'And all well boiled together in a strong decoction of mice,' said I. Look here—see what beautiful vegetable I have just fished out of the soup kettle.'

'It is impossible, sir.'

'It is nevertheless true. Where did you get the water with which you made the soup?'

'From a hogshead, well filled, which I found in the village near by.'

'Do you know what was in it?'

'It was dark—but I tasted it, and smelt it and knew it was water, and took it to make soup with. Who would have supposed that in a hogshead of water, snugly placed in the out house of a peasant, one would fall in with a squadron of mice?'

'Well, it is now too late to remedy the evil—you must throw away the soup, and make some more.

'That' replied the cook cannot be done; for besides that I have not sufficient quantity of materials, I have no time. All these brave fellows who are snoring so loud at present, will awake half famished in the course of an hour, and if it should chance that their meal is not ready they would pummel me without mercy. I beg of you sir, as the mice are taken out without having done any harm, that you will say nothing about it—the soup will be excellent and highly nourishing—and if you do not fancy it, you can take your breakfast with another mess.'

'And you?'

'Me? I shall eat of it heartily.'

He did eat of it with the rest of the company—and afterwards told me that he never tasted better soup in his life! It appears that the hogshead from which the mice were taken was a trap, such as is frequently used in Germany for taking rats and mice. A board, covered with grain, is placed over a large vessel of water, in such a way that when the mouse steps upon it, will incline and precipitate the intruder into the water beneath, where he will infallibly be drowned. It was from one of these mouse traps, that the cook of the company had unfortunately taken his water.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL

As it has passed the Senate, is as follows:

A BILL imposing additional duties as depositories, in certain cases, of public officers.

Be it enacted, &c. That the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the Mint and its branches, all collectors of the customs, and surveyors acting in that capacity, all receivers of public money and postmasters, be, and they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise, at any time placed in their possession, till the same is ordered by the proper department to be transferred or paid out; in which cases, the transfers and payments shall be faithfully made by them as directed, and all other duties performed as fiscal agents, which may be imposed by this or former acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department made in conformity thereto.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, districts attorneys, and others having public money to pay over, and all patentees wishing to make payment to the United States, may make the same to the Treasurer in this city, or to the Mint and its branches, when near or convenient; and, when not, may deposite the same with such collector, receiver or other depository, as may be more conveniently situated, and may be selected for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the public money in the possession of any depository, by collection, transfer, or payment, shall be inconveniently situated for public use, or shall accumulate so as to exceed the amount of the existing bond of any such officer, any part of it, or the excess (as the case may be) shall either be drawn out for payments, or be transferred elsewhere to some other depository; or the Secretary of the Treasury shall require such additional security as may be considered proper and safe and in the mean time bonds, new and suitable in their terms, shall in all cases, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, be required of all depositories in such sums and form as may be deemed reasonable and secure by the Solicitor of the Treasury for the performance of all the duties required under the same or any previous laws.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults or other necessary expenses of safe keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money; and for that purpose to appoint special agents as occasion may require, with such reasonable compensation as he may allow, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment, which said examinations in all cases where the sum on hand usually exceeds three-fourths of the amount of the officer's bond, shall not be made less frequently than once in each year, and as much more frequently, in those & all other cases as the Secretary, in his discretion, shall direct. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the collector of the customs of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, as a check upon the treasurers, respectively, of the said mints, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money in hand, of the collectors, receivers, and treasurers, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much expedition as the convenience of the public business and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the late and present depositories of the public moneys, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys to the depositories established by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, a sufficient sum be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which they are made; and that if any one of the said officers shall convert to his own use, in any way whatsoever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him, for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a high misdemeanor; and any officer or person convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, the resolution of eighteen hundred and sixteen, authorizing the receiving of notes of specie paying banks in dues to the Government shall be so repealed that only three fourths of the amount due to the Government, for duties, taxes sales of public lands, or other debts may be received in the notes of specie paying banks; and that from and after the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, one half may be so received; and from after the thirty first day of December eighteen hundred and forty, one fourth: *Provided* that the notes of no bank shall be received which shall refuse to receive, in payment and deposite at par with gold and silver, such Treasury notes, or bills, as Congress shall authorize to be received by law in the public dues: *Provided further* That no bank note of a less denomination than ten dollars, or which note shall not be passable where issued shall be receivable into the Treasury of the United States and from and after the thirty first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty one, all sums due for duties, sales of public lands, or other debts to the Government and all payments to the General Post Office, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only, or in such notes, bills, or paper issued under the authority of the United States as may be directed to be received by law; and from and after the said thirty first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only, or in such notes, bills, or paper, issued as aforesaid, when authorized by law, and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provisions of this section, shall be dismissed the service, and shall forfeit all compensation which may then be due him.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts, for payment, at the place where payable; and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories, within which they shall be presented for payment, and, in default of such presentation, to prescribe any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper.

