

of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business, or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the said Board or any of its Agencies, or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any of its Agencies, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false certificate of a deposit having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full value thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other malpractice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.
SECOND SESSION.
IN SENATE,
WEDNESDAY, December 22, 1841.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. MOREHEAD appeared in their seats.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Mr. BARROW presented a memorial from the New Orleans Insurance Company. He stated that it related to a matter of much importance, which must necessarily create great excitement throughout the nation. The memorialists stated that last year a vessel sailed from Richmond, in the State of Virginia, laden with persons dressed in the uniform of British soldiers, and the slaves were taken away contrary to the protestations of the crew and the passengers on board. Something like a judicial proceeding was there had, which resulted in the liberation of the slaves, and the independent disposition of the British vessels, and these slaves belonged to Louisiana, and were insured by several companies. One of the companies had paid the insurance, but the other, from which this memorial came, had refused to do so; and in consequence, Mr. Templeman had brought a suit against it for the recovery of the amount of the insurance against the acts of piracy, seizure, or detention of property. He was satisfied that this subject involved the question of peace or war between this country and Great Britain, and it was important that the matter should be taken up by Congress and acted upon at once, so that it might be decided before the British vessels, and the slaves, could do what they wished in the South directed by their own Government—and that was, the right of suppressing the slave trade between the States. He therefore moved that the memorial be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CALHOUN called the attention of the Senate and the country to the importance of this subject. The Senate would well remember the case of the *Enterprise*, with regard to which he had moved a series of resolutions, asserting the rights of nations; and which were passed unanimously, with the exception of a single dissenting vote. He would now repeat the acts of the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, which was the most dangerous subject that had come into contestation between the American and British Governments. And yet, strange to tell, in all the President's late Message, the searching of vessels on the coast of Africa, as well as the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, were not mentioned. He would now repeat the acts of the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, which was the most dangerous subject that had come into contestation between the American and British Governments. And yet, strange to tell, in all the President's late Message, the searching of vessels on the coast of Africa, as well as the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, were not mentioned.

Mr. KING said that the British Government had gone on, step by step, in refusing to be responsible for the acts of her citizens who had been engaged in capturing and liberating American property. A case lately occurred, by which it appeared that slaves in a state of nature were sent to one of the British Islands to prevent their return to their owners. He would now repeat the acts of the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, which was the most dangerous subject that had come into contestation between the American and British Governments. And yet, strange to tell, in all the President's late Message, the searching of vessels on the coast of Africa, as well as the seizure of property on board the *Creole*, were not mentioned.

Mr. PRESTON admitted the question to be of great importance, and he felt the necessity of looking at it with the greatest attention. He had only one objection to be made, and that was, for serious collision between the two countries, for the reason that the detestable law of nations would almost forbid such a consequence; and, as the British Government had lately taken to the care of a new Ministry, he thought that there was some reason to believe that the seizure of slaves would be reversed, or at least that some modification would be made that would avoid a collision between the two countries. Although he knew that the temper of the nation was exasperated, he would not permit himself to believe that the United States and Great Britain, the destinies of which were in the hands of liberal ministers, would ever come into collision with this country on points not doubtful and on points which could be reconciled. A hostile collision, in his opinion, was very remote, but while he desired to see the relations between the two Governments, he should not permit himself to be impudently prevented from entering a just view of the entire subject; and he held it to be the part of wisdom, as well as of patriotism, to keep our country always ready.

