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"THE END OF EVERY GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE."

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—TERMS.—

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POETRY

TO HENRY CLAY.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTER

Holding the principle that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country, whether in a private or a public station, my friend may rest assured that, in either condition I stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, while life endures ready to second their exertions in the cause of Union and Liberty.—(Henry Clay.)

I have doubtless committed many errors and indiscretions, over which you have thrown the broad mantle of your charity.—But I can say, in the presence of my God, and of this assembled multitude I do say: that I have honestly served my country—that I have never wronged it—and that, however unprepared I lament that I am to appear in the Divine Presence on other accounts, I invoke the justice of his judment on my official conduct, without the smallest apprehension of his displeasure.—(Speech of Mr. Clay, at Lexinton, Ky. 1829.)

Ay—stand erect! the cloud is broken—
Above thee bend's the rainbow's token!
The shadow of thy onward way
Is blending into perfect day;
The slanders of the venal train
Assail thy honest name in vain;
For thou wilt be as thou hast been,
The hope of free and patriot men!

Still boasts thy lip its fiery zeal—
Thy heart its joy in human weal—
Still free thy tongue to soothe or warn—
Still free its fiery shaft of scorn—
Still soars thy soul, untamed and strong.
The loftier for a sense of wrong—
Still first in freedom's cause to stand,
The champion of the favorite land.

Oh! what to thee were pomp and show—
Aught that thy country can bestow?
Her highest gifts could only take
New honors for their wearer's sake—
They could not add a wreath to thine.
Nor brighter make thy glory shine—
No! meaner ones may borrow fame,
Thine lives through every change the same.

The Grecian, as he feeds his flocks
In Tempe's vale, on Morea's rocks,
Or where the gleam of bright blue waters
Is caught by Scio's white armed daughters,
While dwelling on the dubious strife
Which ushered in his nation's life,
Shall mingle in his greatful lay,
Bozarris with the name of Clay!

Where blush the warm skies of the South
O'er Cotapaxi's fiery mouth,
And round the fallen Inca's grave
The pampas rolls its breezy wave,
The patriot in his council hall—
The soldier at his fortress wall—
The brave—the lovely—and the free,
Shall offer up their prayers for thee.

And where our own rude valleys smile,
And temple-spare, and lofty pile
Crown, like the fashion of a dream,
The slope of every mountain steam—
Where Industry and Plenty meet;
Twin brothers in the crowded street—
Each spire and mansion upward sent,
Shall be thy fitting monument!

Still stand erect our hope and trust,
When law is trampled in the dust,
When o'er our father's yet green graves
The war cry of Disunion raves—
And sons of those who side by side;
Smote down the Lion-banner's pride,
Are girdling for fraternal strife—
For blow for blow and life for life!

Let others rob the public store,
To buy their ill-used power once more,
Shrink back from truth—and open wide
The flood-gates of corruption's tide—
Thou standest in thy country's eye
Ushrinking from its scrutiny,
And, asking nothing but to show
How far a Patriot's zeal can go.

And those whoe trust is fixed on thee—
Unbought—unpledged—and truly free,
They bow not to an idol down,
They scorn alike the bribe and frown;
And, asking no reward of gold
For bartered faith—for honor sold,
Seek, faithful to their hearths and home.
Not Cæsar's weal, but that of Rome!

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

We have before us a message addressed by Governor Kent of Maine to the Legislature of that State, in reference to a proposition received from the President of the United States to "take the sense of the State in regard to the expediency of opening a direct negociation for the establishment of a "conventional" line, and if Maine should deem an attempt to adjust the matter in controversy in that form advisable, then to ask the assent of Maine to the same." The question thus proposed is, in the opinion of Governor K. whether the people of Maine "will clothe the Executive of the United States with the unlimited power of fixing a new and conventional line in lieu of the treaty boundary." In offering his own views on this important subject the Governor proceeds to give the grounds of his objections to departing from the "treaty line," for the adoption of a "conventional" one, the discussions connected with which will in his opinion only subserve the views of Great Britain, by causing sight to be lost of the boundary defined by the treaty; and introducing in its stead another, to which that country will never agree unless it gives to it a large part of the territory of Maine

To show that such is the object of Great Britain, the Governor adverts to the rejection on her part of the proposition heretefore made, "to refer the settlement of the boundary line to a commission to be constituted of an equal number chosen by each party, with an umpire to be designated by a friendly power, from the most skillful men of Europe; or, secondly, that the commission should be entirely composed of scientific men of Europe, to be selected by some friendly power, to be attended in the survey and view of the country by agents appointed by both parties." The fear of Governor Kent seems to be that the introduction of the conventional line will in fact only raise the question of how much of the territory of Maine is to be given up. He enters upon a detail of the views heretefore taken of the subject, in which he alledges that the British Government claimed at a later period land for which it had previously offered to pay, and that the line at one time conceded to include the territory claimed by the United States, must now be abandoned as impracticable, and a more convenient one sought for. That our readers may fully understand the view of the Governor in relation to this important matter we will quote his own words, which are as follow.

