the gold and silver in hand virtually reduces the Exchequer system to a Sub-Treasury. The essential idea of the latter is here distinctly recognised. The clause in the eleventh section which directs that the notes of banks received in payment of dues to the United States "shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received," points significantly the same way.

The limitation of the power of purchasing bills of exchange, as specified in the tenth section, tends still further to bring the Exchequer into the shape and likeness of the Sub-Treasury. The aid to be afforded for the equalization of exchanges is to be incidental and to extend no further than the sphere of the government's fiscal operations.

The truth is that Mr. Cushing's bill, in every particular wherein it varies from the original scheme as submitted from the Treasury Department, inclines towards the Sub-Treasury system. Thus at least, it appears to us from the limited examination we have been able to give it.

Yet it wants the unity of that system; for it is mongrel enough to admit a section declaring that no agency established in any State under the provisions of the act shall, contrary to any law which such State may enact, receive any other deposites than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

The Report accompanying the Bill is written with ability—but it is too long for publication to-day. It recapitulates the chief incidents in the financial history of the United States, and refers to the circumstances under which the National Bank and a Sub-Treasury, at different periods, came into existence. The Exchequer is designed to be a system uniting the advantages and excluding the evils of both precedent systems.

The clause in the Constitution forbidding the States to issue "bills of credit" and the practice of the States in chartering institutions which do issue bills of credit in the shape of bank notes—the constitutional prohibition against the coining of money by the States or individuals, & the practice by the States & by individuals of uttering that which takes the place of money and circulates as money—these with other things going to the bottom of the subject, are touched upon in the Report—and it cannot be denied, that they are treated with ability. We shall refer to these matters again.—Pat.

Sudden death of a Member of Congress—The Hon. Lewis Williams, the oldest member of Congress, was seized with bilious pluriesy on Monday evening 22d ult., and expired on Wednesday at about 2 o'clock.

From the Nat. Intel. of Feb. 26, 1842.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral solemnities of the Hon. Lewis Williams, for so many years one of the Representatives of the State of North Carolina, took place in the Representatives Hall, yesterday, at the appointed hour. The general esteem in which the deceased was held in this community, and the universal regret which his death has occasioned, drew an unusually large assemblage of the citizens of Washington, and others now at the seat of government, as well as of the Members of the House, to witness the solemn and impressive scene. The galleries were crowded. But all audible conversation was suppressed; and over the whole assembly gathered to witness the ceremony an unwonted silence prevailed. Soon after twelve o'clock, the Committee of Arrangements entered the Hall, wearing white scarfs, and followed by the Pall-bearers, and then by the Body, which was enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet, and having on it a plain silver plate bearing the usual inscription. The North Carolina Representation followed, as mourners, in black scarfs, and took the seats prepared for their reception, opposite to the bier, on the left. The Rev. Septimus Tuston one of the Chaplains to Congress, assumed his place at the Clerk's table; and soon afterwards the President of the United States and Heads of Departments entered and passed round to seats in the open space before the Clerks table, and immediately in front of the seats of the members. Then came the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, preceded by the officers of the Court; and shortly after, the Senate, headed by their President and Sergant-at-Arms, the Members of the House rising and continuing on their feet until the Members of the co ordinate Branch of the Legislature were seated in the places assigned them. Major General Scott and General Jones, of the Army, were present, and several members of the Diplomatic Corps evinced the respect to the deceased and to the Government by their personal attendance on the occasion

