

# The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,  
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1837.

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## TERMS.

Three dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions. A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Those sending in Advertisements will be good enough to mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

Office of the RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the fifth instalment of Ten dollars per share, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, is required to be paid, on or before the first day of July next.

Payments will be received at this office, or by Samuel Mordecai, Esq., Petersburg, Va. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. W. MORDECAI, Pres't.

May 3.

The Hon. ROBERT F. STRANGE, has been appointed by the Dialectic Society, to deliver the next Annual Address, before the Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina.

April 26, 1837. 130-St.

The newspapers in North Carolina, are renewed to give the above three insertions.

SWAMP'S PANACEA.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 26. 130-y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his land, lying within three miles of the village upon the main stage road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill—This land lies on the waters of New Hope and Little Creek, and the tract contains from 14 to 1500 acres, about 1200 acres of which is wood land, 200 low-grounds, 100 acres of which is open land, a sufficient quantity of open land to work eight or ten hands to an advantage. The land is located in a very healthy section of the country, and the water inferior to none. Persons wishing to remove from the lower part of the State, for the benefit of their health, are requested to call on the subscriber and examine the land, as a bargain will be given.

The subscriber also offers for sale a small tract of land on Cain Creek, and another tract in Caswell county; together with all his Chatham land including two lots in Haywood Nos. 138 and 168. J. H. GANT.

Orange Co. April 26, 1837. 130-4t.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, MERCHANT TAILORS.

Four doors South of Williams & Haywood, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW RECEIVING A SPLENDID SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

EMBRACING EVERYTHING IN GENERAL USE.

THESE GOODS have been selected by the Junior Partner of this Concern, in person, and can be confidently recommended to their friends and customers, as the best assortment of GOODS in their line, ever opened in North Carolina. Their CLOTHS consist of Wool Dyed, of every color and quality, and are warranted not to fade in wearing. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing more in commendation of their Goods, than only to request those, who want ocular demonstration, to give them a call.

The following are a part, viz:

Super Blue and Black, " Apple Olive, " Olive Green, " Rifle do, " Dan's do, " Roman Purple, and " London smoke Brown.

Super Black and Green, " Wool dyed, Cloths.

Drapery, A new article for Summer COATS.

Wool Dyed Single and Double Mill's Casimeres, and Cashmeres, for Spring Pantaloon's.

Drillings, For Pantaloon's.

BLACK and GREEN.

Vestings.

And many other things useless to mention together with a general Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, Linen and Cotton shirts, Merino Shirts, and Drawers, Silk under Shirts, Tenant's celebrated Stocks, Suspensors.

And, in fact, every thing found in any similar Establishment in the UNION.

These Goods will be sold on accommodating terms, and made up to order in a superior style. We have in our employ first rate Northern Workmen, and will warrant every thing we manufacture, to vie with that of any Tailors, North or South of the Potomac.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER now return thanks to the public for former support, promising zealously to endeavor meriting its continuance.

All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. LITCHFORD & OLIVER.

April 26. 130-4t.

## STRAYED

from the Subscriber on Sunday the 16th inst. a light-bay MARE, blaze-face mare made, about 5 years old, 4 ft. 5 or 10 inches high. If any person will deliver the said mare to me, I will pay them well for their trouble; or any information respecting said mare, will be thankfully received at Fuller's Mill Road, Franklin county, N. C.

WILLIAM FREEMAN. 130-4t. April 26.

## BROWN & SNOW,

Have just Received, A Few Cases fine, BLACK and WHITE Beaver Hats, weighing only four ounces.

ALSO, Paris Trimm'd PALMETTO HATS. Raleigh, April 26th. 130-4t.

## CANDLES AND OIL.

SUPERIOR Sperm and Tallow CANDLES, Lamp, Whale and Lined OIL. Just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 26. 130-y.

## REMOVAL.

### Drug Store.

T. S. Beckwith & Co. have removed to the store on Fayetteville street, formerly occupied by Mr. Dupuy, one door above the Star Office.

Their assortment is now one of the most extensive and complete in the State, consisting of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, a great variety of Fancy articles, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, choice Wines, Superior Cogniac Brandy, Flint's best Spanish Segars, &c. &c. Physicians from abroad will have their orders promptly attended to, on reasonable terms.

Dec. 7. 110-4t.

