

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8. THE STATE OF THE TREASURY. The Speaker laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8, 1842.
To the House of Representatives:
I feel it to be my duty to invite your attention to the accompanying communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the probable demands which will be made upon the Treasury for the present quarter. It will be seen that, without arresting the requisitions which will be made by the War and Navy departments for the months of March, April and May, there will be an unprovided for deficit of upwards of three millions.

I cannot bring myself, however, to believe that it will enter into the view of any department of the Government to arrest works of defence now in progress of completion, or vessels under construction or preparation for sea. Having due regard to the unsettled condition of our foreign relations, and the exposed situation of our island and maritime frontier, I should feel myself wanting in my duty to the country, if I could hesitate in urging upon Congress all necessary appropriations for placing it in an attitude of strength and security. Such recommendation, however, has heretofore been made in full reliance as well on Congress as on the well-known patriotism of the People, their high sense of national honor, and their determination to defend our soil from the possibility, however remote, of a hostile invasion.

The diminution in the revenue arising from the great diminution of duties under what is commonly called the compromise act, necessarily involves the Treasury in embarrassments, which have been for some years palliated by the temporary expedient of issuing Treasury notes. An expedient which, affording no permanent relief, has imposed upon Congress, from time to time, the necessity of replacing the old by a new issue. The amount outstanding on the 4th of March, 1841, varies in no great degree from the amount which will be outstanding on the first of January next; while in the interim the new issues are rendered equivalent to the redemption of the old, and at the end of the fiscal year leave an augmented pressure on the finances by the accumulation of interest.

The contemplated revision of the tariff of duties may, and doubtless will lead in the end to a relief of the Treasury from these constantly recurring embarrassments; but it must be obvious that time will be necessary to realize the full anticipations of financial benefit from any modification of the tariff laws. In the mean time, I submit to Congress the suggestions made by the Secretary, and invite its prompt and speedy action.

JOHN TYLER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1842.
To the President of the United States:
Sir:—The duty devolved by the Constitution upon the President of the United States "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed" renders it proper that you should be advised of the present condition of the Treasury, as well in regard to the claims upon it as of the means for their discharge, in order that you may decide upon the expediency of laying before Congress the necessity of further provisions for meeting the public obligations.

The aggregate of demands upon the Treasury, during the present and the two succeeding months, is estimated, as will be seen by the statement which I have the honor herewith to submit, at \$3,574,010. The immediate means within the command of the Treasurer for meeting these expenditures were at the commencement of the present month, including the unexpended power to issue Treasury notes, under the act of 31st January last, about three millions of dollars. Of this sum nearly two hundred thousand are in the Land Offices. A portion of this amount has been paid for land since the first of January last, and is required by law to be paid over to the several States. The greater portion of it is held at points not convenient for ordinary disbursements.

The next revenue from customs during the present and two succeeding months is estimated at \$3,250,000. But, after adding the amount to the means now at the command of the Treasury there will still remain in deficit to be provided for of upwards of three millions for the service of the same period.

In submitting to Congress the annual report of the Department on the finances, it was suggested that an authority to issue Treasury notes to the amount of five millions, with such an extension of the term of the loan remaining to be disposed of as would render it negotiable, would, with the revenue from imports, enable the Department to meet the expenditures of the present year. At the same time, revision of the tariff was urged as an indispensable means of sustaining public credit.

You are aware that, while the report on the finances was in the course of preparation, the plan of a Fiscal Agent or Exchequer, since submitted to Congress was under your consideration. No doubt was entertained that, in the event of its adoption by Congress, it would obviate the necessity of any further provision for redeeming the Treasury notes required for the service of the present year, and payable in the next. The faculty of expanding the issue of exchequer bills to a given extent was expected to afford facilities that would remove all apprehension of embarrassment, while the issue of its maximum \$15,000,000, resting on \$5,000,000 of specie, and \$1,000,000 of Government stock to be held in reserve to meet any contingencies of such issue, and aided by the daily accruing revenue, was regarded as placing such issues on a foundation perfectly sure and stable.

Should the provision, however, not be adopted by Congress then it is obvious that the whole amount of the Treasury notes authorized by the late act of Congress will become a burden upon the revenue of 1843, without any adequate provision for relief. And, in view of this state of things, it becomes a question of grave importance, whether it would not be advisable to recommend an increase of the loan to an amount sufficient to absorb the Treasury notes that will be outstanding at the end of the year, and to be applicable in the mean time to the redemption of such as may be offered for that purpose. But whether this shall be done or not, it is obvious that the existing state of the Treasury calls for the immediate intervention of Congress to save the good faith of the Government. And no effectual expedient for this purpose is perceived, but that of enlarging the term of so much of the loan as remains to be negotiated to a period of at least twelve years, and securing the payment of principal and interest by pledging a distinct source of revenue for that purpose.

