CONGRESSIONAL.

Twenty-Fifth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The Senate Chamber was this morning crowded to overflowing with a multitude of both sexes, anxious to hear Mr. Webster's reply to Mr. Wright. The galleries were full to overflowing, and the privileged seats on the floor were all occupied.

Previous to the orders of the day, petitions, resolutions, and reports were in order. A great number of memorials were presented against the annexation of Texas and in favor of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.—Five Texas petitions were laid upon the table, and the motion to receive the abolition memorials shared the same fate.

The order of the day, being the *Sub-Treasury Bill*, it came up in order after the disposition of some preliminary business.

Mr. Webster opened the debate, and began his speech thus: "Let the people take care of their business." "Let the people take care of themselves, and the government look out for itself."—Those ill-boding, ominous words, have been uttered by the honorable member from New York, Mr. Wright. Sir, continued Mr. Webster, in speaking thus he but reflects back the opinions expressed in the Message of the President in September—the Message of the present session—the Sub-Treasury bill of the past session, and the Sub-Treasury bill of the present session.

What, continued Mr. Webster, would have been the condition of things, if the Administration had left things as they were? What, I might ask, would not have been the condition of things had they been left as they were. Where is that "Better Currency," which the Administration promised us in 1832, '33 '34, after legislating and experimenting, and experimenting and Legislating year after year—in the Senate and in the House—in the states and among the people! Where is it?—Why the friends of the Administration even acknowledge that it is *not*, that the word of promise has been kept to the ear and broken to the hope, and what is to be the remedy and how are we to be taken from this slough of despond into which we are thrown? How? why through the savannahs and morasses of a Sub-Treasury scheme. From this bog health and purity are to come forth.

When I turn my eyes, continued Mr. W., on my country and examine its condition and basis—its resources, its commerce—its manufactures—the state of affairs among all class of business men, and in all places—when I look upon this picture and see the distress existing among the community, and from the picture turn my eyes upon this bill as a measure of relief, it appears to me there is some delusion somewhere: I cannot see through it. I cannot understand it. Tell me if this bill will relieve the country? No, *no, no.*

It proposes to take care of government and to isolate the government from the people. It makes the servants the master, and the masters the servants. It gives one a better currency to the government and another a better currency to the people. Mr. Webster said that the Senator from New York, in his speech of yesterday, had contended, that the prosperity of the country was not impeded, its business was not impeded.

Upon what authority can the Senator make such a declaration? Let him look over it and he will find an answer to his opinion in every branch of business, and in every portion of the country.—Is there no loss of credit,---no loss of confidence,---no loss of trade,---no diminution of prosperity,---no change in the aspect of affairs! And yet when hardly a man in the Union is not a sufferer from the experimenting of the General Government, we find the Senator from New York crying out that all is well—that all is prosperous—that all is *healthy*. If this be health, in the name of heaven, what is sickness?

Sir, continued Mr. W. this bill should have a preamble—a preliminary explanation to the first section; which should read—that whereas the Government of the United States was created for its own distinct benefit---that whereas the Senate was established a branch of the government for its own special benefit---that whereas we are created for our own use, and were altogether distinct from the people---therefore be it enacted, &c.

Mr. WEBSTER continued his speech for one hour and a half, and like all his speeches, was distinguished for its eloquence, sound argument and ability. He contended that the principles of the bill carried us back to the dark ages, to the feudal times of old---to the practices of all tyrannical government—to the days of bolts and bars and safes. It took all confidence from the people, and denied all faith in man and all trust among men. It carried us back to the days of physical power, and placed our government upon a level with the governments of Europe—in the dark and iron ages of the world.

He contended that public opinion was against it, and denied a declaration made by Mr. Wright of N. York, that public opinion was in its favor. That Senator, said Mr. W. (alluding to Mr. Wright,) has said that the opinions of the people are reflected through the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Webster denied this, because all the members of the present Congress were chosen before the Sub-Treasury scheme was adopted. Mr. W. thought the Senator himself did not reflect the opinion of the people of New York. He thought some Senators from the West did not reflect the opinions of their constitutents as well as some of the Senators from the East. It was not fair therefore to say that either the Senate or the House of Representatives reflected the opinions of their constituents. On the contrary, he believed that a majority of the people were opposed to the whole plan.

Mr. Webster also contended that the bill would put off the day of specie payments, and then contrasted the harsh measures of the government now, with the government when administered by such men as Madison, Crawford and Lowndes.

