VOL. 24--NO: 24.

COLUMBIA, S. C. JUNE 9, 1838.

THE umbia telescope IS PUBLISHED BY A. S. JOHNSTON,

Every Saturday Morning. AND EVERY WEDNESD Y AND SATURDAY MORNING DIRING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dollars at the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37t cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication-or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be contin ned till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

> [From the New Monthly Magazine-] BECAUSE.

"Why ?-Because ---,"-LINDLEY MURRAY Sweet Nea! for your-lovely sake I weave these rambling numbers, Because I've lain an hour awake, And can't compose my slumbers ; Because your heauty's gentle light Is round my pillow heaming, And flings, I know not why, to-night, Some witchery o'er my dreaming ! Because we've pass'd some joyous days, And danced some merry dances; Because you love old Beaumont's plays, And old Froissart's romances! Because, whene'er I hear your words, Some pleusant feeling lingers; Because I think your heart has chords That vibrate to my fingers! Because you've got those long, soft curls I've vow'd should deck my goddess; Because you're not, like other girls, All bustle, blush, and boddice! Because your eyes are deep and blue, Your fingers long and rosy! Because a little child and you Would make one's home so cozy! Because your little tiny nose Turn up so pert and funny; Because I know you choose your beaux More for their mirth than money; Because I think you'd rather whiri A waltz, with me to guide you, Than talk small nonsense with an earl, And a coronet beside you. Because you don't object to walk, And are not given to fainting; Because you have not learn'd to talk Of flowers and Poohah painting; Because, I think, you'd scarce refuse Because I know you'd sometimes choose To dine on simple mutton! Because I think I'm just so weak As, some of these fine morrows, To ask you, if you'll let me speak

TREASURY NOTES.

My story and my sorrows;

A matter quickly over,

Because the rest's a simple thing,

A church-a priest-a sigh a ring-

And a chaise and four to Dover!

The Senate having taken up the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes, to meet the wants of the Government-

Mr. PRESTON said he was altogether indisposed to mix up a discussion of the sub-Treasury project with what he had to say on the bill now before the Senate, to provide for the making of Government money. With ing of Congress, and since the present conthe hard money part of that project he had dition of things was foreseen by every body they can be brought to "endure" it, why, no sympathy during its short, feverish exis- except, perhaps, by the Secretary of the in the regular progress of moral degradation, tence; and now, being dead, he would be Treasury. silent concerning it. "Nil de mortuis nisi bonum." By a very decisive vote, of 31 to 21, we are, said Mr. P. fully relieved from all further discussion of this scheme, howeaer much its mourning friends may be in- the States. The idea seemed to meet with daiged in eulogy and monody. There is a some favor from the Administration side; but Its checks, limitations, and restrictions, are real and practical question before us, which it was said, we have no time-the case is 100 a mere mockery. When the Government we are pressed to decide with breathless haste, urgent; and this is a single instance of the now, at once; for if we delay a moment, issue of Treasury notes, not to be followed bonorable gentlemon tell us the Government up. Now there is a second instance; time is about to be precipitated into a gulf of urges again; bankruptcy has surprised genbankruptcy, from which it can be rescued tlemen twice a year; and twice we are called sue Treasury notes. My colleague states only by our utmost speed. It is now Friday evening; the General Government of the United States cannot pay off its laborers tomorrow evening without this bill. Without aught but a pretext, is such an avowal of in- emphatic declaration of his opinion that the this bill the hod-carrier at the public build- competency as should be followed up by the proposed measure is not a loan leaves it upings must go without his Sunday dinner. If resignation of all concerned? we do not pass this bill now, this instant, the Government is disgraced, the public faith of fraud or folly. But I believe, Mr. Presi- admit that it is intended for circulation .this bill, this identical bill, just as it stands, than a traitor. Now, Mr. President, I am not altogether contented with this bold urging by the Administration of its own negligence and incompetency, as reasons why we should not deliberate; that, because they have not done their duty, we should not do ours; that, because their prodigality has exhausted your Treasury, and their negligence has not announced that fact until the dast moment, we should be deprived of all discretion upon the ways and means, and condition? In short, by making this call, the other. This Government, to be sure, driven hastily to register the edicts of the you would effect what was the plain object has the power of raising money; but it is a Executive. That portion of the Senate of the deposite law; you would excite the definite power, limited to certain objects, which, either from habit or from recent illu- vigilance of the States, and make them, to use and circumscribed also as to the mode of mination, believe in Executive infallibility, the phrase of the times, antagonist to your doing it. There are two modes of raising may well believe that all discussion of Executive recommendations is very useless, and, perhaps, very impolite; but it is pushing this money, and the country could less spare it. 2d, by borrowing money. complacency and acquiescence very far when Broken and tumbling to pieces as you are,