I have taken leave to place the accompanying statement before you, that you may decide whether any, and if any, what measure ought to be adopted by the Executive under the circumstances therein exhibited. I would be wholly superfluous to add any suggestion in regard to

the paramount importance of maintaining the fidelity of the Government to all its engagements.

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement of Means in the Treasury on the 1st March, 1842.

Cash subject to the drafts of the Treasurer by the latest returns to this date, with the several deposits and collectors,	\$237,949 03
Subject to draft in the Land Offices, by latest returns,	178 311 20
	\$416,260 23
Amount of Treasury notes authorized by act of 31st of January last, which may be issued on the 1st of March,	2,653,093 50
Total of immediate resources, . . .	\$3,066,353 73
Estimated revenue from customs during March,	1,250,000 00
April,	1,000,000 00
May,	1,000,000 00
Means for the current three months, . .	\$3,310,000 00
Probable demands during the current three months: The amount of Treasury notes issued in March, 1841, at 6 per cent, was about \$1,200,000. Estimating that two thirds of these have been already redeemed through the custom houses and land offices, there remains to be paid during the month of March,	\$400,000 00
The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions in March at	822,692 00
The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions in March at	930,000 00
No salaries having been paid by the Treasury since the 18th of January on account of the civil list, and the quarterly payment of interest on public debt becoming due on the 1st of April, the payment on account of civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous and legislative expenditures, should the usual Appropriation Bill pass in the course of March, may be estimated at	1,275,000 00
	\$3,737,692 00
The amount of Treasury notes issued at 6 per cent. during the month of April, 1841, was about \$550,000. Estimating that one half have been redeemed through the custom houses and land offices, and the other half held for investment, there will remain to be paid in April, \$425,000.	
The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions in April at	936,128
The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions in April	724,000
The civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous and legislative, will require about	500,000
	2,555,128 000
The amount of Treasury notes at six per cent. issued in May, 1841, was about	1,280,000
Estimating, as above, that one half have already been redeemed, there will be required in May for this item	640,000
The Secretary of War estimates his requisitions for May at	1,491,220
The Secretary of the Navy estimates his requisitions for May	650,000
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, will require about	500,000
	3,281,220 00
Total estimated expenditure for current three months	\$9,574 640 00
Deficiency of estimated means	\$3,254 685 47

Correspondence of the Mercury.
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1842.
SENATE.

Several memorials in favor of a protective Tariff were presented by Mr. Huntington. The Senate then proceeded to consider the following Resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. Allen:—
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate, as soon as practicable, whether, in his opinion, the Government can, in the present exigency of its financial affairs, be carried on without either recalling to its service the revenue derived from the sales of the public domain, and which, by an existing act, is set apart for distribution to the States, or without drawing from the people, in addition to their present taxes, an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution, by means of increasing the taxes now levied upon them in the form of tariff duties; or by imposing a new and direct tax upon them; or by borrowing, upon their credit, in the form of direct loans, or of Treasury notes, to be paid eventually out of their labor and property. And if, in his opinion, the Government cannot be so carried on without thus recalling the land revenue, or increasing the taxes or the loans to an amount equal to that revenue, and in consequence of its distribution, then which of these alternatives will in his opinion, be the most economical to the people—the recall of that revenue, the taxes, or the loans. Also, that he be directed to lay before the Senate the estimates and the reasons upon which such opinions may be founded.

Mr. Allen has moved to amend the Resolution by adding the following:
That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, by what means adequate provision can best be made for meeting the necessary expenditures of the Government in the present condition of the country; submitting his plans therefor in detail, with estimates of the probable product of each source of supply proposed; and, also, to what extent retrocussions in the various branches of the public ex-

penditure are likely to arise from the cessation or diminution of charges on the Treasury now existing; or may be further effected, by a wise economy, adapted alike to the wants and resources of the Government.

Mr. Allen addressed the Senate in favor of the Resolution until one o'clock, when the special order of the day was called—Mr. Clay's Resolutions on the revenue, expenditures, &c.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, addressed the Senate at considerable length, his speech being pretty much a ditto to that of Mr. Choate. At the conclusion of his remarks the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Stanley offered the following Resolutions:
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether, in his opinion, any further provision by law is necessary to secure to American owned ships and vessels the coasting trade of the United States, and also the conveyance of passengers from one part thereof to another.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General of the United States be directed to inform this House whether, in his opinion, any further provision by law is necessary to secure the Post-Office Department from loss arising from the transmission of letters by private persons coastwise from one part of the United States to another.