Mr. HENNING was opposed to this incidental and premature discussion. He understood the memorial which had been presented by the Senator from Louisiana, as asking from the Government indemnity for the loss of slaves carried by pirates to the British West India Islands. Many cases of this sort had occurred, and had always created controversies between the United States and Great Britain. He was sorry his remarks yesterday had been taken in so grave a sense as they had been, as he had not undertaken to be understood as saying that a collision between the two countries was highly probable. He had only intended to state the present condition of the country, and to say that a continuance of peace was imminent; precarious, so much so, that the country should be placed in an attitude of defence. He meant to say nothing more than that; and, as a citizen of a free country, he could never consent to be held in abeyance by the Executive power. The affair of the *Creole* was still unsettled; and, judging from the reports from the Executive Departments, it was in a very unpromising condition. This, taken in connection with the boundary question, the seizure of our vessels on the coast of Africa, rendered it impossible for gentlemen to speak upon that subject with a peaceful security; and this admonished them to make preparations for the country's defence. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he had had no communication with the Cabinet on this subject, and he had spoken from the facts as furnished in the reports from the Executive Departments. The whole of the memorial from Louisiana (Mr. Barrow) that this subject ought not to be agitated thus prematurely. He wished that the affair of the *Creole* as more grave and important than the subject to which the memorial alluded. He was willing, however, if it was the pleasure of the Senate, that the subject should be taken up and examined, so that it might be ascertained what was the most proper course now to pursue.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed his extreme regret that so much had been said about a war with Great Britain. He had not intended to speak upon that subject, but he had delivered their views, he would say. He thought that there was, in both countries, a large peace party; but, if there should be a war, it would be because this country wanted a due foresight to secure common respect. The first step to insure it was to reform the Administration. It was due to all hands that the country was in no better condition than it was in 1812, and this, too, after

expending millions upon millions of dollars! What volumes did that speak! He did not, however, believe the reckless condition of the country, but he believed one thing, and that was, that much of the public money had been expended, and never accounted for. He wished that much might be saved without a particle of fraud; and that all the Departments ought to be held to a strict account. The effect of the tariff of the surplus revenue, which grew out of the tariff of 1828, was now coming in upon them; and he would remark that he considered that part of the Report which he considered that part of the Report in relation to the tariff as all slang and ignorance, which he did not expect from that source. He had a great respect for that individual, and had read his report with much attention. He concurred with the Senator from Virginia in his remarks with respect to the *Creole*. He had twenty statements with respect to the *Creole*, and he was more than all the British accounts. He held this to be the most atrocious outrage ever perpetrated on the American people; and as soon as they should get full information upon the subject, they ought to demand that those who committed the piracy be delivered to the country to be true to itself; let there be no division; and he trusted that the British Government would come to some arrangement to guard the interests of this Republic; and, if they should not obtain justice, he would look to every man, with an American heart, to raise his hand against oppression. He wished that the representative of the individuals who had addressed the memorial to Congress, he was not willing that they should submit to the injustice of a foreign power. It was high time that the people, through their agents, should express their views upon the subject of debate, and it was the duty of the Committee on Foreign Relations to present to the Senate and the people the true principles of international law, which they should maintain at all hazards. The people of the South were the last to submit to the precarious principles of international law, as explained by Great Britain, the government of which draws a distinction between slaves and goods, water, and merchandise; and because she has abolished slavery, she will not recognize the principles which Southern men assert. They knew that the transfer of slaves from one Southern State to another was an every day occurrence, and that these slaves were not more high-handed than if the British placed cruisers at the mouth of the Chesapeake, or at the mouth of any other harbor, and seized on slaves for the purpose of taking them to Jamaica or to the Bahamas.

Mr. RIVES remarked, that so far as he was concerned, he was willing that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it would receive all due attention. With regard to the general opinion which the Senator from Louisiana wished to obtain, he would observe that all the circumstances in this case, and the manner in which they were conducted, had been reported to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the resolutions of the Senator from Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) in vindication of the rights of the American Government, in reference to that subject, had been adopted unanimously.

The question was then taken on referring the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. DIXON, MOREHEAD, PRESTON, WOODBRIDGE, STURGEON, ALLEN, BUCHANAN, and BENTON.