duty at all times to make such appropria- tures. There is not one single act of re- terms, it might have been argued, with some tions as may be necessary and proper to trenchment performed or in progress. There plausibility, that all modes of doing it were sustain its action. If we should refuse to is no pretence of economy. The Depart- included in the grant. But the modes are But it is a very different question how the were enough; and besides this audacious de- lars excludes those not enumerated; and the cie. money to discharge these salaries should be mand-from those who, it was proclaimed for application of this rule is especially strong raised. We must adopt some mode; what their country's good, would be, with miracu- in the present case, from the fact, that at the The annunciation of the e truisms would be ble politicians—there are now bills before us the most frequent and familiar mode of raithat opposition to the issuing of ten millions any branch of extravagance, and no party into which they had justly fallen. The that opposition to the issuing of ten millions of extravagance, and no party of Treasury bills is the advocacy of Governmeasure has been proposed to organize a modes expressly authorized in the Constitute of Treasury bills is the advocacy of Governmeasure has been proposed to organize a modes expressly authorized in the Constitute of fall due hereafter. If you borrow money, that quarter out of the question, for the Prement insolvency.

held the supplies necessary; and I should your useless and corrupting projects. Not a country for the purposes of Government. hold myself equally guilty of a gross viola- harbor; not a light-house; not a pension; tion of public duty if I voted for this bill; and I never will, under any pressure, however brought upon me, whether, like the Administration cannot give up any one means present, it be either the result of incapacity of influence and corruption. My colleague tions on both these grants of a very efficient or of a purpose to make an emergency, proved in a masterly report a few years since, neither in war nor in peace, will I ever vote that its foundations were in money and pafor the issuing of Treasury notes, bills of tronage; take those away, and the swift decredit, concealed loans, continental money.

necessary. Those who urge the necessity in the twinkling of an eye. urge it as an argument. The necessity is The breathless haste with which the chairthem, and was about to pounce upon them by one portentous leap. Why has not this state of things been foreseen and forearmed we should wake them." against? Why have we not been provided with a system of finance to relieve us from desire. I wish the People to know and feel these paltry expedients—this living from hand what you are doing. I desire to see a main to mouth? Here, in the sixth month of the object of the deposite law accomplished. A session, the President of the United States comes into Congress with a beggarly account for money, would be a real and efficient of empty boxes; supplicating Congress to check, not only upon your extravagance, but dismiss all other matters, and hasten to the upon all your misdeeds, for it will immedirelief of Government. Why have you permitted this pitiable and disgraceful spectacle, tion into the whole conduct of the Governnow for the first time exhibited, of the President warning Congress of the Government ing your revenue at all times by direct taxabankruptcy? There is no excuse fur, no palliation of, this unprecedented negligence vivifying principle of liberty than all the and incapacity. The chairman of the committee stated to us the other day, when he ever wisely conceived. To the mystifying proposed the sale of the United States Bank influence of indirect taxation, you now probonds, that it was all the Senate could do to- pose to add the still more remote, silent, wards replenishing the Treasury. If this and unintelligible process of creating money. were true, as it is not, why was not that measure produced early enough to avoid this shameful crisis? Why were not the proceeds of those bonds now in the Treasury? because you are afraid to ask the People If this had been done, we should have been for it. allowed breathing time. But is this all the Senate could have done? Let me call your tendency and inevitable destiny of this sysat ention, sir, to the first sentence of the tem of making money. The issue at the President's urgent message. He says:

" I submit to the consideration of Congress a statement prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the U. States, with over twenty-eight millions in deposite with the States, and over fifteen millions have in all ages, to extreme; to depreciadue from individuals and banks; are, from the tion. You have tasted once of this intoxisituation in which those funds are placed, in cating draught, and now return to it with a immediate danger of being rendered unable keen relish; again you will collapse, and to discharge, with good faith and prompti- again return to it. Even now there are tude, the various pecuniary obligations of strong symptoms that this luscious and exhithe Government."

Now, sir, it was competent to the Senate to originate measures to recall these deposites from the States-as much within the powers of this as of the other House. The bill in either to demand the whole, or any ment for proposing the present measure may portion, of these 28 millions; and, in my opinion, their shrinking from this obvious course is a reason why we should look with the ultimate object of the Administration, suspicion upon the proposed measure. Why do not gentlemen call on the States for those deposites which are thus set forth by the President? A bill introduced in due season would have replenished the Treasury by this ney. They have heard of the French astime, for the Legislatures of many of the signats. Many remember the North Caro-States have been in session until recently, lina proc money. They would be shocked and all have been in session since the meet- with the "heinous" mien of this "monster"

When, at the extra session, the first bill for the creation of Government paper money was before us, I suggested and urged the agree that this Government shall create its propriety of drawing upon the deposites in upon for Treasury notes, under the subter-

violated; there is no alternative-disgrace or dent, there is not much difficulty in ascertaining the true cause of this reluctance to finition of bills of credit; and such, sir, we without substitute, alteration, or amendment demand the deposites, and willingness to is- have no power to issue under the Constituof any kind; and he who will not at once sue the Treasury notes. The issuing of tion. And, in the first place, appealing to eagerly take it, just as presented, is little less Treasury notes is a quiet and unostentat ous the highest canon of constitutional constitutional proceeding, rousing neither individuals nor tion, I demand that the power be pointed to States. You silently get the desired sweets me. Where is it? Where is your authorwithout exciting the swarm, whereas, if you ity to issue bile: of credit? It is expressly demand the deposites, it is striking the hive, prohibited to the States; is it expressly given and all the inmates are forthwith about your to this Government? Whatever was so sub-

If you ventured to call upon the States. time when the Administration more needed by laying and collecting taxes, imposts, &c.; a similar self-sacrifice is demanded of those you stand in need of prodigal appropriations who neither have the habit, nor have seen to buy off the vengeance which your prodi- There the powers of Congress cease. It is vote a competent salary for the President or ment asks for twenty-two millions; when it themselves the subjects of express grant and

not even your notoriously useless Cumberland road. In truth, sir, you dare not; this struction which, in spite of power and pa-The argument for the bill is the haste tronage, is coming upon it, will overwhelm it

The Administration can neither restrain perhaps made for the sake of the argument. its prodigality nor permit the People to know it. They dare not rouse the antagonist vigiman came running into the Hall with the bill lance of the States, and therefore resort to seemed to indicate that he and his friends indirect by-ways of raising a revenue. All had been taken altogether by surprise; that that is wanted, is the silent hand of the enbankruptcy had slily crept unawares upon graver, a little ink and paper. It is a most noiseless operation. "Let the People slumber on in sweet repose : Heaven forbid that

Now, Mr. President, this is exactly what I direct appeal to the States and the People ately create a spirit of scrupulous investigament. I believe, sir, that a necessity of raistion, would be in itself a more searching and checks and guards of the Constitution, how-You shrink, altogether, within yourself .-You plunge into the dark recesses of your safes and dungeons to counterfeit money,

