document purports to be what it is not. It contains the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it does not contain many of the answers and final settlemente of and with those that are represented to be defaulters. Many persons, living and dead, are represented in that document to be defaulters who do not owe the Government a dollar, & so one of them, I am told, have just, but unsettled, claims against the Government.—Sir, to publish to the extent of the resolution, was promulgating, in many instances, a falsehood upon the living and slanders upon the memory of the dead.

But sir, I have another objection to printing this document, It will involve a criminal profligacy in expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, which can answer no other purpose than to put so much money into the pocket of the printer. It will, sir, be putting so much money into the hands of those whom I consider more worthless, if possible, than the purpose for which the expenditure would be made. I mean the mortgager and pliant vassal of the Bank, the editor of the National Intelligencer, and his catspaw and tool, the editor of the Madisonian, *the Conservative!!*

But, sir, these profligate expenditures and worthless appropriations, can go on so far as resolutions of this House can authorize them. There is no check here. The Democracy are in the minority. The united strength of the Whigs and Conservatives make a majority. They differ in name, but not in principle. Conservatism is but another name for Whigery, and both, but other names for Federalism. They are like man and wife.—They are joined in the holy bands of political wedlock. They are flesh of one flesh, blood of one blood, and bone of one bone. They will live together until separated by death. These whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.

These evils are with the people. They can remedy them; all I can do is to protest against them, which I will do while I have a tongue to speak and a hand to write.

Each of these reasons constituted a sufficient objection with me for voting against the resolution to print that document, and I repeat, that I look upon such efforts to squander the public treasure, and to bankrupt the nation, as done with a view to break down the Administration, and destroy the Democratic party.

But, sir, what could induce the Secretary to connive at the frauds of Swartwout? He was no friend to the Administration or to the Democracy. He was a Conservative in theory and practice; and, consequently, like all other Conservatives, opposed to both. I repeat, what ground is there to suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other individual of the Democracy concerned in the administration of the Government, would connive at the frauds of Swartwout, or any oth- Conservative. Why, sir, above all isms on the face of the earth, Conservatism is the last and tail end ism. Yes, sir, in the estimation of this Administration, Conservatism is sunk deeper in base iniquity, foul corruption, and black hypocrisy, than even modern Whigery itself.

But, in addition to this, Swartwout was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and reared in fraud. His father was a base defaulter in Mr. Monroe's administration.

It may be asked, why General Jackson would nominate such a man, with such native suspicions surrounding him? I answer, why did a Whig Senate confirm the nomination of a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? Why, also, did the whole Whig mercantile interest of New York city unite in recommending a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? We could retort we might assert; that there must have been a conspiracy to defraud the Government between Swartwout and the Whig merchants of New York; and we might embrace some Whig Senators in the conspiracy. All this we might do, and make out as strong a case of conspiracy as the Opposition can make of "*connivance*." But, sir, we are incapable of making such a charge, as the New York merchants and Whig Senators are incapable of entering into such a conspiracy.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the leading measures recommended in the President's Message will be carried out. I look upon them all as of vast importance to the interests of the country, but more particularly that which relates to the collection, safekeeping, and faithful disbursement of the public revenue. It seems to me that the highest interests of the country require that that policy should be the policy of the country—I mean the establishment of an Independent Treasury. Justice to the laboring taxpayer requires it.—Every interest, whether commercial, mercantile, manufacturing agricultural, or mechanical, and all other institutions, which have an interest in a sound currency, and the faithful performance of public and private contracts, require it. But above all, the financial interest involved in the management of this Government, imperiously demand it; for so long as the present system of the connection of the Government with the banks continues, the Government and the honest laborer must continue to be the prey of the lounging loafer, the stockjobbing gambler, and the official peculator.

The editor of the Hartford Review, says that the only way to spell a Russian Polish name, is *to sneeze three times and say* SKI.

SACRIFICE OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO PARTY PURPOSES.

The Editor of the Louisville Advertiser, with his usual penetration, looks to the very bottom of Federal designs. In the article we give below, of the 27th ult. he predicts, what has actually happened, in regard to Mr. Wright's bill to prevent defalcations.—With a knowledge of the motives on which the Opposition act, and of their absolute control in the House, Mr. Penn could not be at fault in divining their course. But to put the whole public treasure at the discretion of the Executive, that the cry of usurpation might be raised against him, was not the only motive for the defeat of the bill. By its defeat, the Opposition not only threw on the Executive the whole responsibility of the public finances, without law to assist, but all penal provisions to prevent or punish fraud and peculation, are withheld! The first appeal made by the President to Congress, before the consummation of Swartwout's peculations, was to make such crimes a felony in all concerned. If, at the extra session, the bill for this purpose had been passed, the six hundred thousand dollars embezzled through merchants' bonds would have been saved.—*Globe.*

"The reader will discover that the bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents was ordered to be engrossed in the Senate on the 18th instant, by a vote of 26 to 15. This shows a disposition on the part of the Administration to cause order to be restored in the fiscal operations of Government, as well as to provide by law for the custody and safekeeping of the national treasure. But what will the House of Representatives do? Will any attempt in that body to guard by law against future defalcations? No. A majority of the members of the House are opposed to the Administration, and their desire is to see the Treasury not only embarrassed but bankrupt.—While they are declaiming against Executive power and patronage, they are content to leave the whole revenue of the country to be kept as the President, in his discretion, may direct.

