not upon the ocean of waters, but upon the ocean of paper money. The elements of destruction are tied up; and wo to those who, imitating the rash conduct of the companions of Ulysses, shall untie the fated bag, and turn loose tempests, storms, and desolating the time of the land.

Mr. B. said it would be unjust, after saying so much of

the expansion of the paper currency, and the over-issues of the local banks, not to add, that the picture was not intended to be applicable to the whole of these banks; that he knew of many honorable exceptions, and there might be many more that he did not know of. His means of information were limited to the official returns of the deposite banks, now about ninety in number; and while, of these, he saw many whose paper dollars in circulation, to say nothing of their deposites, were five, ten, fifteen to one for their specie dollars in their vaults, yet there were others where the proportion was the other way. The Merchants' Bank, Boston, had \$284,000 specie, and \$256,000 in circulation; the Bank of America, New York, had \$1,490,000 in specie, and \$572,000 notes out; the Manhattan, in the same place, had \$690,000 specie, and \$497,000 specie, \$361,000 paper; and many others whose issues but slightly exceeded their specie in hand. It was due to these banks, and doubtless to many more, whose returns were not accessible to him, to except them from the censure and the complaint which lies against those whose unjustifiable issues have produced the expansion and depreciation of currency which is now visible to all.

Adverting to President Jackson's great design of increasing the specie in the country, Mr. B. said there was an indissoluble connexion between the state of the specie in a country and its prosperity or distress. They were cause and effect, and rose and fell together. On this point he had a table to produce, which must carry conviction to every mind which was open to the influence of facts and reasons. It was a table which covered the most disastrous and the most prosperous period of our time; and which required but the application of every one's own knowledge of events to lead to just and inevitable conclusions.

Table of import and export of gold and silver coin and bullion from 1821 to 1836.

\$8,064,890	HAO INO ONO
tho,000x,000	\$10,478,059
3,369,846	10,810,180
5,097,896	6,372,987
8,379.835	7,014,552
6,150,765	8,797,055
6,880,960	4,704,533
8,151,130	8,014,880
7,489,741	8,243,476
7,403,612	4,924,020
8,155,964	2,178,773
7,305,945	9,014,931
5,907,504	5,656,340
7,070,368	2,614,952
17,911,632	1,676,258
13,131,447	5,748,174
12,166,372	4,435,815
	5,097,896 8,379,835 6,150,765 6,880,960 8,151,130 7,489,741 7,403,612 8,155,964 7,305,945 5,907,504 7,070,368 17,911,632 13,131,447

into portions of four years each, by the administrations of different Presidents. The first showed a heavy export of specie, and the loss of near twelve millions of dollars; the second, a loss of about a million and a half; the third, a gain of about six millions; the fourth, a gain of near forty gain of about six millions; the fourth, a gain of near forty millions, and upwards of that amount, when the preduce of our native gold mines were added. These were the results; and, without embarrassing his remarks with complicated details, he would take the periods of strongest contrast—the first and last four years of the sixteen. Every person would recollect the period of 1821, '22, '23, '24. It was the season of bank stoppages; of depreciated paper money; of stop laws, relief laws, tender laws, loan laws, property laws; the season of depressed prices of property produce, of ruin to debtors, and harvests to money-l ers and cautious capitalists. It was the time who tor who should receive from his debtor ten dollars in Kentucky paper, and gave five dollars in change, would have received nothing, and the debtor would have paid nothing. It was the time when two bills for the same article were been the period of least importation, and greatest exporta-tion of specie. Search the memory, and it will inform you that the Bank of the United States, then just recovered from its own crisis of 1819, and just strong enough to do mischief, was employed in eviscerating the whole interior country of its gold and silver, and collecting it on the seabord, where it was exported to countries unafficted with the pestilence of paper money. Look to the last period, the present time; and it will be seen that, dating from that cra present time; and it will be seen that, dating from that era which should become national, and receive perennial honors in anniversary celebrations—the most glorious era of the removal of the deposites!—dating from that era, and it will be seen that we have gained near forty millions of specie by importations, and that the gain exceeds forty millions, when the domestic supplies are added. The present period, then, is the season of the greatest increase of specie ever known; and such also is the national prosperity. Never before did the prosperity of any country equal the present time; never was there such exuberance of prosperity: and that, after making due allowance for what is ficity; and that, after making due allowance for what is fice ittious, from the excess of paper and the effect of a depre-ciated currency. This excess and depreciation would be iated currency. This excess and dep the country. But these threescore and fifteen millions are the safety of the land. They make the people independent of the banks; they make them independent of panics; they prepare them for the present panic, this starveling concern, now in a course of preparation by the authors of the old in a course of preparation by the authors of the old Thanks to the wisdom, the foresight, the energy of President Jackson; he has prepared the country for this second panic; he has fortified it, and armed it for the contest. Seventy-five millions of specie puts paper at defi-ance, and enables the country to stand the shock of the encounter. No longer can banks set themselves up above law and above Government. No longer can they stop payment, and force their dishonored paper upon the country. The bank that would now attempt it would instantly be put to the test of insolvency, and subjected to the law of the land as well as to the law of public opinion. Her dis-honored paper would be driven in upon her, and the last hard dollar extracted from her vaults. These being the fruits of President Jackson's great measures for restoring a specie currency, who can justify the opposite course which is now proposed? a course by which specie is to be dispensed with by the Federal Government, paper to take its place, specie again to become an article of mer for exportation to foreign countries, and the disastrous scenes of 1821, '22, '23, '24 again realized. The crisis had approached in July; paper was pouring into the Treasury, specie was departing for foreign climes; President Jackson checked the inundation of paper, and he compelled the departing specie to countermarch—to face west instead of east—to our land offices instead of foreign ports; and in doing this, he has benefited his country, and drawn upon himself the denunciation of those who now attack him. Mr. B. would conclude his observations on this part of the subject, with calling the attention of the Senate to the

Mr. B. would conclude his observations on this part of the subject, with calling the attention of the Senate to the public imputation of wicked motives, attributed to President Jackson in the Kentucky speech and Philadelphia letter, from which extracts had been read. Christian charity forbids, and gentlemanly breeding avoids, the gratuitous imputation of malignant motives. There are cases in which delicacy recoils from a public and insulting reference from one man to another. But where was Christian charity, gentlemanly breeding, or delicacy of feeling, when such words as these were used in reference to President Jackson? "I have little doubt that the specie order was the REVENGE of the President upon CONGRESS for passing the DISTRIBUTION LAW." Here, said Mr. B. is not only a personal outrage to the President, but an attempt to excite the resentment of Congress against him, and to mark him for the vengeance of all who are displayed in the constant of the president who are displayed in the constant of the president of the president and all this, too, upon the gratuitous imputation of a wicked motive for a measure just, wise, legal, and indispensably necessary within itself! Motives, continued Mr. B., are within the cognizance of the Searcher of all hearts. He can see them as they are; the mortal eye may mistake them. It is good, then, for frail humanity to be slow in charging a bad motive for even a questionable action; he had, therefore, refrained from all reference to motives for the design of those coincident and twin productions from which he had made quotations—the Kentucky speech and the Philadelphia letter! He had not said that they were the revenge of disappointed awaition for a lost Presidential chair, nor of disappointed avarice for a lost National Bank charter. He had not even intimated that the marble palace in the said that the marble palace in the production from the production from which he had not even intimated that the marble palace in the production from the production from which he had not ev

be conscious to the embraces from which this rescinding re-

solution has sprung; or that the imperative requisition upon this Congress, to command the instant repeal of the Trea-sury order, was founded in any scheme to obtain, from the representatives of the People, a triumph over that MAN to whom the People themselves have granted somany triumphs over the same pursuers. For himself he had omitted all such intimations, and should drop all further notice of them now. Leaving, then, the actors and accessories to this proceeding, its origin and their motives, to the phasis under which they themselves have exhibited it, he should join President Jackson in the confident belief expressed by him in the concluding paragraph of that part of his message which relates to the issuance of the Treasury order, " that his country would find, in the MOTIVES which had in-duced it, and in the HAPPY consequences which have en-sued, much to commend, and nothing to condemn."

NAVY YARD,
WASHINGTON, DEC. 29, 1836.
Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I would take the liberty to
correct an error into which your correspondent W. E. (in this morning's paper,) has fallen, in giving the power of our engine. Instead of fourteen horses power it should have

The boat from Baltimore for Philadelphia (due at 3 or 4 o'clock) had not reached Philadelphia at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, the Delaware being full of ice and navigation obstructed. The Mail from the South, expected overland in consequence, had not arrived at the same hour.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET .- The Journal of Commerce insists upon it that the pressure upon the money market is as severe as ever. Good notes were shaved on Tuesday at 3 per cent. a month.

MOBILE, (ALA.) DEC. 24.

The trial of Philander R. Broad, for leading on the attack of the Indians in the Creek Nation last summer, upon the mail stages and their passengers, came on at the present term of the United States District Court, now holden in this city, Judge Crawforn presiding, and late on Thursday night was torminated by the Jury's analysis. on Thursday night was terminated, by the Jury's rendering a verdict of GULLTY.

Subterranean Indian Village.—As some gold miners were excavating a canal, for the purpose of washing gold, in Nacooche Valley, they discovered 34 houses built of logs, of from 6 to 10 feet in diameter, and of from 10 to 13 in length, imbedded in a stratum of rich auriferon gravel, at a distance of 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek. Many domestic utensils and curiosi ties were found in the rooms, which, from their manufac-ture and haish, would induce the belief that they were from the hands of a more civilized People than the present

A woman not far from Bangor, being cursed and tormented by a drunken husband, told him, at last, that if he ever came home again drunk, she would drow herself into the river. The next Saturday evening he came staggering home; when, after abusing his wife for some time, he retired to bed. When he awoke in the morning, his wife was among the missing—had, as he and the neighbors thought, drowned herself. About five years after this sad affair had taken place, the gentleman (who had in the mean time reformed,) was appointed to a land agency in the State of Illinois. One afternoon, having been overtaken by a storm, he sought shelter in a house by the way side. On knocking at the door, judge of his surprise to find the summons answered by his own wife.—Bangor Morning Post.

Fatal Carelessness.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Justice Wyman, on the bodies of Louisa Rodneck, or Reineck, and Albertine Reineck, children of Christian Reineck, a Prussian, hely arrived in this country; the former aged three, and the latter five years. While on their passage from Europe, the father was advised by a German physician, also a passenger, to give the children rhubarb for some slight ailment with which they were troubled; and on Monday procured some from an apothecary's shop in the lower part of the city. On reaching his lodgings, in 35th street, he administered a portion of the medicine to the children, and, sad to relate, the consequence was death; to Louisa in less than three hours, and to Albertine in the course of the day.

The unhappy father, suspecting that, by the cruel and fatal NEW YORK, DEC. 28.