One year has already illustrated the fatal

extra session was said to be temporary, and but for a short season. You now are about to repeat it. You will do it again and again. You will expand and extend your issues. You will push them, as all Governments larating beverage is beginning to be considered as a regular ingredient of the Government dietetics. It begins to be whispered that a permanent system of Government paper may not be that wretched parent of pub-Administration members who have possession | lic and private demoralization which all time of both branches might have introduced a has proved it to be, and perhaps one inducebe to familiraize the public mind by degrees to what no one would dare open, avow as viz: the establishment of a Government paper currency. It is necessary to approach this consummation warily. The People have some ugly reminiscence of continental moif the veil were suddenly dropped. But if they may at length be brought to "embrace" it. And when the country is debauched into this embrace, when we are brought to own funds, for its own purposes, I would not give you a baubee for your Constitution. can make money ad libitum, it will spend it

I am very strongly persuaded that you have no power under the Constitution to isthat he intends to vote for this bill, but would fuge of haste. Why is this, Mr. President? by no means, under any circumstances, in Why this puerile pretext, which, if it were war or in peace, vote for a loan. This most on the footing of paper issued upon the The alternative for those who govern us is credit of the Government; and all parties These two qualities combined make the destantive as to require express prohibition to the States, was sufficiently substantive to rethey would turn upon you and inquire, for quire express grant to the Federal Governwhat purpose is all this money wanted ?- ment. The silence of the Convention in What measures have brought you to this one case is as emphatic as its language in prodigality; and surely there never was a money permitted by the Constitution: 1st,

Congress shall have power to lay, &c .-Congress shall have power to borrow money.

of a gross violation of public duty if I with- trenchment? You have not given up one of is that of confiscating the property of the The power of borrowing is limited only by the extent of the Government credit. Surely this is enough for all honest and legitimate purposes. There are practical restriccharacter: upon that of borrowing, the want of credit, if it be wantouly pushed; upon that of taxation, the resistance of the people taxed; but, upon the assumed power of emitting hills of credit there is no restraint resulting from the nature of things. The will or the wantonness of Government prescribes their own bounds-bounds that never have, and never will be ascertained, but in the utter exhaustion of a totally depreciated currency.

But the argument against the power does not rest exclusively upon the application of the United States is hereby splemsly pledg- the two millions of the Treasury notes. Add these obvious rules of construction; but derives strength from the proceedings of the Convention upon the subject of bills of credit; and which places the objection upon grounds which must, at least, be conclusive to all who hold a United States Bank to be

unconstitutional. The denial of the constitutionality of that institution rests mainly upon these two grounds: 1st. That no grant of power to create a bank is found in the Constitution. And, 2d, That, in convention, the proposition to endow this Government with the power to create corporations was negatived .-Both objections lie against bills of credit. The proposition granting such a power to Congress was expressly made to the Convention by the report of a committee; it was fully discussed, and rejected. Luther Martin reports the various views taken. He himargument into any further detail, as the with riotous living. ground has already been fully and ably occu- It may be well for us to be reduced to credit. And although bills of credit may be, the less unconstitutional; for the Constitution prescribes the form and manner of raisto the form and manner. If this be substantially a loan, borrow the money, as the

Constitution directs you.