## ROANOKE TRADE.

GASTON, 5th April, 1837.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the Planters and Merchants of North Carolina and Virginia, and the public generally, that the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road is now completed, and in successful operation, and that he has located himself at Gaston, the terminus of said Road, for the purpose of transacting a commission, receiving and forwarding business, and is now prepared to give attention to all consignments. The undersigned, in connection with business at Gaston, was under the impression that the shippers of produce, and receivers of goods, both of the country and town of Petersburg would find it convenient and advantageous to have a regular correspondent and interested agent to attend to their various interests, and especially to the order and condition in which their cargoes at Gaston, from and to the Rail Road Company, and particularly in procuring boats and wagons, for the immediate despatch of merchandise, &c. to its place of destination. Under this belief, he offers his services to the public, promising to devote his time and services to their best interests, and assuring them that he will discharge the trust which may be reposed in him, with care and fidelity.

The undersigned, in offering his services to the public, begs leave to inform them that he has, for the last two or three years, devoted his time to an extensive ship brokerage and commission business in the town of Petersburg, and flatters himself, that the knowledge there obtained in this branch of business, will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may avow him with their business. His charges will be very moderate; merely sufficient to pay for the time these duties will require at his hands.

SAM'L W. PUGH.

Rates of charges in most prominent articles. Tobacco, merchandise, &c., per hhd. 25 cts. Cotton, per bale, 25 " Merchandise, per pack, 10 " Flour, per barrel, 10 " Manufactured tobacco, per box & keg, 63-4 " Salt, per sack, 5 "

REFERENCES.

Petersburg.—Chas. F. Osborne, President, Petersburg Rail Road Company; Messrs Rowlett, Roper & Noble; L. E. Stainback, Son & Co.; Pamill & Lea; James M. McCulloch & Co.; Dunn, McIlwaine & Browley; Hurt, Patterson & Wills; Hohlbers & McPherson.

Gaston.—W. W. Wilkins, Esq. Mecklenburg.—Dr. Lignal Jones. Clarksville.—Messrs. A. W. Venable & Co.; J. L. Thomas Esq.

Milton, N. C.—Watkins & Farley; George W. Johnson & Co.

Danville, Va.—Geo. White, Esq.; T. D. Neal, Esq.

April 8. 129-4t.

## Farmer's View

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is anxious to move to the West, and offers for sale his Tract of Land whereon he now resides, lying on Deep River in Chatham County, twelve miles above Haywood county and a half below Evans' Bridge, four and a half below the Gulf, and twelve south of Pittsborough, containing Twelve Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, more than one half lays in the Bend of the River, Six Hundred acres of which are cleared, and may be called first and second low grounds. There is a great deal of very good Land to clear, a good site for a Cotton Factory and a Merchant Mill on the River. One half of this site is owned by Peter Evans, Esq. This Tract is less subject to be injured by high water than any tract on the River. It is very level for this section of country, and very productive for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. &c. It is sufficient to say twenty five or thirty hands can be worked to very great advantage, and the farm made richer every year. The plantation is in good repair, well watered, the situation high and healthy, on it is a large Frame Dwelling House four rooms below and three above, with two feet and a half of Barn, fifty two feet by twenty four; in it is a large Wheel Thrasher and a Cotton Gin, a Cotton Screw; and necessary out-houses. For the information of persons in the lower part of the State, I refer them to Peter Evans, Esq. of Edgecombe; he owns the land immediately above me, on the opposite side of the River. I offer to sell part or all, as to suit the purchaser. I advise those who wish to get a bargain and a good Farm to apply and promptly. The subscriber can be found on the plantation at any time.

THOMAS FARISH. 98-tf. July 1836.

## SPEECH

OF MR. NILES, OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE RESOLUTION OF MR. EWING FOR RESCINDING THE TREASURY ORDER.

In Senate December 22, 1836.—On the resolution of Mr. EWING of Ohio, for rescinding the Treasury order of the 11th July, 1836.

Mr. President: I had intended to submit some remarks on the resolution before the Senate, and may as well do it at this time as any other. In the course of the debate, there has been several topics drawn into consideration, not necessarily embraced in the question to be decided, yet somewhat connected with the general subject. Some of these I shall have occasion to allude to as I proceed; but will here notice one preliminary observation of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster.) That Senator took occasion to say that the vote on this resolution would form a test question; that those who vote against the resolution will be understood as being favorable to the ultra, and as he regarded them, extreme opinions of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) regarding the currency and the public revenue, and observed that it might be fortunate the public is to be thus early apprized of what is to be the policy of the majority, and of the coming administration, on those important subjects. He had heard the remark with some surprise, not thinking it called for or justified by the occasion. Without stopping to inquire what are the opinions of the Senator from Missouri, or what they are considered to be by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he must be permitted to say that no such conclusions could justly follow the decision of the question before the Senate.

