

TEMPERANCE.

We are requested to state that a delegate from the Washington Society of Baltimore, is expected to this place, probably to-morrow, and will deliver a lecture at the Methodist Church, notice of which will be given by the ringing of the bell.

MINIATURES.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Messrs. CURTIS propose furnishing some of our citizens who may desire it, with a fac simile of themselves. We have seen some specimens, exhibiting the perfection to which the art has been carried, and although they are not very pretty specimens, they are surprisingly exact likenesses. Those of our friends, therefore, who may desire to possess a perfect counterpart of themselves, have now the opportunity of doing so. We want them beforehand, however, not to fall out with the artist, if he should not, at the same time be able to make a handsome picture, and a perfect likeness—the latter may be relied on.

GOOD NEWS—IF TRUE.—The New Orleans Bee of the 25th ult. says: "We learn from Capt. Andrews, of the schooner C. C. Zabrieke, seven days from Matamoras, that as he was leaving that city, an express arrived, stating that a body of about five hundred Mexicans had crossed over into Texas and had fallen in with a Texian force, when, after a short engagement, the Mexicans were completely routed. Such was the slaughter reported, it was said but two Mexicans escaped with their lives. Capt. A. did not remain to obtain the particulars of the engagement. We apprehend that there is some exaggeration in this matter; though we doubt not the general truth of the statement.

Tribute to Mr. Van Buren.—Our City Council have availed themselves of the presence of ex-President Van Buren, in our city, to tender to him the tribute of respect and welcome. The form and decided stand which Mr. Van Buren, both as a candidate for the Presidency, and as the incumbent of that high office, in defence of the constitutional rights of the South, and the dignity and ability with which he administered the foreign relations of the country while in the executive chair, entitle him to this demonstration of respect on the part of our city authorities; and, however strongly we may have differed from him in politics and finance, we cordially unite in the welcome tendered him.

At a meeting of Council, held yesterday, on motion of Alderman Schmierle, it was unanimously Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor, and a Committee consisting of one member from each Ward, be requested to wait on ex-President Van Buren, and tender to him the hospitality of the city.—Charleston Courier.

The Texas schooner of war San Antonio, Capt. Seeger, sailed from this port last evening to join the squadron in the Gulf. We should not be surprised to receive information of a bit of a brush in the vicinity of our coast. Capt. Seeger has been in possession of information for several days which has induced him to believe that a vessel will leave this port about the same time with his own, for the purpose of capturing the San Antonio. We know he had reason to suspect that a Mexican vessel with fifty or sixty armed men, will attack him.

The situation of the San Antonio is very peculiar. The late mutiny in this port deprived her of her entire crew. She sailed, yesterday, with fourteen men, all raw hands, but the eleven officers on board are of the right sort. Seeger himself is as gallant a fellow as ever lived, and is ready and anxious for a fight. If an attempt is made to take the San Antonio, the assailants will find that they have "caught a tartar." The Texan schooner carries six twelve pounders and one long gun amidships. Rather than suffer her to be captured, the commander will blow her to the skies. We shall be pleased in possession of the earliest intelligence relative to the movements of Capt. Seeger.—Picayune, 22d ult.

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor: Understanding that a wrong construction has been placed on a part of my communication, published in last week's Journal, permit me to say that in speaking of the Town Engines, I alluded to those belonging to the Town, and had no reference whatever, to the NAGARA, which I conceive solely the property of that efficient and high-spirited company by whom it is managed. TAX PAYER.

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor: I have no inclination to prolong a newspaper discussion, but the communication of your correspondent, Camden, requires a few observations from me, and they shall be as short as possible.

He says that I made, in a former communication, statements so palpably erroneous, that any person with half an eye can see his object, that I evidently belong to the in-power-party, &c. &c. Now, let me, in the first place, inform him that I am not, and hope that I never will, belong to the party in power, or any other party, nor do I or ever will I desire such a thankless office as Warden of Camden.