The Chaplain then introduced the services by reading, in a deliberate, distinct, and reverential voice, the nineteth Psalm; which was followed by a prayer eminently appropriate to the event that had, in so sudden and unlooked for a manner, assembled in that Hall the several Departments of the Government. The Preacher then took, as the groundwork of the eloquent and impressive address which succeeded, the verse of the 8th chapter of Romans: "For I esteem "the sufferings of this present time not "worthy to be compared with the glory "which shall be revealed in us." After adverting to the very short time (scarcely a month) which had elapsed since he had been called to address many of the same auditors on a similar occasion, at which time he had dwelt on the gradual and certain decay which was the lot of fallen humanity in this world, he said he had now selected a theme of more cheering character, viz. the bright and happy contrast in the condition of a Christian man before and after death: which he illustrated in a very just and suitable manner, with much earnestness, solemnity, and tenderness of feeling. Having contemplated the contrast referred to in his text under several different aspects, he came to the event which had recently occurred, and spoke of the deceased member in a manner peculiarly delicate and judicious, referring to the eloquent and touching elogiums which had been pronounced upon his character in both Houses of Congress on the preceding day, and to the sketch there presented of his life and leading public services. The view on which he preferred to dwell had reference to his long, open, uniform, unpretending but consistent, and unblemished profession of the religion of Christ, on which he dilated with a soothing satisfaction. The discourse closed with a brief but affecting appeal to every one present to prepare for the change which awaits us all.

The religious services having terminated, the line of procession was taken up, in the order reported in the *programme* prepared by the Committee of Arrangements, and, proceeding out of the Hall and through the Rotunda, entered the carriages in waiting, which, wheeling in succession through the north gate of the Capitol square, formed in line on the broad road that leaves the southeast corner of the capitol grounds, whence it moved on to the Congressional burying ground, where the body was deposited in the receiving vault, until a tomb, similar to those which mark the final resting place of so many deceased Members, can be prepared for its last earthly home.

In noticing the death of Mr. Williams, the National Intelligencer says:

"Mr. Williams entered Congress, a Representative from his native State of of North Carolina, in December, 1815, and continued such, by repeated elections, to the day of his death, making an unbroken service of more than twenty six years; a proof at once of his own fidelity to his trust and of the confidence of his constituents very rarely equalled in the history of our Government. He had long been what is termed "the Father of the House;" but notwithstanding that venerable title and the length of service it implied, he had reached the age of only fifty six years. A sincere christian, he was a man of the strictest morals, and one of the most conscientious and unswerving public servants whom we have ever known. Such, indeed, were his merits, public and personal, and such his eminent value as a Representative, that we look upon his death as a serious loss to the whole country, as well as to his immediate constituents.

Shocking Murder—On the 11th ult. the Hon. Charles J. P. Arndt, a member of the Council of the Territory, was shot in the council room immediately after the adjournment, by another member named J. B. Vineyard. The Wisconsin Enquirer says:

It is proper to mention in a general way the circumstances attending this horrid tragedy, which has thrown a gloom over the public mind here—has deprived the Council of one of its most talented and efficient members—society of an ornament—an aged father and mother of a son on whom they doated, and a wife and children of a husband, a father and a protector.

A discussion of a heated character arose upon a motion made in the Council to reconsider a vote by which the nomination of Enos S. Baker, as Sheriff for the county of Grant, was rejected a few days since. During the progress of this discussion, some rather violent words passed between Mr. Arndt and Vineyard. The first conceiving himself to have been insulted, approached Mr. Vineyard after the adjournment for the purpose of seeking an explanation—a slight personal rencontre then took place, when the latter drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Mr. A. reeled for a few paces, then sunk to the floor, and almost immediately expired having been shot through the heart!

We shall not in the present justly excited state of public feeling, make such remarks in relation to this high handed outrage as would seem to be called for—suffice it for the present to say that the dastardly and fiendish perpetrator of this deed, which has disgraced our legislative halls and our territory, is in the hands of the law, from which it is hoped he will not escape without that condign punishment which justice would seem to demand. Individual security—the cause of public morality—every thing connected with the well being and peace of society—requires that the severest penalties of the law should be inflicted.

Several reports which were current in New Orleans are embodied in the following, which we copy from the Courier of the 14th inst.

Highly Important.—We have conversed with a gentleman just arrived from Havana, He informed us that the black and brown subjects of Queen Victoria, on the island of Jamaica, had defeated her Majesty's troops in a pitched battle, and compelled the Governor and commander-in-chief to fly. But this is not all. It appears the Captain General of Cuba was informed last week that the Jamaica negroes meditated a descent on the south side of Cuba, whereupon he got transports ready and caused troops to embark, and it was said that the whole would sail for St. Jago on Saturday, the 12th inst.

