THE EXCHEQUER BILL.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPORT.

The committee of Ways and Means, of the U. S. House of Representatives, in recommending the rejection of the Exchequer project, have submitted a Report, in which the numerous defects of the system are fully set forth. The Report briefly, considers the several modes in which port briefly, considers the several modes in which it has been thought that the Government might discharge its constitutional duties on the subject failures has doubtless been different in different discharge its constitutional duties on the sucject induces and outless been different in different of finance and currency. The matter of finance cases. But there are certain causes, obvious to relates to the collection, safe-kceping and dis-bursment of the public revenue; that of currency is the third point of merit ascribed to the Excheq-

ting medium of the country. The Sub Treasury, though the last of all the third point of merit ascribed to the prenedy use by its advocates, that has been already touch-use by its advocates, that has been already touch-ed upon. The hazards to which the Treasury would be exposed by granting the power of buy-ing and selling drafts to an unlimited amount, but far counterbalance any benefits which might follow from the exercise of such power. Wo might extend this synopsis by including in the form the exercise of such power. to the general subject of finance. It preceded all banking institutions, and it rejects the current all banking institutions, and it rejects the current it other considerations embraced in the Report.-cy which they furnish. Its origin is contempo- But it may suffice for the present thus briefly to rary with that of the carliest despotisin. It present the subject by submitting a compendious provides for the collection of taxes and dues to examination of the three particulars in which the Government in gold and silver, and the the superior advantages of the Exchequer are rary with that of the earliest despotisin. It y officers of the Government are made said to consist. In providing a place of safe Treasury officers of the Government are made is simply fiscal; it recognises no authority nor duty in the Government to furnish a currency for the use of the People. We might add, moreover, that it tends to destroy all the currency cx. cept the metallic, when operating in countries where hanks exist. The State Bank System is the second mode

referred to. By this mode the taxes and public Telerred to. By this mode the faxes and public dues are collected and disbursed in specie, or the bills of specie paying banks, and between the time of cellection and disbursment, the public moneys are deposited in certain selected State banks for snfe-keeping. This plan was adopted in 1833, both as a *financial* and a currency meas-ure prefering to provide a soft along of deposited ure-professing to provide a safe place of deposit for the public revenue, and a good currency for the People. It fuiled in both particulars. The Report remarks, however, as a singular fact, that this miversally condemned system has, from necessity, been more or less used from 1833 to the present time-a most convincing, evidence that even State banks are considered a safer place of deposit than the hands of individuals. The United States Bank system is the third mode. By this the General Government, instead of employing the banks chartered by the States over which it has no control, and, in which it has no interest, charters a bank with capital sufficient to ensure the safety of the public deposites, in which it is itself a large stockholder, sharing in its profits, and then directs the taxes and pub-lie dues to be collected in specie or the bills of this bank or other specie paying, banks, and, be-tween the time of collection and disbursement, to be deposited with this bank. This system professes not only to_provide a safe place fo keeping the public money, but alse a sound, uni-form currency for the Reople. For nearly forty years during the fifty three since the adoption of the Constitution; this system has successfully ac-complished both of these objects. Until a recent period these three modes were

the only ones suggested or tried by the Government in relation to finance and currency; and the Committee declare that they cannet well conceive of a fourth not compounded more or less

from these three. The Report next proceeds to consider the Er. ohequer plan, and quotes from the President's Message the portion relating to that project.-We need not recapitulate the particulars of th

plan , as they are familiar to our readers. It is claimed for the Exchequer that it will provide for the safe keeping of the public money; that it will furnish a paper circulation equivalent to gold and silver for the use of the country, and or safe and convenient payments into the Treasury : and that it will provide to some extent the means of a cheap and safe exchange' in the commerce between the States. It is added, also, that s between a Bank of the United States and the Sub-Treasury, the Exchequer proposes to avoid the objections which exist to each, and to accomplish to some extent the road designed by both. First, as to a, plan of sate keeping for the public money, what are the merits of the Exchequer ?-How does it compare with a bank of the United

The late National Bank had a capital of \$35. 000,000. Of this, the sum of \$20,000,000 be-longed to individual stockholders, and was pledgonged to individual stockholders, and was pledg-ed for the repayment of any mone; cutrusted by Government to its keeping. The Bank could not abscond; its directors were under the eye of the Government; the watchful attention of individual

Congressional Apportionment. of their official duty and solemn oaths, secretly withdrew the specie that had been deposited in its vaults; and this fraud was, not discovered for CONSUMMATION OF INIQUITY! its vaults; and this fraud was not discovered for forty or fifty years. But the attempts in our own country, by different States, have been equally un-fortunate. Few, if any, have maintained their credit, and the committee believe that there is some inherent and insurmountable difficulty in *Government banking*, that cannot be overcome or obviated. They cannot, therefore, flatter them-selves that this attempt, if it should be made, would nove more successful than hundreds of The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday last. announces that in the House that day the Loco Focos consummated the iniquity recommended divide the State into Congressional districts, which o gerrymanders the State as to leave but FOUR districts that will elect Democratic Whigs to the next Congress !__This bill-of-abominations was three or four times defeated, but the pertinacity of Loco Focoism-the party cry and the party

he leaders had prescribed, and without a single ualm of conscience.