And further, I wish it distinctly understood, that I am not the champion of the party in power; I am not one of those who think they never do wrong; neither do I think that they never do right; but I do not wish to see a man, or set of men, forcing them out, that they may force themselves into power, by making a great deal of noise about nothing, for party purposes.

As respects my "palpable error," let us examine them. Where he takes his data from, when he states that the inhabitants of west DeKalb street pay taxes to the amount of \$250, I am at a loss to conceive. Surely the Treasury of Camden must be very rich, if every little byestreet pays in the same proportion! And where he finds ten houses on it, I am as utterly at a loss too and I run."

no worse than your party were; why the deuce don't you let us alone!"—Alexandria Index.

TAKING PHYSIC.

We love to see the Whigs take physic, because it seems to do them so much good in the end.

On Monday last, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, presented a petition from his constituents, praying Congress to refund to General Jackson—principal and interest—the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, for saving the City of New Orleans from the mercenaries of England.

Mr. Howard was as real as one of his own sugar beets, during the presentation, and endeavored to make a speech to prove that the petitioners had fished it a little in the preamble; but the Speaker put an extinguisher upon his red wrath by calling him to order.

Mr. Howard then moved to refer the petition to a Select Committee of three to consider and report upon the same. This would have made Mr. Howard Chairman, per courtesy; but the House was too thin to do any thing, and Mr. Howard let the matter rest for the present.

The Whigs had better be careful how they stir Old Hickory's blood—for a dead Lion is more to be dreaded than a live Jackass.—Ib.

British Outrage.—The New Orleans Picayune says that the ship Hoary, according to her "log," while in the harbor of Vera Cruz, Jan 18, hove up a small kedge anchor which had caught on her chain, and hung it at her cat head. The British Lieutenant of the sloop of war Tweed, who with his crew went on board the Hoary to assist in getting up the anchor, insisted upon taking off the kedge anchor, which was objected to. The mate told the English Lieutenant he should have the anchor if he could name and prove any mark upon it. The Lieutenant named the letter R, but no such mark was upon the anchor. The conduct of the English officers is represented as having been insolent and overbearing in the extreme. So much so, that three several challenges were sent by Americans to the Lieutenant, with a message stating that unless one or the other was accepted, the offender should be burnt in effigy upon the pier. The Henry left the next morning, and her officers now in this port, express the deepest exasperation regarding the affair.

Of all the eccentric fruits of this inventive age we had the pleasure on Saturday evening of witnessing one of the most curious. It is nothing more or less than a hybrid monster—a complete blending of two musical instruments of entirely different construction and antagonistic principles—in a word, a piece of wonderful mechanism, that produces a perfect combination of the notes of the Violin and Piano. Forte.—The inventor, Col. A. S. Wood, is a Virginian—a resident of Buchanan, on James River.—His curiosity was aroused some eight years ago, by some newspaper allusion to a similar attempt in Europe; and his mechanical genius, unaided by a scientific knowledge of music, but kept alive and strengthened perseverance has achieved a work, that baffled the skill of the first mechanics and artists of the Old World. The instrument consists of a Piano, of the usual construction and played in the usual manner.—A pedal, touched by the foot of the performer, turns a fly wheel, which regulates the movements of the machinery. As each particular key of the Piano is touched, a corresponding key within the box of machinery is acted on—brings down on the proper string one of the four bows, (which are constantly moving on grooves,) and at the same time presses on the string a finger corresponding to the human finger, thus forming a perfect note of the Piano. We heard a variety of music, andantes, and allegros, admirably executed by Mrs. Watson—and we came to the conclusion, that it was a remarkable compound. Some of the Scotch airs in imitation of the Bagpipes in particular, exhibited the power of the instrument. Mr. W. will remain in the City a few days, and we advise the dilettanti to call at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and make up their own opinion without contenting themselves with this imperfect sketch. Richmond Enquirer.