TAX ON BANK NOTES.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 10th of September, 1840, enclosing a statement showing the annual product of taxes on bank notes and bills of exchange, according to the act of 1813, which was repealed in 1817.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill to authorize certain inhabitants of Arkansas to locate lands in lieu of those taken by the Government for military purposes; and a bill to authorize the inhabitants of Arkansas to enter a half section of land for school purposes.

Mr. CALHOUN introduced a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John De Treville.

Mr. MOULTON introduced a bill confirming the title to certain lands in the State of Louisiana; a bill to confirm the title of John Baptiste Leconte to a certain tract of land in Louisiana; a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Pierre Ballet, widow of Gaspard Fole; a bill for the relief of Charles Morgan, of Louisiana; a bill for the relief of Charles Morgan; a bill confirming the claims of the heirs and legal representatives of Pierre Ballet, deceased, to a tract of land in Louisiana; a bill for the relief of John Canpton and Garreaga Plangar; a bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Converse; a bill for the relief of Jean Belgar; a bill for the relief of Pierre Babbit; a bill to confirm claims to land in the land district of Bayou and the Sabine river.

Mr. KING introduced a bill regulating the commercial intercourse with Cayenne in the colony of French Guiana.

Mr. PRESTON introduced a bill for the relief of the executors of Thomas Cooper.

The above bills were severally read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. PRESTON submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That a joint committee, three members, to be appointed by the Senate and an equal number by the House, be appointed, to arrange the placing of the statue of Washington in the rotunda, and to direct the details of the pedestal.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back to the Senate the bill for the relief of the heirs of D. Pettibone, deceased.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to amend the laws relating to agents and clerks under three several Powers, to receive awards out of the money paid on account thereof into the Treasury.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of entering into some arrangement with the British Government with regard to the arrest of fugitives from justice who may escape from the United States into the British Provinces.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE remarked that the Senate was aware that an impression had gone forth that the exports of the Government were larger than the imports. This had been adverted to yesterday, and it had appeared in the newspapers. Now, in the Secretary's report, there was a notice of the kind, and he had not been able to ascertain the foundation for the assertion. He, therefore, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate a general statement of the imports and exports for the year ending the 30th September, 1841.

On the motion of Mr. PRENTISS, it was resolved that the Committee on Pensions inquire into the expediency of allowing a pension to John Rogers, a soldier of the late war.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill postponing the operation of the Bankrupt law, until July next, for the purpose of giving him time to prepare another bill, to include banks and money dealing corporations.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Crapin, and the bill for the relief of James Jamison, were taken up in a Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and then

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, 1841

After the reading of the Journal, — by consent. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Brockway, Caruthers, J. T. Mason, Welber, Burnell, Steenrod, and Rhett.

Mr. CUSHING gave notice, in form, of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to regulate American commerce with Guiana.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL and Mr. PENDLETON also gave notice of bills; but the subjects were not heard.

Mr. BRIGGS attempted again to get the general consent to introduce his resolution for the amendment of the Postage system; but Mr. WELLS objected, and the resolution therefore could not be received.

REFERENCE OF THE TARIFF.

Mr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, having had the floor at the adjournment yesterday,

rose to address the House and was recognized by the Speaker.

Mr. BARTON, who had unsuccessfully attempted to get the floor yesterday when Mr. Marshall secured it, took this opportunity to give notice of a motion to alter the rules so as to give the House and not the Speaker the power of deciding which member had a right to the floor.

The SPEAKER said that the gentleman from Virginia might save himself the trouble of an objection to the rules, because as the rules now stand, he has the right of appealing directly from the decision of the Speaker, to the House.