BETTER CURRENCY.

OR THE

HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

A new song to an old tune.

This is the House that Jack built.

These are the old rags that lie in the House that Jack built.

These are the bags, that hold the old rags that lie in the House that Jack built.

This is Levi Woodbury, not very good for ye, if you ask for your pay, precise at the day, because all his bags, contain nothing but rags snugly stowed in the House that Jack built.

This is Amos Kendall, appointed to send all, the papers and letters, addressed to his betters, yet was handled so cuffy in the affair of old Cuffy, and now never knows his thumbs from his toes, and would chuckle so funny, could he get his hard money, from Levi Woodbury, who don't think it good for ye, to pay aught except rags, from out the old bags, that lie in the House that Jack built.

This is Tom Benton, who 'tother day went on, a speech-making excursion, for nought but diversion, and found all his cash, was nothing but trash, meeting sundry disasters, on account of shin plasters, which folks would not take, for the Senator's sake, because the poor ninnies, remembered the guineas, which ah! to his woe not a twelve month ago, he swore by the powers would rain down in showers and that sweet Amos Kendall, the shiners would send all, to Levi Woodbury, who would always be good for ye, for so much hard chink, and could'nt but think, 'twas prodigiously funny, when told that this money, tied fast in his bags was nothing but rags, stowed away in the House that Jack built.

And these puppies that follow, each one with his collar, are the dupes that are still like a thief in a mill, whene'er they've the grace to get slapped in the face, for not one is a dab, with the gift of the gab, yet will swagger like sack when clapped on the back, by Kendall and Benton who are always intent on, making puppies grow bolder and shoulder to shoulder, cry Hurrah for the ninnies that believe in gold guineas, and Levi Woodbury, the last that's so good for ye, and won't pay you in trash, but the real hard cash, which he's got in his bags, made of nice cotton rags, locked up safe in the House that Jack built!'

This is Frank Blair, mad as a March hare, and lately sent packing, for too free use of blacking, and telling more lies than his master thought wise, yet still bay's the moon, with the very same tune, and continues to roar, and hanker for more, of the loaves and the fishes in Uncle Sam's dishes, having sworn that John Bull, had his pockets so full, that folks should'nt throw him, a potatoe they owe him, yet before he was older, was tipped the shoulder, and Kendall and Benton, [illegible] him a cent on, his best expectations, [illegible] more rations because they all [illegible] quite out of the mess, where Levi W[illegible] hands out the food for ye, on account of bags, that are full of old rags and [illegible] House that built.

This is old Van, who was never [illegible] to be put in the station of head of the nation, yet performed such a wonder, by means of blunder, and sticking like wax, to old Hickory's tracks, and has stewed to his wish, a kettle of fish, with nonsensical bibble, for the rabble, and play villainous pranks with Uncle Sam's banks, but discovered that Blair would not do to a hair, and so cut him adrift in a desperate shift, while hard hearted folks stop his mouth with their jokes, recollecting with curses when he talked of silk purses, all full of shiners, which these cunning diviners, Benton, Kendall and Woodbury, were to conjure all good for ye, by a desperate pull, from the pockets so full, of simple John Bull, to replenish the bags, now stuffed with old rags, that belong to the House that Jack built.

This is Nick Biddle, who don't care a fiddle—stick's end for the fellow, whose coin is not yellow, and has a strong box, too hard for the knocks, which old Hickory's club, sent rub a dub dub, down on it like thunder, for pure love of plunder, yet all could not smash, that deposit of cash, which shallow old Van has a lunatic plan, to plunge in disasters, by his patent shin-plasters believing the nation, will owe its salvation, to Kendall and Benton who are only intent on, holding fast by their places, and keep making grimaces, to bamboozle the ninnies who believe in gold guineas, and Levi Woodbury, who vows it's not good for ye, to disturb the bags, all full of old rags, that lie in the House that Jack built.