After Mr. Webster had concluded his remarks, several verbal and unimportant amendments were adopted in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the twenty-first section was entirely stricken out by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, Linn, Nicklin, McKean, Mouton, Norvell, Pearce, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Walker, Wall, White, Young—24.

Nays—Messrs Clay of Albama, Cuthbert, King, Lyon, Nicholas, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tipton, Williams, Wright—13.

This section of the Bill related to the stock-jobbing of the Treasury Department, for which provision was made in the Bill.

Mr. RIVES has the floor, and will introduce his substitute to-morrow.—The bill was laid aside at three P. M. and some private business entered upon.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

At two o'clock, Mr. RIVES, at the request of Mr. Wright, introduced his *project* to the Sub Treasury bill, which, without any remarks, he sent to the chair. The bill of Mr. Rives was read in fully by the Secretary of the Senate. It makes 18 sections, and the following will give a sketch of the whole.

Section 1st. provides that the Secretary of Treasury shall have power to appoint twenty-five deposite banks in different parts of the United States, which shall be chosen from the soundest banking institutions in the country, and located in the places most favorable to business.

Section 2d. provides that the banks thus selected as depositaries of the general government shall pay specie on demand.

Section 3d. says that the Secretary of the Treasury, shall select the deposite banks by the advice and consent of both houses of Congress in the form of a joint resolution.

Section 4th. prescribes the terms upon which the deposite banks shall receive the public money. Each bank must furnish weekly statements of the condition of the bank, giving a complete and full history of all its affairs.

Section 4th. calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to select banks who will be willing to give all the aid to the general government which was given by the late U. States Bank; and provides also that deposites may be drawn in specie.

Section 6 and 7 say, that no bank employed as a deposite bank shall be discontinued as a deposite bank, or have the public funds withdrawn, except for reasons specified in a section which prescribes the terms upon which the public money shall be received.

The other section provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall select such banks as shall do all in their power to afford the same relief to the general government as were afforded by the late bank of United States, and the late depositories of the United States.

That it shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide collateral and additional security, which shall in his estimation be sufficient to give undoubted security for all the sums deposited with the banks on account of the government. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall also have undoubted evidence of the solvency of the banks employed as depositories and also, that they shall be able to comply with the terms of the government, and to perform all their engagements.

That the banks selected as depositories shall not have the public funds taken from them or be discontinued, without violating the terms of contract, or unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem them unsafe, in which case the Secretary shall give full facts for withdrawing the public deposites.—Deposites may be withdrawn & depositories discontined whenever specie payments are refused on demand, or for a failure to comply with all the terms of the law.

Settlements are to be made weekly with all deposite banks, and any things—private matters excepted—which relate to the affairs of the Bank.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also required to induce the Deposite Banks to have some mutual agreement, and, if possible, redeem each others notes in specie.

All dues to the General Government must be paid in gold and silver, in Treasury notes, or the notes of specie paying Banks.

After one year the Deposite Banks must not issue bills of a less denomination than $5—in two years of a less denomination than $10. The other provisions of the bill are in detail. I have hastily copied its important provisions, and have not a moment for comment.

The Senate, after Mr. Rives, amendment, postponed the Bill to Monday.

Mr CLAY was in favor of having the Bill postponed to Wednesday, and said he should oppose it with all the ability God had given him, in all its forms, shapes, arrangements, plans & provisions.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1838.

The Mississippi Election case has been decided at last. I have prepared your readers for the result. The contestants and the sitting members have all been sent back to the people. Messrs. PRENTISS and WORD have been rejected *by the casting vote of the Party's Speaker*—POLK!

The debate to-day was not animated by a single ray of novelty or interest, until the question was just about to be taken; and then there were "scenes" exciting enough, Mr. MARTIN of Alabama, and Mr. PARKER of New York, talked to rather a small H use in favor of sending the case back to the people. About 3 o'clock a call of the House was ordered, and all the members except two were found to be in attendance. Mr. MURRAY, from Kentucky, was brought in a sick bed to vote against PRENTISS and WORD.—He looked pale and haggard; but he sat it out and gave his vote in every case.

Mr. WISE at this stage, asked permission for Mr. PRENTISS to address the House for a few minutes; but there was so much noise in the Hall, and such loud cries of "no!" "no!" that he waived his request.

Mr. GARLAND of Virginia, then offered an amendment embodying a statement of the fact declared by the credential signed by the Governor, that the election in November was made according to the Constitution and the Laws.