The unhappy father, suspecting that, by the cruel and fatal trelessness of the shopman from whom he obtained the medi-It was examined by a chemist, and found to be largely

office. It was examined by a chemis, and mixed with opium!

Unfortunately, being a stranger in the city, he could not identify the shop where the fatal mistake had been made; but a police officer was instructed to assist him in the search for it, and it is hoped that the guilty person may be discovered, and brought to punishment. There must have been gross and criminal negligence to cause such a mistake as that.

[Com. Advertiser.

EPIGRAM.

The French have taste in all they do, Which we are quite without;
For Nature, which to them gave gout,
To us gave only Goat!

Condemn not in such haste, To letters four appealing,
French gout is only taste,
The English Gout is feeling!

VALUABLE PROPERTY, by P. Mauro & Son. In pursuance of a deed of trust, and for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell by public auction, on Saturday, the 31st of December, LOT No. 8, in reservation No. 2, and LOT No. 30, in square A, both fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Terms of sale—one-fourth cash, one-fourth at 60 days, and the process of the sale of t

the residue in 6 and 12 months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, with interest from sale. If the terms be not complied with, he property will be re-sold, at the risk and expense of purchasers, on Thursday, the 5th January, 1836. Sale on the premises, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS L. THRUSTON, rustee. P MAURO & SON.

FILINOIS LAND AGENCY .- The subscribers have in the town of Peoria, under the firm of AIKEN & BESTOR beg leave to offer their services to their friends and the Publi beg leave to ouer their services to their friends and the Public for purchasing, entering, and selling lands, the payment of taxes, examining titles, &c. or personal inspection of lots, giving their proportion of timber and prairie, with their quality and value, distance from towns, &c. &c. in the military or adjoining districts, or any agency for the investment or collection of mo-

neys. By diligent attention to business, A. and B. hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

GEO. C. BESTOR. Refer to—Hon. Wm. Slade, Middlebury, Vt.
Elizur Bates, Esq. Springfield, Mass.
Hon. G. Y. Lansing, Albany, N. Y.
Hou. C. G. Ferris, New York.
George Law, Esq. Baltimore.
M. St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Washington.
Col. Samuel Burch,
Overton Carr, Esq.
Wright Smith, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jacob Bigelow, Esq. Michigan City, Ind.
Hon. John Reynolds, Belleville, Ill.
dec 31—3tcp

dec 31-3ter OR SALE, Bank of the Metropolis Stock, Bank of Washington Corporation 6 per cents. JOHN F. WEBB,

dec 31-3t Inquire of OST OR STOLEN—From the pocket of a gentleman's evening before last, between the Medical College and 42 street, on the Penusylvania Avenue, a pocket-book, containing several bills on different banks; one of \$20 on the Parmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown. If any one will leave it at the Intelligencer office, he shall receive a handsome reward. dec 31—4t

Mr. QUINK, of New York, deems it only necessary to announce to the fashionable world, that he has just arrived the Metropolis of the Nation, and, as formerly, is now pre-

d, and most respectfully tenders his professional services, a splendid assortment of ORNAMENTAL HAIR work, of every description, and in great variety. His location is up stairs over Mrs. Hamilton's millinery, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Mrs. Quink will attend to the call of the Ladies.

HAY, OATS, BRAN, &c.-The subscriber offers for

100 bales Timothy and Clover Hay 400 bushels Clean Oats
100 do Coarse Meal for horses
50 do Rye Chop

do Mercer Potatoes 500 do Shorts 500 do Bran WM. C. GREENLEAF,

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29-CONTINUED.

MICHIGAN. Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for the admission of the State of Michigan to the Union; which was, by consent, read twice.
Mr. GRUNDY moved that the bill now receive its third reading: it was but short; the facts of the case were well known; and, if any Senator wished further information,

Mr. EWING objected to the bill's receiving its third reading at this time. It was far too important in its character to be hurried through the Senate in this manner,

he stood ready to give it, so far as it was in possession of

without time to look at or consider it.

Mr. CALHOUN joined in the objection. He had not, he said, looked much at the question involved in the bill, nor was he acquainted with the facts of the case; but, asning them to be as had been stated in the President's suming them to be as not been stated in the Freshent's message, this was one of the very gravest questions ever submitted to the Senate. It was certainly one which required to be maturely considered, and carefully weighed. He wished more time for reflection; first, that he might nore accurately ascertain what the facts were; and, se-condly, that he might weigh them in his mind with the care they demanded. He presumed others were of like mind: with a view to ascertain the wishes of the Senate, he ould move that the farther consideration of the estponed, and that it be made the order of the day for that

Mr. GRUNDY did not object to allowing gentlemen a reasonable time, but thought the day named too distant. There was one good reason why the bill should receive an earlier consideration: the distribution of the deposites was to take place soon after the first day of January next, and to take place soon after the first day of January next, and it was desirable, if the bill was to pass at all, that it passed early enough to admit the State of Michigan to receive, with her sisters of the Confederacy, her due proportion of the public moneys; but if the whole subject was put off, as had been moved, the passage of the bill might be so far delayed as to render this impossible. This, surely, was a strong argument for as early an attention to the subject as possible. As to the facts of the case, they were detailed in the President's message and in the decuments which is the President's message, and in the documents which ad been reported with the bill: he was fully aware that they presented a case, in regard to which the judgments of antlemen might widely differ, but the facts themselves and the state of the case of the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the documents which is the case, they were detailed in the case, they ere few, and might soon be told. In June last, Congress and passed a bill declaring that, on certain conditions therenset forth, the new State of Michigan should be received in set forth, the new State of Michigan should be received into the Union: one of which was that certain boundary lines should be assigned to the State; and another that a convention of the People of Michigan, convened for the express purpose, should express their assent to these conditions, and agree to come into the Confederacy on the terms prescribed. The act contained no directions as to the manner in which such convention should be called. A convention was ordered by the Legislature of Michigan; which met, and concluded to reject the conditions of admission, and communicated such dissent to the President mission, and communicated such dissent to the President of the United States. On farther reflection, however, without any particular form of legislation, the People themselves had since spontaneously met in their primary assemblies, and called a second convention, by which body it had been agreed to accept the conditions of the law, and thus to enter the Confederacy. It was since ascertained that from 5,000 to 6,000 votes for this latter convention had been cast for the same members who had formerly decided to refuse the terms of admission, and from 8,000 to 9,000 in favor of the terms of admission, and from 8,000 to 9,000 in favor o men of a different opinion. This, he believed, was about as correct a statement of the facts of the case as could be obtained by greater delay. The question was certainly open as to the validity of the acts of this latter convention on which, no doubt, there would be a diversity of opinion but as to the facts there could be no dispute. It would ap pear, on examination, that although a majority of the Peoe of Michigan had, at the date of the first convention ple of Michigan had, at the date of the first convention, been opposed to accepting the terms of admission, yet, at the time the last was held, an overwhelming majority had been in favor of the measure. When these facts should be found and admitted to be as stated, Mr. G. should give his views as to what ought to be the consequence. But he was anxious that the law should be passed in time for Michigan to get her proportion of the public money. The Secretary could not make the distribution on the first of the month, as all the returns would not then be in, but he might probably he in circumstances to do so within ten days night probably be in circumstances to do so within ten days

Mr. CALHOUN said that no Senator was more anxious hat the new State of Michigan should be received into the Confederacy than himself, or could be more willing that she should obtain her due proportion of the public money placed in deposite with the several States. He desired to interpose no unnecessary delay, and would vary his motion so as to propose that this bill be made the order for Tuesday next. (Monday, he pranned, would scarce be a business day, and many of the members might be absent.) According however to the statement given by the gordinant learning and the whole febric of our institution.

day, and many of the members might be absent.) According, however, to the statement given by the gentleman himself, there was at the bottom of this subject one of the gravest, the very gravest questions which could be agitated; so grave, indeed, that important as he conceived the deposite act to be, he could almost prefer that their respective proportions of the surplus fund should be withheld from all the States, than that a bill like this should rashly be passed. He wished, he repeated it, more time for reflection.

Mr. MORRIS said that although he was seed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the Legislature of Michigan passed the law authormal in the law would be thus already dissolved into their original lements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original elements, and the whole fabric of our institutions original

that Michigan ought to be admitted into the Union, and should rejoice at her admission. But, as the Chairman had correctly stated the act of Congress providing for her admission, made it conditional, and required her previous assent to the condition, that assent was to be made known to the President of the United States. Now, the assent of the People of Michigan had not yet reached the President to strike out the proper time, move the date of his last communication, and therefore Congress did not officially know the fact. The first question was whether the Saneta was competent to deal as the Chairman had least accepted the terms of admission—a convention which, as the President had informed us, was as go up without law; and the President had therefore not issued his proclamation of admission. It seemed to Mr. M. that all this was a wide departure from the Constitution and laws of the country; and he should, therefore, at the proper time, move to strike out the president had therefore not issued his proclamation of admission. It seemed to Mr. M. that all this was a wide departure from the Constitution and laws of the country; and he should, therefore, at the proper time, move to strike out the president had therefore not issued his proclamation of admission. It seemed to Mr. M. that all this was a wide departure from the Constitution and laws of the country; and he should, therefore, at the proper time, move that the date of his last communication, and therefore Congress did not officially know the fact. The first question are the control of the United States. vas, whether the Senate was competent to declare the act f the last convention a valid act. The law required that convention should be called for the express object of expressing assent or dissent to the conditions of reception. Nov the Senate had learned from the President's message that the People of Michigan had assembled in a convention call-ed by their own Legislature, and had declared their dissent, and had communicated such dissent to the President. But, after this solemn act by a convention legally called, it seem ed that there had another convention been gotten up with out any authority of law, and on the acts of this body the present bill was founded. It involved questions of the high est magnitude. Mr. M. went on to express his opinion that the doings of the latter convention could be no guid for the legislation of Congress, who ought to act just as if n such body had ever met. He was of opinion that the thir section of the admission law, which required the previous assent of the People of Michigan to conditions presented by Congress, was an imposition upon that people; but the con rect mode would now be to repeal that act, and to receiv the State at once. The whole law had proceeded on th hypothesis that there was an unsettled boundary line be tween Michigan and the State south of her; but as one of en Michigan and the State south of her; but as one of the Senators of that State, he considered the question boundary as fully settled. He was willing to admit Micl gan, but not on grounds which were unfounded in fac He gave notice that he should, when the bill came up fo consideration, move to strike out the preamble; it was it ended as a key to the bill; but it was calculated rather t mislead than to guide to the true principle on which the bill was founded. It was possible that, on further reflection, he might change his mind; but such were his present im

Mr. GRUNDY said that the committee, when draughtof the subject presented by the Senator from Ohio; and if, nday, the Senate should concur in that view, no reard would be had in the bill to the late Convention acepting the terms of admission, and thus the object of admission would be attained. But it was on this ground that Mr. G. preferred the preamble, that Michigan could then never claim as a State what Congress had thus decided against. And, as there was an inveterate controversy between Michigan and Ohio, he thought it the better way to bind Michigan, so that under no pretext could she set up a claim to a section of country belonging to Ohio. If the preamble should be stricken out, the subject would be more open to controversy than if it should be retained. Mr. G. open to controversy than if it should be retained. Mr. G. believed that, by the preamble, Michigan would be estopped from coming forward and claiming any thing. It was merely on this ground that he was in favor of retaining the reamble. But, to obviate objections, he was willing that the bill should be postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he was aware that the present Mr. BUCHANN said he was aware that the present in the standard of the bill which had been reported: nor did he purpose to enter on its discussion; but, as other gentlemen had briefly stated their opinions on the subject, he would in like manner rictright for making the above Saddle, and will in a few days have the article made up. Those fond of comfortable saddles, will now be able to secure one, as it is approved of by hundreds, and surpasses any yet offered for ease to the rider.