There were reasons, he thought weighty reasons, which would justify Senators in voting against this resolution, without committing themselves in any sense, or in any degree, in regard to the great questions of currency and revenue, to which the Senator had referred. Without reference to what might be his opinion as to the true policy of the Government in the collection of the revenue, whether from the public lands or the customs, he was prepared to vote against this resolution.

To pass this resolution, would be to censure and condemn an act of the Executive as being wrong, *ab initio*, or at the time of its adoption. Whether the rule prescribed in the Treasury order be a wise and just one, for the settled action of the Government, is a question entirely distinct from that, whether it may have been expedient and proper at the time it was adopted. He was satisfied that the Treasury order could be justified, viewed as a temporary measure only, intended to remedy evils of great magnitude, arising from the extraordinary circumstances connected with the sales of the public lands; and he was not sure that this was not the true light in which it ought to be considered. It was the duty of the Executive to watch over the public revenue, and see that it was secure. Was there no hazard from the extensive and gambling speculations in the public lands paid for only in bank bills, which were handed over by the Receivers to the deposit banks, and placed to the credit of the United States? A large portion of the purchases were paid for in bills of the deposit banks, which, after going into the hands of the Receivers, were returned and loaned out again, to go through the same operation. This was virtually reviving the old credit system, as the United States received nothing but credit for the lands. If there was no hazard to the revenue from these practices, and from the magnitude and extent of the sales, made upon this kind of credit, then gentlemen over the way had altered their opinions very much within the last six months. During the last session of Congress, we were repeatedly, and almost daily told by those who now oppose the Treasury order, that the funds of the Government in the western deposit banks were insecure, and that nothing but credit was received for the public lands. Can gentlemen have forgotten their often-repeated declarations on this subject? If so, they must be blessed with short memories. Again and again did Senators refer to the small amount of specie in those banks, and an impression was attempted to be made, that their specie funds were the only solid security for the large sums due the United States.

The order was calculated, and, to a considerable extent, no doubt, has corrected this evil. If insured something valuable for the lands, and that something valuable was transferred to the deposit banks, and formed a more solid basis for the Government credits.

The order was also calculated to check speculation in the public lands, which, in itself, was an evil of no small magnitude, transferring the best part of the national domain into the hands of heartless speculators, to the great injury of actual settlers, and the detriment of the whole country, and required that something should be done to arrest an evil of so extensive and serious a nature. What other or better measure could have been adopted, until Congress should convene, which might adopt such further legislation in regard to the sales of the lands, as the public interests may require?

Sir, (said Mr. N.) there is another rea-

son why I cannot vote for the resolution before the Senate. A new rule has been adopted in regard to the sale of the public lands, that has been in operation for a time, and which has a tendency to check speculation. I would not repeal that rule, and open again the floodgates of speculation—certainly not until I know whether Congress will pass any act regulating the sale of the public lands. It is, I think, the duty of Congress to do this; the interest of the country requires it; public sentiment demands it; and it is strongly recommended by the President. If Congress suffer the session to pass off, without attempting to regulate the sale of the public lands, so as to check speculation, they will neglect their duty to the country. Believing that there will be additional legislation on the subject, which may supersede the Treasury order, he was not, at this time, prepared to disturb it. Changes in any extensive business are always attended with some inconvenience, and should be avoided as much as possible.—When it shall be settled that Congress will not alter the system, it may become necessary to decide whether the rule prescribed in the order shall be maintained, or the old practice restored; and if we do any thing on this subject, our action should be more comprehensive; it should embrace the whole subject, and be settled by law, what currency shall be received for the payment of the revenues; not only from the lands, but from customs and all other dues. The doubt and uncertainty which hangs over this subject ought to be removed.

For these reasons, therefore, he should vote against rescinding the Treasury order, even if he was satisfied that the rule it prescribed was not one, which it would be expedient and just to establish as a settled policy.

In this view of the subject, he had thrown out of the case the legal objection which has been raised against the Treasury order.

Mr. President, there are two general grounds of objection that have been urged against the order, which the resolution on your table proposes to rescind, which I will proceed to consider. The first objection is, that it is illegal; the second, that its operation is partial, unjust, and injurious to the country, and has been the principal cause of the embarrassments and pressure for money, which have been so extensively experienced.

It has also been claimed by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing,) that the order is unconstitutional, that it conflicts with that provision of the constitution, which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the rights and immunities of the citizens of the several States." This however, is a very small point, so small that the Senator seemed to find it difficult to stand upon it; it was quite too small for him to waste the time of the Senate about, and he should therefore pass it over.