This is poor Uncle Sam, who was gulled by a sham, and thought that his winning, was just in the beginning, and expected moreover, to wallow in clover, but met his mishaps by listening to chaps, who preached a fine story, about 'blazes of glory,' and told him in gammon, his shiners were all salmon, yet in clutching his pelf, he discovered himself, alack and alas! to have been a huge ass, and perceives that old Van, is by means the man, to retrieve his disasters, by means of shin-plasters, and that Kendall and Benton, deserve to be sent on, a jaunt of dismission, for their vile imposition, and that each precious Pet., is completely upset, and the humbug of guineas, can cheat only the ninnies, and that Woodbury's bags, with all their old rags, before matters are done, will as sure as a gun, upset the old House that Jack built.

Boston Courier.

Mr. WISE AND Mr. CAMBRELENG

—We learn from a gentleman, who was present at the House of Representatives, on Saturday, that the effect of the following dialogue was irresistible, and that the cut at the representative from New York was received with cheers and shouts of laughter.

Mr. Wise had moved an amendment to the Treasury note bill leaving it to the election of the creditors of the government to receive Treasury notes or specie.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr Cambreleng opposed the amendment as being altogether impracticable.

Mr. Wise said he was willing to modify the amendment so as to make it conformable with the gentleman's notions of practicability; and he did so alter his proposition as to make it incumbent on the disbursing officer to pay specie or other available funds, *to the amount called for*, if they have it, before issuing the Treasury notes.

Mr. Cambreleng said his objection was not obviated by this additional clause.

Mr Wise replied it probably would not, alter it as he might; and was proceeding with his remarks, when

Mr. Cambreleng, who was sitting immediately behind him, cried out 'question!'

Mr. Wise—'Is the gentleman uneasy? Is he suddenly sick?'

The Speaker interposed and

Mr Wise proceeded. He wished to be courteous to every gentleman in that House, and also claimed the same consideration.—He then concluded his remarks in support of the pending amendment.

Mr. Wise's amendment was lost—ayes 96 nays 118.

THE SCHEMES AND THE SCHEMERS.

A friend has handed us the following list of '*the Government*' projects before Congress, and assigned to each its honored *paternity*. I give it for what it is worth, not vouching for its correctness.

The Cabinet consists of *seven*—the President, his four Secretaries, the Attorney, and Postmaster General. These *seven* wise men of Washington have concocted, and have now before Congress, *seven* bills for the relief of themselves.—the name of the supposed father of each being prefixed:

1. Mr. Dickinson.—To abolish credits at the Custom *House*, and to allow the warehousing of imported goods, till required for consumption.
2. Mr. Forsyth.—To extend the time for the payment of duty bonds for nine months.
3. Mr Poinsett. To issue twelve millions Treasury notes to bear interest as the Executive may direct.
4. Mr. Woodbury.—To deprive the States of 4th instalment of the surplus revenue,—(to rob them of $9.000,000.)
5. Mr. Butler.—To coerce the Deposite Banks to settle with the Treasury, and pay over the specie in their vaults.
6. Mr. Kendall—Imposing additional duties on certain public officers—that is a bill to reduce the patronage of the President, by creating 14931 sub-treasurers requiring them to collect the public dues in gold and silver, to pay the office-holders in the same; and the old pensioners and other creditors in rags.)
7. Mr. Van Buren.—To revoke the charters of the Deposite Banks in the District of Columbia, (as a just punishment for suspending the payment of specie, when their specie was exhausted.)

Is it not 'glory enough to serve under such a chief,' in such a cabinet!

Cincinnati Gazette.

Every housekeeper, however unsuitable the space in his yard may be for cultivation, may yet successfully plant his vine and realize his crop of grapes by the [illegible] described in the following paragraph. [illegible] expense is nothing, and the trouble so [illegible] that we doubt not the hint will be improved by many:

[From the Phil. U. S. Gazette.]

GRAPES.—While recurring to the articles of the late exhibition, we may mention a few bunches of grapes; left by Dr. Sharpless, of [illegible] street. They were of a very delicate [illegible] but we mention them less with regard [illegible] excellence, than to say that they are [illegible] evidence of the capabilities of ev[illegible] to produce grapes. Dr. Sharpless [illegible] the cutting of the vine from which [illegible] were raised, in a little corner, a few [illegible] square—presenting neither sun nor [illegible] grape vines [illegible] he conducted the [illegible] top of his [illegible], three stories [illegible] which he erected an arbor upon which the vine having worked up to that [illegible], was allowed to expand. On the second year after setting out the slip, one or two [illegible] of grapes were taken from the vine. [illegible] that time, obtained such an eminence [illegible] this, the third year, the vine produced [illegible] of 70 [illegible] of fruit. Whatever [illegible] every one [illegible] nothing. Mr. [illegible] Pine and Sixth streets [illegible] vine to the roof of [illegible] enabled not only to [illegible] vine, and to make some excellent wine from its fruit. And any body may do the same thing and have as much fruit of the kind as is desired, if he will only set out the vine and let it grow no matter whether a person owns the house he lives in or not. Let every one plant a vine, and the people will move from vine just as they now go from hydrant to hydrant.