Mr. Borrs said he also had a resolution on the same subject, which he submitted, as follows:
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the navigation laws as to prevent interference or competition on the part of foreign steamers with the revenue laws of the United States, by the transmission of letters from one part of the States to another.

The resolutions were all adopted.

Mr. Millory from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported the Senate bill providing for the construction of a war steam harbor defence. Mr. Adams moved that a resolution of the last session, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the propriety of reducing the number of our diplomatic functionaries abroad, be again referred to that Committee.—This was objected to, when a motion to suspend the rules was carried—ayes 170—noes 6, and the resolution was agreed to. A resolution was also adopted for the appointment of a select committee to classify the offices and salaries in the several Executive Departments.

The Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question pending being the motion to strike out the appropriation for the salary of the first Auditor. This was advocated by Mr. Linn, and opposed by Messrs. Irwin and Sprigg (all Whigs) and then the motion, having occupied nearly two days in discussing it was withdrawn by Mr. Stanley, its author. Mr. Willis Green then moved to reduce the salary of the first Auditor from \$3800 to \$2500, giving notice that he would make a similar motion with respect to the other Auditors. This after some further debate was rejected.

A considerable number of items were then passed without opposition, excepting appropriations for contingencies, and for offices not authorized by law, which were all, under a previous order of the House, stricken out. The appropriations for the salary of the President's private secretary having been read, Mr. Orwedy moved to strike it out. This occasioned an animated debate, which was arrested by a motion of adjournment.

From the conduct of the more virulent Whigs, such as Stanley, Botte, Clark, and the Kentucky delegation it is evident that every obstacle will be thrown in the way of the Administration, even to the blocking of the wheels of Government itself. There is a rumor afloat that a message from the President may be shortly expected with the project of a new fiscal agent, based on the public domain.

From the New York Herald.
TWENTY FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

To our inexpressible gratification the Clyde steamer, Capt. Woodruff, from Halifax, came up the bay about one hour after midnight this morning.

She left Halifax on Tuesday and brings us the happy news that the Caleloona steamship, after being out from Liverpool seven days, and breaking her rudder, put back to Cork on the 11th of February, and finally reached Liverpool in safety on the 17th, all on board well.

The steamship Acadia, was then dispatched from Liverpool on the 19th of February, bringing most or all of the Caleloona's passengers, arrived safe at Halifax last Monday.

The steamship Clyde left Halifax last Tuesday, and arrived here this morning, bringing some of the Acadia's passengers.

The news from England is highly interesting. The christening of the young Prince of Wales, had gone off in great style; and the Queen, her husband, and family, were all well and happy.

Lord Ashburton was not a passenger in the Caldonia, nor can we see by the papers on what day he left England.

A motion was to be made on the 19th February by Mr. Villers, for the total abolition of the Corn Laws.

In the Corn market there is no improvement, and every thing was stagnant, owing to the speculations of the government. The stock of hand is great, and the prices have a downward tendency. In Manchester the Cotton Market was in a depressed and declining state; in Liverpool it was dull and heavy, with a downward look. The Money Market was much firmer on the 13th of Feb. and Consols had advanced.

Parliament had met, as announced by the last arrival. But the great question of importance brought before them was the Corn Laws. On this, Sir Robert Peel had brought forward a motion in favor of his sliding scale system, (on which the last ministry were defeated,) and which was tantamount to a determination on his part never to lessen the burden of the Corn Laws. Lord John Russell proposed an amendment. It was debated three days, and on a division, Ministers had a majority of 123.

THE CREOLE CASE.—In the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, Lord Brougham brought before their Lordships the case of the Creole. In reply to his questions, the Earl of Aberdeen informed the house that communications had taken place between the Governor of the Bahamas and her Majesty's Government on the subject. Her Majesty's Government had given the subject their most anxious attention, and had satisfied themselves that there is no existing authority for bringing the negroes of the Creole to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up or detaining them in custody. The Secretary for the Colonies, Lord Stanley, had therefore sent out instructions for their release.