From what information we have been able to obtain, we are inclined to suspect that the rising and the fighting of the negroes in Jamaica have been got up expressly by certain English fanatics, the better to cloak their designs on Cuba.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1842.

In the House of Representatives an effort was made by Mr. Fillmore to set aside the order of the day, for the purpose of going into committee on the appropriation bills, but without success.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McClellan, calling for information from the War Department as to whether Major General Scott has been paid any extra compensation for his services in effecting the removal of the Cherokees.

Several amendments were offered, extending the inquiry to all other officers, but they were voted down.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Botts subsequently offered a resolution embodying the above amendments, which was adopted.

Petitions being in order, a great number were presented on various subjects.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, presented a joint resolution from the legislature of that state, asking that the fine of $1,000 imposed on Andrew Jackson, by Judge Hall, may be refunded, with interest.—After an ineffectual motion to refer it, the resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, after the disposal of some preliminary business, the resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Clay, providing for a restriction of the veto power, was again taken up.

Mr. Calhoun, in a speech of some hours gave his views. The further consideration of the resolution was then postponed until Friday.

The tariff resolutions of Mr. Clay come up to-morrow, when Mr. C. will probably make his farewell speech.

At the time this was closed, Mr. Giddings had just presented a memorial from Ohio, asking a dissolution of the Union. He moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report against the prayer of the petition, also the reason why the prayer should not be granted.—Considerable excitement prevailed.

Correspondence of the American.

Washington, March 1, 1842.

Senate of the United States.

The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing this morning. The many who found admittance were but few compared with those who sought it. The ladies' gallery presented a most brilliant and imposing spectacle—but few ladies being admitted there. The ladies also lined the doorways and filled every avenue approaching to the Senate Chamber.

A great many gentlemen filled the privileged seats and the seats gallery. The spectacle was a most imposing one, and a higher tribute could not have been paid to the distinguished statesman who was to address the Senate than this immense congregation waiting patiently to the end of the day to hear him out.

Memorials were presented in reference to private interests, by Messrs. Young, Archer and Williams.

Reports were also presented, but none of a public character.

Resolutions.

Mr. King, of Alabama, introduced a Joint Resolution authorising the Postmaster General to extend the existing mail contracts between New Orleans and Mobile. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Merrick, in regard to amendments to appropriation Bills, was briefly considered and passed over.

The Bill to establish a Board of Claims in the United States, was passed over to make way for the order of the day.

At half past twelve o'clock Mr Clay rose, the series of resolutions offered by him two weeks since having been read by the Secretary of the Senate. There was then a breathless silence.

Mr. C. said that the resolutions just read were of great importance, involving interests of the highest character, and laid at the bottom of any system of measures necessary for the prosperity of the country.

I have not come here to-day, said Mr. Clay, to cull out, as from a flower garden the choice flowers that grow there, nor to discuss questions of a party character, to excite party animosities, or to create any feeling not in unison with the common wishes, and common feelings of all.

Mr. C. said he came to speak the words of truth and soberness, and if any one expected that he designed to make an ambitious display—that he intended to use ambitious language or any other figures than those of truth, they would find themselves greatly mistaken.—He came here to speak of great questions which interested all classes of people. As in another Government, under the crown where it was said that the power of the crown had increased, was increasing and ought to be diminished, so it was here in our own Government.

With a brief introduction, Mr. Clay launched forth into the consideration of the Resolutions which he had introduced. Some expression of opinion he thought necessary and proper on the part of the Senate for although no bill of revenue could originate in this House it might originate in the other, and be transmitted here for consideration In considering the subject in the form of Resolutions, it would save time, which was as valuable to us as money. For this purpose he had brought forward the subject, named in the Resolutions.

In discussing them, he should endeavor not to criminate or recriminate any one. He had no such spirit—and his earnest prayer was that all such feelings might be banished from the Senate—if not always, at least for the present. The first Resolution, (in relation to the amount of revenue necessary for the public expenditure), was then read and commented on. He did not intend to have this matter considered with literal exactness. That could not be done for the reason that no man could tell at the commencement of the year what would be his expenditures through the year, nor could the Government tell.