Our next Governor.—It seems now to be generally understood that General James H. Hammond, of Barnwell District, is to be our next Governor. Parties in the State have settled down upon this nomination with great apparent unanimity; and we have no reason to doubt that this gentleman will fill the chair of the Executive, with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the country. General Hammond is a young man, perhaps one of the youngest who has been before the people as a candidate for this high office; but he is possessed of considerable experience, and very general information, and is estimated by those who know him, as a man of liberal opinions and sterling good sense. He is a travelled man, a gentleman of fortune, and has held, with distinction, a seat in Congress from the districts at present represented by the Hon. S. H. Butler. The political opinions of Gen. Hammond are those of the party now in the ascendancy in our State; but they are, we believe, entertained in moderation, and unobtrusively expressed. Of course, we differ largely from him on many of the tenets of his faith; but as it is not in our power to choose our own man, we do not know any less objectionable gentleman whom our opponents could have determined on for this office. Charleston Courier.

Money Matters.—We are glad to hear that yesterday, the Philadelphia Bank and the Bank of North America, discounted a large portion of their receipts, with a view of relieving a part of the great pressure felt in the money market.—And it is stated that the Farmers' and Mechanics Bank will, this day, follow their example.

This is right. The course pursued at Harrisburg is such as to create alarm. Yet our monied men, and our monied institutions, must do all they can to sustain our business men, and preserve confidence. Now is the time that hand must be joined to hand. We believe that the business men of our city have been more careful for a year or two past, than any merchants ever were before. They are consequently sound, and all must feel an interest to help all.

U. S. Gaz. March 1.

Anecdote of the Revolution.—A traveller through Tennessee or Kentucky, armed with a double barrelled gun, two horsemen's pistols, and a pocket pistol, was attacked by a party of six Indians. A rock furnished him protection in the rear, and compelled them to advance upon him in front. He killed five, the sixth fled. His account of the affair is as follows:—"Six Indians met one white man: he shot twice, kill two Indians; he have two little guns, which kill two more; then he put out his knife which shoot too, and kill one Indian and I think he shoot me too and I run."

transfer them gratuitously, and at a cost of one or two percent., to points where they are more available. This is neither the duty nor the business of government; and if undertaken, it should be done at a premium which will prevent its being a charge upon the people. That it might be made a source of revenue, we have no doubt.

To make a paper currency which shall be equal in value every where, is as impossible as to level the earth, or to make the ocean lie still.—Government cannot control the currents of trade any more than it can the winds and the waters. Practical men dictated the charter of the Bank of the United States, and they did not deem it safe to make the branch notes receivable every where, even in payment of debts to the bank. It was only by the vast transfer of funds effected through its dealings, in domestic exchange, that those notes were made to answer the purposes of a general currency. A paper dollar at St. Louis, is just as certain to float into that great emporium as the waters of the Mississippi are to run into the Gulf of Mexico.

Let the friends of this measure abandon the utopian notion of a paper currency of equal value every where, and they may accomplish something practically useful, at least while the government is at peace. They will have achieved all that is possible when they shall have given the people a paper medium truly representing specie in the region where it is issued.

PUBLIC DINNER.

About three hundred of the friends of President Tyler dined together at Philadelphia on the 22d inst. the birthday of Washington. At the table the President, Heads of departments, and other public functionaries, were toasted and cheered in high terms of approbation. The following letter was received from President Tyler:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: It would afford me the most unqualified pleasure, could I avail myself of your polite invitation to be present with you on the Anniversary of the birth of the most illustrious man and devoted patriot who has ever lived "in all the tide of time," but this is denied me by the constant pressure of public duty. The example of George Washington, rendered glorious by the devotion of all his faculties—mental and physical—to the good of his country, stands in bold contrast with those whose names have found a place in history, as connected with great talents directed to no other end than the advancement of their own petty and selfish schemes of ambition. I should like, in the company of "my friends," to recall the recollections of his praiseworthy deeds—to dwell upon the incidents of his useful life. To repeat the lessons of wisdom and truth embodied in his farewell address—and to take, with each of you, the pledge to maintain the Union of these States, sacred and inviolable, as the most acceptable mode of doing honor to the memory of the Father of his country, and discharging the high debt which each and all of us owe to ourselves and to our posterity.