Mr. MARSHALL spoke for an hour and a quarter. In the beginning of his speech, he declared himself in favor of the reference to the Committee on Manufactures. He then went into a defence and commendation of the protective policy generally. He spoke warmly in defence of New England, whose rights and interests had been (he said) uniformly sacrificed in National legislation. He next digressed into a defence of the peculiar interests of the South, and solemnly warned the Northerners against meddling with the institution of slavery. Having enlarged very much upon both these subjects, he concluded with a protest against the manner in which he had been treated by the newspaper letter-writers, whose curiosity had even followed him to the tavern, taken down his casual remarks, (perhaps in short-hand, certainly with a strong hand,) and trailed 'em his old and tough; but for the sake of new friends at a distance, who regarded with intense interest every notice of his conduct at Washington, he also expressed his mother and sisters he desired an end of the unprovoked warfare which this class of persons had unceasingly waged against him. He also expressed his gratitude to some particular letter-writers, (name mentioned in defence of him.

Mr. RHETT next obtained the floor. He said that with a view to obviate the objection referred to yesterday, of his having already spoken once upon the question now pending, he would offer an amendment to Mr. Barton's amendment, to refer the subject of the tariff to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions, that if in their opinion it is expedient to lay new duties, they should not discriminate in favor of any particular class of productions.

Mr. RHETT spoke in reply to objections that had been made to his former position, by Messrs. RANFORD, SOLLERS, LINS, and other speakers. He renewed, and extended his argument against protection in every form, and against the discrimination proposed by the President. He claimed, however, that South Carolina was not hostile to American manufactures, but only insisted that the manufacturers should not be protected by taxes on other classes. He spoke an hour and a half on the general policy of the protective system.

Mr. ATHERTON rose to address the House, but gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Mr. TALLAFERRO explained that the difficulty between the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Barton), and the Speaker, had originated in a total misapprehension of the Speaker's intentions. It was all now satisfactorily arranged, and was no more to be thought of.

The House then adjourned, at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

THE MADISONIAN.
WASHINGTON CITY.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1841.

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

OUR OFFICE.—We have now got nearly all of our presses, and other materials, ordered from New York, Baltimore, &c. &c. making altogether one of the most extensive printing establishments in this country, and are fully prepared to do every description of printing, binding, &c. for the public as well as the Departments. Jobs of any magnitude or nature, pertaining to a printing establishment, such as BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, etc. etc. will be executed with as much promptness, and on as reasonable terms, at this office, as at any other in the District.

We intend soon to prepare a series of essays on the various important measures recommended in the President's Message, and in the Reports of the Secretaries.

“EXCHEQUER OF THE U. STATES.”
THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, WITH A DRAFT OF A BILL.

The plan for a TREASURY AGENCY recommended in the President's Message, and called for by a resolution of Congress, is now submitted, in pursuance of that resolution, by the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a report explanatory of the Bill.

We would first call the attention of the public to a candid consideration of the Report, which will best enable them to comprehend the provisions and operation of the Exchequer, and to appreciate the difficulties that surround the subject, and the ability that has so successfully surmounted them.

Above all, we wish the reader to be imbued with the spirit of the Report; and should he fail to be convinced by its arguments, he could not fail to be edified and enlightened by its patriotism. To convince all, transcends human ability; yet to accomplish any thing on this subject is almost a miracle.

We shall not pretend to give, at this time, but a very brief, and perhaps imperfect, outline of the Report, or the Bill which accompanies it, for we are satisfied, that nothing short of attentively reading and thoroughly understanding both, will satisfy any one, who takes the least interest in the subject.

The Report, we are given to understand, is a general exposition of the views entertained by the President on the subject of the Exchequer, and concurred in by his Cabinet.

The necessity of a National currency is dwelt upon—the safety of the public treasures considered; but the “great want of the country is the want of confidence,” says the Secretary —“confidence in the steadiness and stability of the policy of the Government.”

The difficulty of obtaining Government loans is alluded to; and a Bank considered as out of the question.

The provisions of the Bill are next considered, which has in view,—1. The safe-keeping of the public moneys. 2d. Furnishing the Government and the people with a paper currency equivalent to gold and silver. 3d. Provision for furnishing a medium of Commercial Exchange, safe and cheap.