As little of justice, principle or fairness as might see been expected of the majority in the Legisature, the people will nevertheless be astonished sound circulating medium; in facilitating ex-changes-how do its real merits compare with o learn that a measure of such unparalleled wickedness has received the sanction of the House, its pretensions? In what respect is it better or more safe than a National Bank? How does it and been sustained by their almost unbroken array of votes.

obviate any of the objections that apply to the Sub-Tronsury? We have condensed enough, we presume, from the Report to fornish a fair view When it is recollected, that at the present time he democrats have 13 members of Congress to in each and all these points .- Baltimore Amerithe loco focos 15, the enormity of the outrage committed by the passage of a bill that will seure but four to the democrats, and twenty to the UEBALD & EXPOSITÓR. ocos, will be more startlingly seen-and if this nstrous exercise of power does not arouse those

whose rights are trampled upon, whose claims to the privileges of freemen, are scorned, insulted, ess a band of political demagogues to become heir representatives.

This bill will be found in our Legislative procdings.

Foreign News.

Congress.

/ CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, February 1, 1843. FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY, subject to the decision of a National Convention

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. which is ninetcen days later than previously re-An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

ceived. Just restraints on the Executive power, im bracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto. The intelligence by her is not of great interest The politics of the old world remain without any the veto. . A faithful administration of the public domain. change. A great fire had occurred at Liverpool. and one in London; at the latter several children. with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States. An honest and economical administration of still agitating, and are becoming more formidable the General Government, leaving public officers svery day. When Parliament meets on the 2d of him and his associates." perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against February, Sir Robert Peel is expected to propose a wholesale modification of the English Tariff improper interference in elections. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting laws. There are some revolutionary symptoms

in France. Spain is quiet once more. Nothing the incumbent of the Presidential office to a BINGLE TERM. further from China. Mount Etna, after a short These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of repose, is in eruption sgain, and had destroyed, much property. the Government .--- HENRY CLAY.

Lieut. Mackenzie.---A Court Mar-We are indebted to Hon. J. P. MERIWETHER, tial. U. S. H. R. for a copy of his speech on the repeal

This gentleman has not only been unanimous - J'A-large-number of advertisements are ana-

THE WHIG PARTY AND ITS LEADER.

HENRY CLAY! uirer, from what has transpired within a few days Congress, that the settlement of the question of The N. Y. Tribune gives the following extract of a speech delivered by the Hon. GARRET DAVIS, the Oregon Territory, and the difficulties with regard to said question, which exist between by Gov. Porter, and urged by his organ the Key. of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, on stone, by passing, by a decided majority, a bill to the 19th inst. It is truly eloquent t

form a topic of much excitement. If we remem-The Whig party said Mr. D., is neither subduber aright, the President, in a recent message. ed nor dismayed. Assured of the wisdom of its measures and the rectitude and truth of its princi-ples, it_relies with calm but undoubting confidence of victory in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Feeling strongth in its numbers and in the tried faith and great ability of its leader, in hope that the matter would be amicably and satisfuctorily adjusted. There are in Congress, threat, were too powerful to allow loco focus (with 1844 it will put forth exertions worthy of the moowever, several members who are opposed to the a few honorable exceptions) to act a just or con-scientious part towards the minority: and many cans, as they love their Country, its glorious insticast delay, and in favor of the U. States taking armed possession of the Oregon country forthvith. 'Mr. Linn of Missouri, is particularly anxwhom we had supposed could not have been in-tutions, and its permanent prosperity, to throng strumental in bringing about so flagrant an act of 1776 ride ranks to that glorious standard. In strumental in bringing about so flagrant an act of 1766, the opponent and the reviler of Washing-iniquity, came up to the work, under the Shib-ton was up friend to the Whiggery of that periwhich provides for the armed occupation, &c.he leaders had prescribed, and without a single mine and overthrow HENRY CLAY, less the enemy

The Oregon Territory.

of a Whiggery as pure as that which kindled the souls and nerved the arms of our Fathers. The post of Henry Clay is a private station, yet he is wise. He said that the U. States claimed excluscenes of 1798; and he has impressed upon the open to colonizing, it should be open to her. Our gallant State, which adopted him with so much and lead possibly to a conflict. Mr. Linn replied; en him a position in the front rank of mankind. said that the bill had received the greatest care His civil achievements have adorned every page

of his country's history thronghout the past gen-cration. As a parliamentary leader, in practical statesmanship, in oratory which convinces the understanding and roles the passions, in all the high powers of executive capability, he has no equal. Intuitive and accurate apprehension, soundness of judgement, directness and compre-hensiveness of intellect, and frank, high and hon ridiculed, despised and made the sport of tyrants —if it does not arouse their indignation, they de-serve the scourge of the rod of their oppressors, if they do not now deserve it for allowing so reck-traiting and the serve the second during so reck-traiting and the second du towering and turbulent passion severely subject to the behests of honor, to the purest patriotism,

to the most ardent attachment to constitutiona liberty and to the rights of the people. Noither