Mr. ADAMS made a few remarks in support of this amendment; and Mr. LEGARE, spoke a short time in opposition to it; but after some conversation the amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. EWING of Indiana, attempted to address the House; but four-fifths of the members were so suddenly seized with such violent fits of sneezing and coughing, that the Honorable member was compelled to sit down, not however, without breaking a broad Irish Joke that turned the fits into convulsions of laughter.

Mr. ADAMS called for the reading of the 15th section of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of Mississippi; which is in the following words:—"No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the Legislature or its authority."

The question was then put on the adoption of Mr. HOWARD's resolution, declaring that "Messrs. PRENTISS and WORD are not entitled to seats as members of the 25th Congress," and carried by the CASTING VOTE OF THE SPEAKER.

YEAS—117,—NAYS—117.

As soon as the Speaker pronounced this decision, Mr. HOWARD rose, and offered a resolution that the Speaker be directed to communicate to the Governor of Mississippi, copies of the resolutions declaring respectively, that Messrs. GHOLSON and CLAYBORNE; and that Messrs. PRENTISS and WORD are not entitled to seats as members of the 25th Congress.

Mr. WISE then took the floor, and in that bold and energetic manner which distinguishes him, told the House the plain truth—that their decision had been brought about by party considerations overcoming the law and the Constitution.

PRENTISS followed him in a most fervid and forcible speech. He said he appealed from this HOUSE to the PEOPLE; and entered his solemn protest against the present proceedings as a palpable usurpation over the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Mississippi. He expresses his conviction that the people of Mississippi would not submit to it; and for his own part, he gave notice that if the composition of the House at the next session should give him any hope of obtaining his rights, he would then appear here and again pursue his claims.

The resolution as amended by Mr. HOWARD, was then adopted. Ayes 118. Nays 116. Mr. SNYDER, who was confined at home by indisposition, having come in and added one to the number voting in the affirmative, and Mr. MERCER, of Va. having been refused permission to vote in the negative because he happened by the merest accident, to be without the bar at the time his name was called, although he had been in his seat during the whole day. *High minded, generous, magnanimous* party, to take advantage of such an incident, when the rights of the people of Mississippi might have been depended on his single vote! But I have not time this evening for comment. D.

MONDAY, February 5, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury Bill came up soon after one o'clock.

Mr. RIVES said, in opening his remarks, that he should have been happy could he have found any thing in the Bill of the Committee of Finance to alleviate the burthen which rests like an incubus upon the backs of the people. In the Sub-Treasury Bill, said Mr. Rives, I find nothing to lessen the sufferings of the people—nothing to diminish but every thing to aggravate the present state of affairs in the country; it commits all the treasure of the government to public agents, and introduces into our government the blotted systems of Finance common with the worst of government.

I contend in spite of all the assertions to the contrary, that the bill before the Senate from the Committee on Finance, creates one currency for the government, and another currency for the people, giving the government the better currency and the people the poorer currency.—The bill before you exacts with Shylock severity the merchant's bond; and the pound of flesh, not leaving him the drop of blood which was excepted from the usurer's demand. It makes war upon credit and confidence, and levels a deadly blow at all State Institutions under the seal of the Government of the United States. It will break down our State Institutions.

Tell me, said Mr. Rives, where in the civilized world you can find an example of a bill like this—where in the civilized or uncivilized world? The hand cannot be placed upon any such government—upon a government which has two currencies, one for itself and one for the people—one which exacts its dues in a currency different from the currency of the people. Tell me where the government is which exacts it dues in gold and silver, unless gold and silver formed the entire currency of the people? Where is the distinction.

For example, said Mr. R. you must go back—back to the nations of antiquity, who though they did not have two currencies, had one, and one which they hoarded in their vaults, under locks and keys, bolts and bars. It had been contended that this hoarding system made wars and kept the country in commotion? Certainly in did, for the hoarded treasures laid uselessly by doing good to no one, and exciting neighboring powers, and the corrupt men in the government, who were the treasurers, to rob and plunder the public treasures. War, it had been even said by high authority, was a relief to the government hoarding its treasure as it did, inasmuch as it put its hoarded treasures into circulation.