The provisions of the Bill are fully explained under these separate heads. But we shall not attempt to follow the Secretary through all his views and arguments, for no analysis could do them justice.

In reference to the safe keeping of the public money, we cannot forbear to quote a sentence from the Report, too apposite and important to be passed over:

“The People have a right to be as safe as good laws and a faithful administration can make them, against both want and loss. It was a remark of the late President, striking by its brevity as well as its truth, that every dollar in the hands of the People tends to create a new charge upon the People; and this truth cannot be kept too fully or too constantly in view.”

We must now hasten to the provisions of the Bill, which consists of twenty sections.

1. The first section provides for the establishment “in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government,” a Board to be called

THE EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Treasurer, *ex officio*; and three commissioners, whose tenure of office is severally to be for 2, 4, and 6 years, removable only for cause— one of whom to be President of the Board by election, biennially; the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the subordinate officers, requiring bonds; the Board to receive salaries, and subordinate a compensation to be fixed by the Board.

2. The Board to establish agencies where deemed expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and wherever required by law—the officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Board, who are to fix compensation, and make regulations—duties to be so assigned as to be checks upon the officers—to be removable by the Secretary, for cause, reasons to be rendered in the Secretary's annual report.

3. The Exchequer and officers to be the general agents of the Government, for receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing public moneys—to give bonds prescribed by the Secretary—to pay all orders or warrants—the creditor to have his option, of Treasury notes, or coin.

4. Exchequer to perform duties of loan commissioner, pension agent, to transfer stock, pay dividends, &c. under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the regulations of the Secretary of War, &c., and perform all the duties relating to the receiving and disbursing the public funds.

5. The Exchequer and its agencies, to receive, private deposits in gold and silver coin and bullion, and issue certificates, redeemable where issued—the amount not to exceed \$15,000,000, distributed among the agencies proportionally to their business—the premium for such issues not to exceed one half per cent. All issues redeemable where issued, unless the Board order otherwise.

6. The Board within three months after organization to establish by-laws, copies of which to be annually laid before Congress.

7. Secretary of the Treasury to prepare notes of a denomination not less than \$5, nor exceeding \$1,000, to be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board, payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, to be endorsed by them when issued, redeemable in gold and silver coin on demand, when issued. The Treasury notes at the seat of Government, issued by the Exchequer, to be in like form, payable to the order of Commissioners, and endorsable by one of them, and redeemable at the seat of Government, in gold and silver—lists of all notes, so signed, to be kept at the Treasury; and all notes to be issuable.

8. Notes outstanding not to exceed, at any time \$15,000,000, unless otherwise ordered by law. The Secretary of the Treasury authorized to furnish suitable amounts for the Board, and its several agencies; all public dues and salaries to be paid, optionally, in Treasury notes, gold and silver, or bills of specie-paying banks, convertible where received.

9. The Board and Agencies to settle weekly or oftener with all banks—no individual allowed as debtor to the Exchequer or its Agencies—the gold and silver on hand always to equal one-third of the amount of issues.

10. Exchequer to draw bills or drafts on any agency, and authorize any agency to draw on the Board, or other agencies, and sell, and authorize agencies to sell, for a premium not exceeding cost of remitting specie to place of payment, but in no case exceeding two per cent.

11. The Exchequer and Agencies authorized to purchase BILLS OF EXCHANGE, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1st. No bill to be bought payable in the same State or Territory where drawn, nor any bill payable within less than — miles of the place of drawing.

2d. Bills drawn on places not exceeding 500 miles, not to exceed 30 days from date; exceeding 500 miles, not to exceed 30 days from sight.

3d. Interest on bills not to exceed 6 per cent; premium not to exceed cost of remitting specie, and limited to 2 per cent. No officer of the Board or Agencies permitted to be interested in the negotiation of any bill, or to make any deposit; and no bill to be purchased or sold without the assent of two members of the Board, or of two officers of the Agency.