his services to mankind nor his renown have been limited to his own country or to his own race, but both pervade the civilized world. Exposed for The Bankrupt Law has not yet been acted up-on in the Senate. That body is principally en-gaged in the discussion relative to the Oregon Territory, an interesting sketch of which will be found in to-day's paper. It is said that President Tyler has resolved upon calling the new Congress into an extra session during the ensuing summer. to an extra session during the ensuing summer. may not attain to the Presidency, but he occupies and will ever occupy, one of the loftiest positions In that case Pennsylvania will be without representation, owing to Gov. Porter's veto of the in the moral world -a summit bathed all over in iving glorious light, revealing the whole man apportionment bill which prevented the election he is in the grandenr of his nature without fear and without reprouch. He is our trusted, our oft tried champion, faithful among the faithless-the of our members of Congress at the usual time.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y.

Fribune, says-" It is stated here that Daniel M. | Calhoun, Choate and Baird. To the greater part Brodhead, implicated in corrupting our Governor of the Territory, the claim of the United States were burnt to death., The Corn-law repealers are Porter, has expressed a willingness to return to is, we believe, entirely undisputed. It is but right this State und testify in the matter alleged against to add, that Senator Buchanan made a very inter-The rumor is 'doubtful, but Goy. Porter is not

likely to consent to so rath a step ! ed serious trouble in connexion with it. The question is certainly one of importance. ar-We find the following in the last number of

he Lycoming Gazette :_ Married.

We find the following remarks, in the Harris-In Williamsport, Pa. on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. Jony burg Reporter, made by Mr. Kidder, the loco fo-FORBYTH CARTER, (Editor of the Lycoming Gaz. ette). to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of F. C. Camp-bell, Esq. all of that place.

And Col. Carter married! Well did you ever! glad to see these bideness of a conservative feel mater a conservative feel mater a conservative feel mater which she justly entitled herself to the proud ly and honorably acquitted of all consure by the It is positively overwhelmingly astounding ! Who ing in the majority of the Legislature : Court of Inquiry, for the execution of the multi-neers on board the brig Somers, but the report of this the haughty, during, dashing Col. John F. Introduction, that the proposition would meet with this the haughty, during, dashing Col. John F. It can a chieve the proposition would meet with the transment of the servants guildless until they give the Court speaks of his conduct under all the try. Carter,-the very Cœur de Lion of Bachelors ! ing circumstances of the case as being highly Who that has read the Lycoming Gazette for the issue of small notes. Now, as the Senator from last year, would have thought that he would ever Lancaster (Mr. Champneys) had taken such an succumb—that his pride would ever have been humbled at the Hymeneal shrine—and his fiber ty of asking that Senator what the principal

Bennsplvanla Legislature. It is quite apparent says the Philadelphia In Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald. HARRISBUBG, Jan. 28, 1843.

Four weeks of this session, that was to be the portest that ever sat in Pennsylvania have passed, nd nothing has yet been accomplished to diminish

Great Britain and the United States, are likely to the burdens of the people, or lessen the abuses of Government. I wish to keep the time spent in doing nothing distinctly "before the people," because said that the topic alluded to was under consider. this Legislature came into power-pledged-to-introation by the two Governments, and indulged a duce a thorough, radical, searching reform, and to redress all the prievances under which the people so justly complain, and all this was to be done too in a session of three months. What have they thus far done to redeem those pledges, expressed or implied, in nearly one third of the time these loco foco levis-

lators had allotted themselves for putting every thing right in the good old Keystone. The only truly reous, and there is a bill now before the Senate, form measure they have yet effected, and that is very limited in its operation, is the bill to reduce the sala-This has been discussed day after day by several ries of Judges. This will save \$10,000 or \$12,000 tor Linn said that the bill did not conflict with the again, they have passed the hill regulating public present negotiations. Mr. Calhoun thought other. printing and binding which will save perhaps as

in the presence of his country and of the world. At the age of nincteen an unknown uneducated sive sovereignty and jurisdiction, while Great boy, he threw himself upon a distant theatre, and Britain claimed that as long as the country was commenced life in the midst of the exciting open to colonizing, it should be open to her. Our much more. This, too, they deserve credit for, and open to colonizing, it should be open to her. Our sures that have been finally acted upon. A bill passed the House several days since withholding from generous warmth his own glorious image. Un-matched in genius and dauntless in courage, the expansive operations of his great soul alone have and lead possible to a courtier. Multiple to regarded as a quasi belligerent measure, and lead possible to a courtier. Multiple to reaction the set of Government. But it as yet sleeps in the Senate; and lead possible to a courtier. Multiple to reaction the set of Government. But it as yet sleeps in the Senate; and lead possible to a courtier. House, by those most zealous in passing it, lest it may be acted on in the Senate. It is one of those and attention from the Committee, and argued that measures intended for " bunkem," which all are Great Britain's claims, which had commenced in anxious to make their constituents believe they are nothing, had grown into a demand for a good por- in favor of, and all equally anxious to have stifled by tion of the territory. Senator Choate, of Massa- some hocus pocus. Such measures as this, and cutchusetts, also thought that evil would come of the | ting off their daily pay after a session shall have exassage of this bill, and that it did conflict with tended beyond three months, and depriving themhe treaty. One or two other Senators took ground- selves of the hundred pretty little things which the n favor of the bill, and the matter is still before Clerk is annually in the habit of laying on their desks the Senate. This measure is more important than at the beginning of the session, without authority of

