

ing an important and interesting influence upon the judgment which the House might form on the subject of defalcations among public officers, and the causes which have led to their multiplication. It will be perceived from the following letter, that the Committee availed itself of the earliest period after their organization to make a call upon the President to furnish a list of the defalcations that have taken place among collectors, receivers, and disbursing officers of public money, and other public officers, since the 4th of March 1829, showing the amount of each, &c.

More than four weeks have now elapsed since that call was made upon the President, and the only information which the Committee has obtained to report upon to the House is contained in the following letter; the distinguishing features of which information is, that still more time than even the whole remainder of the session will be requisite to answer the call. From this the Committee are compelled reluctantly to infer, either—

1st. That the accounts and records of the several Departments, in general, are so incomplete and defective as not to exhibit, without great labor and delay, the true relations of collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, and of other officers of the Government, as to distinguish delators from defaulters, and creditors from debtors.

2ly. That the number of the defaulters multiplied so rapidly since 1829, under the system of accountability pursued towards collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, and other officers, as to preclude the practicability of receiving an account current of their defalcations with all the clerical force at the command of those Departments, under existing laws and appropriations.

If either inference be just, (and none other equal weight seems to be fairly deducible from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury,) it manifests a laxity of administration which demands the earliest application of suitable remedies within the reach of Congress and of the country.

For the papers Nos. 1 and 2, referred to in the subsequent letter, reference is respectfully made to the journal of the committee, p. 470 and onward.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. February 18, 1839. SIR: The President on the 25d ultimo, referred to this Department the following resolution, passed by the Investigating Committee:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause this committee to be furnished by the proper Executive Department with a table showing the defalcations which have occurred among the collectors, receivers, and disbursers of public money, and other public officers, since the 4th day of March, 1829; the names of the defaulters; the amount of each defalcation; when each case occurred; the length of time each case has existed; what steps have been taken by the proper departments or officers to prosecute the defaulters and to secure the United States, in each case; and what defaulters are retained in the same offices in which they became defaulters, or have been appointed to other offices."

He accompanied it with a request that all the information desired should be procured early as practicable, and submitted by me to the committee. Accordingly, on the same day, I enclosed copies of it to the other Departments, and also to the proper bureaus in the Treasury Department, and desired that replies might be furnished, so far as in their power, and soon as in their power, to the several inquiries made. I further requested the bureaus connected with this Department to employ any extra assistance that could be advantageously applied in hastening their answers.

I would now inform the committee that great progress has been made in respect to those parts of the answers connected with the Register's office, and all which could be made, consistent with the difficulty and extent of the labor, in the Third Auditor's office. But it is feared that, on account of this labor, and the great mass of previous calls by committees and by the two Houses of Congress, which are also to be answered, besides transacting the current business in the different bureaus, the whole details and the tabular statement required cannot be completed during the session. Every effort, however, which, under all the circumstances, can be made, is believed to be exerted to meet the call at the earliest day practicable.

In respect to the last branch of the resolution, asking "what defaulters are retained in the same offices in which they became defaulters, or have been appointed to other offices," I am able to present the report of the Register, from his office, which exhibits such names as are on his books connected with the State and Treasury Departments. It is annexed, and contains no name as to this, and but one as to the State Department. That one is Commodore D. Porter, and by the correspondence annexed, it will be seen that he does not consider himself a defaulter, though he stands charged on the Register's books for a considerable sum on account of prize money, as explained in the papers (Nos. 1 and 2.)

Respectfully,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
Hon. JAMES HARLAN,  
Chairman of Investigating Committee.

PART I.—THE DEFALCATIONS OF MR. SWARTWOUT.