Mr. Rives's next argument was, that the bill before the Senate created a Government Bank—a Government Bank of the worst kind, and in all respects like the celebrated Government Bank proposed to be established by Richard in England—like the Bank in Venice. Its system originated with Gen. Jackson in 1830, and its complete rudiments may be found in the message of the late President.—It was a commendation of Gen. Jackson, and is embraced in the subjects of his messages to Congress.

[Here Mr. Rives read largely from Gen. Jackson's messages to show that he contemplated a scheme like that Bill from the Committee of Finance, which scheme, however, Gen. Jackson recommended distinctly as a National Bank.]

Even with Gen. Jackson's iron will he could not make such an institution popular—and with all his power and ability he was obliged to abandon it.

Mr. Rives then addressed himself in reply to Mr. Wright, who in his speech of last week made some insinuating remarks upon the force and plan of the Conservatives. Mr. R. contended that among the people the friends of the Conservatives were as popular as the friends of the Sub-Treasury plan. The Sub-Treasury plan, he said, had defeated and rendered powerless, the present chief of the Administration—than whom no man had done more than himself to elevate him to his present exalted station.

Look to the recent elections in Indiana, in Maine, in Rhode Island, in New Jersey, and in New York—where, in these demonstrations of public opinion, does the Senator find his Sub-treasury friends? Sir, said Mr. Rives, the Sub-Treasuries are not so small in influence, or so diminutive in number, as the Senator may suppose. The Sub Treasury Bill of last session was laid upon the table, and the Bill of the present perhaps may be laid there—but what evidence can the Senator give me that the State Bank system has been even thus far unpopular with the representative of the people.

Sir, continued Mr. R., I may suppose from all the evidence around me, that it is even the most popular of the plans before Congress or the people—or if not the most popular, perhaps the most likely to succeed. As a second choice perhaps it will receive the support of all parties. The readers of Plutarch will remember, that after the battle of Salamis, the officers of the Grecian army assembled to make choice of a commander. The name of each officer was written upon a slip of paper, when it appeared that each man had voted for himself. The *second* choice, however, fell upon Themistocles, who received the unanimous election of his brother officers.

Like this bright example, continued Mr. R., our plan may perhaps receive the choice of the two parties. The friends of the Sub-Treasury Bill, as their first choice, said Mr. Rives, will vote for the Sub-Treasury Bill—and the Whig members, as their first choice, would prefer a National Bank. But for a second choice, the Whigs would prefer the Deposite Bank Bill, and so must all friends of the Administration, if consistent with themselves. Under these circumstances I do not despair.

[In this part of his speech Mr. RIVES gave way to a motion to adjourn, without concluding his remarks.]

TUESDAY, Feb 6 1838.

The first business before the Senate on Tuesday morning came in the form of Mr. Grundy's instructions from the Legislature of Tennessee, as presented by Mr. Grundy himself, under his own announcement that he should vote against the Sub-Treasury Bill from the Committee of Finance.—His announcement to the Chair was as follows:

"Mr. President, I have received and now present to the Senate, the Preamble and Resolutions of the General Assembly of Tennessee, by one of which resolutions their Senators are instructed and their Representatives requested to vote against any law of general finance such as is recomended by the President of the United States in his message of September last. I understood the Bill befor the Senate on this subject, and under consideration, to be such as is embraced by this Resolution; and believing in the right of instruction by the Legislature, I feel no diffienlty in declaring that I shall comply with those instructions."

The preamble and resolutions were read in full by the Secretary of the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Grundy ordered to be printed. The preamble, resolutions, &c. are caustic and pungent, and, as Mr. Grundy himself says and repeats, leave him no loophole from which he can escape.

Mr. Rives took the floor in continuation and conclusion of his speech. Mr. Rives' speech to day, as yesterday, continued for more than two hours, and was distinguished for its ability. The most of his speech to-day with the bill of Mr. Wright. Its illustrations were strong and appropriate, and his whole speech has received the close attention of a very large audience.

Mr. Hubbard got the floor after Mr. Rives had finished his remarks, and offered several amendments to different sections of the bill.

Mr. Clay made a few remarks on the merits of the amendment, in the course of which he referred to the stock jobbing section, which was divorced from the bill some days since, on motion of Mr. Calhoun. Now, said Mr. C. the new Premier of the Administration,—the Senator from the South Carolina—has defeated the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and according to the legitimate communications and courtesies between those functionaries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to resign and give way to the new Premier. I did not vote upon the stock jobbing section of the Sub-Treasury Bill, said Mr. Clay, because I wanted to see how the household of the Premier and the Chancellor agreed. Disagreeing as they did, I hold the one in duty bound to resign to the other.