But it is objected that borrowing money

is a dangerous expedient, inasmuch as it creates a national debt, and therefore that bills of credit are better. So thought not the Convention; and, for my part, (though I have no faucy for a national debt,) I would rather encounter it than be wise beyond the Constitution. Whether the issuing of bills of credit does not create a debt equally with the borrowing of money, I shill inquire by and by. For the present, I have to say that I greatly prefer the plan of borrowing, not only because it is prescribed in the Constitution, (always sufficient for me,) but because it brings you fairly before the People, drags pleas in abatement, and puts you at the bar of your country. Yes, Mr. President, go to the People-the people, whose money you have equandered, whose commerce you have destroyed, go and ask them, in the constitutional modes which they have prescribed, for more money. If you desire to avoid any thing but the appearance of a national debt, advance boldly to the People and ask for money. Send out your tax collectors .-Abandon this paltry subterfuge, and come up openly to your object, and with all your purposes avowed and acted upon. Send the tax collector with your demands for money--for hard money, Mr. President. I should be glad to see you send your tax-gatherers through the country with their leathern bags was most unequal. It gave to my own State | bill was sent to us by a tie vote. or green purses demanding to have them in the proportion of one million of dollars to filled with hard money. This would bring four millions to New York; yet my State your theories to the test. This would decice the question as to what medium you should be paid in. Demand gold of the hard-handed farmer, who has returned from market with the coffers of the General Government in the proceeds of his produce, and when he proportion to their exportations, and not their offers you what the policy of his State has placed him under the necessity of taking, tell him that you scorn his dirty trash, that precious metal alone is for you. Hold this language to him and to his family, and then, if you can, come back here with your wild schemes, do so, and make the most of them. I should most heartily rejoice to see your system, for a short time, brought practically into operation by a direct tax demanded from the people in gold and silver. It was the great fraud of the tariff system, that its operation upon the tax-paying community was so circuitous and involved as to be difficult of the deposite bill, and to demand from all the the Act of the 23d June, 1836, for such clear, or, at least, of succinct exposition .-The process admitted of cavil and mystification. So too, in the system of measures now recommended, and especially in the bill now before us. You disguise and co. ceal the ultimate effect, by throwing it upon future time when it will be mixed up with other matters, in the confusion of which gality has brought upon you. You seek to not added that Congress shall have power you may find an argument or make a subpurchase silence upon your spendthrift dis- to issue bills of credit. If the power to terfuge. I defy, I dare, the Administration plies of Government, believing that it is our bursements by more extravagant expendi- raise money had been granted in general to come out frankly with their projects, so Demand your deposites from the States, or openly borrow money while you have so

system of economy. Are there any propo- tion are abundantly ample for all the pur- to fall due hereafter. If you borrow money, that quarter out of the question, for the Pre-

For one, sir, I should hold myself guilty sitions of reform? Any committees of re- poses of revenue. The power of taxation you acknowledge a debt for money received. sident himself talks to us about the twentyhands, vill contend that this bill does not authorize the creation of a national debt. The Senator intimates that he willion contend for it. He admits that it is a mational debt. Indeed, the terms of the law of the extra session, which this proposes to revive, are the demand now, than meet it in the shape of unequivocal. They are:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid, the principal and interest of the Treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this Act."

· "For this reimbusement, at the time and times herein specified, the faith of

At the extra session a bill for the issue of ten millions of Treasury notes was passed to the sale of the United States Bank bonds and meet an emergency, as it was said—an un-expected crisis. Here, now, is another emer- is enough, even for your habitual prodigality: gency-another unexpected crisis. In truth, but if it be not, then your reduced means will sir, I believe the Treasury habitually exists enforce a salutary economy an economy in a state of emergency-in a critical condi- which, I believe, nothing but the iron hand tion. But admit that we are overtaken by of necessity can enforce. It is one of the circumstances which wisdom could not fore- most difficult efforts of private life to break see or prudence avert-what is our duty? through fixed habits of extravagant living, and Why, to do what is necessary to pass the reduce one's expenditure within the limits of crisis, and nothing more, until we can sit a reduced income. Nor is this difficulty owdown coolly and devise the most appropriate measures. And this is the course indicated by the amendment proposed by the Senator | the violence which must be done to the force from Massachusetts. He proposes to grant two millions of Treasury notes, which will relieve the pressing necessities of the Government, and allow us time to look about self was in favor of the proposition, and us. Indeed, sir, I believe that a hesitating ernment of this country, since the coming in considered the proceeding of the Conven- and stinted allowance, from time to time, tion in denying this power, as an unwise re-tiust enough to keep us along, might tend striction upon the powers of Congress. I to enforce a wise lesson of practical econorefrain, Mr. President, from pushing this my. We have long wasted our substance