I. THE EXTENT OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That Mr. Swartwout is a defaulter to Government, as appears by his own returns, as adjusted from time to time at the Treasury Department, in the sum of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

2d. That this amount of indebtedness has accumulated upon the face of the quarterly accounts regularly returned by him for adjustment at the Treasury Department, without the omission of any of either items, debit or credit thereon, until it became an absolute defalcation.

ter said Auditor has been in office, inasmuch as the original quarterly accounts were retained, against law in his office, and furnished the same means of comparison as a register would have furnished.

2. THE DURATION OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout as collector prior to 1837, were regularly accounted for by him in his quarterly returns to the Treasury Department.

2d. That so much of all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout prior to 1837, and accounted for to the Treasury Department in his quarterly returns, as were not paid by him into the Treasury were retained by him under the tacit acquiescence of the accounting officers of the Treasury; and regularly carried forward debited to himself, in the balance of each subsequent quarterly account rendered by him to the Treasury Department to the close of the term of his office.

3d. That his omission to carry a debit to himself of the moneys received by him from the Treasury, or from other sources, prior to 1837, to the close of accounts kept only at the custom-house, called his cash accounts, and his carrying a debit to himself of any such items to any other class of accounts kept only at the custom-house, called suspense and unsettled accounts, or by any other name, would not operate as a concealment, or fraudulent, from the Treasury Department, of the true cash balance in his hands. First, because neither his cash account, nor his suspense and unsettled account, nor any other subordinate account, kept at the custom-house, was ever exhibited, or formed the basis of any quarterly settlement made, by him with the accounting officers of the Treasury. Secondly, because, in his quarterly accounts settled at the Treasury Department, the aggregate and true balance of all his subordinate accounts kept at the custom-house, including both his cash account, was uniformly, prior to 1837, carried into his quarterly account under the item of "cash, and unsettled accounts."

4th. That the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout, by means of fraud and false returns, commenced in 1837, and not sooner, and have existence since that period; and the defalcations thus according, added to the moneys previously retained by him, according to his returns to the Treasury Department, and by the silent acquiescence of the officers of that Department until the close of his term of office constitute the aggregate of his defalcations at the present period.

3. THE CAUSES OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

CAUSE I. The irresponsibility of Mr. Swartwout in pecuniary character at the time of his appointment to office.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That at the time of Mr. Swartwout's appointment, and of his reappointment to office, he was wholly irresponsible in pecuniary reputation, and was involved in debt.

2d. That at the time of his appointment and of his reappointment, and for the whole period he was in office, he was notoriously engaged and hazardous in large speculations, and deeply embarrassed by them.

3d. That his pecuniary responsibility and consequent involvements by hazardous speculations, constitute one of the primary causes of his defalcations to the Government.

CAUSE II. Culpable disregard of law, and neglect of official duty by the late naval officer at New York.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late naval officer at the port of New York, throughout the term of his service, from 1829 to 1838, wholly disregarded the requirements of law prescribing the duties of his office.

2d. That said naval officer, for the same period wholly disregarded the instructions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of November 10, 1831.

3d. That said naval officer, by so disregarding the requirements of law and the instructions of the Treasury Department, culpably neglected to keep the accounts and records appertaining to his office, and thereby rendered the office nugatory as a check on the accounts of the collector.

4th. That if the duties of said naval officer, as authorized and directed by existing laws, had been executed with proper care and vigilance, they would have rendered it impracticable for fraud or error in any of the accounts of the collector of said port to escape immediate detection.

5th. That his culpable disregard of the plain requirements of law and of Treasury instructions prescribing the duties of naval officers, by said naval officer and his continued neglect of official duty, is a primary cause of immense defalcations of the late collector of New York.

CAUSE III. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of official duty by the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the First Auditor of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law, and neglect of duty, in examining and certifying the correctness of the accounts of the late collector at New York without having compared them thoroughly with the vouchers accompanying the same; and also in transmitting said accounts to the First Comptroller, certified, for revision, while the most important vouchers therefor were retained in his own office.