vould at first strike the mind. The claim of the law, are matters that come too near their own doors United States, if well founded, as we believe it to and perhaps it is expecting too much to ask any rebe, should be enforced fully and properly; but in ters have a right, however, to ask them to go carmatter involving grave results, or any thing nestly to work and remove the thousand other abus

like a violation of a Treaty-haste, petulance and es that have crept into every department of govjustice should be carefully avoided. The North ernment and are cating out the people's substance. astern Boundary Question, which at one time . There is yet to be passed a bill to district the State breatened very frightful consequences was anii for members of Congress, one for members of the preciated relief issues in the Treasury ; that the ably, and we think fairly adjusted. Why not the State Senate, and one for members of the House hen, adjust this North Western Boundary Ques. of Representatives. Besides these, the general re- every month thereafter; and that all monies deform bill is to be acted upon, and the question-whethtion in like spirit ? --The Oregon country is rich and beautiful, and

er the public works shall be sold; or continue as heretofore to be kept up by taxing the people for no our population increases, will present many other purpose than to stop the mouths and fill the temptations to emigrants. Washington Irving, pockets of the ravenous swarm of partisans and in his Astoria, says :-- " The rigorous winters and plunderers who, infest the Stat ., is also to be decided sultry summers, and all the capricious inequali-The disposition that shall be made of the worthless tics of temperature prevalent on the Atlantic side relief notes and what shall supply their place as a of the mountains, are but little felt on the westcurrency, will be one of the most fruitful themes for ern declivities. The country between them and the display of cloquence, the consumption of time, the Pacific is blessed with a milder and steadier and the exhibition of regard for the dear people, that temperature, resembling the climate in parallel s yet to occupy the attention of our Legislative atitudes in Europe." But no matter how rich or Solons. As yet it has searcely been approached .valuable-no matter how extensive our claim-we There are bills also on file to provide for the abolition ould not act rashly or wantonly, and in a ques-

I three or four courts, and for the revision of the b ard of Canal Commissioners. These are among tion of this sort, we are disposed to place much some of the subjects that are yet to receive the at confidence in the views of such men as Messrs. tention of the Legislature. Is all this labor to be accomplished, besides the hundred private matters that dmost every member must have acted upon or lose his re-election, in a session of even ordinary length; much less in one a month or two less than any foresting speech, with here and there an exception, mer session ? Let what will be done you know there fered as an amendment to strike out all after the upon this subject a few days since; and predictust be an appropriation bill passed, or the soldiers enacting clause and insert the bill reported by of fortune attached to the dominant party are all off him, which divided the State into the following a some other quarter in search for spoils., The loco

be as are not the party to lot their men go for want a little of the people's money.

Now does it not become the Legislature to set aboat the great work of redressing grievances, cornotes, made last week in the Senate. We are anxious, sincere determination to bring back our dis-

i ider which she justry mutter ner an a second and a second a second

rial placed him where the God of nature nor his own ambition and conduct, never intended him to be placed, to wit; on a par with David R. and James M. Porter ! It was referred to a select committee.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24. In Senate, the hour of meeting was changed from 10 to 9 o'clock. An election for Printers was then entered into, and John B. Bratton elected printer of the English Journal-Baab & Hum. mel of the German Journal, and John H. Dimock & Co- of the Bills. The bill for the cancellation of the Relief issues was taken up and passed second reading.

In the House, Mr. Hancock of Philadelphia county, submitted a joint resolution directing the Attorney General to procure d writ of quo warranto, to ascertain the validity of the appointment of Wm. A. Porter, lately made by his fath. er Sheriff of Philadelphia. The infamons bill of the leading Senators. A day or two ago, Sena- per annum, and they should have all credit for it,- for districting the State, submitted by Mr. Elwell, was negatived on first reading by a large vote.

> WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. In Senate, the only important public business was the further discussion of the bill to cancel the Relief notes, which ended in referring the bill to he committee on Finance.

The bill abolishing the Philadelphia Court of Seneral Sessions passed committee of the whole: The Speaker laid before the Senate a commununication from the Canal Commissioners, in eply to a resolution of the House, relative to the Canal Bridges in the State : their number is asout 900 : their original cost was about \$800 each; they require building every ten years ! and the annual expenses for repairs, &c., is about \$45,000 early.

. The House was occupied nearly all of the session with the discussion of a bill to abolish capital punishment.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26. In Senate, Mr. McCulley from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill cancelling the relief otes, so that the State Treasurer shall, on the Bist of January, cancel \$100,000 of the most de. ame amount shall be cancelled on the last day of posited in the banks or savings institutions, to the credit of the Commonwealth, or in the hands of collectors and county treasurers, shall be considcred as money in the Treasury. This report after great deal of debate was adopted, with an aiendment added to it, directing the State Treasurer to publish monthly an official statement in two Harrisburg papers, giving the amount of notes cancelled and the Banks from which they were issued.