12. No agency established in any State, shall, contrary to its laws, receive any other deposits, but those of the Government, or negotiate Bills, other than shall be necessary for the disposition of the public funds.

13. If found necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer, the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize the issue of certificates of stock of the United States—bearing not exceeding 5 per cent. interest, the amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, interest semi-annually, redeemable after 20 years—the stock to be sold for gold or silver coin or bullion. The interest to be provided for, and the re-imbursment of the principal, from the resources of the Board and agencies; but the faith of the Government pledged for both.

14. The Exchequer and its agencies to keep distinct and separate sets of books; one for all transactions relating to the service of the Government; the other, for all accounts arising from negotiating Exchanges, and other transactions, not on Government account. All profits accruing from Exchanges and deposits on private account, first to defray salaries and expenses accruing under this act; and the residue to be placed semi-annually to the credit of the Treasury. *Provided, nevertheless*, The Board may defer all credits to the Treasury, till the amount (beyond the expenses) shall exceed \$2,000,000, and may retain this sum to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer or its agencies.

15. All suits, (for debts arising under the act,) to be brought in the name of the United States, in any circuit court, or any State court of competent jurisdiction.

16. The rooms and vaults necessary for the transaction of the business of the Exchequer and its agencies, and for the safe keeping of the public moneys, &c., to be provided at the Treasury Department, and in the Custom Houses, Mints, Branch Mints, and other public build-

ings, where not detrimental to the public service; otherwise, provision to be made hereon, by the Board.

17. The Exchequer to appoint, as agent for the Board, any specie-paying Bank in any State, when deemed inexpedient to establish an office or agency—but without authority to receive deposits or negotiate exchanges for the Exchequer.

18. Full and exact accounts to be rendered by the Exchequer and agencies, to the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as he directs; the Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress, at the commencement of each annual session; and to furnish also full accounts of the doings of the Exchequer and agencies when required, and to publish the amount of outstanding Treasury notes at the end of every quarter.

19. Any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk of its Agencies, converting to their own use, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the Board or its Agencies, or to the United States, or to any person dealing or depositing with the Board or Agencies, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than — nor more than — years, and to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of property embezzled.

20. Any officer or member of the Exchequer, or its Agencies, giving or signing a false certificate of deposit, or issuing or delivering any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full amount, and causing the receipt of the same to be entered in the Books of the Agency, or being guilty of any malpractice by which any responsibility of the Agency, Exchequer, or United States, may be created or increased, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment, not less than one, nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate given, or bill or draft issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

We have endeavored to give a synopsis of the Bill. But we have no time now for any remarks upon it.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

With few exceptions (and these among the ultra presses on both sides) the war against the administration has, in a great measure, ceased. We are glad of this, and should be truly rejoiced if we were never to have occasion to write another bitter word against any party; and we have resolved henceforth not to do it, if it can possibly be avoided. We desire that all men, be their political opinions what they may, should enjoy peace and prosperity; and such, we have the authority to say, is the fervent wish of the President.

Having, as we believe, successfully defended the acts of the administration, so far, against the offensive charges made by evil disposed men, until the time arrived when the Heads of the Government were to speak for themselves in their annual Messages; and those documents having developed a policy that has met the entire concurrence of the country, we may now enjoy a grateful respite from the grating strife that has so agitated the press. We entertain no ill will for either of the great parties that have so long divided the People. We esteem them all as freemen, as native citizens of our glorious country, and will freely unite with them in any measure having for its object the general good. We have no desire *eror* to renew the conflict, and it shall not be our fault if we ever do. We know that Mr. Tyler would rather be the President of the country—the People—than to be the mere head of a PARTY. He would prefer to be the instrument of good to all—at the cost of any sacrifice to self—than to be the triumphant leader of any faction, however large, when another class of his fellow-citizens would have to suffer from defeat or neglect.

The country wants repose. Nothing of lasting benefit can be gained by eternal political warfare. LET US HAVE PEACE! God, then, will give us prosperity.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES.