JOS. PECK.

Mr. BUCHANN said he was aware that the present in the subject of the was aware that the present in the subject of the subject of the bill was not the proper occasion to discuss the merits of the bill which had been reported: nor did he purpose to enter on its discussion; but, as other gentlemen had briefly stated their opinions on the subject, he would in like manner state what was his own view of the matter. He did not consider the subject of the bill as peculiarly grave or difficult, save as it was always a grave question whether a new State should be received into the Union. The language of the admission act, which had passed last year, was very

plain to him, so much so, indeed, that he had expected the President would have issued his proclamation at once, without referring the question to Congress for decision. Mr. B. here quoted the act, and observed that it contained no provision requiring any legislative action on the part of Michigan to authorize a convention of the People. It would have been improper that it should. He insisted it was perfectly competent for the People of that Territory to hold a convention spontaneously, without any applica-tion to the Legislature about the matter; and if they had done so, the only question was whether such conventior had decided to accept the conditions of admission which Congress had (very properly in his judgment) required He believed it had: and the case was therefore very plain He understood there had been more votes, by 2,000 on tion; and no matter how many unsuccessful attempts had previously been made, if their consent had at last been given, there was an end of the matter; they were clearly entitled to admission. He should not enter on the argument, but merely threw out his opinion, which he should be ready, at the proper time, to enforce with what little Mr. EWING concurred with his colleague (Mr. Mor-

RIS) in the opinion that the last convention held in Michigan was altogether illegal and unauthorized. He saw in it nothing which was entitled to be called a convention of People. He was also opposed to the preamble of the He had not examined the bill itself, and could not bill. He had not examined the bill itself, and could not say what might be his opinion of it should the preamble be stricken out; but how much soever it might operate as an estoppel to the new State of Michigan from ever hereafter mooting again the vexed question of her boundary line, he was not in favor of having that estoppel effected by what he considered a mere fiction. (Mr. E. quoted the admission act to show the conditions of admission.) Now did any one suppose that it was a fulfilment of this condition for the People to rise up in their primary assemblies, without legal organization or civil authority, and declare their assent to the conditions of admission? Was society thus to be reduced to its elements, and was it to act without social organization? The act of Congress had recognised no cial organization? The act of Congress had recognised no such principle; it had recognised the principle of social organization; and to hold the validity of the acts of such an assemblage as had come together under the name of a convention of the People, was, in his judgment, so strange as to amount almost to an absurdity. Interested or not, he thought in all formers the extended offseted by such an he thought, in all fairness, the estoppel effected by such an act of assent ought not to be accepted and held binding. It was based upon an act that was wholly void. It was said, indeed, that a majority of the People had voted; but said, indeed, that a majority of the People had voted; but where was the evidence of any regular social organization in the convention? What guaranty did Congress possess that it had been convened according to the forms of the Constitution? Who voted? Who notified the People at large of the time and place of meeting? Did the People all consent to such time and such place? It was, at least, not probable they did. The People of this country were in the habit of looking to some regular and recognised authority in all their proceedings. A, B, and C, in a particular county declaring that they would meet to consider this public question, did not lay the basis of a convention. How had the election of members of the convention been conducted? Who had been the judges of election? had they been sworn? if so, their oath must have been extrathey been sworn? if so, their oath must have been extra-judicial. And who had been permitted to vote? It had been said there were two thousand more votes given on either side than in the first convention. That that number of votes had been counted he did not doubt; but where was the evidence that they had been given? No warrant, or qualification of voters, had been alluded to. Mr. E. had no objection to the admission of Michigan, but let it be done egularly, and in a proper manner; and let nothing like rick be practised upon the People of the new State, by an estoppel improperly obtained against their claims.

Mr. MORRIS said he was very thankful for informa

tion that would show the ground on which the parties stood in the discussion. He understood the gentleman (Mr. B.) thus: that all which was required of the People of Michigan was that they should choose a convention, and that such convention should assent to the act of admission such convention should assent to the act of admission. The gentleman even went further; if one convention had failed, the People might choose another, and so go on ad infinitum. This doctrine (Mr. M. thought) went directly to dissolve the whole elements of society, and to destroy all the obligations of law. It amounted to this: that if an act of Congress should be passed for the punishment of an offence, which act required a judicial investigation, the People might notwithstanding rise in an original assem-

People might, notwithstanding, rise in an original assembly, and themselves inflict the punishment.

Again, if Michigan had adopted a Constitution, it was bound to abide by that Constitution. But this proposed act of Congress would give the People of Michigan the power to amend and add to that Constitution. Mr. M. thought that descripes of this kind each treat to be tolerate.

He wished, he repeated it, more time for reflection.

Mr. MORRIS said that although he was one of the committee who had reported the bill, yet he did not concur in the preamble as reported. He did not, indeed, doubt that Michigan ought to be admitted into the Union, and that Michigan ought to be admitted into the Union, and least accepted the terms of admission—a convention which, and the convention which, and the convention which, and the convention which is a convention which i

Mr. BUCHANAN regretted that, in expressing a mere general opinion, he had unintentionally given rise to the present discussion. The Senator from Ohio, who had just taken his seat, had stated the ground he had taken in such strong terms, that Mr. B. supposed that if an angel from heaven should attempt to convince him of the contrary he would labor in vain. That honorable Senator had discovered that Mr. B. was a great latitudinarian, and that, if the principles he had stated should once be admitted, every thing would run to confusion. The People, it seemed, would rise, and not only legislate for themselves, but execute justice also! (He presumed by Lynch law.) But he denied the justice of any such inferences from his doctrine. By what authority had the first Convention been held? Not from any power given by the act of Congress to the Legislature of Michigan to pass a law calling a Convention. Why, then, had such an act been passed? Clearly from the necessity of the case. Michigan had been acting as a sovereign State, and Congress had been treating with her touching her admission into the Union. It had been very proper in the Legislature to pass such a law; but the Convention assembled under it had proved ineffectual. Congress had acted wisely in not requiring any act of the Legislature to give validity to the Convention. The sovereign People of the State of Michigan had a right to do, in this metter instruments and the proved ineffectual. reign People of the State of Michigan had a right to do, it this matter, just what they should please to do. And ever had the Legislature refused to pass a law calling a Convention, the People would still have possessed the right to meet in their primary assemblies, and make their wishes known to the Legislature. He admitted that Congress should first be satisfied that the Convention had acted in regular manner, and had actually concurred in the condi cons of admission. But, when this was proved, it was no onger a matter of favor to receive the new State. It was er right to come in. He should not go into the argument at this time; when the bill came up he should be happy t

meet the two Senators from Ohio in its discussion.
Mr. BENTON said it was impossible that any question could arise about the admission, on which every gentleman and not already made up his mind. The subject had al-eady been four or five years before Congress. Mr. B. insisted that the question was a mere question of right, a right which existed four years ago, but which had been met at the threshold, and fought inch by inch, till at the last session of Congress, the friends of the admission had determined to sit it out. The admission had been re sisted in a manner unknown to the history of the country And now it was to be put off till Monday, when the Ser ate had rather occasion to sit at night in these short day, and the nights would be necessary for the discussion of this question. If all the questions brought forward shoul be discussed, they must begin with Adam, who had but one woman to govern, and enter into the history of original conventions. There was no necessity of postponing nal conventions. There was no necessity of postponing till Monday. All the time would be little enough for then to get rid of what was pent up within them almost to burst ing on this subject. But if postponed, then, when Monday should come, Mr. B. would come and sit down in his chair nd would camp on this ground till Michigan should b

The discussion ended by making the bill the order of the day for Monday next.

DUTTER.—32 kegs and 7 barrels Butter, received or consignment, and for sale by dec 31-3t

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1836. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, appeared and took his

the House of Representatives on Thursday.]

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from from the Secretary of State in obedience to the resolution of the 23d instant, calling for all information which may have been received in relation to the bequest of James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found an institution at Washington for the diffusion of knowledge. [The report merely encloses letters from Richard Rush, Esq., the agent, announcing his arrival in London, &c.].

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of Chitaches.

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of States and Territories, and were presented by Mr. EVANS, of Maine; Mr. SLADE, of Vermont; Messrs. HARD, WARDWELL, GILLETT, RUSSELL, HUNTINGTON, and G. LEE, of New York; Messrs. HENDERSON and HARRISON, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. HOWARD and JENIFER, of Maryland; Mr. MORGAN, of Virginia; and Messrs. DAWSON and GLASCOCK, of Georgia.

[On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the petition on the [On motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, the petition on the

on motion of Mr. UNDER WOOD, the petition on the files of the House, praying Congress to grant remuneration to certain individuals claiming to have been the inventors of steam navigation, was referred to a select committee.]

On motion of Mr. HARLAN, it was ordered that the petition and papers in the case of Martha McKee, on the files of the House, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Patitions and proporties were further presented by

Petitions and memorials were further presented by Messrs. HARLAN, WILLIAMS, and R. M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky; Messrs. C. JOHNSON and CARTER, of Tennessee; Messrs. BOND, PATTERSON, and WEBSTER, of Ohio; Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana; Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri; and Mr. WHITE of Florida. Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, from the Committee o

Claims, made a report on the case of Daniel T. Patterson accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read vice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Wm. Wickham; which report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Samuel H. Green, and that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Recolutionary Claims

Mr. MUHLENBERG, from the Committee on Revo-

lutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Captain Benjamin Durhee; and the petition was

Mr. MUHLENBERG also made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Wm. Rogers; and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HARRISON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of John Midwinter; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARRISON also made an unfavorable report upon the petition of David P. Clapp; and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. WARDWELL, from the Committee on Revolu-

tionary Pensions, reported a bill extending the provisions of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, passed June 7, 1832; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WARDWELL, from the same committee, made an unfavorable report upon the petitions of Martha Bradshaw and Joseph West, and also against the resolution of the 12th inst. instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions "to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the 3d section of the act granting half-pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases." so for as to allow; them half-

died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases," so far as to allow them half the pension to which their husbands were entitled.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Wm. Collins, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LAWBENCE from the Committee of Ways and

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the petition of Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and committed. Mr. STORER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Erastus Pierson, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Invalid Pc accompanied by a bill granting him a pension; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PINCKNEY, from the Committee on Commade an universable report upon the petition of Ralph Reeder; and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table. Mr. GILLETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolutions, which were ordered to lie upon the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House a survey of the bar and obstructions to the navigation of the Passaic river, below the city of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, made by Lieutenant Commandant Gedney, together with his plan and estimate for the removal of the obstructions to the navigation of soid since. vigation of said river.