In the House, a yast number of petitions on arious subjects were presented. No business of oublic interest was transacted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

In Senate, the most important business was the assage of the bill to abolish the Court of Gener-Sessions of Philadelphia. In the House, the vote which negatived the apportionment bill of Mr. Elwell, was reconsidered, and the question again coming up Mr. Deford ofdistricts.

Ist. Southwark, Moyamensing, Kingsessing, Passayank, Blockley, West Philadelphia, Spring Garden, North and South Penn Tewnships, in he county of Philadelphia. 2d. The city of Philadelphia.

3d. The balance of the county of Philadelphia, 4th. The counties of Bucks and Lehigh. 5th. The counties of Montgomery and Dela-

10th. The counties of Northampton, Monroe,

11th. The counties of Luzerne, Columbia and

Vyoming. 12th. The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna

6th. The county of Chester. 7th. The county of Lancaster. 8th. The county of Berks. 9th. The counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and

chuvlkill.

Vayne and Pike.

N. S.

The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednes-day last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst conflict, you will find "Our backs to the field, and our feet to the foe!" Dare he do it?

interest was upon them; and though they might not be more honest than Government officers holding the same trust, yet with a double set of sentinels on their conduct, and a pledge of \$28,000,000 as security for Government deposites, it is eviden that a far stronger assurance of safety would be afforded for the public money than any that indi vidual officers would furnish. In committing the public money to the hands of its own agents, can the Exchequer compare with a National Bank in respect to the safe keeping of the Government

enue? Its agents may abscond, and the first intelligence of loss may be accompanied by the information that the defaulter is beyond the reach of apprehension, and that is survives are utterly unable to cover the deficit.

The Sub-Treasury does not guard against this danger. But it prohibited any public officer from toaning or using the public money in his posses-sion, while the Exchequer anthorises its agents to use of loan it by buying drafts having thirty days to run. If these drafts should not be accepted and paid, the less may fall upon the Gov-cepted and paid, the less may fall upon the Gov-ornment. This may happen to an honest agent. To a dishonest agent a facility thus offered is great for defrauding the public Treasury; and to a partizan agent it furnishes easy means of po-litical comparison of the factor of the factor. litical corruption. Again, under the Sub-Treas-ury, the Government only risked such amounts as might be in the hands of officers between the

collection and disbursement of the public monor—say a few millions annually. But the Ex-chequer proposes to set apart five millions in spe-cie as the basis of a paper circulation of fifteen millions. These fifteen millions of Exchequer agents along with the five millions of specie making in all twenty millions. Besides this, the amount of \$15,000,000 more may be received on

deposit in gold and silver; and money to an unlimited amount may be received in payment for drafts sold. If an agent be dishonest he may issue certificates of deposit to any amount, and abscond with the avails before detection can take place. Can a system like this be safe-entrusting as it does such vast sums to individual

keeping, and allowing such facilities for fraud in the sale of drafts and the issue of certificates, for which the public-Treasury-would be respon-sible? The Committee express the belief that under such a system the national Treasury before ten years would be overwhelmed with bankrupt-

cy and ruin. The circulating medium' which the Exchequor proposes to furnish would consist of Exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of the exchequer tee of Ways and Means, (a review of which is the exchequer tee of te chequer scheme, and which closed with a reso-

Sound and convenient i On this point a comparison between the Ex. chequer and the Sub-Treasury fails—inasmuch as the latter exercised no banking powers al-acts establishing the Treasury Department lution that "the bill amendatory of the several though the apprehension is strong that if once permanently established, it would be converted QUGHT NOT TO BE ADOPTED." This resolution of the committee was carried by

inton great Government Bank. Indeed this would almost necessarily follow. The Secretary vote of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY. of the Treasury denied that the appellation of a THREE yeas, to EIGHTEEN nays! The ful-Bank could be applied to the Exchequer. But as lowing are the mays : Nays-Messrs. Barton, Borden, Browne, G. W

If proposes to receive deposites and to issue notes, it is useless to dispute about names. These are among the chief functions of a Bank; and if the Exchequer does not offer to discount notes, it is therefore, a Bank and a Gov. proposes to discount drafts—which is much the same thing. It is, therefore, a Bank and a Gov. These are Caldwell, Cowen, Cushing, Foster, P. G. Goode, Halstead, Hudson, W. W. Irwin, W. C. John-son, I. D. Jones, Morris, Rencher, Tillinghast, T. W Williams, Winthrop—18. same thing. It is, therefore, a Bank and a Gov. erament Bank. And on this point we quote

from the Report. "As a bank, then; what are to be its probable effects upon the currency of the country ? So Clay which meets in Harrisburg, on Wednesday for as it shall furnish a paper circulation of equal the 22d inst; promises to be a public demonstra Clay which meets in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, with gold and silver, it would be heneficial. But, if we are to judge from past experience, this tion worthy of the Ula Acystone and the g. ... found not be done to any great extent, and would Stateman, to advance whose claims it is called. tion worthy of the Old Keystone and the great Whige! Old Mother Cumberland must have need not reserve to the assignate of France, or the Imperial Back of Russin, with its paper rubles, or even the far famide deposite Bank of Amster-dam, which was under the charge of the Govern-ers of the oity, annually elected by the citizens and for whose fidelity the city itself was liable-All there, at different times, and under different circumstances had a commen end. The assig-mate though based upon the avails of large es-tates which has been qualities, gradnolly sunk in the market, in consequence of excessive issues, until they became worthless. A similar fite af-tended the paper rubles of Russin, and the Gov-ernors of the Bank of Amster, and for six years from the 4th of March next. The assignment they became worthless. A similar fite af-ernors of the Bank of Amsterdam in violation

foldably crowded out of to-day's paper, besides a considerable amount of reading matter which had been prepared. praiseworthy. Suicide! "

of the Bankrupt law.