pied by a distinguished member from South husks for a season, that we may be brought Carolina, in the other House, to whose views to acknowledge our sins. Undoubtedly. I could add nothing. He and my most Mr. President, when we do so, and return worthy and most republican friend, the ven- to the safe precepts of our fathers, we shall erable Senator from Tennessee, have prece- be again in the midst of comfort and abunceded and given me the sanction of their au- dance. But this consummation will be postthority for this position. Although my col- poned yet for a year or two; and for that Let the Government be taught by necessity league considers this bill as by no means a time, perhaps, it will be necessary to proborrowing of money, gentlemen who act vide. I, sir, prefer borrowing to Treasury with him contend that it is, in effect and sub- notes. But why resort to either beyond the stance, a mode of making a loan. If that immediate pressure of the moment, when is our disease, retrenchment our only remedy. be so, sir, it is not the less unconstitutional; the President tells us, and we all know, that or it has the form and semblance of bills of we have 28 millions on deposite? Call in cumstances. Does any gentleman suppose your debts; check for your deposites. The that the popular branch of this Government in effect and substance, a loan, they are not course is direct, plain, obvious; precisely could ever have passed this bill but under the that which any prudent individual would pursue: being pressed by his wants or his for internal improvements would be exhansing money. It allows you no discretion as creditors, he would call upon his debtors. This, sir, is your only true policy; but, instead of it, you propose to create a national debt, to encourage stock jobbing and speculation, and to lay the foundation of a future hope that \$10,000 or \$20,000 of the public high tariff. I warn my colleagues of the South that this creation of a national debt is playing into the hands of those who have deceived us once upon the tariff, and fastened it on us. I beg them to remember that the Administration opposed the compromise, and endeavored, at the last session, to violate it; and boasted that they would have succeeded but for the South Carolina votes. I beg them to remember that a national debt in 1842 will be cause for a new imposition of duties; and that, at this moment, and forward to that period, this blundering and falling party in power could desire nothing more ardently than the road is to stop there? No, sir, its reyou from your lurking places, overrules your to have a vital question of this kind open for freshing, its fertilizing influence is to pro-

them to play their desperate party game with.
What were the terms on which we deposited the surplus revenue with the States? facts in relation to that bill, the manner of the execution of which is the true source of the distress which we all now feel. When the opponents of the bill charged upon us that our real object was to give that money to the States, we repelled the charge with indignaimputation on my political honor. I would to be its purpose. In that view its operation contributes to the revenue in the inverse ratio of what she received. You remember, sir, the Southern doctrine, that the States pay into consumption. If that doctrine be true, (and I have seen no reason to disbelieve its truth,) then I should have been most unwilling for South Carolina to receive so small a pittance of what she contributed to the revenue, while New York received four times as much. But I denied it to be a gift, and I stated at that time, in my place, that if the General Government should ever be in a condition to need the money, I was ready to pledge my State that it should be paid back to the last dollar. I now call upon the Senate to carry out, in good faith, the provisions and principles of then deposited with them. The deposites were made with the States according to their

As the bill originally passed, it would have been the imperious duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the present state of our finances, to have promptly demanded whatever sums are necessary, the precise contingency contemplated in the act having occurred. At the last session, however, it was supposed that the discretion of determining on this contingency could be more safely confided to Congress, and, therefore, the act was so amended much on deposite; or, having dried up the as to require that the Legislature should, at Judges, we would unquestionably violate the is known that when these reformers and reits pleasure, make the demand. If the case provided for has occured, it is as much our duty to proceed as it would have been that of charleston and Cipeinnati Roll Road in the vicinity of Columbia Liberal wayes will be given. Per-Constitution by omitting an important duty. trenchers came into power, twelve millions struction, an enumeration of some particu-Some Senators approve of the proposed the Secretary; and I now demand of gentleissue of Treasury notes, because they say men, "how dare you, in the face of this act, it should be is addressed to our discretion. lous speed, the most economical of all possi-I can perceive no difference in effect between | with such a resource at your command, resort ridiculous, but for the virtual denial of them proposing appropriations of more than forty sing money; and their intended exclusion the obligation to pay these bills when preimplied in the language of Senators who hold millions. No one has proposed to cut off might be strongly inferred from the odium

When you issue a Treasury note, you eight millions on deposite and due to the acknowledge a debt for services rendered. I Government. The question is whether you do not think that the honorable chairman of will now repeal it, and thus place the Souththe committee on Finance, whose cander ern States in a condition where they may be and perspiculty are acknowledged on all ground down under a system of excessive taxation.