2d. That no fraud practised by the said collector in his weekly returns of cash to the Secretary of the Treasury could affect the just and true settlement of the accounts of said collector at the Auditor's office, as said weekly returns form no part of the basis of the settlement of said quarterly accounts by the Auditor; and therefore furnish no apology for the neglect of the Auditor to examine the same thoroughly.

3d. That, without the aid of the register of bond accounts of collectors, required by law and Treasury circular to be kept by the Auditor, to enable him to detect frauds and defalcations, any exist, the said Auditor could have thoroughly examined said Swartwout's quarterly accounts during any quarterly accounts regularly returned by him for adjustment at the Treasury Department, without the omission of any of either items, debit or credit thereon, until it became an absolute defalcation.

4th. That, in the culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, as aforesaid, by said Auditor, is found a primary cause why the defalcations of said Swartwout in 1837, and subsequently, escaped early detection and have resulted in the probable loss of the public treasure.

CAUSE IV. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty by the late and present Comptroller of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late Comptroller of the Treasury, George Wolf, Esq., now collector of the port of Philadelphia, was guilty, while in said office of Comptroller, of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty both in regard to the bonds of collectors filed in his office, and the records thereof required by law, and in setting and certifying to the Register the accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunctions of law.

2d. That the present Comptroller of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty in setting and certifying to the Register the quarterly accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunction of law.

3d. That said Comptroller is also guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty—1st. In not having sought and ascertained from the "invoices and appraisements" at the custom-house, either through the Treasury or otherwise, the true amount of Swartwout's claim upon the 201,000, retained by him in going out of office, as suggested in the letter of the district attorney that was before him dated April 25, 1838. 2ly. In not causing the accounts of said Swartwout to be forthwith stated, or instituting measures therefor, immediately on the neglect of said Swartwout to return and settle his accounts at the expiration of the time allowed him by law for that purpose, to wit: in the early part of July, 1838. 3dly. In continuing the same neglect, and forbearing to issue warrants of distress against said Swartwout and his sureties from the 31st of August, 1838, when apprized by the letter of the First Auditor that said accounts still remained unsettled, until the month of November, when the detection of Swartwout's larger defalcation was communicated from New York.

4th. That the administration of it is marked with such signal inefficiency, as well as neglect of duty, as render nugatory many of the most important checks upon the First Auditor, and collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public moneys, which the laws creating and regulating his duties contemplated and have sufficiently provided.

5th. That, in said disregard of law and neglect of duty by the said Comptroller, and inefficiency of the office as now administered, is to be found a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late collector at the port of New York, and consequent loss of public money.

CAUSE V. The discontinuance of the use of banks as depositories of the public moneys, and permitting the same to accumulate in the hands of Mr. Swartwout.

CAUSE VI. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenue.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That, of late years, important books of records, designed to contain a condensed statement of the accounts and liabilities of collectors of customs, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, have been permitted to fall into disuse in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby render nugatory many of the essential checks upon the defalcations of that class of officers arising from existing laws and Treasury regulations.

2d. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenue, and his want of a correct appreciation of the before-named records in the superintendence of the collection of the public revenues, and the consequent neglect to continue and complete them, are justly regarded as a primary cause of the escape from detection, for so long a period, of the immense defalcations of the late collector at the port of New York.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office, in permitting Samuel Swartwout, late collector of New York, quietly to retain the sum of \$201,000 after being out of office, under pretext of indemnifying himself against claims of importers for duties paid him under protest, and liable by him to be refunded, while it was known to the Secretary of the Treasury, within a few weeks thereafter, that said Swartwout was neglecting to refund such protest money, as he claimed to do, and that the same were being refunded, from necessity, out of other accruing resources of the Government by said Swartwout's successor in office.