Resc!ved, That the Secretary of War be directed to com-

municate to this House the survey, plan, and estimate for the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in the county in the State of New York.

Mr. STORER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Major Wm. Smith, accompanied by a bill for his relief; which bill was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.
Mr. McKIM, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill for the relief of Asa Armington; which was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STORER, from the Committee on Revolut Pensions, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Ebenezer Conant. Agreed to. Mr. CORWIN, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for continuing the con-struction and repairs of certain roads, and for other pur-

poses, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; which bill was twice read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, accompanied by a report in writing, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the stock of the Bank of the United States belonging to the Navy Pension Fund, and for other purposes; which bill was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions made a report upon the petition of Thomas King, accompanied by a bill placing the name of said King upon the invalid pension list; which bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. S. WILLIAMS, from the same committee, made

unfavorable reports upon the petitions of James Scott, Charles Larrabee, Thomas Collins, and Joshua Bell; and the reports were agreed to.

Mr. S. WHLLIAMS also made a report upon the petition of John Perham, accompanied by a bill for the benefit of John Perham; which bill was read twice, and committed

the Committee of the Whole.
Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, reported a bill to change the name of the collection district of Dighton, in the State of Massachusetts, to Fall River, and for other purposes

which bill was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Invalid Pension nade an unfavorable report upon the petition of Adin

Mr. LEA, from the Committee on Revolutionary Penade an unfavorable report upon the petition of Tis sions, made an dale Atwood;

Also, an unfavorable report upon the petition of James

Thompson;
Which reports were agreed to.
Mr. HUNTSMAN, from the Committee on Private
Land Claims, made an unfavorable report upon the petition
of the heirs of Thomas Reddick. Agreed to. Mr. DOUBLEDAY, from the Committee on Invalid

Pensions, made a report upon the petition of Benjamin F. Wesley, accompanied by a bill granting him a pension; which bill was read twice, and committed to the Commit

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Invalid Pens made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Daniel Mr. HUNTSMAN, from the Committee on Private

Land Claims, made a report upon the subject of land claims between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine, accompanied by a bill for the relief of certain claimants of land be-

tween the Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers; which bill was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Invalid Pentions, made an unfavorable report upon the petition of Wm

. White. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. JANES, the Committee on Revolu-

deration of the patients were discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Barbara Reily, Reuben Everts, and the representatives of John Welsh; and said petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BEALE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions,

nade an unfavorable report upon the cases of Russell Atwater and David Starks; which report was agreed to. The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from

the President of the United States, transmitting a commu-nication from the Secretary of War ad interim, with cerrequired to complete the annual report from that Department, rendered to complete the annual report from that Department. The message was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the causes of the frequent failure of the mails between New Orleans and Mobile, and into the expediency of providing for a more speedy and certain transportation of the said mails, and of removing the evils arising from the irregularities on the ar-rivals of the mails at New Orleans.

Mr. CAMBRELENG gave notice that he would, in the course of the ensuing week, ask the House to indulge him by taking up some of the annual appropriation bills.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the Rules to enable him to offer the following reso-

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands inquire nto the expediency of prohibiting by law the purchase of ands, at auction, with a view to forfeit them, and afterwards to obtain them at Government price of one dollar and wenty-five cents per acre.

Mr. W. called for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the Rules for this purpose, which were ordered; and, being taken, were, yeas 154, nays-38. So the House suspended the Rules.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, moved to amend the resolution in the resolution.

ry striking out the words "Committee on Public Lands, and inserting the words, "a select committee;" and also y adding at the end of the resolution the following words

by adding at the end of the resolution the following words:
"and also to inquire into the expediency of confining all sales of the public lands to actual settlers."

Mr. LANE said that, in offering the amendment, he had been actuated by a desire to bring this proposition directly before the House. No question had ever arisen which was of greater importance to the various interests of the country. It was important as regarded the manufacturing interest; it is required to the country. surplus revenue; it was important in its reference to the currency and to mercantile transactions; and it was important as regarded the settlement of the whole Western country. Any gentleman who had ever attended the sales of the public lands at auction, must see the necessity of putting a stop to the practice which had prevailed for a few years. Mr. L. here alluded to the practice of the agents of speculating companies who attended these sales surplus revenue; it was important in its reference to the gents of speculating companies who attended these sales oldding a little higher than the laboring man who had tra agents of speculating companies who attended these sales bidding a little higher than the laboring man who had traversed the wilderness and settled down on these lands could afford, and thus depriving him of his purchase. By this process, the Government made only a few cents more, and the hard earnings of the laboring man were thus rendered useless to him. He had to buy lands at second entry, whilst the speculator, who had purchased the numbers which the actual settler intended to purchase, was residing in a distant part of the country. By adopting the course proposed by the amendment, Mr. L. said the proceeds of the sales of the public lands might be brought back to three millions per annum, being the amount sold in former years. He had great confidence in the Committee on Public Lands. This subject had received the notice of the President in his last annual message, and had been referred to that committee; but he (Mr. L.) had understood that they were not able to agree on any definite proposition. For this reason, and in order that the final action of the House might be had during the present session, he had moved the change of reference from the Committee on Public Lands to a select committee.

Mr. BOON, of Indiana, said he was not going to make

Mr. BOON, of Indiana, said he was not going to make a speech, but he rose to express his astonishment at the position of the gentleman from Indiana. He considered amendment as a direct and unqualified reflection on the Committee on Public Lands; and he repelled the reflec-tion with indignation. The question of confining the sales of the public lands to actual settlers was made the subjecof the public lands to actual settlers was made the subject of a part of the annual message of the President, which part had been referred to the Committee on Public Lands They had this very proposition under consideration; but whether they would be able to agree on a bill, he did not know. He was glad, however, that the proposition had been enlarged by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Williams.) If subject-matters of investigation process helporging to the standing committees of the Hause rly belonging to the standing committees of the Housere thus to be wrested out of their hands, he hoped th amittee on Public Lands would be stricken from the lis

Mr. LANE assured the gentleman from Indiana, and also the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, that he intended no reflection by his motion. He had great confidence in the integrity and talent of that committee; but he had understood, from a source not likely to be missing the committee. taken, that there was no probability of that committee agreeing on any final proposition. If the chairman of the committee would assure him that the committee would bring the subject forward in some definite shape, in time to e acted on by the House, he (Mr. L.) would withdraw

Mr. DUNLAP opposed the adoption of the amendment, and expressed his astonishment that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Lane) should move the reference to a select committee, inasmuch as he (Mr. L.) had himself offered a resolution by which this very subject had been referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LANE said he had just understood that a bill supposed, if it be but taken into consideration that all the would be agreed upon by the committee of the Senate, embracing entirely his views. He, therefore, withdrew his impassable, a fact of which the Mexicans are well is impassable.

And, thereupon, the original resolution of Mr. WILLIAMS

was adopted.

Mr. VANDERPOEL moved a suspension of the rule, to enable him to offer a resolution that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was rejected—Ayes 95, noes 65, (not two-thirds.) So the House refused to suspend the rule.

Mr. HARLAN moved to suspend the rule, to enable him to submit a resolution that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next, which motion presents.

it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next; which motion pre ailed—Ayes 127, noes 36

And the question on the adoption of the resolution was then taken, and decided in the affirmative. So the motion to adjourn over, from this day to Tuesday, was agreed to. ORDERS OF THE DAY. The first in order was a bill reported by the Committee of the Whole for the relief of the heirs of Colonel M. White,

which, on motion of Mr. MUHLENBERG, was post poned to this day two weeks.

The bill for the relief of Robert Allen, next in order, was, on motion of Mr. HARDIN, of Kentucky, postponed

to Friday next.
On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of bills upon which that nmittee had obtained leave to sit again, (Mr. HAYNES in

The first bill before the committee was a bill for the re-lief of the representatives of Col. John Winston, an officer in the Revolutionary war. A discussion took place on the question of allowing interest upon as well as the principal of this claim, which, being continued till four o'clock, and

eing yet unfinished, On motion of Mr. VINTON, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The SPEAKER communicated to the House from the Secretary of the Navy, a plan of the improvement of the navy yard at Pensacola, accidentally omitted in his communication yesterday, which, on motion of Mr. JARVIS.

of Maine, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed The House adjourned to Tuesday next.

T. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The annual collection for the benefit of the poor will be made in this Church to ow raorning, at 11 o'clock, after the sermon on that occaon. Sunday being New Year's day, will afford that occa-one Sunday being New Year's day, will afford the citizen no resort to this Church an opportunity of happily commencing e new year by an act meritorious before God, grateful to their worlands, and highly acceptable to their suffering fel-mortals. dec 31 EDICAL SOCIETY, D. C.—A stated meeting o

this Society will be held this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Medical College, when the election of officers will take place R. JOHNSON.

ATIONAL THEATRE.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the Theatre on Monday next, at 4 o'clock P, M. A full meeting is earnestly requested, as many questions of much interest and importance will be presented, and the new Constitution, or articles of association, be

WASHINGTON.

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1836.

We some days ago adverted to the fact of the discovery that several of the Electors of President and Vice President were disqualified for the exercise of that trust, by reason of their being office-holders under the United States, and that the votes of such Electors were of course null and void. About the same time, the same ground was taken by the Boston Advocate, (a leading supporter of the Administration,) in regard to one of the Electors for Massachusetts. who, it was alleged, held the office of Postmaster, and was of course disqualified. So that both political parties occupy on this question the same ground. More recently, this matter has assumed a much graver aspect, from the ground taken by the Albany Advertiser, that one bad vote vitiates the entire Electoral vote of the College of which it is a part. If this be the true construction of the Constitution, the reader will of course

Let the Albany Advertiser, however, speak for itself. We copy the following paragraph from the number of that journal which reached us

perceive at once to what important consequence

"If the fact that the choice of one or more constitutionally ineligible candidates renders the whole of a State Electoral Ticket null and void, the vote of New York will not be the only vote rejected by Congress. According to the Blue Book, one of the Electors in New HAMPSHIRE, two in VIRGINIA, and four in Pennsylvania, were constitutionally ineligible, from the fact of their holding office under the General Government. If the positions of parties were changed, the Van Buren men in Congress would soon have up the constitutional question for examination, and demonstrate to their own entire satisfaction, that the votes of the Colleges of the four States, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and New York, were illegal, and consequently could not be counted. Now, they would have no objections to hush the matter up."