But it is said the States might find it incon-venient to repay this money, and that the de-mand may oppress them. If it be so, for one. I had rather that South Carolina should meet a tariff four years hence. Her credit is good. her resources abundant, and, if she has not got the money, she can borrow it on as good terms as you can. So can all the other. States. Their credit is as good as yours. It will be easy for the States to meet the omergency. It may be said that these quotas from the States will not be enough, even with what, by the terms of the act, you are at lib-erty to draw from them, to the proceeds of ing alone to the violence done by such a process to our vanity or pride. It is still more of habit. It is, in fact, a change in our mode of existence. And if this is so difficult with individuals, it is, on every account, still more difficult with Governments. Now, the Govof this most economical Administration, which ever professed economy, has, in three years, spent upwards of \$100,000,000. Yes, sir, under this most patriotic, most pure and selfdenying, and most economical of all possible parties, thus much has been expended; and there are now propositions before the two Houses of Congress for the expenditure of \$40,000,000. Sir, this evil has a perpetual growth, and I see the necessity of applying to it an immediate and effective, though perhaps an unwelcome and caustic, remedy .to cut down its expenditures; but if we will not be restrained by our fears, let us at least yield to the sense of shame. Extravagance This bill comes to us under peculiar cir-

ted? A few votes would have turned the scale. Who knows but, after all, it was passed for the sake of some harbor on Lake Ontario, where a member's constituents had the money was to be expended? Who can say but it was the Cumberland road that passed the bill? Sir, you know how these things are managed. The constituents of gentlemen are in the habit of instructing them, or at least of electing them under a pledge or understanding that they shall vote for some expenditures in that quarter. Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, were all interested in the bill, and they had all bad their day,now, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois come upon the field; they insist upon their share of the road. Well, sir, and do you suppose that ceed westward. The People will have it. They hold their representatives responsible. especially when on their return home they Did we say to them it is a gift, or did we not, will have to mount the steps or the stump, on the contrary, expressly deny that position? and demonstrate to their constituents that I call the recollection of the Senate to the they had lost the road because Treasury notes were a bad thing, and their representatives could not vote for them. To hold language like this, requires some courage; and while I would speak with due respect of those in both Houses, to whom the People have thought fit to confide their most importion. For myself I thought the charge an tant interests, I cannot but remember, that, after all, they are men and of like passions have voted against the bill had I believed that | with others. And yet, with all these obstacles, so strong was the repugnance, that the

most pressing apprehension that the fund

It will not be in order for me, at this time, to offer the amendment I propose, unless that offered by the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) or something like it, shall be adopted, If it be true that the whole amount of \$10,000,000 is immediately required, then there is no occasion for my amendment. But surely the whole cannot at once be called for. If \$2,000,000 are insufficient, \$5,000,000 will surely do for the present. I cannot, myself, vote for any amendment which contemplates the issue of Treasury notes; but, if the amendment of the honorable gentleman shall succeed, I shall then offer, for the adoption

of the Senate, the following:
And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and required, to make requisitions upon the States according to the provisions of States their respective quotas of the amount sums as the expenses of the Government may require.

SOFA AND SETTEE BEDSTEADS.

A T E. Brittin's Furniture Ware-Room, a handon reasonable terms, with a great variety of High Post, Field and French Bedsteads—also Fancy Buskets, Floor Mats, Toilet Work Boxes, Opticks with plats, Churs, Cotton reels &c. &c.

Mattrasses of Curied Hair, Wool, Moss and Cotton.

Negroes Wanted.

sons wishing to here will call at the Rail Road Office back of the Commercial Bank.

WILSON NESBITT. Columbia: April 7, 1838.