It had been said by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen) that the Whigs had declared during the late campaign, that they would administer the Government for thirteen millions of dollars. He had never known such a declaration to have been made, and if it ever was made, he had never heard of or seen the proof. He desired it, and though in no offensive sense, he hoped the Senator from Ohio would bring the proof when next he made the assertion. There was no evidence of all that had been asserted on this point.

Mr. Clay proceeded to compare the expenditures of the Administration of Mr. Adams and the two which had succeeded. The excuse afforded for this extraordinary expenditure he did not regard as good; for if there had been no extraordinary demands upon the Treasury once, there had since been extraordinary demands upon it, the growing out of a state of things which could not be foreseen. Every Administration had peculiar demands upon it, and would have to the end of time. But Mr. Van Buren's Administration above and beyond all this had expended more than any other

Mr. C. then went on to review the expenditures for thirteen years past. The army had been doubled, ten ships had been built, two or three States had been added to the Union, the fortifications had been doubled, the population had been enumerated, and, all things considered, if the expenditure was now twenty-two millions, it would not be beyond the increase of people.

Mr. Clay said it was necessary to take time to work out the reforms which had been promised by the Whigs. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had said when at the head of one of the Departments, that it took time to accomplish all the reforms which were desirable, that he was four years in one of the Departments before he could reduce his expenditures to a system. If he had taken four years in doing this, with what propriety could he ask a new administration, at the very outset of the Government, to accomplish a reform in all of its branches like that which in one of them he was unable to accomplish in less than four years?

Mr. Calhoun made some explanation to the effect that he wished a beginning of reduction.

They had been begun, said Mr Clay, in the other House, and in this branch of the public service, and the Senator would very soon see the fruits of them at the end of the year. The House had varied the contingent expenses $100,000, and would reduce them much more. He thought also that the expenditures of the [illegible] were [illegible] and he was surprised that such estimates had been submitted, when it was known that the condition of the Treasury was such as it was.

Mr. Clay said that one great cause of existing embarrassments was in consequence of the fact that when Congress was in Extra Session in 1837, the issue of Treasury Notes had been resorted to instead of a taxation upon the free articles, for the purposes of meeting expenditures then and thereafter created—The consequence of not doing this was that this Administration had to pay for expenditures and debts created by the late Administration. They had to supply past deficiencies.

Mr. Clay proceeded to the tariff branch of his argument, and expressed the hope that no one intended to resort to direct taxation for the support of the Government, and leave foreign luxuries to be imported into the country free of duty. Mr. Clay also expressed great faith in the home valuation over the foreign, upon imported goods.

Something was said of the Compromise Act,—not of the origin of the Act for the reason as was said that it was a matter long familiar to all of us, but in reference to the good faith which had prompted the passage of that Act. He would not willingly see it assailed, and had defended it as often as it was assailed by others. The details of this Compromise Act were then explained. It was not correct, Mr. Clay contended, to say that we could not in conformity with that Act impose a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. There was no part of that law which compelled us to adhere to a fixed rate of duty—none which made a literal interpretation of the 20 per cent. principle necessary and proper.

Mr. Clay said it was hoped at the time the Act was passed that the 20 per cent system could be a permanent principle. The law so far from declaring that the 20 per cent principle is necessary as a system, declared that whatever revenue was necessary to an economical administration of Government should be levied. There were obligations binding upon all of us to administer the Government economically, but there were no obligations binding upon any of us to adhere to the 20 per cent rate of duty; so far from it, we could raise the duty from 20, to 30 40, 50 or 100 per cent if necessary.

Something was then said of specific and discriminating duties. Mr. Clay thought these terms were sometimes used by those who did not comprehend the subject. The ad valorem duty was the true principle and had been tried with most success. In theory and in principle the *ad valorem* duty was the best.—There were objections to it he admitted but with a home valuation or any rigid enforcement of the Revenue Laws, this was the best by all odds. [Mr. Clay explained and illustrated all these positions by a comparison of results under the one system and the other. The specific duty placed the same duty upon the same article when the quality of it was very different.]