THE TRIED 'EXPERIMENT.'—The sub treasury system is not an untried expedient. Its principles have been tested by the General Government and by one of the States, and found by both to be so defective as to make it indispensibly necessary to abandon it.

Under the administration of General Washington, the principle was adopted of allowing the public moneys, as they were collected, to remain in the hands of the individual collectors, and to be by them deposited in banks to their individual credit. During this period, many and large defalcations took place among the officers of Government. The collector of the City of New York, a revolutionary officer of high and irreproachable character, became a defaulter to a large amount, not by fraudulently appropriating the Government money to his own use, but by a mistaken feeling of indulgence to others who borrowed it. The same fault took place with the collector of Boston, and so fatally did this system work to the prejudice of the Government, and the ruin of individual character that by an order from the head of the Treasury, the principle was changed, and the public money was ordered to be deposited in the banks to the credit of the Government, to be subject to the drafts of the Treasurer. Thus was the measure tried by the Government, and thus did it fail, and was abandoned.

In the State of Virginia the system was tried, and most signally did it fail. Two of the most distinguished gentlemen of that State were in succession appointed Treasurers of the State, and having custody of the whole revenue, they both proved to be defaulters to large amounts, and the sequel was as tragical as the event was mournful. Virginia abandoned the measure, and ordered the public money to be deposited in the banks to the credit of the State, where it has always been safe & where the trust has been performed with scrupulous fidelity, to the entire satisfaction of the Commonwealth. All this is a practical commentary upon the Sub-Treasury scheme, now so pertinaciously urged upon the country, which ought not to be disregarded. The truth, is, the system is demoralising; the temptations are too many and too strong for the frailties of men, and we should be admonished by the divine principle which teaches us to ask, 'lead us not into temptation.'

The more we reflect upon this subject, and the more we learn, the more confirmed are we in the soundness of our opposition to it.

Madisonian.

From the Buffalo Journal.

'You may talk to the farmers as you please about hard times,' said a Van Buren sprig of the law to us, a morning or two since, while at breakfast in a public house, 'they do not feel them while they are getting such high prices for their produce, and as long as this is the case, we can laugh your efforts to scorn.' This is the sheet anchor of tory hopes, we find, for the same idea has been dingled into our ears from forty different directions. Well it may be so! When the glorious times of *hard money* come round, however, and the farmer is compelled to take a twenty five cent piece for a bushel of wheat, when at the same time, it will require, as now, four of those pieces to pay every dollar of his debts due on his land, &c. it is possible he will be able to judge what 'hard times' are; and these times, the farmer may rest assured, will come, if the 'experiments' and 'expedients' of our present wise rulers are continued.

Or again: when the farmer, who has toiled for years in clearing up and paying for his much admired farm, is compelled to divide it with the shirtless patriot, who is now of such great importance at the polls, but no where else—which will be the state of affairs when Mr. Van Buren and his office-holders shall have perfected their loco foco schemes—he will be enabled to judge, practically, of the beauties of that party policy which is now crushing the merchant, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, and which is making sure, though slow, progress toward the husbandman. Now, were we farmers, we would do just as we expect all sensible farmers will do: go to the polls, and by our votes aid our brethren of all callings in putting honest and capable men into office; who will discharge their trusts for the good of the *country* and not for the interest of a *party*; and thus restore the good old times of general prosperity, and put off for a long day the period when *pecuniary embarrassments shall reach the agricultural interest.*