Amongst the visifers at present in the city, we observe the gallant Gen. D. L. CLINCH, late of the Army.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

A writer in the New Orleans Courier of the 22d instant (received per Express mail) contradicts the statement of the "good news for Texas," received by the preceding Express. He

" Nearly every thing published purporting to have been received by the schooner Creole, from Tampico, relative to the movement of Mexican troops and their object, is incorrect; and that stating that BRAVO had departed for Texas, stuck upon the Merchants' Exchange Bulletin Board, altogether so. According to authentic accounts received from San Luis Potosi, dated November 18, Gen. Bravo was still in that city, occupied in engaging provisions, &c. for the army, from the commercial house of Rubio, who did not appear willing to furnish the supplies on the faith of the Government. In consequence of this, Bravo had written to the Minister of War, that he would renounce the command if he was not furnished with the means to carry into effect the projected campaign against Texas in the spring.

"The sudden march of a division of troops towards the coast, to reach which they had to traverse the Sierra d'Anabuac, where several of the soldiers perished by the cold and fatigue, was occasioned by an order from the city of Mexico, the Government having been informed, by letters from New Orleans, that the Texans, instigated by SANTA Anna and Mejia, were preparing to make an attack on Metamoras or Tampico, which induced the Minister of War to send troops to those two points. No intention whatever existed of now invading Texas, and, in truth, it cannot be is impassable, a fact of which the Mexicans are well aware."

MARRIAGE. In this city, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Mr. WILLIAM DENNESSON to Miss ELIZABETH ANN ERSKINE.

DEATH.

At Salem, near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Maryland, Mr. THOMAS CROGGON, aged 66, a native of Grampound, Cornwall, England.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. December 30, 1836. accounts due to us in any place which he may visit, and his receipt will be good for the same. He is also authorized to settle any disputed account.

The Proprietors.

NATIONAL THEATRE-WASHINGTON. Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. WARD. THIS EVENING, DEC. 31,
Will be presented the interesting Drama of
THE RENT DAY.
Rachel Heywood, Miss CLIFTON.
After which, the admired musical Drama of
CLARI, MAID OF MILAN.
(Clari, Maga Cupron).

Clari, Miss Clifton. On Monday evening (by desire) the play of "The Hunchback," Julia, Miss Clifton. After which, a new interlude, called "One Hour; or the Carnival Ball," Julia, Miss Clifton.

In preparation a new Tragedy called the AVENGER, which will be produced in a short time. THE CITY POST OFFICE will, at 4 o'clock this day, be REMOVED to the Masonic Hall, corner of Louisiana Avenue and Four and a half street, and opposite the City Hall. The delivery, will be on Four and a half street.

WM. JONES, P. M.

The repairs of the Fourth Presbyterian Church,

on 9th street, being nearly completed, Divine service will be resumed therein to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

dec 31 If An annual meeting of the Columbian Institute 37 An annual meeting of the Columbian Institute will be held on Saturday, the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting some very important business will be brought forward, amongst which will be their disposition of the money laid out by the Society on the Botanic Garden now occupied by the Government; and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Also, a paper will be read on the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the constitution of the terrange of the second of the terrange of the second of

year. Mos, a paper array and a paper array of the punctual attendance of members is particularly request.

The punctual attendance of members is particularly request.

The Citizens of Washington City are invited to attend a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next, at half-past 6 o'clock, at the City Hall, (Aldermen's room,) for the purpose of deliberating upon the expediency of the establishment of a new bank in the City of Washington, with branches in Georgetown and Alexandria, or otherwise to increase the banking capital of Washington City.

dec 30—2t (Globe and Tel)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28-CONTINUED. Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, having submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pension be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the third section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836, so as to extend the provisions of that section to all widows of officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution whose hus bands were entitled to a pension, excepting cases of second marriage after the termination of the war.

And the resolution having been read, Mr.

TAYLOR addressed the House as follows: Mr. SPEAKER: Before taking the question on this resolution, I ask the indulgence of the House while I submit a few remarks. I had prepared a resolution, instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act to those widows of officers and soldiers of the war of the act to those widows of officers and soldiers of the war of the Revolution whose marriage took place previous to the close of the war; whereas, the act of the last session gives a pension only to those widows whose marriage took place previous to the expiration of the last term of military service of their husbands; but having received some communications upon the subject, and upon further reflection, I have been induced to alter it in the

but having received some communications upon the subject, and upon further reflection, I have been induced to alter it in the manner as now presented. I have done so from a deep conviction that if there is justice or propriety in extending the pension system to the widows of pensioners, as now provided by law, there is equal justice and propriety in extending it in the manner proposed; and, indeed, sir, I may say there would be great injustice in withholding it.

The act which it is proposed to amend, I believe, passed without opposition, or at least with great unanimity. There was manifest in the House a strong disposition to extend the pension system to the aged widows of the soldiers of the Revolution; and I am inclined to the opinion that, if more time had been allowed, more deliberation bestowed upon the subject, the act would not have been as limited in its provisions as it now is. I believe I may say, without fear of contradiction, that no legislation by Congress meets more decidedly and cordially the approbation of the People of these United States than does that which extends the liberality, the justice, of this nation to that class who yet linger among us, and who were participators directly, or even indirectly, in the privations, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of the war of the Revolution; and I rejotee, sir, that it is so; for it indicates that deep and abiding gratitude which flows from a just sense and due appreciation of the great benefits which they obtained, a cherishing of the principles which they taught, and a veneration and attachment to the institutions which they established. This truly American feeling may well be indulged, and should be gratified, especially as we have so abundantly the means of gratifying it; for, while it confers upon the aged and worthy remnant of a race of patriots and heroes some just reward for meritorious services and sacrifices, it cherishes and should be gratified, especially as we have so abundantly the means of gratifying it; for, while it confers upon the aged and worthy remnant of a race of patriots and heroes some just reward for meritorious services and sacrifices, it cherishes and cultivates those sentiments of respect and attachment to the political doctrines and principles of a purer age, which tend to the security of freedom, and the safety of the Union. And why, sir, have you extended your pension system to the widows of those who were entitled to a pension? It is because they, too, have made sacrifices in the cause of their country; it is because they have endured hardships and encountered dangers for their country's freedom; it is because they have united their fortunes and identified their interests from early life with those who fought your battles. It is because of the encouragement which they gave, and the influence which they exerted—an encouragement which never faltered in the gloomiest period of that war, and an influence which was felt wherever there was a tented field, a battle-ground, or a soldier to be enlisted for the service. The patriotism, the zeal, ay, and the enthusiasm of that day, was not confined to those by nature constituted to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, but pervaded all classes of society, and was conspicuously manifested by the gentler sex; and no matron or maid, in the proudest days of Spartan valor, would, as the blush of wounded pride mantled on her check, have turned with more of seorn and indignation from the coward who had basely fled from the defence of his country, than would the American women of that orginal have transfer the coward who had basely fled from the defence of his country than would the American women of that period have turne from him whose treachery or cowardice had thrown disgrac upon him. And this influence was powerful in the success of

the war; it animated the heart, it nerved the arm of the soldier and prompted him to deeds of daring and of valor.

But, sir, I need not dwell upon the merits, the influence, and a glorious cause; and if the facts could be precisely known, doubt not it would be found that, with those actually engaged the service of their country, more marriages were consummated soon after the war than during the entire period of the Revolution; and yet you deprive the widows of all such of that bounts ch you bestow upon the others. Is this equal justice? Is

right?
But, sir, my object is not to discuss the question at this time, but merely to bring the subject before the House, with the hope that the committee will give it their immediate attention, and report a bill in conformity to the suggestions of the resolution.
Mr. STORER remarked, that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions had had this subject under consideration, and would report a bill meeting the views of the gentleman from New York.

The resolution was then agreed to nem. dis.

Mr. GALBRAITH, of Pennsylvania, submitted the JOINT RESOLUTION to amend the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, & That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Uniter States be proposed for the ratification of the Legislatures of the several States, agreeably to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

The President and Vice President of the United States shall The President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the People of the several States, in the manner following: The citizens of each State, qualified to vote for members of either branch of the Legislature thereof, shall vote distinctly and separately for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom, at least, shall not be a resident of the same State with themselves. The person receiving the same State with themselves, and State shall be spittled to the

the same State with themselves. The person receiving the greatest number of votes in any State shall be entitled to the votes of that State, which shall be the number to which sucl State may be entitled of Senators and Representatives for the time being in Congress, and be called the State votes; and is like manner, the person receiving the greatest number of votes in any State for Vice President shall be entitled to the State votes of such State.

in any State for Vice President shall be entitled to the State votes of such State.

The Legislature of each State shall designate the proper districts and places of election, prescribe the manner of conducting the same, the mode of canvassing the votes, and ascertaining the true result of the aggregate vote in the State, for each person voted for, and conveying the same to the Executive of the State, and such other functionaries as the State Legislature shall designate and appoint, to receive and ascertain and decide thereupon. Congress shall determine the day or days on which the election shall take place, which shall be the same throughout all the States, prescribe the manner in which the lists of State votes, when ascertained, shall be made out, certified, and transmitted, under the seals of the respective States, to the seat of Government of the United States, which shall be directed to the President of the Senate, and such others as Congress may direct, and shall direct and designate the time and manner of giving notice of a new election, when a failure to elect, in the manner hereinafter prescribed shall occur.

The President of the Senate shall, at such time as Congress may determine, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the State votes shall then be counted. The person having received a majority of the whole number of State votes for President shall be the President. If no person shall have received such majority, a second election by the citizens of the States respectively shall be holden, which shall be limited to the two highest on the list of those voted for at the first election, unless the two next to the highest shall-have received an equal number of State votes, or the high-

voted for at the first election, unless the two next to the higher shall-have received an equal number of State votes, or the high est on the list shall have died, or otherwise have become dis qualified; in which case, the two next highest shall be included in the list to be voted for; which second election shall be conducted, the result ascertained, certified, transmitted, and counted in all respects as in the first instance, and the person having received a majority of the whole number of State votes shall be the President. If no person shall have received such majority, then a third election shall in like manner in all respects take place, and so on as often as an election shall fail, until a choice shall be made by a majority of the whole number of State votes. If no choice be made before the fourth day of March next following the first election, then the Vice President shall act as President; and Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of either President [or Vice President, and declare what officer shall act as President or Vice President until the disability be removed, or the vacancy be supplied by an election by the People.

The person having received a majority of the whole number of State votes for Vice President shall be the Vice President. If no person shall have received such majority, and if a second having received a majority of the whole number of State votes

provided in the case of the President, the Senate shall enoise the Vice President. A quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary for a choice.