For the kind regard which you express for me, accept the tribute of my sincere thanks. Your approval of my past political course—directed as it has been to the faithful discharge of my duty, will not fail to animate me in all that remains of the future. That I entered upon the Presidential office under circumstances of great embarrassment, must have been obvious to all. For the first time in our history, upon the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution the Vice President succeeded to the Presidency—and, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, a new experiment upon our institutions is in the progress of trial.

A president, elected by the people comes into office at the head of a triumphant party. His will is, for the most part, the law which governs his party. Responsible, under the Constitution, for the administration of public affairs, he recommends his measures and adopts his line of policy with every assurance of support. Not so, however, with a Vice President, who succeeds to the Presidency by the demise of the President. His name has mixed but little with the canvass, and has been selected more with reference to supposed sectional or local, than to general influence. He has no party at his heels to sustain his measures, or to aid him in his exertions for the public good. Instead of being a leader, he must be a follower of party, and he is required to be either a piece of wax, to be moulded into any shape that others may please, or denunciations the loudest and boldest are in store for him. Has he long cherished opinions which stand in the way of party measures, whether those measures be good, wise, or the opposite, they must be surrendered. Honor, conscience, every thing esteemed sacred among men, must be yielded, or the thunders break over his head, and threaten annihilation. It is a fit occasion for the prevalence of faction, and the reliance of one thus situated can alone be on the patriotism and discernment of the people. Such, I frankly avow; is my steadfast reliance, and every effort of mind and body compatible with the public institutions, shall be exerted to maintain our institutions under this new and hazardous experiment.

There are other causes of great trial and difficulty by which the Administration is surrounded—private and public credit prostrated—industry, in all its departments, paralyzed—a Treasury deficient in its supplies—a currency broken up and disordered—and our foreign relations perplexed and embarrassed. Credit should be restored—industry reanimated—a sound currency provide through the direct exercise of constitutional power, and the public peace preserved if the same can be accomplished without a surrender of national honor. These objects will claim my undivided attention, and I will not permit myself to despair of their accomplishment. I tender to each of you, gentlemen, assurances of my high respect. JOHN TYLER.

To Samuel Rush, James McHenry, Thomas S. Smith, and others of the committee.

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

While the House was discussing the resolution of Mr. McClelland of New York, directing the Secretary of War to report to the House by what authority General Winfield Scott received \$2,000 extra compensation from the War Department, we heard several members cry out that General Jackson received extra compensation before him. Allowing this to be true, and what does it prove? Why, simply this—that when General Jackson received his extra, there was no law of Congress to prevent it: BUT, WHEN GEN. SCOTT RECEIVED HIS, THERE WAS AN EXPRESS STATUTE OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE ALLOWANCE. There is no sin without the law, according to Saint Paul, and those wise men of Congress, who feel an itching to draw the old Roman in for an extra allowance, had better bending their heads in their own brass kettle before the present party came in to Reform the iniquities of the past; and now, when asked to reform a glaring evil, they cry out—"Oh, we are

another, should be driven by stress of weather, or by mutiny of the crew into the ports of the United States, would it be held just and reasonable that such cargo should receive its character from American law, and be thrown overboard and destroyed by the American authorities? It is in vain that any attempt is made to answer those suggestions by appealing to general principles of humanity. This is a point in regard to which nations must be permitted to act upon different views, under their actually existing condition, and yet hold commercial intercourse with one another, or not hold any such intercourse at all. It may be added, that all attempts by the Government of one nation to force the influence of its laws on that of another, for any object whatever, generally defeats their own purposes, by producing dissatisfaction, resentment, and exasperation.—Better is it, far better in all respects that each nation should be left without interference or annoyance, direct or indirect, to its undoubted right of exercising its own judgment in regard to all things belonging to its domestic interests and domestic duties.