Lord Denham gave his opinion that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing, by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up these men to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our dominions; and he de-

clared, on the authority of the most eminent lawyers, that the Secretary of State so delivering up such men to a foreign state, would be liable to the danger of an action of damages for false imprisonment; and the still more awful danger of putting a person upon his trial in a case, where the penalty was death. It was very clear that an alier, seized in this country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country, might resist his apprehension with force, and if the resistance cost him his life, the seizing party might be arrested for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an international jurisdiction should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave trade stood in the way.

Lord Campbell, Lord Chattenham, and the Lord Chancellor, concurred in Lord Denham's statement of the law.

Lord Brougham stated that Lords Wynford and Abinger had authorized him to express their assent to the same opinion.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and the house adjourned.

Lord Aberdeen says in relation to the Creole negroes, that he can see no reason for bringing the negroes to trial, or holding them, or delivering them, and had, therefore, sent out orders for their release.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 18. The market has been very dull and heavy throughout the week; the trade has been almost the only purchasers, and though no decided decline can be quoted in either American or Surat descriptions, the tendency has been throughout in favor of the buyer, with a great abundance of Cotton offering. The imports this week amount to 87,051 bags, and the sales, including 500 American taken on speculation, and 100 American, 60 Maranham, and 100 Surat for export; to 19,330 bags.

[From the Madisonian, March 15.]
OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND—
THE CREOLE CASE.

Our readers will observe that, according to the intelligence brought by the Acadia steamer from England, a debate had taken place in the British House of Lords, in which the affair of the Creole was the subject of discussion. It is probable that the letter of Mr. Webster had at the time reached London, and that its contents were known to Lord Aberdeen; but the members of the House of Lords, who participated in the debate, were not advised of the views taken by the Secretary of State in reference to the affair, and acted, in all probability, solely upon representations made by the authorities of New Providence. It will be observed that Lord A. expressed himself very guardedly on the occasion, and that his remarks were founded entirely upon the principle, universally admitted to have been established by the law of nations, that in the absence of treaty stipulations to the effect, no power has a right to demand of another the restitution of criminals fugitive from justice. This is the doctrine which the Supreme Court of the United States constantly hold; but the truth of this doctrine does not dispose of, and, indeed, does not touch, the case of the Creole. In that case the United States has made no demand for the restoration of fugitives from justice, and, consequently, makes no complaint of the refusal of such demands. The complaint is, that an American vessel, in passing from one port of the U. States to another with slaves on board, was carried by mutiny to one of the British islands, and the local authorities of that island, instead contenting themselves with the performance of their plain duty of delivering the Captain from the confinement to which the mutineers had subjected him, and then restoring the ship to his command and control, directly interfered, or directly encouraged others to interfere, in forcibly freeing the slaves from the authority of the master and assisting their dispersal. They retained the nine or ten persons engaged in the mutiny and murder, and now, as was anticipated in Mr. Webster's letter, they find they cannot punish the crime themselves and decline to send them to the United States for trial and punishment. What then does the whole amount to, but this; that in a clear case of piracy and murder committed on board of an American vessel upon the high seas, the vessel being afterwards carried by the criminal parties into the port of a British island, the local authorities of that island effectually interfered, as well to protect those offenders from all punishment, as to set free certain slaves found on board the vessel? This is the substance of the case, and neither Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, nor Lord Denham, can prove to such a proceeding accords with the principles of friendly national intercourse in modern times.

From the Madisonian.
GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

The following extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Major Duvicq of New York, was recently read in the New York Legislature, where a movement had previously been made to petition Congress to repay to the General the fine below alluded to:

"My health is much impaired; and I am for the most part of my time confined in my room, seldom able to visit my friends, and write with much difficulty. I am trying to put my house in order to meet that call, which must soon come, to that other and better world from which no traveler returns. In doing this, I pass in review of my whole official life; in which I find but little to regret and much to remember with satisfaction; and particularly all my acts and doings in the successful defence of New Orleans my conscience fully approves. Still no one has ever brought to view of Congress the iniquity and injustice of the \$1,000 fine with costs imposed upon me by a vindictive judge, who deprived me of my constitutional right of being heard in my own defence, and this for an act justified by the case, and the only means by which the city of New Orleans, with all its 'body and beauty,' could have been successfully defended. All now must acknowledge this—that only by my order declaring martial law could this city have been saved. Without this, we might have gallantly sacrificed our lives, but lost our country, and the city must have been yielded to the brutality of an infuriated invading soldiery. It was for this act, and enforcing it until the country was secure, that this unjust fine was imposed, the record of which still remains an imputation on my memory.