4th. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office, in permitting the present collector at New York to retain under his own control, and subject to his own use, commingled with said collector's private funds, large and accumulating sums of the public money collected for duties paid under protest, and against the declared opinion of said Secretary, and the declared opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject, also against the former usages of the Department, and instead of causing the same to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

PART II. THE DEFALCATIONS OF WILLIAM M. PRICE.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney, is a defaulter to the Government in a large sum.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to the notorious irresponsibility and want of character of said Price at the period of his appointment, and re-appointment, and during his entire term of office, and to the continued neglect of a proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of Solicitor of the Treasury by the late and present incumbents of that office.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the Third Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for 1839.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839.

An act making appropriation for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for 1839.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

An act to prohibit the giving or accepting within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the republic of Texas for marking the boundary between them.

An act to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

An act to revive and extend an act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes to meet the current expenses of the Government, approved 21st May, 1838.

An act to repeal the proviso to the 2d section of an act approved 3d March, 1837, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

An act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States in certain cases against invasion and for other purposes.

An act providing for the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.

An act to providing for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

A resolution to authorize the purchase of an island in the river Delaware, called the Pea Patch, and for other purposes.

A resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Washington Lafayette, etc, the son, and to the surviving family of Gen. Lafayette.

FLORIDA.—INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Through the politeness of Mr. Lee, just from Tallahassee, we have received the following particulars, in relation to very recent depredations, committed by bands of skulking savages in that neighborhood.

On Monday night, the 10th instant, a family of four persons by the name of White, were killed, twelve miles below Tallahassee, near the St. Marks road.

On Friday night following, Mr. Pindaris, his wife, son 17 years old, and a young child, were killed, in Richardson's neighborhood, near Magnolia. Mr. Pindaris and his son were burnt in the house, and his wife who attempted an escape, was murdered and scalped a few rods from the house. Three daughters made their escape, although one of them was wounded severely. About one thousand dollars in paper money was taken from the house by the Indians, some of which was found their in rail afterwards.

A number of volunteers started from Tallahassee on Saturday in pursuit of this band of Indians, and it is reported that on Monday they had a fight in which one white man and one Indian were killed. The whites had to give ground from the superior number of the enemy—and Colonel Richardson sent an express to the Governor asking more men to assist him in a further pursuit of the Indians. It is said that the little band under Colonel Richardson acted bravely, particularly Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Bailey, by whom an Indian was killed after he himself had been wounded.

On Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, four or five persons were murdered near Camp Wacissa, two wagons were destroyed, and one keg of powder and some lead taken by the Indians.

General Read had gone out with sixty or seventy volunteers; but it was feared he would not be able to find the Indians, in as, whenever danger approaches, they retire into the swamps and come back, or disperse in small bands, to meet in some distant section of the country, where the first intelligence heard from them is the murder of some unprotected family.

Reports were various as to the number of Indians, and ranged from ten to sixty—any one acquainted with their method of border war knows the difficulty and uncertainty of ascertaining their number correctly; it may be ten to-day and fifty to-morrow.

The Governor has ordered a heavy draft, and was making every effort for the defence and protection of the country.

Much confusion prevailed at Tallahassee, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the place. It is believed by many persons there that the Indians will attempt to take it.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

GREAT BRITAIN. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 5. This afternoon, at two o'clock, the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament. About ten minutes past two, her Majesty was announced in the usual way; and after a short interval, the Queen, preceded by the Chief officers of State, entered the House and ascended the throne. Nothing could surpass the splendor which the scene presented as the peers, prelates and beautiful gazers from the galleries all arose and filled the mind with a sense of the power and loveliness over which the Royal occupant of the Throne so appropriately presided.

Her Majesty having commanded their Lordships to be seated, a message was sent requiring the presence of the Speaker of the House of Commons, who, accompanied by various members, forthwith appeared at the bar. All new was lushed; and then, the speech having been delivered to the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, her Majesty read it—in a voice which was at first rather tremulous and not very audible—but as the reading proceeded the enunciation became more distinct, the tones clearer, and the soft sweetness of their sound was heard by every listener in that crowded and magnificent assembly.

