

political power, which he has purchased of the apostate representatives at Harrisburg.

The Bank of the United States, although chartered by Pennsylvania, is not a State Bank, or a United States government for thirty years. The people of Pennsylvania, save the aristocracy and Mr. Biddle, the vice-roy of the foreign bankers and nobles, and the moneyed aristocracy among us, and is privy to raise a revenue for them by taxing the people. Hence, it becomes the great wheel in the political organization of that party at home and abroad, which would make Government a labor-saving machine to the gentry, converting the vast wealth, the labor of the industries, into luxuries and indulgences for itself. Pennsylvania, the central Republic of the Union, is the axis of its political movement. It has brought its influence to bear, by canal and road busses, on every neighborhood—it has associated its monied control with the common school interest in every county—it has maintained an absolute control over the Legislature by introducing in it, through a minority vote, through the action in the Democratic party in the House, and purchasing a control over the Senate, through the influence of some six or eight members, now notoriously false to their constituents. It has put its corrupt league of peers in motion, and is already flooding the State with publications full of misrepresentation, to deceive the people as to men and motives and acts, to defraud them of their rights in the general custom, its *minority* Legislature is adjourned in May for the single purpose of co-operating with the designs in regard to the November election, at which time it will be ranged the Presidential Electors and delegates to the Convention shall be chosen. It is thus concerted, that the fate of the Bank which, in the State, is independent on the character of the Convention, and in the Union, on the complexion of the electoral college, shall be decided at the first point of time upon which the whole energies of the Bank and its power over every branch of the State Government, shall be concentrated. It is understood that it is one of the objects of the called session for May, to *gerrymander* the State—that is, to divide it into districts, and so apportion and distribute them, as to enable the federal minority to return a majority to the electoral college and to the Convention. This is to effect the double purpose of perpetuating the Bank's power, and of bringing the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, where it confidently hopes to be able to buy the office, and with a new charter to associate its power with the Federal Government.

In its New Power to Purchase Stock, the Bank can readily obtain control in many of the principal State institutions. Its charter allies it with the greatest moneyed power in Europe in some of its first bankers and rich nobility. It is in the power of the Bank to bring together and embolden the Aristocracy of both countries, and to overthrow the Democracy of these. Almost all the State monopolies, not excepting the greatest number of the Deposit Banks, are in the interest of that party of which the 35 million Bank is the colossus power; and this whole confederacy of moneyed influence associated to a great extent with the commercial and professional classes, constitutes the power of Federation, which seeks to command the Presidency and the Government, through the votes of 13 States in the House of Representatives, independent on the will of 37 members in a body of 240. In 8 States, a solitary member gives the casting vote between the parties as now arranged, in the House, and a majority of the representation of five other Opposition States, added to these 8 votes—that majority, consisting of twenty-seven, may confer the office of Chief Magistrate.

To put the chief power at the disposal of a few, has always been the principle of that party against which we contend. It seeks to accomplish this object by concert among the few, and divisions among the many. Notwithstanding all the contradictory phrases assumed by the Opposition in different sections of the country, there is now no certainty in their design and unanimity as to the mode of its execution. The Divas of the Bank, in which all the leading Federal politicians participate, gives the universal impulse. The Bank congressional orators—its pensioned and purchased press—the hired letter-writers—the village brawlers—the country agents—all feel it; those remotely moved, and the wide world extends, not knowing whence the motion is derived.

The first and policy adopted by the Aristocracy in this country has, in every other land, secured popular rights. The obstacle in this, is, the intelligence of the People. To a great extent they have learned to resist domination by organization. They have their committees and conventions to concentrate their strength, and they seek information through pure sources, sustained by their own patriotic patronage.

To the great mass of our countrymen, interested in defending the principles of the enemies of free government, we again offer the *Extra-Globe*, publication—*The Extra-Globe*. It is intended to assist in detecting the unhappy purposes of one of the most corrupt and profligate of the Federal party. The *Extra-Globe* will probably discontinue it for the purpose of subscribing for this cause, every reader of the *Extra-Globe* will have a copy of the *Extra-Globe*, for the weekly newspaper, to which it shall be an useful adjunct.

The quantity of matter which the *Extra-Globe* will present weekly, each number containing sixteen pages of the ordinary quarter-royal size, makes it incomparably the cheapest publication of the country. For the sum of one dollar, four hundred and sixteen-quarto pages of reading matter in a fair small type, will be furnished, containing matter than would be given in three thousand pages of some of the fashionable publications of the day.

The Editors of the *Globe* are confident that they have in their power, soon their situation at the focus of the concentrated correspondence of the country, and from their connexion with a Democratic press having a more ready access to the people than perhaps any other, to circulate a cheaper paper, and one which will do a greater service to the political misrepresentation, than can any other press of the country. The object of the proposed publication, is to diffuse that information which shall concentrate honest opinions in every section of the country; and having contributed their share towards disabusing the People of the political fallacies which are set on foot, and the false political alarms which are sounded, by designing and unprincipled men, they will be satisfied with the results which they, in common with other political watchmen, shall have contributed to produce.