Is the Treasury order contrary to law? If it is, it ought to be rescinded without regard to other considerations?

Congress is empowered to lay taxes, and to authorize and regulate the sale of the public lands; and in doing this, it can no doubt direct the kind of money or currency which shall be received in payment. But if it neglect to do this, it becomes the duty of the Executive, who is charged with executing the law, to receive payment for taxes and lands in the legal currency of the United States. What that legal currency is, there can be no dispute, so that the only question which can arise, is, whether there is any law which authorizes the payment of the revenue and debts due the United States, in any other currency, or in any other way? It is claimed that the joint resolution of 1816, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to collect the taxes and debts due the United States, in a currency different from the legal currency of the country. That resolution provides, "that the Secretary of the Treasury be required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States; and that from and after the twentieth day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid, on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

The Senator from Massachusetts, in a labored legal argument, has attempted to prove that this resolution creates a peculiar currency, in regard to all branches of the public revenue, and all debts due the United States. He not only maintains that the resolution imposes an obligation on the Secretary to receive the notes of all banks that redeem their bills in specie at their counters, but also that it enlarges the rights of payors; that it confers on the debtors of the United States the legal right to pay their debts in paper currency; that is, in the notes of specie-paying banks. He went so far as to assert, and

stake his reputation as a lawyer on the question, that a Receiver, who should refuse to receive the notes of specie-paying banks, and which were known to him to be such, would render himself liable to an action by the party injured. He admits that the fact that the notes are issued by banks which pay their bills in specie, must be made known to the Receiver; so that upon this construction of the resolution, the receivability of paper is to depend on a fact, and that fact is to be decided by a subordinate officer of the Government. The argument of the gentleman, however able, was too elaborate too refined, to receive his assent. He had never believed that profound legal science was very necessary in construing a plain statute law; nor did he consider that men of eminent professional skill were always the safest expounders of written laws, whether statutes or constitutional provisions. Cicero said, in his day, that the lawyers had spoiled many excellent institutions by their refinements; and we all know, that in our own times, by their forced and strained constructions, they have mystified and perverted many plain and good laws, and bewildered the clearest minds. Whether we look to the language or the manifest object and purpose of the resolution of 1816, he thought there could be no difficulty in understanding it. We are told by legal writers, that in giving a construction to statutes, it is necessary to ascertain the general object of the law, the evils and mischiefs that existed, and which the act was designed to remove; and more especially is this said to be necessary, when the language of an act is doubtful or ambiguous.

What was the object of the resolution of 1816, and what were the evils it was intended to remedy? It is said that its object was to enlarge the rights of the debtors of the United States, and to enable them to pay their debts in a more convenient and easy manner. But does this appear on the face of the resolution; is it inferable from its title? And if we look to the state of the Treasury, and the condition of the revenue at the time the resolution was adopted, we cannot fail to discover the evils which this resolution was intended to remedy. Instead of its object being to enlarge the rights of the debtors of the Government, it was designed to restrict them, and did restrict them. What was the condition of your Treasury at that period, and how was the revenue collected? There was then in the Treasury more than one million of dollars in the bills of broken banks; and the public revenue had been collected in the notes of banks which did not redeem them in specie; a large portion of the banks in the Union, which had suspended specie payments during the war, had not resumed them. This resolution expressly limited the Secretary so far as not to permit him to receive any bills of banks which did not redeem them with specie. He is expressly prohibited from receiving the notes of non-specie paying banks; and it was left optional with him to collect the public revenue either in the lawful currency of the United States, or in Treasury notes, or in the notes of specie-paying banks. So far, a discretion was still left with the Secretary; but the discretion he had exercised of taking bills of banks which did not pay their notes in specie, was taken from him. These bills were received by the Bank of the United States only, as special deposits, and the loss was thrown upon the Treasury.

This resolution was only an instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury; it has neither the form nor the language of a public act. The title shows clearly that the object of Congress was solely to secure the Treasury, and guard it against a loss from bad money. It is entitled, "A resolution relative to the more effectual collection of the public revenue." Can a mere instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the fiscal agent of the Government, change the rights or obligations of the debtors of the United States? Suppose a creditor should instruct his agent to receive payment for a debt in some other than the legal currency or to take less than the sum due, or to receive payment in some kind of property—would this confer on the debtor the legal right to pay his debt, and discharge his liability to the creditor, or notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States; and that from and after the twentieth day of February next, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid, on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States."