Mr. Clay was, therefore, willing to adhere to the fixed ad valorem duty. In England they were giving up the specific duty and substituting for it a fixed rate. It did not belong to the spirit or language of the Compromise Act to say that there should be a strict adherence to the 20 per cent principle.

Mr Clay then briefly commented upon the other Resolutions, passing over each of them in a very hurried manner, for the reason that their principles were apparent in their words, and needed but little comment or explanation. Reasons were given why the Land Law should remain as it was, and these grew not so much out of the necessity of preserving the stability of legislation, as upon the justice of that Act.

The advantages of adhering to the resolution were then clearly stated in a few words, and afterwards some of the proximate causes of existing evils were stated to the Senate One of the foremost of the evils was the draining of the precious metals from the country. Mr Clay commented upon this cause with great eloquence, and it was the ablest and most eloquent part of his argument

The errors of opinion prevailing at the South upon the subject were stated and commented upon with much eloquence also. The great evil of the South was declared to be the Tariff. For nine years in a descending scale these duties had been gradually falling off, and he would ask if the south had increased in prosperity under the change which had been going on. The most frightful pictures were drawn of the effects of the Tariff ten years since by one of the most gifted sons of South Carolina (understood to be Mr. Hayne.) The minds of those persons who heard him were filled with horror at the spectacle presented. The wishes of the Southern men in proportion as they had been gratified in regard to the tariff had failed to accomplish the results anticipated.

Mr. Clay closed with an eloquent appeal to the Senators to stand by the principles of his resolutions, which, under Heaven, he considered necessary to give prosperity and peace to the country.

Mr. Linn said a few words after Mr. Clay sat down. The Senate is in session as I close.

From the Nat. Intelligence of Feb. 28.

THE TWELFTH WEEK OF THE SESSION

has passed away without leaving behind it any traces upon the statute-book, although a good deal of business has been done in both Houses, and much more would undoubtedly have been done but for that dispensation of Providence by which another member of Congress has been cut off in the prime of his valuable life and in the midst of his public usefulness. The time given to decent mourning of this event [illegible] of one-half of its term, much of the residue of it having been occupied in business of a preparatory or initiatory character. The number and variety of the resolutions presented in the House of Representatives on the single day of this week allotted to that purpose afford remarkable proof of how much business there is for Congress to do, and how much more for it to inquire into, if there was time enough for it. But, were Congress to sit every day, (Sundays excepted) from this day to the 4th day of March 1843, there would be little hope of their acting upon the half of the subjects already submitted to their consideration, which every day may, however, be expected to multiply, either in the form of bills resolutions, or reports.

As yet, the reader will have observed, or at least ought to be aware, that in the House of Representatives (in which body, under the Constitution, all bills for raising a revenue must originate) no further advance has been made towards the indispensable measure of the Session—the providing a permanent Revenue, adequate to the wants of the Government—than the reference of the question to two of its committees. This apparent tardiness is not a matter for much surprise, when the complexity and minuteness of the details connected with a proper investigation of this subject are considered. We mention it here only to show, that, although nearly three months of the Session have elapsed, the really important business of the Nation has hardly yet been approached.

A long and arduous discussion may be looked for, of course, upon the Tariff bill, whenever it does come before the House of Representatives, and in the Senate, after it shall have passed the House; every State and every district in every State, having its particular interests, which it will become the duty of its Representative to guard and protect. We apprehend, therefore, that we are still, in point of time, as well as in point of fact, no further advanced than the threshold of the Session.

The Bill for the apportionment of the Representatives in Congress under the new Census has received the go-by for the present, and, perhaps for months to come. The State Legislatures have either all risen, or are on the eve of rising, and, so much time having been suffered to elapse without acting on it, there is no longer any object in precipitating a decision upon the measure. We shall in all probability not hear of it again before mid-summer.

In the Senate, the more remarkable incident of the last week is the report of the Currency Committee, upon which we have already had occasion to speak to our readers, and upon the merits of which we shall not here say any thing Some of our Whig friends do not approve the view which we have taken of the subject. We are sorry for it. But even those who are least satisfied with the project of that committee, agree, we believe, with us, that immediate action on the part of Congress, in favor of a discriminating Tariff for Revenue and a Bank or some other Fiscal Agent, is demanded, "above all things," at the hands of Congress by the public voice To that effect is the language of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, in his report made within the last week, in which he expresses this sentiment in the emphatic terms which we have borrowed from him.