There are two general considerations of the highest practical importance, to which you will in the proper manner, invite the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

The first is, that as civilization has made progress in the world, the intercourse of nations has become more and more independent, of different forms of government and different systems of law and religion. It is not now, as it was in ancient times, that every foreigner is considered as therefore an enemy; and that, as soon as he comes into the country, he may be lawfully treated as a slave; nor is the modern intercourse of States carried on mainly, or at all, for the purpose of imposing, by one nation on another, new forms of civil government, new rules of property, or new modes of domestic regulation. The great communities of the world are regarded as wholly independent, each entitled to maintain its own system of law and Government, while all, in their mutual intercourse, are understood to submit to the established rules and principles governing such intercourse. And the perfecting of this system of communitation of the doctrine of non-intervention of any with the domestic concerns of others.

The other is, that the United States and England, now by far the two greatest commercial nations in the world, touch each other both by sea and land at almost innumerable points, and with system of general jurisprudence essentially alike, yet differing in the forms of their Government and in their laws respecting personal servitude: and that so widely does this last mentioned difference extend its influence, that without the exercise to the fullest extent of the doctrine of non-interference and mutual abstinence from any thing affecting each other's domestic regulations, the peace of the two countries, and therefore the peace of the world, always will be in danger.

The Bahamas (British possessions) push themselves near to the shores of the United States, and thus lie almost directly in the tract of that great part of their coastwise traffic which, doubling the Cape of Florida, connects the cities of the Atlantic by the ports and harbours on the Gulf of Mexico and the great commercial emporium on the Mississippi. The seas in which these British possessions are situated, are seas of shallow water, full of reefs and bars, subject to violent action of the winds, and to the agitations caused by the Gulf stream. They must always, therefore, be of dangerous navigation, and accidents must be expected frequently to occur, such as will cause American vessels to be wrecked on British islands, or compel them to seek shelter in British ports. It is quite essential that the manner in which such vessels, their crews and cargoes, in whatever such cargoes, consist, are to be treated, in these cases of misfortune and distress, should be clearly and fully known.

You are acquainted with the correspondence which took place a few years ago, between the American and English Government, respecting the cases of the Enterprize, the Comet, and the Encommium.—I call your attention to the journal of the Senate of the United States, containing resolutions unanimously adopted by that body respecting those cases. These resolutions, I believe have already been brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, but it may be well that both the resolutions themselves and the debates upon them should be again adverted to.—You will find the resolutions of course, among the documents regularly transmitted to the Legation, and the debate in the newspapers with which it has been supplied from this Department.

You will avail yourself of an early opportunity of communicating to Lord Aberdeen, in the manner which you may deem most expedient, the substance of this despatch; and you will receive further instructions respecting the case of the Creole, unless it shall become the subject of discussion at Washington.

In all your communications with her Majesty's Government, you will seek to impress it with a full conviction of the dangerous importance to the peace of the two countries of occurrences of this kind, and the delicate nature of the questions to which they give rise.

Mr. PRESTON, of the Senate, has (says the National Intelligencer of Friday) been confined to his bed for a week past by severe indisposition; but, we are happy to state, is now considered out of danger and in a fair way of recovery.

From Kendall's Union Democrat.

THE EXCHEQUER PLAN.

As reported by the Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, with remarks.

A Board is proposed, to be called the "Exchequer of the United States," to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer and Commissioner appointed by the President and Senate for four years at a salary of \$3000 per annum.

The Board may establish Agencies at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans and five other places to be selected by themselves.

For each Agency there is proposed a Superintendent and Register to be appointed by the President and Senate, and a competent number of Clerks.

The Exchequer and its Agencies to be General Agents of the Government, &c. in all pecuniary transactions.

The Exchequer and its Agencies, unless prohibited by the States where located, to receive on deposit, coin or bullion, the property of individuals, and issue certificates of deposit therefor in sums from \$5 to \$100, to an amount not exceeding ten millions of dollars; said certificates to be payable at the offices where issued and receivable every where for public dues.

To draw Bills at and on its Agencies and sell them for cash, at a reasonable premium never to exceed two per cent.

To buy domestic Bills of Exchange when required by the Secretary of the Treasury "for the purpose of transmitting the public funds of the Government to pay its creditors, or for public use, and for no other purpose whatever."