"I feel most sensibly that this question now presented is one of very grave importance, and that the action now to be had by the Legislature of Maine may, and probably will have a very material influence upon the relations between this government and Great Britain. Britain is determined to hold this territory that she now claims, deeming it highly important, as securing a connection between her provinces in time of war and peace. And I reiterate the assertion heretefore made, that we have little to hope from the forbearance or action of the British government. Their aim is apparent to expunge the treaty provisions, and to hold on with an unyielding grasp to their modern claim, and to reject all propositions having the treaty line for their basis. I cannot but regard it as unfortunate, that our own general government, although it has always recognized our rights to be consulted before any conventional line should be adopted, has in a pegree at least given countenance to the propriety and expediency of departing from the treaty line."

We have always apprehended that the North Eastern Boundary line would prove the source of serious difficulties, and the more circumstances are developed the more are we convinced of the correctness of our opinions That a single acre of the territory of Maine should be given up until it shall be ascertained that the line designated by solemn treaty is utterly impracticable, is a thing not to be thought of for a moment, and we sincerely hope that however later experience may have proved the convenience of the lands in question for the purposes of the British Colonial government, no measure will be tolerated which will have the effect of transferring American citizens and American territory to the dominion of the British Crown.

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 24 1838. 9 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate have just ordered the Sub Treasury Bill to be engrossed and read a third time, by a majority of two.—Mr. Calhoun voting against it !!!

When the consideration of the subject was resumed to-day, Mr. Southard took the floor, and replied at length to the personal remarks, and general arguments of Mr. Wall, his colleague.

He was followed by Judge White who made an exceedingly sensible and vigorous speech against the bill.

As soon as Judge White finished, loud cries of "question! question!" were heard from different parts of the chamber. There was manifestly an impatience to go to the vote.

The question immediately before the Senate being on the adoption of Mr. Cuthbert's amendment to strike out the whole of the 23d section ("Mr. Calhoun's.") Mr. Tipton asked Mr. Cuthbert to accept as a modification of his own, the amendment laid on the table some days ago by Mr. T.—which was published in the Patriot on Saturday. Mr. Cuthbert declined.

Mr. Clay rose and expressed his regret that Mr. Cuthbert had not excepted the proposition of Mr. Tipton, and urged with great animation and force the justice and expediency of having the receipts and disbursments of the Government made in the general circulation of the country—the currency which the people themselves use.

Mr. Clay's remarks were brief, but they were distinguishedby the fervour and energy for which he is so remarkable.

Mr. King of Alabama moved to amend this devoted section of Mr. Calhoun's by making the operation begin from the 31st of December 1839 instead of '38. This was adopted but it did not save the section, Benton opposed it, and demanded the ayes and noes in a nectoring tone. Notwithstanding his mighty opposition it was carried by a vote of 42 to 9—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick. Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Robbins, Robbinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young—42.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Baynard, Benton, Crittenden, Davis, Morris, Smith, of Conn., Spence, Webster—9.

The question was then proposed on Mr. Cuthbert's amendment; and it was carried in the affirmative by a majotity of ten, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, Mckean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robbinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Iddiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams—31.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Hubbard, King, Linn; Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn. Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wright, Young—21.

So Mr. Calhoun's section was stricken out!

At this stage, Mr. Tipton proposed to fill up the vacancy produced by the successful motion of Mr. Cuthbert, with a clause embodying the principles of his amendment, (as already published in the Patriot) and making it imperative on the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all debts, or dues accruing to the Government, from the sales of public lands, from customers or otherwise, to be collected and paid in gold or silver, Treasury notes as by law provided and declared, or in notes of Banks payable and paid on demand in specie.

A long and desultory, but most animated discussion arose on this proposition. It was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Baynard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Inda., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—30.

Mr. Webster then made a most important proposition;—to fill up the vacancy just produced by Mr. Cuthbert's motion with a clause, which, in effect, prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from making any distinction between the different branches of the public revenue, as to the kind of funds, or medium of payment, in which the debts and dues accruing to the Government shall be paid or discharged.

Mr. Calhoun opposed this amendment. So did Mr. Benton—and with a violence as ridiculous and contemptible, as it was entirely powerless. This creature was merely abusive. As to argument, there was not the slightest attempt at any thing of the kind.