A copy of the work will be sent to those papers that copy this prospectus, and notify us of it.

TERMS.

For one copy \$1.00

For eleven copies 10.00

The price of this paper is so low that we cannot afford to open accounts with subscribers for it. Therefore, no attention will be given to any order, unless the money accompanies it, or some responsible person in this city shall agree to pay it whenever required so to do.

Twenty-fourth Congress—1st Sess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 27, 1836.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL—SURPLUS REVENUE.

M. CAMBRLENG'S VIEWS.

On motion of Mr. Cambreling, and in further execution of the special order of the 26th of January last, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Mason of Virginia in the chair, reported a bill for the *surplus revenue* for the support of the Army for the year 1836.

The bill having been read through by the clerk.

Mr. Cambreling moved to amend the following section: "For the payment of the fortifications, \$200,000," by striking out this sum and inserting \$1,224,301. Mr. C. sent to the Clerk's table a letter from the Secretary of War, dated January 21st, 1836, inclosing the estimates of war, which the amendment was founded, which was read. He also inserted that the bill be referred, and moved the amendment under the instruction of the last night of the 26th. O. C. Moore moved to amend and move the bill, and the resolution was agreed to.

The following Resolution was offered by Mr. Moore: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the fortifications which have occurred by the destruction of the recent calamities in the District of Columbia, and of Great Britain. He suggested on the report that the same might be done in this case, and that Congress might lead Congress beyond the limits of its legislative power. He said the Report of the Committee of the Senate on this subject, had been more simple and direct. But he argued that Congress has not the power to accept and apply a donation for the general benefit of the United States.

Mr. Leigh gave his assent to this general proposition. The Committee of the United States has a trust power in this case, such as arises from necessity belonging to every Government—a power which is exercised for charitable purposes. He said it had been exercised for the benefit of the United States Court, the District of Columbia, and the British.

Mr. Preston read from a report on this subject a poem in celebration of Mr. Smithson, a descendant of the royal family of England, and of Great Britain. He suggested on the report that the same might be done in this case, and that Congress might lead Congress beyond the limits of its legislative power.

Mr. C. then proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. Moore, and the amendment was withdrawn.

The Resolution was then continued by Messrs. Clayton, Southard, Preston, Buchanan, Calhoun, Davis, and Walker.

The Resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Grundy, Hubbard, Hubbard, Kent, King of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, Mangum, Moore, Naudine, North, Porter, Prentiss, Rivers, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Walker—31.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Hill, King of Georgia, Preston, Robinson, White—1.

The Senate adjourned after an Executive session.

Monday, May 2.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES did not sit this day.

12 SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution recommending an increase of salary to the clerks in the Department of State.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to a resolution communicating information called for respecting the *Dry Tortugas*.

Mr. Leigh, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of Wm. Wood.

On motion of Mr. Lion, the bill to authorize the continuation of the Cumberland road from the Mississippi river to the western boundary of the State of Missouri was made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Linus submitted an amendment which he intended

to move when the bill should be taken up for consideration, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the resolution offered by him some time since, on the subject of an arrangement with the French for the admission of American tobacco more liberal terms, was taken up; when Mr. Kent made some remarks, which will be published hereafter.

Some unfavorable reports on the table were taken up and agreed to.

A joint resolution to authorize the President to appoint an agent to represent the United States in the case of the Smithson legacy; and

A bill for the pay of the militia of Vermont for services rendered at the battle of Plattsburgh, were each read a third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF DEPOSITES.

The special Order of the day was taken up, being a bill to regulate the public deposits.

Mr. Wright offered amendments, which he desired to have passed.

Mr. Calhoun also offered an amendment, which was also with the original bill, ordered to be printed.

The bill was then laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be taken up after the bill had been disposed of.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the improvement of certain harbors.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment, providing for the preservation of Rainford Island, in the harbor of Boston, which was agreed to.

We understand that, on the 10th of March, the Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre packets for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French indemnity treaty.]—*Not Int.*

Senate, informing that body of the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning.

The Speaker said, that such a message would be sent to the Senate as a matter of course.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The proceedings of Congress yesterday will apprise the public of the death of one of the most estimable men that ever adorned the body. Mr. MANNING, the successor of General Blair, from the Caucus District, was one of the two individuals whose personal character and talents entitled him to the rank of Nullification in South Carolina, and enable the Union party to maintain a representation in the House of Representatives. Although he was a most decided man in his political conduct, yet such was the suavity of his manners, the purity of his motives, the high order of his talents, that he never met reproach from any quarter. We do not believe he had an enemy in either party. Of the character of his talents as of his patriotism, his fine speech in support of Mr. Pinckney's Resolution will stand as a monument.—*Globe*.

The Paris Messenger of the 23d of March, says: "It was yesterday reported on 'Change, says a journal, that the Texian leaders had paid the instalments of the indemnity to the United States, and are about to do so."