oar, however,

Relief of the States.

on our first page, to which we direct attention .-

The Exchequer Killed!

This favorite Government Bank measure of the

urday last, which decides its fate during the Ad-

Clay State Convention

every one read and understand it.

Another letter from Hon. W. Cost Johnson, on

It is now stated that the Secretary of the Navy ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. - We learn that a at the earnest solicitation of Commander Macyoung man from Philadelphia, named ----kenzie and Lieut. Gansovoort, has detailed a Court GEISSE, committed snielde in Dickinson township. Martial, for the purpose of trying the accused. in this county, on Friday morning last, by shootand deciding upon their guilt or innocence. ing himself. The infatuated victim committed (TSince the above was put in type it is offihis deed of self-destruction with a pistol, the ball cially announced that a General Naval Court Martial to try Commander Mackenzie upon three charof which passed through his heart, causing immediate death. . A number of stories are in circulages-the first murder, the second cruelty and op

pression, the third not mentioned, will convene tion relative to the cause of the rash act, which on board the frigate North Carolina on Wednesthough contradictory in their details, agree in ascribing it to disappointment in an affair of the day, the first of February. The Court will be heart. He is said to be a young man of respect. composed of the following members :

President, Commodore Downes; Commodor able connéxions in the city, and we believe had. Read, Captains W. Compton Bolton, Dan. Turbeen a clerk in a large business house there. ner, Charles W. Skinner, Isaac McKeever The bill for the cancellation of the Relief John H. Aulick, Bladen Dulany, John Gwynn, Notes has passed both branches of the legislature. and Thomas W. Wyman ; Commanders Henry See legislative intelligence in another column. W. Odgen, Irvine Shubrick, and William W. Relief Notes.

McKean; Judge Advocate, Samuel Rush; of The relief notes of our country banks generally Philadelphia. areat a discount of 10 and 11 per cent. in Philadel JOHN MATHIOT, Esq., mayor of Lancas phia. The Chester county bank, the Delaware ter, died in that city on the 22nd inst.county bank and the Germantown bank, are at

Mr. M. was a respected and valuable citizen, and his demise is deeply regretted by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

he subject of the National Stock will be-found AN AMBASSADOR INSULTED .--- Haalilio, the am assador from the Sandwich Islands, was refused filis measure gains popularity every day. Let

seat at the breakfast table, on board the steamboat Globe, on her way from New York to New Haven. The Rev. Mr. Richards, who has him in charge, was obliged either to separate from him. acting President of the United States_received a or to join him in eating with the servants which quietus in the House of Representatives, on Satthey both did.

ministration of John Tyler. The question was 27-Dr. Seth Salisbury, of Bradford county, he great champion of the "toiling millions," upon the adoption of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, (a review of which 18 has been elected State Librarian, in place of

THE GREAT LAW SUIT-The Court of Ap peals of Maryland, has decided unanimously, in Good-bye, Colonel. favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-

pany, the suit which had been brought against the Company by Washington County, to recover the penalty of one million of dollars claimed to have been forfeited to the County because the road was not constructed through certain points within its limits.

MILLERISM .--- The Editor of the Vermont Chron icle, a paper of high character, and "which never indulges in random charges or assertions, says among the rich correspondence of Mr. Van Bu-" that from much inquiry and various facts which

The State Convention of the friends of Henry have come to our knowledge, we have no confidence in the idea that Miller himself believes his present instance, as to place Mr. Van Buren in

Temperance Jubilce!

doctrine."

adopted, and will go into operation after the first Webstor to go!

straggie is between the "Law and order," and general no one could be virtuous or happy who the "Suffrage" nartics.

" sinking heart confess The might—the majesty of loveliness !"

But it is even so. And the event not only redeemable in specie. No bank could issue more than her capital stock paid in, and in addition the alemnly "points a moral," but is fraught with reflections of the deepest moment to the whole comnunity of bachelors,-or tribe as the poor unfortunates are sometimes odiously designated .-It is an event which presses home upon every stout-hearted bachelor a thrilling sense of the insecurity of his position, and which teaches the the resumption of 1841, at a time when the Penn-vanity of striving against inexorable fale; for sylvania banks attempted to resume, the Bank of depend upon it, however cantious, however guard. the United States paid out more specie in the depend upon it, however cautious, however guarded, however fortified in strong resolutions, all these may not avail you. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends rough-hew them as we may !" And just now there is a fearful epidemic matrimonial sweep ing over the country-stalking forth like the pes tilence at noon-day-clothed in the sighs which

float through every throng of beauty-spreading its contagion wherever youth and pleasure meet -the pathology of which we need not explain, but it's death to bachelors ! It has laid our brother Col. Carter low, and it may each of you! We might expatiate upon the subject at length, a la Dow, jr., had we his gifted eloquence, and time

and space, which we unfortunately have not. But the fate of Col. Carter is before you, and we trust you will profit by it. denomination of one, two and three dollars, and