Mr. Webster had accompanied his motion with some just and forcible remarks upon the Treasury Circular of July 1836, and had said that no man had yet been found to deny that the Circular had made a most odious distinction between the different clases of public debtors.

The Missouri Humbugger took fire at these observations, as they were not complimentary to his own bantling—the Treasury Order;—and expressed a suspicion that Mr. Webster had not heard what he (the Humbugger) had said on that subject. A very well formed suspicion—who did listen to him, I know not. I trust and believe Mr. Webster was better employed.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Benton raised their violences against the amendment of Mr. Webster in vain. It was carried by a triumphant majority. Ayes 37, Nays 14.

Besides Mr. Webster, who in the most prompt vigorous, and effective manner sustained himself, and repelled all objections, Messrs. King and Walker from the administration side of the Senate, and Mr. Davis supported the amendment.

The Senate had now become exhausted with a long session; and all seemed desirous to bring on the decisive question.—shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

The Vice President announced this important question.

Instantly Mr. Calhoun rose; and announced his determination to vote against the bill! He proceeded to state his reasons. Now that the 23d section is struck out, he said, the operation of the bill would be ☞to restore the Deposite Bank System.☜ It would produce no separation—no divorce! You go back to the resolution of 1816, which legalizes the receivability of bank notes! If the measure is passed without the 23d section, it will be as great a farce as was ever played in any country! A thousand times better would it be, that the bill should be lost, than carried! There is but one mode of accomplishing the divorce between the Government and the Banks and that is by returning to the exclusive Hard Money System in the receipts and disbursements of Government.

This speech produced a considerable sensation—But "question! question!" again resounded through the chamber.

The vote was taken; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed by a majority of two. Ayes. 27, Nays, 25, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton Niles Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange Trotter, Walker, Wall Williams Wright, Young—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles. Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25

The Senate immediately adjourned at nine o'clock, in the evening. D.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1838.

I informed you, in a letter this evening, of the decision of the Senate on the Sub-Treasury Bill. I now send some further notices of the preliminary proceedings of to-day.

On Friday, Mr. Wall, following the example of Mr. Calhoun, as well as of Scipio, undertook to carry the war into Africa; and made a dead set against the political course of his colleague. The official journal was highly delighted with this effort of the instructed Senator—applauded it to the skies—and complimented the orator on the many "home cuts" he had given Mr. Southard and his friends. The official editor may have had in his enamoured familiarities with these 'home cuts' as his own offspring, a reason for this commendation: for Mr. Southard pungently said his colleague might have found the whole material of his speech in the columns of the Globe, and expressed with quite as much taste and elegance.

Whether the assaults of Mr. Wall went home to Mr. Southard or not, it is certain that gentleman returned them with more than compound interest, while he gallantly defended the Legislature of New Jersey from the aspersions one of its Representatives had cast on the majority of that body—the "unfair accomplices at home," as the Globe styles them. All the official's tattle about Mr Wall having applied the lash with effect, &c. and of Mr. Clay having considered it well applied, is mere stuff. Mr. Wall met with no better success, than did Mr. Calhoun when he hazarded an encounter, the other day, with Mr. Webster.—He was driven back completely discomfitted.

The speech of Judge White was a very clear and cogent exposition of the truth in relation to the great questions involved in the discussion. He also touched upon some collateral topics and while illustrating the tendency of the measure to increase the power and patronage of the Exeucutive, he commented with pungency on some passages in the history of a Bill to seduce the Executive patronage, which ought to make the cheeks of certain prominent subservatives tingle with shame, whenever recalled to their memories.

This was one of the great hobbies of the Jackson party when they were moving heaven and earth to break down the Administration of Mr. Adams.—This was the ball then rolled by Benton—not "solitary and alone," but aided by by a number of highminded, honorable men, who have long since foresworn any association with him, or any sympathy with his character, his temper or his taste.

Mr Calhoun made a great work about a bill of similar character, at the session befere last. It was a loop whereupon it hung one of the most eloquent and powerful of all his speeches, against the "Royalists."

Judge White reminded Messrs. Benton and Calhoun of these things. He had voted with them both, and by the by, his vote with Mr. Calhoun during the Excutive administration of Jackson, though exactly the same with that which he had given on a bill of the same character during the Administration of Mr. Adams, destroyed forever his character for democracy, and made him "a red hot Federalst," fit to be denounced by General Jackson, in all the bar rooms & at all the public tables where the Hero might take it into his head to hold forth.

Well, the Executive Patronage bill was rocked asleep in the House of Representatives, two sessions ago: and not a man of "the party" can be seen who is ready to wake up the bantling now, which hundreds are so fond of dandling while Mr Adams was President. Mr. Calhoun talks affectedly of having brought down the pretensions and power of the Executive: while Benton and the rest only think of increasing the number of offices, and adding to the amount of the salaries of the faithful. The Sub-Treasury Bill itself creates numberless new offices for the gratification of the creatures that feed and bow, and fawn and expect to live by their servile devotion to the interest of the President and the party.