[We understand that, on the 10th of March, the Messrs. Rothschild had applied to the agents of the Havre packets for the freight of specie, being the first two instalments under the French indemnity treaty.]—*Not Int.*

BOSTONIC.

From the Natchez Courier.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NATCHZ, April 10, 1836.

Dear Sirs—I have received letters from Capt. Quimby, and several persons in Texas, containing the latest news.

There are two rumors in relation to the issue of the battle between Colonel Fannin and the Indians at Goliad, One states that Labahia was taken; and that Col. Fannin was retreating with about 400 men, hotly pursued by the Mexicans. The other report states that Col. F. sent express to Gen. Houston that he was in a position where he could defend himself for twelve months, if he had ammunition and provisions. I should not be surprised if Col. Fannin and his men were entirely cut off, but as yet it is doubtful. It is to be seen that the Mexicans had been fighting almost continually, now for a month. And if he has fallen, it was when his brave men like those of the Alamo, were worn out by continued resistance of superior numbers.

Col. Fannin has been defeated, the Texans have lost about 400 men, and gained a month's delay; and the Texians are still in force.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation "for removing an obstruction in the creek, *near the town of Goliad*," which was decided in the negative—yeas 24.

Mr. King of Alabama, moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of \$1,000 for a survey with a view to remove the obstruction in the Pearl river.

The amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 14.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation "for removing an obstruction in the creek, *near the town of Goliad*," which was decided in the negative—yeas 24.

Mr. King of Alabama, moved to amend the bill by inserting an appropriation of \$1,000 for the examination of Dog river bar, in the bay of Mobile; which was negatived.

Mr. King moved to amend the bill by striking out all the specific surveys, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Hill, King of Ala., Linn, Mangum, Preston, Rivers, Robins, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall—22.

The bill was then reported, and the amendments being voted on, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and, after remaining a short time with closed doors, the Senate adjourned.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 3, 1836.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

The message having been read,

Mr. Preston rose, and addressed the Senate, in substance, as follows:

Mr. President: The message just read imposes upon me the customary duty of moving for the usual testimony in respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, Hon. Richard J. Manning, a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

I intended that General Houston should be called to give his opinion in respect to the official act performed by the late Gen. Clinch, who was recently deceased.

I intended to have a rendezvous of those who beat for the 23d instant—three hundred horsemen can find accommodations.

Yours respectfully,

FELIX HUSTON.

GEN. GAINES AND THE WESTERN INDIANS.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 18th inst. says: "We publish the letter of Gen. Gaines, at Fort Jesup. Also there is an ample supply of corn and provisions on the route to the Red River, where the Texian army now is. I expect that we will select some position on the route where corn and provisions can be obtained."

I intend to have a rendezvous of those who beat for the 23d instant—three hundred horsemen can find accommodations.

Yours respectfully,

FELIX HUSTON.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—We have a letter from Florida of the 12th of April, which informs us, that Gen. Scott had marched through the Indian country, and had reached Tampa Bay without being able to bring the Indians to a battle. The Indians had broken up and fallen into straggling parties. General Scott's division had been fired upon from a hammock by one of the parties, and twelve men killed; but such was the nature of the party that it was not known whether they were Indians or not.

I intended to have a rendezvous of those who beat for the 23d instant—three hundred horsemen can find accommodations.

Yours respectfully,

FELIX HUSTON.

FLORIDA WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—We present to-day the account of the progress of the three divisions of General Scott's army, in their march westward. We have had reference only to the affair in which division that division had been unengaged, and of course, had been unengaged by the chance and circumstances of an engagement even though provoked by party spirit, whose repulsive energy often overcomes the strongest bonds of affection. For, although I have had much occasion to feel the adverse influence of his high character, there is not man who loved him living, or mourned him dead, more than I do.

It is not fit that I should obtain my private graces upon the Senate, although I am well assured that its kindness would extend some indulgence to a friend of mine.

Mr. President: The message just read imposes upon me the customary duty of moving for the usual testimony in respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, Hon. Richard J. Manning, a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

I intended that General Clinch should be called to give his opinion in respect to the official act performed by the late Gen. Clinch, who was recently deceased.

I intended to have a rendezvous of those who beat for the 23d instant—three hundred horsemen can find accommodations.

Yours respectfully,

FELIX HUSTON.

FLORIDA WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—We have a letter from Florida of the 12th of April, which informs us, that Gen. Scott had marched through the Indian country, and had reached Tampa Bay without being able to bring the Indians to a battle. The Indians had broken up and fallen into straggling parties. General Scott's division had been fired upon from a hammock by one of the parties, and twelve men killed; but such was the nature of the party that it was not known whether they were Indians or not.

I intended to have a rendezvous of those who beat for the 23d instant—three hundred horsemen can find accommodations.

Yours respectfully,

FELIX HUSTON.

FLORIDA WAR.