Mr. Buchanan then moved that the Senate go into Executive session, soon after which an adjournment followed.

WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1838.

Mr. Hubbard occupied the whole day in a defence of the Sub-Treasury bill.

THURSDAY Feb. 8 1838.

Reports and Resolutions were in order. No resolutions, however, of importance were presented, and the Senate then proceeded to the orders of the day,—being a continued discussion upon the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr Hubbard, who did not finish his speech yesterday, resumed and concluded. His remarks were mainly in reply to Mr. Rives and his Bill which he examined in detail and opposed in detail. Mr. Hubbard spoke for two hours and defended the Executive and its measures with great ability, and with all the argument and ability, he could bring to his aid.

Mr. Tallmadge, of N. Y. now took the floor and addressed the Senate for about one hour with distinguished ability. His remarks were partly foreign to the subject and in reply to Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. T. spoke at some length upon the remark in the President's Message that the New York Election was the result of the exertions of the New York Banks. He said New York has 56 counties. All but 13 have Banks, 5 of them were Anti-Administration, and 8 Administration. In these 8 counties where there were no Banks, the opposition gain—Whig gain—is nearly five thousand, and yet the President says that the Banks brought about the result of this election. In the counties where there were Banks, the gain was in proportion not one half. Sir, said Mr. Tallmadge, there may be an excuse for this declaration, when it is made by the organ of the Government—there may be an excuse for it when it comes as it does from the city of New York—but when it comes from the President of the United States, I hear the charge with astonishment.—Sir, continued Mr. T. I repel it with indignation. I repel it although it comes from the President himself. He should have known the people of New York better, and he did know them better. I call upon every Representative from New York to bear witness to the falsity of the charge.—Come from what source it may, be it high or low, from the Executive or from one of the least exalted, I shall repel it. What a situation do we present to the world? The President of the United States holding forth to the world the declaration that the Banks bribed the voters of his own State to vote against his own measures. What a message to send to Europe and the world—to England, where we are largely engaged in trade!

No continued Mr. Tallmadge, this is not the cause. Far from it. But I will tell you the cause. It originated with the Loco-focos—the English Radicals—who beg a war against all Banks—in favor of mismamed equality—advocating hard money—hard money—exclusive specie payments—experiments, &c. This party were opposed to the U. S. Bank—so were the administration, and thus a union was brought about between the parties. The Message of the President in September—the squinting at a bankrupt law in that message—which law the party with all its nerve has not yet had the courage to bring forth—It is these measures, continued Mr. T. this war upon the Banks—this union with Loco-focoism—this denunciation of men who did not believe as the party did—it is this which has prostrated the country, and brought us where we are. Here is the cause of our distresses. Your specie circular, your iron-handed, griping execution of the law has done it; and because all of us do not do as we are told to do, and swear enmity to every thing not destructive, we are proscribed—denounced—impeached and impaled. There is to be neither freedom of speech nor freedom of thought without denunciation—bitter, personal, vindictive—and we who will not walk in the footsteps of the illustrious successor of the more illustrious Predecessor, are to have imprecations heaped upon our heads because we will not do what the Executive bids us do.

In another part of his speech Mr. T. said we are called Conservatives—whether in honor or derision I care not. We are called by some "Conservatives," and called so because our numbers are small. Sir, I must say that I think the name of "Conservatives" much better than "Sub-Servatives," which name has been tendered to the friends of the Sub-Treasury.—We have also been called, what we are, a Spartan Band; and when my colleague asks me as one of that band to surrender my arms, I must give him the Spartan answer, "Come and take them."

In conclusion, if these things are to be persisted in here, continued Mr. Tallmadge,—if these experiments are to go on—I warn gentlemen to remember the Ides of November, when a voice will be heard in New York; from the Atlantic to the Lakes, loud as the roaring cataract which pours its torrents in tones of thunder over her western borders.

Mr. Wright briefly replied, by saying that he believed his colleague had misunderstood the President in his remarks upon the State election of New York. I decline, however, continued Mr. W. entering upon a discussion upon this subject, because it is foreign to the bill before the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he rose to express his thanks to the Senator from New York for the comments he had made upon the President's Massage in regard to the recent elections in New York. The remarks of the President were unprecedented, and, allow me to add, continued Mr. C. undignified.