A word to you, Colonel-we regret this last cc. these notes will circulate among our people, thus compelling us to pay tribute to our neighbors. He knew there had been a prejudice against the centric stop of yours, but as the thing is done and the deed irrevocable, we suppose you have only, now to "grin and bear it ." We know nothing admit that even in his own district there had been of this congugal felicity whose Elysian glories are an abiding objection to them; but he could now say that there had been a change in the feelings of the community in regret to such a pate. Reg of the community in regard to such notes. Rea

are not solely imaginary; and that having fallen

"the charms, the conjurations," which have lured not of their own, those of New York and New you from the peaceful paths of single blessedness. Jersey will circulate and continue to circulate a mong them, until driven out by the issues of our

VAN BUREN'S TRICKS .- A letter from Washington says : 'Mr. Van Buren is over-shooting the mark here-as is well seen here is his reaching after the Presidency. It is said and will appear, that he has been writing letters of an opbles at Champlain. It is done at the suggestion

osite character to North Carolina, in order to sccure the favor for himself of the friends of Mr. Calboun. Some of those letters are, for their dedesigned cunning and real palaver, a model even

> ren. The joke has been carried so far in the the very trap he had so inconsiderately placed for

others." The original Washingtan Temperance Society

HENRY CLAY .- There was a very large meeting held at Charleston, S. (Porter .- A curse to the Commonwealthon the 18th inst, for the purpose of inviting the Hon. Henry Clay to visit that city in his progress northward. Resolutions highly appropriate to the occasion were passed.

D'President Tyler's Cabinct, it is generally inderstood, is to be entirely re-organized on or about the 4th of March next. Where is Mr.

Squadron is not correct. It is not vet (FDr. Johnson said he thought the happiest life was that of a man of business, with some literary purfult for his amusoment, and that in known what course the Mexican Government may take, or what course our Goylernment may pursue in the matter.

strong objections from many members of the will hot hold their servants guiltless until they giv Senate, especially that part of it providing for the some better evidence that such is their determine tion than they yet have done.

Small Notes.

induced me to offer my proposition.

lame from the Catholics.

blessing to his family."

officer of Philadelphia.

of Bishop Hughes, who is anxious to remove all

A Philadephia correspondent of the

New York Tribune, says, that at one of

our Loco Foco Eighth of January dinners,

given, but suppressed in publication :----

Later from Harrisburg! Editor's Correspondence

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1843. Ind Tioga. 13th. The counties of Lycoming, Northumberobjections were to the measure? The notes thus Dear Sir-The House of Representatives concur ssued, as also those now in circulation, would be and and Union. ed vesterday in the amendments made by the Senate 14th. The counties of Cumberland, Perry and o the bill passed by the House some time since, authan her capital stock part in, and in detailed the thorizing the cancelling of the Relief issues. Th from over the banks, making them once more sub-bill now provides that the State Treasurer shall can Iuniata. 15th. The counties of York and Adams. thorizing the cancelling of the Relief issues. The eet to the laws of the land-and besides all this el \$100,000 of the relief notes in the Treasury on

he adoption of this medaure would enable the the S1st inst. and \$100,000 on the last day of every banks to sustain themselves during any period of month ensuing. resumption. How, he would inquire, did the banks of the state of New York, sustain themselves in As there is about that amount in the Treasury now he cancellation of the first quota will scarcely be

felt in its effect upon the currency, but when the third undfourth month's cancellation is reached it is to be course of a few days than did all the banks in the feared the withdrawat will be severely felt unless the city of New York during the same period. Nov vacuum is supplied in some other way. the inquiry was how these banks were enabled to

maintain their position during this period of ex-citement, anxiety and alarm? How did the banks There is now a bill in the House which provi les that in four months after the passage of the act the of New Jersey sustain themselves? How were the banks of Ohio sustained? The answer was Banks are to be relieved from all liabilities to receive the Relief issues either on deposit or in payment of

obvious to every one. It could not be denied but that their small note issue was an invaluable aid. of debts. The bill further provides that they shall down to this, and the conviction is narrowed down to this, and the conviction is daily forcing itself upon the minds of our people, that unless. resume specie payments, and grants them authority to issue one, two and three dollar notes to the amou of twenty-five per cent on their capital stock, for the we do something to relieve the banks, we need erm of five years. not expect them to resume for years. We must aid them if we would be aided by them. Kind

The Apportionment bill passed by the House on Saturday was referred to a committee in the Senate. offices must be reciprocal. But suppose, sir, we do not aid the banks—suppose we refuse to allow them the privilege of issuing small notes, how then shall we be situated? Why, sir, all the States around you are issuing their notes of the by whom it will be reported in another shape. 'The apportionment question is not likely to be settled for some time yet. Yours, Sc.