The first election, under the foregoing provisions, shall take place in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty; and, after the expiration of the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1841, no person elected to the office of President or Vice President shall be eligible to the same office for pare then are town, which shall be expected to the office for more than one term; which shall thereafter be six years, and

The resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. GAL-BRAITH, referred to the committee to which are referred all propositions on the subject of amendments to the

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors: Will you enlighten one who is not perfectly familiar with all the customs of the "imperial city," and of those who sail the great ship of Government, on a matter of some interest to a jack-tar like myself? On Monday morning, as I was cruising, during the gale, in company with several members, off the Capitol, I noticed the striped bunting flying at the peak of the north wing, I was the several the Senate. Union down. Says I, "avast there, shipmate, the Senate has hoisted a signal of distress. Up helm! and we'll run down to their assistance." "Oh, no," said he, "we can't help them; ***** has run her on to some bank or other, and if they once get her off, he will be no longer quarter

Now, Messrs. Editors, tell me what this all means. The thow, Messis. Editors, terrine that the state of the life was certainly flying all day upside-down, but why on that day alone? A signal of distress should have been hoisted last winter, and kept flying until a different crew are in the majority, or until better pilots and quartermasters are shipped.

Shiver my topsails if I dreamed of the like of this! The Senate of the United States, on Christmas day, with a sig-

nal of distress flying!

Wind blowing a gale from E.N.E.

A JACK-TAR FROM THE LAKES.

by the Pensacola City Company.—The Pensacola City Company having selected a spot contiguous to the old town, embracing a beautiful water front on the Bay of Pensacola and Bayou Texar, and where the railroads now constructing centre and terminate, will offer at public auction a portion of the lots for sale on the first Monday of January next, at the city of Pensacola, under the direction of the undersigned. The terms of sale will be:

1-5th cash or approved drafts on the North at short sight

terms of sale will be:

I-5th cash or approved drafts on the North at short sight.

Do at one year's credit, With interest at the rate of Do at two years' credit (six per cent. per annum, paya-Do at four years' credit, ble half-yearly.

A temporary title will be given, till the consideration money is paid, when a full title in fee will be given.

The Company deem it unnecessary to expatiate in an advertisement on the peculiar advantages they feel assured are possessed by Pensacola, but refer the Public to a pamphlet and maps therewith, now in circulation, and reference is also respectfully nerewith, now in circulation, and reference is also respectf nade to reports to Government by authorized and intelligen neers, selected for that purpose, showing not only what has air-erady been done and doing, but also what is about to be done at this interesting point, to render it the great naval arsenal and depot for the security and safety of the vast trade of that import-ant portion of our country, the produce of which flows to market through the Mississippi, the Alabama, and the Chattahoochee rivers into the Gulf of Mexico.

The beautiful and unrivalled bay of Pensacola owes its advan-

overed. Private enterprise is now in the course of sapplying ne means of communication, at all seasons, to the interior, (a

rotection in our country.

The proprietors of the real estate now offered for sale at Penicola will dispose, at their first sale, of portions only of their
own lots, as it is their intention to appropriate a pertion of pro-

own lots, as it is their intention to appropriate a portion of pro-ceeds of the sale to city improvements, building wharves, and grading streets, &c.; which, of course, will reflect value on the whole; and they deem it but justice to themselves to avail of a nortion of these advantages, by retaining lots for future sales. The time is not far distant when a canal communication, re-quiring less than 12 to 15 miles of digging, will open a channel from Pensacola bay to the Mississippi, via lakes Borgne and Contchurtrain, through the Iberville, which would render Pen-acola a safe and permanent mouth of the Mississippi. Among he additional advantages of Pensacola, is its salubrity of clithe additional advantages of Pensacola, is its saturity of climate, its abundance of pure and wholesome water: in fact, the proprietors, under a full sense of the responsibility they assume in making the assertion, do conscientiously believe that Pensacola is not only destined to become one of the most attractive and extensive marts of commerce, but will reach that position in an unprecedentedly short period of time.

WM. H. CHASE, Trustee,
Pansacola

The laws fown LOTS AT PENSACOLA. The terms of sale—to take place at Pensacola, on the 1st Monday of January proximo—are so far modified as to allow the first instalment of 1-5th (enc-fifth) to be paid by approved notes for drafts, at six months, without interest, instead of cash, and to enable purchasers to receive titles at once. The notes for the balance of purchase money will be secured by mortgages, and the control of the control of the property of the secured by mortgages, without interest the control of the payable in one, two, three, and four years, without interest WM. H. CHASE, Trustee,

OUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber, living near Barnesville, Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 17th instant, two bright mulatto servants, RYNALDO and LORENZO. Rynaldo is about 5 feet 10 inches high, a well-made fellow, about 22 years of age, has a number of freekles on his cheeks near his nose, and rather a down look when spoken to. Lorenzo is about 5 feet 6 inches high, an active lad of about 18 years old, pleasant countenance, and a very bright mulatto. They are brothers, and will no doubt keep together. Their working clothes are homemade drab cloth pantaloons, new, their coats made last fall. Rynaldo has a green close coat and fur hat. Lorenzo has a brown frock coat and an old fur cap. The other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid if taken out of the State, and one hundred dollars each if taken in the State, or lodged in any jail, so that I get them again.

MATHAN S. WHITE, dec 29

Barnesville, Montgomery county, Md.

E, the Subscribers, three of the commissioners duly appointed by Montgomery county court to divide the land, held and seized by the late Edward Burgess, Senior, deceased, of said county, hereby give public notice that we, or a majority of our number, shall proceed, on Friday, the 3d day of March next, by virtue of said commission, to divide and lay off the following two pieces of land, to wit: A tract called Henry and Elizabeth, and a tract adjoining thereto called Henry and Elizabeth and all living in said county, and a part of said land is in tabeth, and a tract adjoining theretocation remy and a brization in collarged, all lying in said county, and a part of said land is in the occupancy of Elisha Etcheson, and a part in the occupancy of Jeremiah Watkins. All persons who are in any way intersted in said lands, are hereby notified and desired to attend to his public parties.

his public notice.

Given under our hands and seals, this 23d day of december, 836,

H. C. GAITHER,

THOMAS GRIFFITH,

dec 27—1awtd REMUS RIGGS.

TEACHERS.—The Principal of the Washington Academy, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, is desirous of employing, for the ensuing year, an Assistant Instructor, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Caudidates must produce satisfactory testimonials of scholarship and correct moral deportment. A gentleman who understands Fiench would be preferred. A line (post paid) addressed to the Principal of the Washington Academy, near Mattox Bridge, will meet with prompt attention.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, through Andrew Jackson, Jr., his Private Segretary, together with a report from the Secretary of the Na

May last, Referred. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. LINN, TOMLINSON, MORRIS, and HUBBARD,

ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. The bill was read twice by Mr. GRUNDY said, so far as the committee had any

Mr. GRUNDY said, so far as the committee had any information on the subject, they were ready now to communicate it to the Senate. He hoped, therefore, the Senate would at once proceed with the bill.

Objections were made to the immediate progress of the bill, and a discussion took place, in which Messrs. GRUNDY, EWING, of Ohio, CALHOUN, BUCHANAN, MORRIS, and BENTON participated.

On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the bill was postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

to, and made the order of the day for, Monday next.
On motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the various documents on the subject of the above bill were ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Treasury Department, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, with a statement of the amount of gold and silver received in payment for the public lands in 1836. Ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, (already pub-The resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun, (already published,) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of exports, imports, and the avails of the public lands for the past year, was taken up, and Mr. CALHOUN having stated that the design of the information called for was to aid in making an estimate for the coming year in reference to the public deposites, which he regarded as the great subject of the session, and liable to produce much debate, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WILGHT, from the Compiler of Figures were

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bills, referred to that committee:

The bill to refund the duplicate price of a patent to Elisha
Town. Considered as in Committee of the Whole, and

ordered to be read a third time.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners, without

The bill from the House supplementary to the act esta blishing the Mint and regulating the coins of the United States, with an amendment; which was read.

The bill from the House making an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities; considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. LINN, which, by rule, lie over one day:

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed

o inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation ocompensate Augustus Jones, marshal of the State o Missouri, for his extraordinary and successful exertion rendered the Public in detecting and breaking up certain ands of counterfeiters, who were flooding the country with

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be in structed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the District Judge of the United States Court for the district of Missouri.

THE TREASURY CIRCULAR. THE TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Senate proceeded to the further consideration of the joint resolution rescinding the Treasury order of July 11, 1836, &c. The question being on the substitute offered by Mr. Rives, aiming, indirectly, at the suppression of the small bills of the State banks.

Mr. MORRIS having waived his right to the floor,
Mr. SOUTHARD addressed the Senate on the subject generally.

About the usual hour of adjournment Mr. Southard gave way for a motion for adjournment by Mr. EWING.

Before the Senate adjourned, however, Mr. RIVES gave notice of his intention modify his amendment to Mr. EWING'S resolution on the subject of the Treasury order, so as to cause it to read as follows, viz.

"Resolved, That hereafter all sums of money accruing or ecoming payable to the United States, whether for customs, ublic lands, taxes, debts, or otherwise, shall be collected and aid only in the legal currency of the United States, or in the ottes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the aid legal currency, under the following restrictions and condi-

The amendment, thus amended, was ordered to be printed, and then the Senate, on motion of Mr. CLAY, adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the memorials presented on Wednesday was one by Mr. GALBRAITH, from James R. Snowden and twenty-four others, "citizens of Pennsylvania," suggesting to Congress the expediency of restricting the States, by an amendment to the Constitution, from incorporating an amendment to the Constitution, from incorporating banking companies and limiting them in their issue of bank notes; representing, also, that the bank incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the title of the Bank of the United States is re-issuing the notes of the old Bank of the United States, and inquiring of Congress whether the fact be as reported, and, if so, whether there he any means in the power of Congress to prevent it.

This memorial Mr. Galdrath yesterday moved to refer to a select committee; and, debate arising on this proposition, it lay over till this day; and, as soon as the sitting was opened, the question was stated on the proposed reference of the memorial.

nce of the memorial.

A debate ensued, in which the whole policy of the mor A deside ensited, in which the whole pointy of the mon-etary system of the country was discussed, and which oc-cupied the exclusive attention of the House until past three o'clock. The House was addressed by Messrs. GAL-BRAITH, LINCOLN, HARPER, MANN, D. J. PEARCE, DENNY, CHAMBERS, of Penn., VAN-DERPOEL, and H. EVERETT, [a sketch of whose speeches will be given begenter.]

peeches will be given hereafter.]

Mr. LINCOLN moved the commitment of the memo rial to the same select committee to which had been refer-red that portion of the President's message which relates to amendments of the Constitution, and all other proposi-

ions of a similar character.

Mr. D. J. PEARCE moved the commitment to the Comnittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. EVERETT having concluded his remarks, Mr.