"Congress is the only body whose action could wipe this stain from my memory, by a joint resolution ordering the fine, with costs and interest, to be refunded, it having been so unjustly, and unrighteously imposed, and without my being heard in my own defence, from which you remember I was peremptorily debarred. This is the only imputation that has not been by Congress expunged from the record; and going on of life, when I reflect how much I hazarded in the defence of Louisiana, (my life, my health, and what was dearer to me my reputation,) I cannot

but regret that this stain upon my name, shall be permitted to pass down to posterity.

"But be it so. I go hence with a clear conscience that I did my duty faithfully; and although this act of justice has been withheld, still my continued prayers will be for my country's safety and prosperity; and that, if war should again come, the safety of a great city may not be jeopardized from this precedent, which starting the commanding officer in the face, may prevent him from assuming the responsibility by which alone it may be secured. For you must well know and remember that it was martial law alone by which we were able successfully to defend the city; and that Judge Hall, who afterwards imposed the fine upon me, when the order was first read, exclaimed with uplifted hands, 'that by this the city might be saved; without it, it was lost.'

"To you, my friend, for the first time have I unfolded my feelings; determined, if my country would not voluntarily do me this justice; that I would pass to my grave in silence and without a murmur. But as this is perhaps the last letter I may write you, I could not refrain from expressing to you my feelings on a review of our privations and dangers together before New Orleans."

CAMDEN 8
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1842.
["Citizen" shall appear next week.

Editors who have copied the Orders to the Aids-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, are requested to discontinue their publication.

THE RAIL ROAD.

We understand from proper authority that the Columbia branch of the Charleston Rail Road has now been extended across the Congaree River, and that by the middle of April, the passenger and freight cars will be run to the depot in Richland district. We learn that this point is not over thirty-two miles from Camden, and is located in a healthy situation, which may be approached at all seasons of the year.

These facts we consider of vital importance to the Town of Camden, its trade, and convenience. And the first step to be taken to secure the benefits of them, is that the commissioners of roads should forthwith put the McCord's Ferry Road in good order, if it be not so now, and particularly the creeks that the road passes over, and this we earnestly urge upon them, for the good of this Town and the district.

We suppose that the interest of the merchants of this place will induce them to order all their goods, which come by the way of, or from Charleston, to be forwarded by the Rail Road, to the depot in Richland, (which ought to have a name, by the bye) and to wagon them from that place, and we presume that those who are in the habit of hauling, will at all times be ready and willing to haul goods from that point, either for this place, or to be forwarded to the country above us, even into North Carolina.

This is a noble enterprise, and every one ought to lend his aid towards its success, who has it in his power, or whose interests it was intended to consult and benefit. We would suggest to our friends and neighbors, in Lancaster, Mecklenburg and the counties adjoining, that this is the nearest possible route by which they can receive their foreign goods, and that at all times they will find willing, honest and respectable agents here to send for, and forward their goods from the depot.

It must be a matter of great importance to this Town, to have a direct communication with the depot by stage, or an accommodation line for passengers. Cannot some enterprising citizen commence a line so as to meet the cars at the depot in Richland, and thus arrive in Charleston within twenty-four hours? It would be a great relief to those having to go to Charleston from this place, and then returning we could be at home here by ten o'clock at night of the day of leaving Charleston. This however, can only be in anticipation of the mail line being changed to the depot, as we presume that it will be, by the United States Government, and trust and hope that it will be done as soon as circumstances will permit.

On the subject of the extension of a branch of the Road to Camden, "future events do not cast their shadow before," and we must be contented to wait the development of circumstances, without despairing that the means and inclination both exist here to effect the object.

But the direct and immediate connection with this depot for the purposes of trade and passengers is in our power, and we sincerely hope to see it effected forthwith. Let us press on to this consummation and revive the prospects and fortunes of our town. Now that the tide of prosperity is setting toward us, let us seize it at the flood, and thus secure to ourselves its advantages, and not permit some rival power to step in and wrest them from us.

We confidently look and anticipate that every man of business will do his duty in this matter.

A jury of inquest was held on the 20th inst. on the plantation of Capt. T. J. Ancrum, in this District, by R. L. Wilson, Esq. Magistrate, acting as Coroner, over the body of a negro woman.—The verdict of the jury was that the said negro came to her death by causes to them unknown, but from appearances and the situation of the body when found, they believed that the body was placed there by some person or persons unknown. The jury were also of opinion that the said negro was named Venu, and that she was the property of John Moore, of Richland District.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a Bill which has received the sanction of the Governor and thereby becomes a law, which compels the banks of that State to resume specie-payments immediately.