The Speech was as follows:—  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.  
"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.  
"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.  
"I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.  
"I have directed copies of those treaties to be laid before you.  
"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.  
"A definite treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced.  
"The warranty of the five Allied Powers afford satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.  
"I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.  
"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.  
"Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern dominions.  
"The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of my dominions.  
"It is also urged that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my people.  
"The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.  
"Gentleman of the House of Commons,  
"I have directed the annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you.  
"Adhering to the principles of economy which it is my desire to enforce into every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those Establishments, which are essential to the strength and security of the country.  
"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"It is with great satisfaction, that I am enabled to inform you that, throughout the whole of my West Indian Possessions, the period fixed by law for the final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public tranquility. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.  
"I have to acquaint you with deep concerns that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the U. States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian sub-

jects.—The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources."

"I have observed, with pain, the persevering efforts which have been made, in some parts of the country, to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.  
"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

FRANCE.

The King of the French has desolved the Chambers of Deputies, and "convoked the electoral colleges" that is, ordered a new election, on the second of March.

CHEW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839. The lamentation of "F. T. K. P." we are obliged to postpone till next week.  
"Q. R. S." and the feast at the dinner of the Cheraw Light Infantry are in type, but want of room compels us to postpone them again.

The Mulberry trees which we last week stated we were authorised to sell, we have since learnt are not the *Mulcaulis*, but the *Alpine*. In the letter authorizing us to sell them they were denominated "Chinese Mulberry trees." As the *Mulcaulis* is the popular variety of the Chinese Mulberry, and that best known, we took it for granted they were of this variety. As soon as the gentleman who has seen our notice, he wrote to us correcting the mistake. We had sold more before we received his correction.

The message of the President to Congress on the border question, cannot but prove satisfactory to every sober minded patriot, whatever his party predilections.

The message, it will be seen, was delivered on the 26th Feb. We ought therefore to have received it some days before the publication of our last week's paper; instead of which we did not receive it till the 7th inst. nine days after it was published at Washington, and then it came to us by the Southern mail, in the National Intelligencer, along with the Charleston papers, and containing it. The fault lies with some delinquent Post Master, or Post Masters along the route. We are often a week, and sometimes ten or twelve days without a paper from Washington.

The British Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State have entered into a temporary arrangement to be recommended to the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick during the negotiation between the United States and the British Government, on the boundary question. The substance of this arrangement is that Military forces are to be withdrawn, and prisoners released; and that any movements necessary to expel trespassers from the territory in dispute shall be made jointly by the local governments, or by concert.

The latest accounts from Maine and Canada lessen the probability of any serious conflict.—The people, official and non-official, of Maine bluster somewhat; but Sir John Colborne, Governor General of the Canadas, and Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, demean themselves more composure and sensibly.

The communication to be found in a subsequent column on the subject of the Mail Contracts between Raleigh and Columbia, fully justifies the course of the Post Office Department.

We understand a contract has been made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to carry the mail daily on this route in four horse coaches. We trust they will continue to do so till the "Raleigh and Columbia" and the "Metropolitan" Railroads shall be constructed; after which the great daily mail will doubtless be restored to this route.

Congress by a vote quite unanimous in the Senate and nearly unanimous in the House, passed an act appropriating \$10,000,000 to enable the President to defend the country against any aggressions which may arise out of the border troubles. The general expectation however is that there will be no occasion to use the money. If there should be, it is to be borrowed. An appropriation has also been made to enable the President to despatch a special Minister to join Mr. Stevenson in England, if in his judgment, it should be necessary.

New Religious Paper.—A new paper has been commenced in Charleston, called the *Southern Christian Sentinel*. It is edited by the Rev. T. Magruder, and will be the organ of those ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church, in the Southern states who were opposed to the measures adopted by that church for separating from its communion a large party who had departed from its doctrines and Government.

The Rev. Wilber Fisk D. D. a distinguished minister of the Methodist Church, and President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn died on the 29th February.