HANNEGAN called for the previous question, which the House seconded—Yeas 85, nays 75.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C., called for the yeas and nays on the question of taking the main question; which were ordered, and were—Yeas 108, nays 84. So the main

question was ordered to be now put.

Mr. EVERETT asked that the question might be taken first on that portion of the memorial which related to the proposed amendment to the Constitution; and, secondly, on that portion relative to the issue by the Bank of Pennsylvania of the old notes of the United States Bank; and the division was ordered. and the division was ordered. And the main question being on the commitment of th

first portion of the memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means, was taken, and decided in the negative. And the second portion of the main question being on the commitment of the second part of the memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means, was then taken, and de-

ided in the negative.

So the House refused to commit the memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means. The question then recurred on committing the first per on of the memorial to a select committee, as moved by

Mr. GALBRAITH; which motion prevailed. And the question was then taken on committing the se cond portion of the memorial to the said select committee and was decided in the affirmative.

So the memorial was referred to a select committee, to

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communi cation from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Naval Commission who have been recently enand the report of Commodore STEWART on the same sub

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the 26th instant, transmitting a statement made by the Collector of New York, under date of the 19th in

Amount of Bonds under the provisions of the act for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York, approved March 19, 1836.

Amount renewed under the first section of do. second section 136,142 01

- 12,233 70 - 3,600 Amount yet to be renewed under the first section Do, second section -3,600 36 15.834 06

Amount of bonds renewed under the sccond section, paid Interest paid upon the same 59 468 33

District of New York,
Collector's Office, Dec. 19, 1836.

SAM. SWARTWOUT, Col. Mr. LOVE, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Hard, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of granting bounty lands to the officers of the United States Army who served in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. L. moved to postpone the consideration of his mo-tion to reconsider until Wednesday next; which motion And, on motion of Mr. SEYMOUR, the House ad-

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. LATELY CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French.

THEODORE S. FAY, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near His Britannic Majesty.

James A. Bayard, of Delaware, to be Attorney of the

United States for the District of Delaware.

Samuel S. Hall, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Arkansas. JESSE MILLER, of Pennsylvania, to be First Auditor o the Treasury Department,
JAMES WHITCOME, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

EDWIN R. WALLACE to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.

Martin Gordon to be Superintendent of the Branch

Mint at New Orleans. JOSEPH J. SINGLETON to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

James M. Strode to be Register of the Land Office at

Chicago, Illinois. GORDON D. BOYD to be Receiver of Public Moneys a Columbus, Mississippi.
THEODORE J. WILKINSON to be Receiver of Public Mo

neys at St. Stephen's, Alabama.
RICHARD M. CARTER to be Receiver of Public Money JAMES McKissack to be Register of the Land Office at Favetteville, Arkansas. MATTHEW BIRCHARD, of Ohio, to be Solicitor of the Gen

eral Land Office. eral Land Office.

John M. Moore, of Washington, to be Principal Clerk
of the Public Lands in the General Land Office.

Samuel D. King, of Washington, to be Principal Clerk
of Private Land Claims in the General Land Office.

WILLIAM J. STEIGER, of Maryland, to be Principal Clerk of the Surveys in the General Land Office,

An Eccentric Preacher.—The Barre Gazette has given a local habitation to some of the floating anecdotes related of that benevolent, but eccentric clergyman, the Rev Dr. Barnes, formerly of Scituate. His sermons were gen terally of a singular character, and delivered in a style of sententious brevity, which caused them to be compared to "clusters of maxims." He delighted to preach on such subjects as the east wind, the lightning, the basket of summer fruit, on bees, on making salt, &c. &c. which he used as beautiful illustrations of Divine Providence, although not thought, by a portion of his church, orthodoxly evangelical. It was his faithful maxim that "a minister's stock is of that nature that, the more he uses, the more he has left." He gave the charge to his colleague, the late Rev. Mr. Deane, which, it is said, was full of pointed sayings, like the fol-

which, it is said, was full of pointed sayings, like the following: "In attempting to instruct your people, be careful 'not to preach what they will not understand, and especially careful not to preach what you don't understand 'yourself." He was a great admirer of Dr. Gay, of Hingham, who was a congenial spirit with himself in pithy sayings. He attended the funeral of Dr. G.'s wife, where he said there was much touching eloquence displayed, but that one sentence of Dr. G.'s at the grave, was worth all the rest: "I thank you, my friends, for burying the poor remains of my wife out of my sight!" Dr. B. was particularly distinguished for giving characters at funerals, and was equally remarkable for leaning to the charitable side. At the funeral of an old lady of his parish, being somewhat at a loss for commerciable qualities in her character, and at a loss for commerdable qualities in her character, and not being willing to dismiss her without saying some good thing, he remarked that she was an "excellent spinner of

Washington, Dec. 29, 1836. Dividend of four per cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of this institution out of the profits for the g on the 31st instant, payable to the Stockolders on Tuesday, the 3d of January, 1837. dec 30-4t PISHEY THOMPSON, Cashier.

OTICE.—The PATENT OFFICE is removed to the west wing of the City Hall, where fire-proof rooms are obtained for the Records and Models. and Models.
HENRY L, ELLSWORTH,

PATENT OFFICE, DEC. 27, 1836. DERSONS who have entered CAVEATS are notified that the same were destroyed by fire on the 15th instant, and they are requested to transmit duplicates as soon as poss HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,

T.I.

RICHMOND AND FREDER-ICKSBURG RAILROAD NEAR-LY COMPLETED.—Winter Ar-rangement.—The Railroad is now in use, from Richmond to within one mile of Frede-The following will be the arrangement during the

At Washington, when the navigation of the Potomac is open passengers will rest at night on board the steamboat, which will leave at an early hour in the morning. When the navigation of the Potomac is closed, stages will depart from Washington. As oon as practicable, after the arrival of the mail and passengers to Fredericksburg, the cars will leave the termination of the ailroad, and arrive in Richmond the same evening. This beging the main Southern mail line, is regularly connected by stages o Petersburg, where passengers can proceed on the railway to Blakely, and thence continue in stages to the South, by way of taleigh. Fayetteville, &c.

From Richmond, the cars with the mail and passengers going forth, will continue to depart at 4 in the morning, until it shall a ascertained that the passengers can leave at a later hour while the navigation is open, and reach Washington in time for the afternoon train of cars to Baltimore. Besides the regular mail line, there will be, in addition, a tri-

weekly line between Richmond and Fredericksburg, leaving tichmond on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M. and eaching Fredericksburg to dinner; and leaving Fredericksurg on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, so soon as the cars rrive with the mail from Richmond, which will be about a quarrhefore 9 A. M.

er before 9 A. M.

With a view of making this tri-weekly line a pleasant one, he trade in wood and other heavy articles between Richmond and Chickahominy will be separated from it, and this description of trade will be accommodated by running cars for it all ich hours as may suit the Company, and not interfere with the

travel.

Charge for transportation from Richmond to Fredericksburg, \$4 per passenger. The Railroad Company and the Stage and Steamboat Company receive the fare for each other to and from Richmond and Washington City. Fare from Richmond to Washington, when the navigation of the Potomac is practicable for steamboats, (including the transportation by omnibus in Washington) \$6 per passenger. Fare from Richmond to Washington, when the navigation by steamboats on the Potomac is practicable, \$10 per passenger. dec 30—3taw4w J. WOOLFOLK & Co.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.-A gentlema or lady who can come well recommended as a Music eacher, particularly on the piano forte, may find a good situa-

eacher, particularly on the plane torte, may the content of the Cheraw Academy.

There is no permanent annual salary given, but there is a sufficient number of young ladies who would take lessons in music to make it profitable to a suitable teacher. An application, with testimonials of capacity and good moral character, will be immediately attended to, and any further information given to applicants that may be desired.

Of the Committee of the Cheraw Academy, the Cheraw, S. C.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A visiter at Washington, last winter, gave, in a northern paper, the subjoined account of his sufferings, from what is said to be one of our national peculiarities. Although we sympathize with him rather more, perhaps, than patriotism might justify, we cannot but be amused at the earnestness with which he anathematizes the unconscious offender:

"But of all the annoyances that I ever had to encounter at a dinner table at Washington, is that which grows out of the "spitting" of the guests. Mrs. Trollope, Basil Hall, Major Hamilton, and Dr. Reed, to say nothing about the Rev. Mr. Fiddler, were not sufficiently severe in their denunciations of this villanous enormity. I am sickened by it every time I take my seat at the table. The gentleman who sits at the 'head of the feast,' and enacts he greatleman who sits at the saydered of forder as a writter. grand carver, is a most hardened offender as a spitter. The moment he takes his seat, he supplies his nose with fresh charge of Scotch snuff, spits thrice to clear out hi throat (I wish to heaven he had a rope around it,) and er he commences official duty drags out a well-besmeared bandanna, and blows his 'nasal organ' with all the vio lence and grace of a 'down East' logger. For two c three days it was my hard fortune to sit next to him; but soon sounded a parley and then a retreat; and now, tha he may have a fair chance to blow his beautiful organ and that there shall be no necessity for dodging, I sit at the other end of the table, and look his infernal nose at de fiance. He must indeed be a point-blank shot to reach me at so great a distance; but may the kind fates have mercy on his next neighbors! And yet this gentleman is well educated, has read much and seen more; has been used to the polite circles of society, and at one time held a responsible diplomatic station in Europe. I honor his talents, and envy him the rich fund of knowledge and information he possesses—but curse his nose! it ought to be kept in a ommon steel trap.'

CATTLE SALE .- The American Farmer conains an account of the sale of some short horn Durhams, imported by the Ohio Importing Company, and sold at their farm in Ross county. Ohio. The prices given for these cattle show the enterprise and public spirit of the Ohio farmers in an advantageous light. It is by such a spirit as this that the Young West is going ahead, and outstripping in the race of improvement and prosperity her Eastern sisters. It is not that their local advantages are so superior; it is the spirit of youthful enterprise which is carrying them forward, and the absence of that spirit which is keeping us stationary.