The construction here contended for, had always been given to the resolution of 1816; and the Senator from Massachusetts had, on former occasions, regarded it in the same light, as had been shown by the extracts read from his speech and reported by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) It was a very extraordinary position attempted to be maintained, that for twenty years there had been a public law in force in the United States, conferring on paper money, or bank bills, the legal character of gold and silver, so far as regards the payment of the revenue and all debts due the United States, and that the country has been unappreciated of the existence of such law. An act to legalize paper money, and make it a lawful tender for all debts to the United States, is one of great importance, and would have been likely to have excited general interest and attention.

The sixteenth section of the act chartering the Bank of the United States, provides that the deposits of the moneys of the United States shall be made in that

bank and its branches. But the bank had refused to receive the bills of certain banks, notwithstanding, they were redeemed in specie, and had been justified by Congress in so doing, in a report to that effect, drawn up by the Senator himself. But if the resolution of 1816 gave to the bills of State banks all the character of gold and silver, so far as regards dues to the Government, then such bills were the money of the United States; and the bank was bound by its charter to receive them on deposit.

The Senator from Massachusetts referred to the fact, that the President last session sent a message to Congress, recommending the repeal of the fourteenth section of the charter of the Bank of the United States, which required that the notes of that bank should be received in all payments to the United States. He could not perceive what inference could be drawn from this fact, favorable to the gentleman's purpose; but it appeared to him that the necessary inference was directly the contrary. The bills of the Bank of the United States were made receivable by the Government, by a distinct provision in its charter; and the President wished that section repealed, which would place them on the same footing as other bank bills. But if the Senator is correct in his argument, it would have been of no use to repeal the fourteenth section of the bank charter, as the United States would still have been obliged to receive the bills of that bank, under the resolution of 1816. Moreover, the fourteenth section was never of any importance to the Bank of the United States, if, as is contended, the resolution of 1816 gave to the bills of all specie-paying banks the character of receivability for debts payable to the United States. The bills of the State banks, so far as regarded the Government, stood on the same footing, as those of the Bank of the United States; although it has always been claimed that the privilege conferred by the fourteenth section, formed a part of the consideration, for which the corporation had paid a bonus of a million and a half of dollars.

Mr. President: if there is any doubt in regard to the legal import and effect of the resolution of 1816, still there can be no question as to the kind of currency which is receivable of the sale of the public lands. The fourth section of the act of 1820 which superseded the credit system, and required that sales should be made for cash payments, settles that question. The proviso to the fourth section is, "that no such lands shall be sold at any public sale hereby authorized, for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents, nor on any other terms than cash payments." This section, it is true, is confined to lands forfeited to the United States; but its spirit and language are in perfect accordance with the other sections of the act. The clause "cash payments," must be understood in its ordinary acceptance, in which sense it does not mean Treasury notes, nor the notes of banks, but money, which is a legal tender by the laws of the United States. In the ordinary acceptance, "cash" signifies money, or that currency which is a lawful tender for debts. Any other construction would be to trifle with language, and an insult to common sense.

Mr. N. said, that without consuming more time on that point, he was satisfied that the objection to the Treasury order on the ground of its illegality, was entirely unfounded.

Mr. N. said he would now proceed to submit a few remarks on the other division of the subject. Has the Treasury order operated unjustly and injuriously to the interests of the country? Has it caused the embarrassments and pressure for money which have prevailed so extensively and disastrously throughout the country, and particularly in the large commercial cities? All these evils have been charged upon it, as the results of the derangement it has occasioned in the business and monetary concerns of the country. In regard to the discrimination or exception from its operation in behalf of actual settlers, and the citizens of the States in which lands were sold, as that exception had now ceased, he would not spend any time upon it.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) asked, with an air of triumph, what had been the good effects of the order? Whilst its evils have been so manifest, and of such great magnitude, we have a right, said he, to call on its advocates to point out its benefits. Mr. N. said that in his preliminary remarks, he referred to what appeared to have been some of the beneficial effects of the order, and he would not repeat them. They were such too, he believed, as were contemplated by the Executive at the time the order was adopted. But as those who supported the resolution before the Senate took the affirmative of the issue, he might, perhaps, with more propriety, call on them to point out the evil consequences of the order. This they have attempted to do, but he thought with no very great success. It has been boldly asserted, that the Treasury order had deranged the currency, and occasioned the existing difficulties and pressure in regard to money, which he admitted to be very severe. This, sir, (said Mr. N.) is no new complaint against the present administration. It is the old story which has been so often repeated within the last few years, that the authors of the present occasion can lay no claim to originality. On his way to this city, dur-