'The law says, we believe—or at least it ought to, that if a great bulley is holding a huge club over your head, threatening to beat you down, you are not obliged to wait to see whether he will do so, or whether the blow will kill you or not, before making resistance, but are at liberty to knock him down first for self-preservation.—Now, neighbors of the plough and sickle, there is a ferocious bully, THE VAN BUREN LOCO FOCO PARTY, who is standing over you with a mighty bludgeon, waiting a favorable opportunity to give you a death blow. Will you mildly look on until he pummels you into a jelley, or will you, like us merchants, mechanics, and day laborers, turn to at the polls, and give him a real 'stomacher,' that will settle him for ever? We speak to you as plain sensible men—and we look for a plain and sensible answer in your actions.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.—The opposition which this measure has met with in the lower house has elicited a very general and useful inquiry into its expediency, and revealed many objections not palpable to ordinary observers. The following extract from the Report of Alexander Hamilton on a National Bank is full of the wisdom which breathed through all his writings and furnishes a solemn warning against the danger of resorting to this expedient. It were better to effect a loan, at once, or to increase the duties upon articles of importation if that could be done without infringing the compromise act—than to authorise the unlimited issue of paper money by the Government. The enemies of a Bank circulation should be doubly & trebly the enemies of a Government paper currency.—There is infinitely greater danger of both excess and corruption in the use of the latter than in the former.—*Balt Chron*

The emitting of paper money by the authority of government, is wisely prohibited to the individual states, by the national constitution; and the spirit of that prohibition ought not to be disregarded by the government of the United States. Though paper [illegible] under a general authority might [illegible] and [illegible] of being abused [illegible] government will be shown in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous and expedient. In times of tranquility, it might have no ill consequence; it might even perhaps be managed in a way to be productive of good; but in great and trying emergencies, there is almost a moral certainty of its becoming mischievous. The stamping of paper is an operation so much easier than the laying of taxes that a government, in the practice of paper emissions, would rarely fail, in any such emergency, to indulge itself too far in the employment of that resource, to avoid, as much as possible, one less auspicious to present popularity. If it should not even be carried so far as to be rendered an absolute bubble, it would at least be likely to be extended to a degree which would occasion an inflated and artificial state of things, incompatible with the regular and prosperous course of the political economy.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Oct 9 1837

The Senate met to-day apparently quite refreshed by the holydays they enjoyed at the close of the last week; and went to work with so much earnestness and vigor that they passed no less than three bills. Among them is the Bill directing the Post Master General to require the postage on letters sent by the Express Mails to be paid in advance at the time they are deposited in the post office. It seems that a great many letters transported by Express have been returned to the Department as dead letters; and Mr Kendall complains of this as a great grievance. This circumstance was strongly urged to-day by Mr Grundy. Mr Knight of R I made some very sensible remarks in which he expressed a wish that the whole Express establishment should be broken up. He contended that its advantages were very unequal. He thought the present measure well calculated to break down this machine. Mr. Knight's views and wishes are by no means uncommon among the members of Congress; and I doubt not a proposition will be made to repeal the law authorizing it.

Another Bill passed was that for regulating the fees of District Attorneys, on the renewal of Merchant's Revenue Bonds. A very important alteration was made to-day from the form in which the measure was originally introduced. Mr Clay's amendment prevailed; and the effect was to strike out the first section, and insert a substitute providing that the bonds shall not be transferred to the District Attorney, but remain in the hands of the Collector who shall charge for each renewal the same fee that he was accustomed to require when the bond was first taken.

Mr Clay spoke with great spirit and force against the onerous nature of the charges under the custom hitherto prevailing; and strenuously urged upon the Senate not to take away from the grace of the measures intended for the relief of the mercantile community, by allowing the officers of the government any longer to make extravagant profits out of the necessities of this most respectable and suffering class.

Messrs. Tallmadge, Calhoun, and Webster, supported the amendment of Mr. Clay, and Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy and Wright opposed it.

The Third Bill passed, was for continuing in force certain acts of Congress to the end of the next session.

The bill relative to the Warehousing System was then taken up, after some opposition, Mr. King of Alabama, said it was unnecessary for the Senate to act upon it, because from the progress of business in the other House there was no chance of it being reached there.—Mr Calhoun moved to postpone it till December next;—but after some consultation he withdrew his motion and it was postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate then went into Executive session; no important appointments were acted on.

Lots of memorials and petitions were presented to-day to the House against the annexation of Texas; and for the abolition of slavery. There was an odd petition presented the other day, by the bye, through Mr Wise, from certain ladies of Halifax Co. Virginia, praying that Congress should provide at the public expense, suitable husbands for all the female petitioners for the abolition of slavery. On motion of Mr. Adams this memorial was ordered to-day to be printed. What is the old gentleman at now?

No decision yet upon Mr Wise's resolution of inquiry relative to the Florida War! It will be pushed out of the way, I suppose.