Payments by the Government be made in coin or certificates of deposit at the option of the public creditor; public dues to be received in coin, certificates of deposit, Treasury Notes, or notes of Banks convertible into specie where received; settlements with Banks to be made and balances collected weekly, and no individual to be debtor on account with the Exchequer.

The lending out, exchanging except for gold and silver, or otherwise embezzling any funds deposited in the Exchequer, public or private, to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The rest of the Bill is matter of detail.

REMARKS.—The Exchequer Scheme has been improved by the Committee, and with some additional amendments, would be practicable.

Its most objectionable feature; practically, as now presented, is the receivability of the certificates of private deposit every where for public dues. The practical effect will be this: The St. Louis Merchant, having a thousand dollars to pay in New York, will deposit his funds in the Agency at St. Louis, take out certificates of deposit and transmit them to his creditor in New York. Being receivable for public dues at New York, they will be paid into the Exchequer there for duties on imported merchandise. The result will be, that for the thousand dollars paid as duties at New York, the Government will have a thousand dollars in specie funds at St. Louis.

When it is considered, that the same process will be constantly going forward from every point of the Union, it will be at once perceived, that the millions of public money now accumulating at New York where specie funds are most valuable and most available, will be scattered as fast as received, into every section of the Union. The Government will then be obliged to send its own creditors to those distant points for payment or bring the funds back again with much trouble, expense or risk.

There are but two modes in which these funds can be brought back: One is by transporting the specie, the other is by purchasing Bills of Exchange on New York or other central points. The former process would be expensive, hazardous and to a great extent unnecessary, commercially speaking; and the latter would open the door to those unlimited dealings in exchange which it seems to be the desire of the committee to avoid. Indeed, the apparent restriction in their Bill, will turn out to be no restriction, for as soon as the Certificate is paid in for public dues at New York, the private deposit of a thousand dollars at St. Louis becomes public funds and may then be transferred to New York by the purchase of a Domestic Bill, the restrictions proposed only serving to embarrass and delay the Government in the operation.

In fine, the plan as it now stands, is in effect a proposition to transfer private funds from any section of the Union to any other section WITHOUT CHARGE; and if adopted will throw upon the government the chief burden of the Domestic Exchanges. What merchant is simple enough to buy a bill of the government at a premium, when he can get with the same money a certificate of deposit without premium, which will answer precisely the same purpose? The Exchequer will be found without an income to pay its expenses, whilst it will bring upon the Treasury the charge, not of regulating merely, but of carrying on the domestic exchanges.

These consequences can be averted only by restricting the receivability of these certificates to the Exchequer Districts within which they may be issued. Constituting a sound local currency, they would still be used to a great extent for remittance, thus keeping down the rates of exchange, but leaving those rates as they are now, and always ought to be, a charge upon the general business of the country. Without such a restriction, the provision that individuals shall not be debtors to the Exchequer is wholly illusory; for, in the purchase of the countless millions in bills necessary to carry on the domestic exchanges of the country, it cannot be otherwise than that many of them will not be paid at maturity, and an account with the responsible parties is a necessary consequence.

By giving public creditors their option to take in payment either specie or certificates of deposit receivable every where for public dues, the government virtually undertakes to pay all its debts in New York. To collect its funds there from all the rest of the Union, must of necessity be attended with much trouble and expense, but when the transfer of most of the private funds employed in trade throughout the Union is superadded, the burden will be found intolerable and the undertaking impracticable.

In these views, we trust the friends of the scheme will see nothing captious. We go for the Independent Treasury, because it is based on a foundation which cannot be shaken by the fluctuations of trade & the excess of speculation; and we are satisfied that any artificial agent, whether a part of the government or connected with it, whether an Exchequer or a Bank, authorized to make paper issues, will be embarrassed when the government is embarrassed, and will sink when the credit of the government sinks. But we expect nothing at present better than the Exchequer, modified so as to make it practicable, and we make these objections, which we consider fatal, not in a spirit of opposition, but as practical suggestions to its friends. Surely it is enough, if not more than enough, that the government shall undertake to keep the funds of individuals without charge, and it is going too far when it also undertakes to