These documents are all now before the country. Both the principles and the plans of the President and the Heads of Departments are now fully developed. Conjectures and surmises are at an end. The pen that lately recorded the condemnation of the Executive in *advance*, is thrown aside; and the tongue that uttered calumnies against the Cabinet, is hushed; the waves of political discord that so recently raged through the valleys, and dashed against the mountains in bittered fury, have been stilled, and Peace once more is about to resume her throne in our midst. God grant that she may reign forever.

And what has produced this extraordinary and unparalleled change of aspect in the political hemis, here? Is it not the signal triumph of Truth and Justice? Is not the majesty of mind and nobility of heart exhibited in the official acts of those who conduct the Governmental affairs? These alone could have so enlisted the sympathies and won the unanimous commendations of the people in every section throughout the country.

Never, since the adoption of the Constitution, were abler documents presented to Congress and the country, than those recently produced by President Tyler and his efficient Cabinet. The measures recommended in the Message, and in the Reports, have taken possession of all minds, and all tongues team with their praises. The People, without distinction of party or section, with one voice seem to demand their adoption. They were conceived in a spirit of patriotism and conciliation, and the noble response from all quarters of the country must be gratifying in the highest degree to the President and every member of his Cabinet.

We shall embrace an early occasion to speak more particularly of the report upon the Fiscal Agent, sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury. This, in our estimation, is one of the most important papers ever furnished by a Secretary. Language can scarce express our admiration of it. We will, however, endeavor, in future numbers, to do it justice.

The rooms and vaults necessary for the transaction of the business of the Exchequer and its agencies, and for the safe keeping of the public moneys, &c., to be provided at the Treasury Department, and in the Custom Houses, Mints, Branch Mints, and other public build-

OFFICIAL.
JOHN TYLER.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that STEVENSON FORBES, has been appointed Consul of my Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, for the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, to reside in Mobile, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the Consuls, of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the 22d day of December, A. D. 1841, and of [U. S.] the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President: DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

Married.
On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. John C. Smith WILLIAM CRISSELL to CHRISTIA GETTINGS, of Montgomery County.

Ⓐ An interesting Letter from our N. York Correspondent is necessarily excluded by the press of other matter.

The following table of the movement in cotton in France, from the commencement of this year to the 30th of December last, contrasted with former periods, is not without interest to the cotton growers of this country, as well as others engaged in commerce:

Imports.	1841.	1840.	1836.
United States,	328,292	391,266	206,097
Brazil,	2,600	3,412	12,102
Spain,	33,367	11,734	15,625
Other descriptions,	36,424	25,881	40,417
Bills—stock 1st Jan. 1841,	390,383	432,293	274,240
	104,510	74,500	61,000
Bales deliveries, 9 mo. 3/4,	494,883	808,793	335,240
	398,883	351,293	234,740

Stock.

	United States,	Brazil,	Egypt,	Other sorts
Total, 30th Sept.	148,200	131,200	74,000	100,500
	800	2,480	3,600	10,400
	22,700	8,800	10,400	12,500
	14,300	13,820	12,500	

From the Belknap (N. H.) Gazette.
THE MESSAGE.—This is a well-written paper. It has also the merit, for the most part, of frankness and explicitness, but like its author, its views will not be entirely acceptable to either party.

He commences, very properly, by referring in general terms to the blessings of the past year, and to our obligations of gratitude and devotion to our Heavenly Parent, the author of the signal prosperity of our country.

The expenses of this year, actual and estimated, are \$32,025,070.

About half of the 12,000,000 loan has been negotiated. The time it had to run was too short to induce capitalists to take it. He recommends that the balance be made payable at a more distant day.

The friends of a protective tariff, or, as they now call themselves, the "Home Leaguers," will find but little here upon which to congratulate themselves. If it is to be revised, he recommends a spirit of compromise, and so far as it is necessary for revenue, he is in favor of a discriminating tariff. He hopes the taxes will not be augmented so as to interfere with the, as we regard it, odious Land act.