His colleague, in declining to meet him upon that point, has proved most truly that "discretion is sometimes the better part of valor." The chairman of the Committee of Finance declines discussing this question, because, he says, the matter is foreign to the bill before the Senate.—How came the President, then, in his message to Congress, to interfere with this subject, if it is an alien matter? Sir, said Mr. Clay, I solemnly declare that if the President had said of the elections in Kentucky what he had said of the elections in New York, I would not have suffered one hour to have passed over my head without having introduced a resolution before the Senate speaking of this act of the Executive in the terms in which it deserved to have been spoken of. I did even consult with others as to propiety of introducing such a resolution, and was only prevented from doing so from the fact that the President had not made his remarks about my own State.

Mr. Wright briefly rejoined to the remarks of Mr. Clay, and said that the Senator from Kentucky had stated a very good rule, which was, that "discretion was better part of valor." He will allow me to add that he put the rule fully in force when he thought it not wise to have introduced his resolution condemning the Executive.

The debate was here cut short, and on motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate went into executive session.

A COMPLIMENT WELL DESERVED—AND AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We have already alluded to the many excellent impromptu sentiments produced at the editorial Festival—and we express our regret that they were not gathered up for publication. There is one, however, which deserves to be rescued from oblivion, as well for the just compliment which it pays to the memory of an illustrious man, as for the good example which it inculcates.

Mr. T. W. White, of the Messenger, being prevented by recent domestic affliction from attending the festival, transmitted the following toast:

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL—Justly revered for his many virtues and unsullied integrity. One trait in his character deserves universal adoption by newspaper patrons.—He never suffered himself to be in arrears to the periodicals for which he subscribed.—*Richmond Whig.*

YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention of young men, friendly to the State Administration, is proposed by some of our cotemporaries.—We go the whole for this measure, and would suggest the Fourth Wednesday in May next for the meeting of that Convention, and Harrisburg as a suitable place, &c.—*Har. Int.*

So we do—concert of action is desirable—nothing in fact can be accomplished without it. And, moreover, much depends upon the young men—and, they should be in the field, and active. The Whig young men of Philadelphia, and other cities, by their complete organization, sleepless vigilance, and untiring action have prostrated the enemy, and will keep him prostrate. Let the young men friendly to the State Administration, then, hold a convention. It will bring persons together from all parts of the commonwealth; and will produce an interchange of opinion and sentiment, beneficial not only to the object for which they assemble, but forming acquaintance from different sections, will tend to bind together still more firmly those whose every interests, whether in the north, or the south, the east, or the west, is one.—We hope the Press will speak out upon the subject, and if any thing is done, let it be well done.—*Wilkesbarre Advt.*

IMPROVEMENT TO THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.—It appears that there has been within a few years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two defaulters in the Post Office department alone; and not a week passes but we see it announced in the papers, that some of these *Sub-Treasury with legs*, have made the best use of them, leaving Uncle Sam in the lurch.—So will it be in the other department of the government—for instance, collectors of the customs, receivers of public money at the land offices, &c. By the new Sub-Treasury bill a new class of officers, called "Receivers General," is to be created,—all these however are *with legs.*—We should suggest to the friends of the scheme, if their object be to secure the safe keeping of the public monies, to provide some way for amputating the legs of these Sub-Treasuries; to prevent their running off; and for this purpose, that in addition to the other general officers they have one to be entitled Surgeon General, whose special duty it shall be to, amputate the legs of all Sub-Treasurers.—*Con. Cour.*

TOUCHING ANECDOTE.—A French paper says that a little boy about six years old, whose father had lately died, on seeing his mother weeping bitterly, hang over his bed when she believed him to be asleep, said to her, "Mother, will not God be your husband now?" "Why do you ask that question my son," said she. "Because, you have often told me, that now my father is gone to heaven, God will be my father—and if so he will surely be your husband also!"

SUB-TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in slow obedience to a call made last session of Congress, has at length made a report of all the receivers, collectors, and depositories, of public money defaulters since January, 1834. The list gives a most alarming view of the subject, especially when considered in connection with the present plan of the ruling party to adopt a scheme which they have themselves declared would expose the public moneys to the depredations of a hundred hands, where heretofore one could not reach it.

Mr. Secretary Woodbury gives a list of defaulters enough, to shake, we should suppose, the strongest advocate of the Sub-Treasury system—a list which contains the names of individuals who collectively owe the government several millions.