Towards the close of his speech, Judge White referred in a very felicitous manner to the application Mr. Webster made on Thursday of a statute of the State of Franklin, or east Tennessee, for the support of its civil list. He was glad that his state had come in, on that occasion, as a peace maker, and that the recital of this act had sent the members of the Senate home in such good humor, and none in greater cordiality, to all appearances, than the two Senators which had been engaged in so vigorous an encounter during the day, (Messrs. Calhoun and Webster.)

He regretted however, that Mr. Webster had not been aware of another part of the story, which was directly applicable to the Sub-Treasury system, and which he believed Mr. W. would have told much better than he could.

It happened that the Treasurer of the State of Franklin was a foreigner, and knew very little about skins. The people of Franklin were in the main honest but yet thrifty, as the officers frequently cheated them, they had not many scruples about putting the trick now and then on the officers. Any man could pay his tax imposed, in skins, at any time—While his horse was taking food in the course of a journey, he might use his gun and kill enough to discharge his debt to the Government. These skins were put in the Treasury, by the Receivers General and so far as the Deer skins and the different furs were concerned the system worked well enough; but when we come to the rackoon skins, we find the Sub-treasuries were no more worthy of trust, than many of our modern postmasters, and collectors and receivers. Rackoons were plentiful in East Tennessee, but there was another animal still more abundant and prolific—the Opossom.—

Now what think you do these honest Sub Treasurers of the Sovereign State of Franklin take into their heads? They recieve from the good people the best Racoon skins. Do they transfer them to the State Treasury, wherewith to pay the members and officers of Assembly, as in duty bound? Oh no! Nothing of the kind. They cunningly cut off the tails of the racoon skins—sell the skins to the hatters for good solid money—sew the tails to the opossums, and pass them off to the eyes of the Treasurer, the dull, thick headed Treasurer—the Levi Woodbury of Franklin—as *genuine*'coon skins!!"

Judge White related this story admirably; and almost inextinguishable laughter shook all sides of the Senate.

It furnishes an admirable illustration of the workings of the Sub-Treasury System, with its odious feature of an exclusively hard money currency. How long would it be, could that system go into operation before we should find Sub-Treasurers substituting counterfeit coins for solid gold and silver. D

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury Bill passed the Senate to-day. The final vote being exactly the same as that by which it was, on Saturday, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time—Ayes 27, Nays 25.

There was a general belief that the debate would be renewed to day with some portion of that interest and animation which have distingushed it in so remarkable a degree for the last four weeks. Mr. Calhounhad intimated his intention to speak against the bill; and the prospect of witnessing another display of eloquence by the leading combatants on both sides, and of nearing the decision of the Senate on this "vexatious question," as the Richmond Inquirer calls it, brought a great crowd to the Chamber at an early hour. These anxious and patient expectants were disappointed. There was no discussion at all.

The Secretary entertained them with reading the whole twenty-five sections, deliberately, from beginning to end, without moving a muscle in derision!

When this part of the play was finished, the Vice President put the question "Shall this bill pass?"

All eyes were turned towards the quarter in which Mr. Calhoun sits. He retained his chair. There was a pause. "Will no one speak?" asked the audience. The honest and independent Pennsylvanian General McKean, soon rose, and said he now felt it his duty to move, in compliance with the instructions of the Legislature of his State, that the bill be postponed till the next session of Congress. The question was instantly taken and decided by ayes and noes in the negative.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prenton, Rives, Robins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind. Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright Young—29.

So the Senate refused to postpone.

Again the Vice President announced the question to be now on the passage of the bill. Again all eyes turned towards Mr. Calhoun. But he moved not. r. Morris rose. "Morris will vote a ainst the bill," was whispered about. "There will be a tie!" said one. "How will the Vice President decide?" asked another. Is Sevier here?" "No! he will be out of the way and defeat the bill"—"Sevier is in his seat!" "Morris is going to speak."

But Mr. Morris did not speak. The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.—When he came to the name of Mr. Morris, there was a manifest leaning foward to catch the answer. It was inaudible even to me though I was just above him. The Secretary did not catch the sound either, "Mr. Morris!" he cried again, "Aye" answered the Senator—and the fate of the bill in this body was decided! The rest voted as every body expected. But Mr. Morris disappointed a great many. It is certain there was a very general belief on Saturday night, yesterday and this morning that he would go against the bill on its final passage. Rumour declared every where that he had said he was misled as to the effect of the amendments which were a-