Matchem	a bull	\$1,200
Young Waterloo	do	1,250
Duke of York	do	1,120
Experiment	do	1,150
Comet Halley	do	1,505
Nimrod	do	1,040
Duke of Norfolk	do	1,255
Blossom	a cow	1,000
Flora	do	1,205
Matilda	do	1,000
Young Mary and her calf		1,500
Teeswater and her calf		1,225
Moss Rose		1,200

COLONEL BURR.—In noticing the appearance of the first vol. of Mr. DAVIS'S life of AARON BURR, the New York Spirit of the Times makes the annexed remarks, which describe in a few words the impression left on our own minds by a perusal of the volume:

In the first volume the narrative just reaches, but does not enter the period of Colonel Burr's life, which is intensely interesting from its political importance. The military and domestic life of Burr forms the subject of this volume. In either aspect the reader will be surprised with the de-tails, by finding Colonel Burr a better soldier, a better husband, and a better father than he anticipated. The cor-respondence, so fully given, with his wife and daughter, is eminent for elegance and taste, and the display of the do-mestic virtues. The letters are models for an epistolary

Among the anecdotes of Col. Burn, in the recent work of Mr. Davis, is one of his quickness and address in conversation, and the tact with which he would repair an unintentional incivility On his return from Europe in 1812, he met a maiden lady in Broadway, whom he had not seen for some time, and who in the interim had become considerably advanced

and who in the interim had become considerably advanced in years. In passing, she exclaimed to a gentleman with whom she was walking—"Colonel Burr! On hearing his name, he suddenly stopped, and looked her in the face. "Colonel," said she, "you do not recollect me." "I do not, madam," was the reply. "It is Miss K. sir." "What," said he, "Miss K. yet?"

The lady, somewhat piqued, reiterated—"Yes, sir, Miss K. yet."

Feeling his error, and not at all embarrassed by it, he extracted a compliment even from this accidental gaucheric Taking her hand gently, he remarked, with emphasis—"Well, madam, then I venture to assert it is not the faul of my sex." A more adroit mode of extrication from sucl

dilemma could hardly be imagined. The following sentence, from one of Lord Bacon's essays, unites a wise maxim with a shrewd admonition, both strikingly applicable to the rash proceedings of the late recusant Electors of Maryland. They would do well, even yet, to ponder seriously the language of the English sage. He says:

" It is good not to try experiments in States, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident; and well to beware that it be the reformation that draweth on the change, and not the desire of change that pretendeth the

CLIMATE AND SCENERY IN FLORIDA. -- A COTrespondent of the New York Commericial Advertiser, writing from Florida under date of December 12, says:

"The St. John's river, of which I suppose you have hard-vever heard, is one of the most beautiful streams in America; it is from one to three miles wide, and navigable for nearly two hundred and fifty miles from its mouth by steam. boats; its banks are covered with a great variety of ever-greens, the live oak, the pine, the magnolia, palmetto, &c., and Lake George, into which it expands, a short distance before reaching Volusia, is as splendid and enchanting a sheet of water as any fancy could picture. And don't you envy me, who, for the last five days, have been enjoying the delightful winter climate of Florida, the thermometer at 75, the air clear, pure, and elastic, flowers in great variety blooming on the banks of the St. John's, and birds merrily carolling amidst its shrubbery? It is almost cruel to present such a picture to you, who are shivering in the midst of snow and ice, and, what is worse, have no prospect of any thing better for months to come

Sir Robert Liston died at his country seat near Edinburgh (in Scotland) about the close of October. He lived to a most venerable age, since he must have been upwards of ninety years old when he died. He will be remembered by many of our citizens as an Ambassador from the Court of St. James to this Republic, before its political capital had been removed to Washington .- Phila. Gazette.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A young man, by the name of Horace Pettes, was killed on Thursday evening last at the Scythe factory, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, owned by Deacon Farwell. It appears that, after all the workmen had left the factory, excepting Mr. Pettes and one other, the grindstone, which has recently been put in, and was received the property of them. revolving rapidly, broke into two pieces. One of them, weighing about 2,000 pounds, struck Mr. Pettes and caried him some distance, breaking his backbone and three of is ribs, and otherwise injured him so much that he survived but a few hours; the other passed directly over and within six inches of the head of the other man, and nearly buried itself in the gravel about thirty feet from the place

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, Dec. 27, 1836. Both branches of the General Assembly were

fully organized to-day. The Senate elected RICHARD THOMAS, Esq. their President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Chief Clerk.

The House elected Benjamin L. Gantt, Esq. Speaker, and GEO. G. BREWER, Chief Clerk. The President and Speaker made their acknowledgments to the respective Houses for the honor conferred on them. The Rev. Mr. Mc-ELHINEY was appointed Chaplain of the Senate, and the Rev. Mr. Poisal Chaplain of the House. In the Senate, on motion of Mr. PURNELL, a committee was appointed to review the proceed-

port thereon. The Governor and Council have appointed the Hon. John Buchanan, Gen. Thomas Emo-RY, and SAMUEL JONES, Jr. Esq., Commissioners to negotiate the loan authorized by the internal improvement act of last session.

ings of the Senatorial Electoral College, and re-

Texas.—The following proclamation of General Bravo, dated at San Luis Potosi, November 9, came to us through the New Orleans papers some days ago, but we have not before been able to find room for it:

able to find room for it:

The General in Chief of the Army of the Porth to the forces under his command.

Soldiers! You are destined to form an important army that returns to Texas. Since the grand work of our independence was achieved, our country never called upon its worthy sons in defence of a more sacred cause, nor to sustain a more just war. In that Texas, where there should only be found people friendly to the Mexicans, and grateful for the generous hospitality granted by them, you but meet with hordes of insolent adventurers who, when our usurped lands are claimed from them, answer by raising the savage cry of wer. A triffing success, nswer by raising the savage cry of wer. A triffing success, hich must be attributed to the contempt with which they were olded upon, and by no means to their own prowess, has filled them with varing down.

They consider the soldiers of our army as cowards and effeminate, though this same army, during twenty years of continual combatting, has never once shunned danger, but has, on the contrary, given strong proofs of sufferings and heroism. But the madness of these adventurers knows no bounds; they have threatened to carry the war as far as the walls of Mexico itself; foolish men that they are! We forgive them this extravagant idea, but shall, at the same time, undeceive them. Let them be made acquainted with the true character of the soldiers of the Republic. On, on! and the three money of the honor of the nation; to us the vengeance for the outages she has received; to us, in fine, the charge of making it evident to them, that a magnanimous people is not to be insulted with impunity.

Soldfers! Our comrades are awaiting our arrival on the northern frontier, and are impatient to share with us the renown of

orn frontier, and are impatient to share with us the renown of our first efforts. Let us proceed to join them without delay; and all united, let us fulfil the sacred duty entrusted to us. It requires but one small effort to secure the integrity of the national territory, and to restore the national character, as well as the estimable blessings of peace.
Soldiers of the Army of the North! What I expect from you

Soldiers of the Army of the North! What I expect from you is subordination, discipline, respect for property, firmness in the hour of battle, elemency towards the conquered. The example will be set by your commanders, and victory will follow in your footsteps: of this I, your commanding general, assure you. He will be found always near you, the first to encounter danger, and, when the campaign shall be terminated, he will recommend your services that they may be recommend.

Camp, in San Luis Potosi, Nov. 9, 1836.
NICHOLAS BRAVO. ONE DAY LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 27. We have a Paris journal up to the ninth of November. Commercial and ship news are under their proper heads. We see nothing of political interest. The Journal du Commerce, the best versed of all the Parisian Journals in American affairs, is discussing the credit system of the United States, The Strasburg echauffource (the new term applied to unsuccessful plots and conspiracies) is the universal topic of conversation. From Berne, (Nov. 6,) we learn that the conciliatory project has been adopted by the Swiss Diet. It is now certain that Almadez has fallen into the possession of Gomez. Puento has shared the same ate, and it is said that only one human creature was found in the place, and that was a dead body. Count Albani, brother of the Cardinal, has been arrested in Portugal, and documents of great importance were found in his possession. It appears he had been sent by Don Miguel to excite a

counter-revolution in that country. NEW YORK COURT OF ERRORS-DEC. 24.

Francis Salmon vs. Gerard Stuyvesant.

Appeal from Chancellor's decree. Reversed—19 for reversal, 1 for affirmance. Judges Cowan and Browson, and Senators Gansevoort and Mack gave written opinions. This case was one of great interest, involving more than \$2,000,000 worth of real estate, in the question carried before the Chancellor. The bill was filed alleging the invalidity of the will of N. W. Stuyvesant, deceased, which lidity of the will of N. W. Stuyvesant, deceased, which created life estates, and distributed greater portions to the sons than the daughters. The Chancellor decided that the will was invalid as to the life estates, and that the children took, as heirs at law in fee simple, but that the will was valid as to the distributive quantity of the shares, giving the sons more than the daughters. The appeal to the Court of Errors was upon this latter point only; the reversal thereby deciding that the will was invalid as to the distributive shares, and leaving the heirs to take equally under the Chancellor's decree as to the invalidity of the will der the Chancellor's decree as to the invalidity of the will.

An impression exists in reference to the want of dura-An impression exists in reference to the want of durability in bricks, as a building material, of the correctness of which, a little reflection will convince us there is some doubt, provided they be properly made. Blackwood, in an article on British architecture, advances the opinion that, far from being the most perishable, they are the most duable substance, and in support of his position adverts to he fact that the bricks of Nineveh and Babylon, in the mueums, show that they were selected by the ancients as the nost lasting material. Plutarch thinks them superior in lurability to stone, if properly prepared, and it is admitted hat the baths of Caracalla, those of Titus and the Therme of Dioclesian, have withstood the effects of time and ire better than the stone of the Coliseum or the marble of the Forum of Trajan.—Balt. Amer.

[And yet the bricks of Nineveh and Babylon (and we believe those of the Romans also) were only sun-dried—not baked or burnt, as the modern practice is.]

We have always thought that we perceived a sly lesson We have always thought that we perceived a sly lesson in favor of a Christmas feast, in that passage of the Spectator where the moralist asserts that he made acquaintance with Baxter by participating in one. "I once met," says he, "with a page of Mr. Baxter's under a Christmas pie. Whether or no the pastry cook had made use of it through chance, or waggery, for the defence of that superstitious viand, I know not; but upon the perusal of it, I conceived so good an idea of the author's piety that I bought the whole book." We do most firmly believe that, under every element of reasonable and modest mirth, there lurks in element of reasonable and modest mirth, there lurks in struction of the best and purest kind; instruction blended with cheerful recollections, and interwoven with happy hopes. It is a high felicity that man's enjoyments can thus e made subservient to his best interests, and that the pleasures of sense may readily enforce the precepts of tue.—Phil. Nat. Gaz.

The failure of the wheat crop in this country has produced a state of things unprecedented in its history. It stated that seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels wheat have been imported into New York during the autumn, the entire stock of which is already exhaus Were it not for the quantity of Western flour in that supposed to be about 150,000 barrels, its predicament of be awkward indeed, the canal navigation being close that of the river nearly so. A curious fact came knowledge a short time since, in connexion with the ject, which we intended to have mentioned before, but he'd to do so. A farmer from York county, Pennsylvania, one of the finest districts in the world, came to Baltimore one of the finest districts in the world, came to Baltimore to purchase foreign wheat to carry home with him for the purpose of grinding it into flour for the use of himself and neighbors. Another equally remarkable instance of the same character is the purchase of about six thousand bushels of German wheat, in this market, by a miller of the fertil county of Frederick, to supply the wants of his neighborhood with flour.—Baltimore American.