Bad as we have always considered the Pet Bank system, it appears from their report that a very small amount is likely to be finally lost to the government, by the Pet Banks—smaller than is likely to be lost even during the same time by individuals, since 1834; although it was, most of the time, the imperious duty of all the receivers of public money to hand it over to the depositories; yet not less than six hundred thousand dollars has been retrained or obtained by INDIVIDUALS, who have never either expended it for public uses, or paid it over according to law.

They tell of strong boxes, sureties, &c.; but of what use are strong boxes, if you have rogues to keep the keys?—and what is the use of sureties, when by the time you begin to call them to account, both principal and surety are insolvent or gone to Texas?

We have strong hopes that there will be found to be a majority in Congress, against this measure. One thing is certain—that if this should go into effect, specie payments can never be maintained by the banks. If the whole United States revenue should be collected in specie, it will give such a preference to that article, as to create a perpetual call upon the Banks, and destroy all circulation; business must come to a dead stand; and every debtor, to any considerable amount must be utterly ruined.—*Essex Gazette.*

UPPER CANADA.

The Buffalo Star of the 31st ult. says of matters on the Frontier—"There is very little intercourse with the other side of the river. The British are not very particular about letting people pass over to this side; but no one is allowed to cross from the American side without rigid scrunity.

"We were yesterday informed by a credible resident at Black Rock, that two decent looking men came over on Monday, having come out of Toronto jail but a few days since. They had been tried, and acquitted; but being threatened with another arrest, had taken the best means to get out of the reach of the tyranny that oppress them.

"These gentlemen state that there are about two hundred and fifty in jail at Toronto, in the most abominable condition imaginable. They are fed, once in twenty four hours, with a piece of bread the size of a man's fist, and some water. No attention is paid to the sick, and they are suffered to die by dozens, without any medical attendance whatever. The dead bodies are removed, no one knows whither."

The following items of the movements and doing in the Upper Province show what treatment the Reformers are to expect from the Government.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv.

Charles Duncombe, and John Rolph, Esqrs. on the 20th Jan. were severally expelled from Parliament, and measures taken to have new members in their places.

On motion by Mr. Gowan, that the widows of traitors should enjoy their legal share of confiscated property, was rejected.

On the 22d, the bill for the more speedy attainder of traitors was passed, with sundry riders.

Capt. Bobadil Dunlop gave notice on the 23d, that he meant to move an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, requesting her to grant 100 acres of land to all officers, privates, and volunteers, who took up arms to defend the province on the 4th, 5th and 6th Dec. last.

An annuity of £240 per annum was voted to the widows and children of those who had been killed in the last rebellion.

The House resolved, "That there be granted to her majesty one hundred pounds yearly, to enable her majesty to grant an annuity to the widow and chilren of the late Col. Moodie." Also.

"Resolved, That the sum of £200 be granted to her Majesty annually, to enable her Majesty to pay Col. Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia, a retired allowance during his life."

Thus far the parliament.

An address "To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Baronet, Knight, Com. of the Royal Hanoverian Order of Merit, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c." upon his resignation, had been got up by the royal inhabitants of Toronto.

The militia of the province have been mostly sent to their homes.

The Toronto Patriot, from which we glean the foregoing, also contains a despatch of Col. Radcliffe, relating to the capture of the 'Anne,' and of the intention to burn her, he says:

"We found on board 21 persons, 1 killed, 8 wounded, 12 prisoners, 3 cannons, not very useful, about 200 stand of arms, buff cross-belts, ammunition, of this but small supply."

Gen. Lount, for whose apprehension a reward was offered, has been taken prisoner, under the following circumstances:

He and three others, attempting to cross the Grand River, at Dunville the boat became fast in the floating ice. They were rescued from freezing by some humane persons, and sent to prison.

The Patriot blackguards and gascoades as usual,—exults in the prospect of a war on the North Eastern Boundary Question, which he thinks, from certain circumstances, such as the despatching the troops from the West Indies to Halifax, must take place; that is, if the United States dare contest it.

DISTRESSING INCIDENT.

A young girl, the daughter of Joh Leonard of this city, was sitting up wit. a dead body on the morning of the eighth, and as many persons in similar circumstance give way to superstition it is probable the mind of the girl h been labouring at the time, under v fears, when the discharge of the threw her into convulsions, wh renewed every time the plat was heard, until the circums made known to the officers, discontinued. Since that been very ill, and any such as the slaming of ately brings on the sp ed by her friends, sustained a shock never recover.—