Within the present week, it is probable, this whole subject will be opened up in the discussion of Mr. Clay's Resolutions, now lying on the table. In that discussion should it take place, the leading Speech of Mr. Clay will be heard and read with interest, all the deeper from the prevalence of a rumor, which seems to be generally believed, that that eminent statesman will within a few weeks, retire from his station in the Senate, of which he has so long been one of the most distinguished and honored members.

Maryland Legislature.

Correspondence of Baltimore Patriot.

Annapolis, Feb. 24, 1842.

In the House, soon after meeting this morning, Mr. Spencer called up an order submitted by himself, declaring that the House will in future meet at 9 a. m. and adjourn at 2 o'clock, p. m. and meet again at half past 3 p. m. and sit till 7 o'clock; which was adopted.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up—being the bill to raise additional revenue to pay the debts of the State, by imposing a tax upon all "incomes, salaries, &c." not already taxed. After undergoing sundry amendments, this bill was passed by a vote of 47 to 18.

The Senate has passed the House bill, abolishing the officers of the Topographical Engineer and State Geologist.

The Judiciary.—Mr. *Carmichael*, of the House of Delegates, has reported a bill to change the Judiciary of the State—a synopsis of which follows.

Section 1, repeals all such parts of the constitution and laws as provide for the appointment of judges of county courts, court of appeals chancery and orphans' courts and abolishes all said courts.

The second section divides the State into five judicial districts, viz: 1—St. Mary's, Calvert, Charles, Anne Arundel, Howard District, and Prince George's counties. 2—Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot and Caroline counties. 3—Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties. 4—Queen Anne, Kent, Cecil, Harford and Carroll counties. 5—Baltimore county.

Sec. 3. One judge to be appointed for each judicial district, to have and exercise all the powers of the present judges.

Sec 4. An equity judge to be appointed in each county (except Baltimore county,) and in Howard District—to exercise the powers now vested in the chancellor, the county courts as courts of equity, and in the orphans' courts.

Sec 5. Three judges to constitute the supreme court, one to be taken from each gubernatorial district.

Sec. 6. Prescribes the times of holding said courts.

Sec. 7. If the county court judge be sick, the equity judge to act in his place—if both be sick, the attorneys shall appoint one of their number to act for the time being.

Sec. 8. When the equity judge is sick, his duties shall be discharged by the judge of the adjoining district.

Sec. 9. No two of the equity courts to be held at the same time.

Sec. 10, forbids District judges to exercise equity jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. The equity judge of Baltimore county not to exercise any of the powers now vested in the orphans' court.

Sec. 12. A person to be appointed in Baltimore to be styled the Testamentary Judge, to exercise all the powers of the orphans' court. If sick his place to be supplied for the time by the equity judge of the county or neighboring county.

Sec. 13, fixes the salaries, excepting for Baltimore county—and section 14 allows to the equity and testamentary judges of that county $1400 per annum.

Sec 15, a register to be appointed for each equity court, duties and fees the same as those of the present register of the chancery court.

Sec 16, requires all papers connected with causes now before the chancellor, to be transferred to the equity courts where defendants reside.

Sec. 17, requires a similar transfer from county courts in equity cases.

Sec 18, relates to the effect which decrees shall have on the property of defendants who live out of the county where the decree is made.

Sec. 19, prescribes the duties of registers

Sec 20, causes pending in county courts on the law side not to be affected by this act.

Sec. 21, relates to the oaths of office to be taken, qualifications, &c.

Sec. 22 continues the present clerks of courts in their offices.

23, appoints the times at which the several district courts shall be held.

Sec. 24, requires that the judges of the supreme court shall be selected from the members of the present court of appeals; and the judges of the district courts from the members of the present county courts.

Sec. 25 and last, repeals all magistrates' courts, and abolishes all laws in relation thereto.

All we have to say in relation to this bill is, that we do not think that it would be productive of the least public benefit. The machinery is too complicated to work well.

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