His general remarks on the Currency are sound and Democratic, if not radical. We like them. Mr. Clay would veto them, if in his power. As a speculative philosopher, he thinks it would have been much better that the paper system had never been introduced. As a practical statesman, he must take things as he finds them. "The task of furnishing a corrective for the derangements of the paper medium is inexpressibly great—almost equivalent to saying it cannot be done. He wishes the banks would resume specie payments, or go into liquidation. Whether or not Congress have a compulsory power, he trusts will be considered. Let the bankrupt law be amended so as to include this class of insolvents. He is more confirmed by reflection, and especially by events that have since transpired, meaning, we suppose, the election in the wisdom of his exercise, at the late session of the Veto power. After all, the people must look for better times to their own industry and frugality. Just the doctrine of the "Old General."

The Columbus, (Ohio,) Statesman states that the bill of all the banks in that State are nine per cent. discount compared with specie, except the following, which are at the rates designated.

Bank of Cincinnati 20 dis; Bank of Steubenville; Bank of Circleville (closed 1818) broke; German Bank, Wooster, 55 dis; Gallipolis, broke; Lebanon M. Banking Co. 31 dis; M. and Traders' Bank 20 dis; Manhattan, closed; Miami Exp. Co. 30 dis; West Union, broke; Washington Bank, broke; Post notes 12 1/2 to 15 dis.

THE BETROTHED.

Had I met thee in thy beauty,
When my heart and hand were free,
When no other claimed the joy
Which my soul would have yielded thee,
Had I wooed thee—had I won thee—
Oh! how sweet had been my fate!
But thy blessing hath undone me—
I have found thee—but to late.

For to one my vows were pledged
With a flattering lip and pale;
Hands our cruel eyes united—
Hearts were deemed of slight avail!
Thus my youth's bright morn' o'ershaded,
Thus betrothed to wealth and State,
All love's own sweet prospect faded—
I have found thee—but too late!

Like the fawn that finds the fountain
With the arrow in his breast;
Or like light upon the mountain
Where the snow must ever rest—
Thou hast known me, but forget me,
For I feel what life is at;
Oh! 'tis madness to have met thee—
To have found thee—but too late!

PARISIAN MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.
Mrs. A. MITTEREGGER and Mrs. A. KNOTT have just opened several boxes of French bonnets, caps, head dresses, on springs, ribbons, feathers, flowers, gilt pins, &c. with a large supply of silks and velvet long shawls of the latest fashion.

Also, an assortment of worsted cammas and patterns, with a number of finished pieces of needle work.—Goods received weekly from New York.

South side of Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. dec 23-31

DANCING ACADEMY. Mr. F. C. LABBE has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown, that his second course for instruction in the art of dancing will commence at his dwelling house, Washington, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Fuller's Hotel, Tuesday, January 4th, and at the Union Hotel Georgetown, on Wednesday, January 5th. Days of tuition in Washington, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies; from 5 to 7 for young ladies. And at Georgetown Monday and Friday, from 3 to 6 p.m. N. B.—Boarding schools attended as usual. dec 25—ed:tw

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.
December 22d, 1841.

This bank will not be open on Saturday, the 25th inst., Christmas day.

All notes due on that day, and on the 26th instant, are required to be paid on Friday, the 24th inst.

RD. SMITH, Cashier.

dec 23—ad:ff

BONDERS' BOARDS. &c.—4,000 lbs. extra fine Bonders' Boards; 2,000 lbs. do. Straw do, 2,000 do. Box do.

30 Box blue and white Bonders' Boards.
10 do sup. fine White do.

Just received and for sale by
GARRET ANDERSON,
Penn. Avenue, between 11th and 12th sts.
dec 14

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.
DENTIST.
Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors from Brown's Hotel. nov 23 is 1y