An application has been made for the printing of ten thousand additional copies of the correspondence relative to our affairs with Texas—but no vote was taken—the discussion of the proposal having been cut short by a successful motion for the order of the day.

The *Treasury Note Bill* was then taken up and the pending question being upon Mr. Underwood's amendment, to defer the issue of the notes, except for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, until after the government bonds held by the Bank of the United States shall have been sold; but providing, that if those bonds are not sold at the expiration of three months, *then* the Treasury Notes to the amount of *ten millions* are to be issued, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed [illegible] amendment as tending to embarrass the Treasury. Mr. Underwood [illegible] showed most satisfactorily that the Treasury would be as much relieved, if his proposition prevailed, as by the bill; and also that this mode was unexceptionable in itself. Mr. Sergeant of Penn. made a powerful and most instructive speech in support of the amendment; and against the measure, unless it should be so amended. Mr. Cambreleng, with a great flourish as usual, told us he would reply to Mr. Sergeant when the Sub-Treasury Bill should be brought up! Mr. Mercer supported the amendment. Mr. Gholson opposed it—advocated the bill—and defended the administration.—Some remarks of his upon the motives of the opposition, and gentlemen who had preceded him called out from Mr Bell, whose name he had introduced a most vigorous rejoinder.

POSTSCRIPT—Half past eight o'clock.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.

Evening Session—Mr. Gholson, who had the floor when the *House* took a recess, proceeded in his remarks in support of the measure.

Mr Curtis of N. York, followed with quite an animated speech. *He* is opposed to the bill as it now stands, embracing the provision requiring interest;—that would support it, as it was introduced to the House. *He* spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. Underwood, and entered into a lucid explanation of the manner in which the government bonds held by the U. S. Bank might be rendered available and sold in London.

The question was then taken on Mr. Underwood's amendment; and it was rejected. Ayes 95 Nays 109.

The question then recurred on Mr. Robertson's amendment that not more than seven millions of dollars shall be issued; and was negatived. Ayes 86. Nays 131.

The same gentleman offered another amendment, that no notes shall be issued as long as there are sufficient available funds in the Treasury. Negatived. Ayes 102. Nays 120.

Mr. Southgate, one of that gallant band whom Kentucky has sent hither to maintain the principles, the principles of the Whigs—on the floor of Congress proposed a provision that no notes shall be reissued by the Secretary of the Treasury; but that when the notes shall return to the Treasury they shall be forthwith cancelled. Mr Cambreleng expressed his concurrence in this amendment, and the faithful *therefore* 'toed the mark'—and it was adopted.

Mr. Southgate offered another amendment, limiting the denomination of notes to be issued to $50 instead of $100. Mr Legare of S C. requested Mr. Southgate to say $25.

Mr. Jones of Va. demanded the ayes and noes.—He said he wished to know who the men were that would add these small notes of the Government to the already redundant circulation of the country.

Mr Wise rose instantly and told his colleague that *he* was the man to do it! He would go as low in the scale as five dollars or even one dollar! He called upon the Democracy to unite with him in giving the benefit of the Government credit to the bone and sinew of the country!

Mr. Cambreleng said he would resist to the utmost the issuing of any notes under $100.—He protested against making the credits of the Government a *common* currency.

Mr. Whittlesy, of Ohio, told Cambreleng that if he would go to the West, and tell the industrious and enterprising poor man that he should not have the benefit of these notes, but must buy his land with gold and silver, he would receive such an argument in return as would make him change his mind! (Loud laughter.) Mr. Southgate accepted Mr. Legare's modification.

The question was then taken on the modified amendment; and negatived. Ayes 84. Nays 130.

Mr. Southgate then proposed his original amendment, limiting the denomination to $50. Agreed to. Yeas 111. Nays 81.

Mr Mercer now moved to strike out 'Ten millions of Dollars' and insert 'Seven millions of Dollars' as the amount to be issued. Negatived. Ayes 102. Nays 121.

Mr. Legare moved to reduce the interest to 2 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. per annum. Rejected. Ayes 93. Nays 127.

Mr. Rhett moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill incorporating his amendments. Rejected without a division.

The question was then taken on concurring with the Committee of the Whole on their amendments as amended, and carried in the affirmative. Yeas 123. Nays 99.

The question then being on ordering the Bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was carried in the affirmative. Ayes 127. Nays 98.

The Bill was then read a third time and PASSED.