Pennsylvania Legislature. * MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1842.

In Senate, Mr. Penniman reported an appor onment for members of Congress. Mr. Hill ntroduced a bill to reduce the number of Canal Commissioners, and curtail the expenses of the board generally; referred to the committee on are not solely imaginary; and that having fallen, under the lures of the syren, you may nover be but one sentiment-on the subject. That was in disenchanted of the bright visions which won favor of their issue. What had produced this and resolutions setting forth the embarrassments change? Why, the community have learned that of the Commonwealth and its condition generally, and recommending measures of relief. Mr. C. who is the loco foco Senator from Lancaster.

wished to define his position by these resolutions He was in favor of cancelling the Relief notes, wn hanks. These are some of the reasons which and providing means to supply the vacuum in

the Treasury. The resolutions provided for the THE BIBLE AFFAIR .- The clergymen of Platte cancelling of these notes, the sale of the Delaburg New York, have taken measures to secure of Mr. Deford was finally passed. ware division of the Penn'a. canal, all the unfinan investigation of the affair of burning the bi-

State stocks, &c. By a series of measures like eport of the State Treasurer shows that these, he expected to be able to meet and provide means for the ordinary expenses of the Gov. thirty-three thousand dollars have been roment, and more than this could not be expect expended upon our worthless and farcical ed at this time. He had no hope that a single Militia System during the fiscal year just dollar of the interest of the public debt could be paid for at least two years to comel. The resolu- closed. It is a matter of surprise to many, the following toast is said to have been tions were postponed for the present. The bill that the people have suffered so long and

patiently the many annoyances growing providing for the cancellation of Relief Notes then came np, and was discussed to the hour of out of this system.-Lan. Ex. " The Administration of David R. adjournment. This bill is the one which the State Treasurer tailed to carry into effect, it hav-Gen. Augustus Porter, of Niagara N. Y., who is undoubtedly among the ing as he thought been repealed-it provides for the cancellation of one fourth of the Relief notes most sagacious and unright man of that

JUDGE SUTHERLAND, it is said, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate as naval received into the Treasury monthly. State, has written a letter in the National In the House, a communication was laid before it by the Speaker, praying an investigation Intelligencer, "strongly approving of the into the passage of a bill at the last session which Hon. Cost Johnson's project for a \$200,-Nor CORRECT.-The Alexandria Gaauthorized the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Com-pany to raise money on mortgage, &c. As this 000,000 national stock based on the public zette says, that the reported recall of Com.

lones from the command of the Pacific lands or the relief of the States. petition imputed grave charges upon a loco foco A Mrs. Sifer of Wilkings township. member, Mr. Heckman of Northampton, that gentleman asked for an investigation. He said Pa. was dollvered of three children of a it was due to his character and standing that this few days ago. Mrs. Sifer understands

matter should be investigated-that the memo multiplication.

16th. The counties of Bedford, Franklin and 17th. The counties of Huntingdon, Contre, Clinton and Mifflin 18th. The counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria. and Cambra. 19th. The counties of Fayette and Green. 20th. The counties of Clearfield, Jeff. rson. Clarion, Butler and Armstrong. 21st. The counties of Washington and Beaver... 22d. The counties of Washington and Beaver... 23d. The counties of Crawford, Mercer and Venango. 24th. The counties of Eric, Warren, McKean und Potter. Mr. Hancock moved to amend the amendment.

by inserting the bill reported by Mr. Penniman in the Senate, which was lost, yeas 30, nays 58. The question then recurring on Mr. Deford's bill, it was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, by the following vote :-

Y EAS -- Messrs. Avery, Bailey, Barret, Bauch-man, Bean, Bell, Boal, Brawley, Bush, Carson, Cummins, Deford, Elton, Elwell, Frederick, Gear-heart, Glenn, Goodwin, Hahn, Heckman, Hill, Karns, Kerr of Mercer, Kerr of Mouroe, Kugler, Livingston, Long, Lowery, McBride, McCarty, McCaslin, McCulloch, McDaniel, McKennon, McCasin, McCunoci, McDaniel, McKennon, Moore, Morgan, Musser, Myers, O'Bryan, Over-field, Packer, Ficking, Postlethwaite, Pottiger, Russell-Shenk, Snyder, Stine, Storer, Thomas, Wright, Speaker. -51.

NAYS-Messrs. Bucon, Balmer, Balsbaugh, Beitler, Blair, Brindle, Carpenter, Clinton, Craig, Deal, Furgeson, Foreman, Huncock, Heebn Hinchman, Hood, Hultz, James, Kennedy nedy of Boaver, Kline, Linton, McEwen, McGowan, McWilliams, Morris, Parke, Robinson, Rockhill, Roumfort, Rush, Sharswood, Sheridan, Sherwood, Sipes, Skinner, Thompson, Trego, Tustin, Walter, Warfel.-39.

Siturday, Jan. 28. In Senate, the bill to abolish the Court of General Sessions passed finally and was sent to

the House for concurrence. In the House the infamous Apportionment bill

ished lines of the public works, the sale of the THE MILITIA SYSTEM .--- The annual