"The laws having been rendered a dead letter by the late bank suspension, the Federalists are determined to oppose any and every bill designed to obviate existing defects, or to place the public money once more under legal regulations. They prefer leaving every thing, or almost every thing in connection with the revenue, collection, safekeeping, disbursing, to Executive discretion. They hope that additional embarrassments may be felt, or that additional robberies may be perpetrated, and flatter themselves that the blame or the odium will be saddled on the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

"Relying on what they esteem the incapacity of the people—the gullibility of the mass—the Federalists persuade themselves that the President will be denounced for exerting powers which he must continue to exercise, until the people succeed in electing men to represent them who will consent to pass laws for the better regulation of the public money. It is foolishly imagined Mr. Van Buren will be denounced as an usurper for permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to establish rules for the collection and custody, of the people's money, in the absence of such enactments on the subject as Congress should have made at the late session.

"On these points the Opposition will find themselves in error. The people know very well that it is the peculiar duty of the House of Representatives to pass such laws as will render the public money safe. The President has submitted the condition of the Treasury—referred to the inadequacy of the laws for the regulation of it—in three separate messages to Congress. This fact demonstrates that Mr. Van Buren has discharged his duty, and the eyes of the people will be turned to Congress to ascertain whether as much can be truly said of the action of that body.

"Bill after bill has passed the Senate, but the House has shrunk from acting on the important subject. The people have witnessed in the conduct of their Representatives in the House, a most unpatriotic disregard of the public interest, or a cringing devotion to the most unsound portion of the banking incorporations."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, March 6th, 1839.

Most of the gentlemen who composed the late Congress of the U. S., have left the city and already has this metropolitan mart for scan mag, bad politics, and beautiful girls and women, become as cheerless and dead to life and joy, as was ancient Byzantium in the days of the plague spirits. All, all, is silence and dreariness.

Mr. Speaker Polk, has not yet departed.—He goes off to night, and in all probability quits Congress forever. As presiding officer of the House, Mr. Polk, was distinguished for ability, candor, fairness, dignity, and an activity in the despatch of business which has never been equalled, and never can be surpassed. He was the ablest presiding officer that ever set in the Speaker's chair. I make no *exceptions*, nor do I wish to be personal or unkind. At the close of the session, the Hon. Mr. Ellmore, of South Carolina, one of the ablest men in the world, and decidedly the most independent man in Congress offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker. As unexpectedly as it was unnecessarily offensive and disgusting to all men of honorable feelings, and just sentiments of honor, the resolution was opposed with great zeal and wrath by Mr. Prentiss, of Miss. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wise, of Va. Neither of the gentlemen contended for a moment, that Mr. Polk was not an able officer, or that he had not acquitted himself with dignity and honor, but because he had followed out Parliamentary practice, and placed on his standing and select committees, a majority of the friends of the administration, they were disposed to pass a vote denying to him the attribute of impartiality. They intended to insult him. In this they were defeated.—The House adopted Mr. Ellmore's resolution by a vote of ayes, 94; noes, 57. On taking leave of the House, Mr. Speaker Polk, thus addressed the body over which he had presided.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

In taking leave of this body, in all probability forever, emotions are excited which no language can adequately convey. When I look back to the period when I first took my seat in this House, and then look around me for those who were at that time my associates here, I find but few, very few, remaining. But five members who were here with me fourteen years ago, continue to be members of this body. My service here has been constant and laborious. I can, perhaps, say what but few others, if any, can—that I have not failed to attend the daily sittings of this House a single day since I have been a member of it, save on a single occasion, when prevented for a short time by indisposition. In my intercourse with the members of this body, when I occupied a place upon the floor, though occasionly engaged in debates upon interesting public questions, and of an exciting character, it is a source of unmingled gratification to me to recur to the fact, that on no occasion was there the slightest personal or unpleasant collision with any of its members. Maintaining, and at all times expressing, my own opinions firmly, the same right was fully conceded to others. Our discussions were at that time conducted with that courtesy and decorum, and respect for the opinion of others, which ought ever to prevail in a deliberative assembly. For four years past, the station I have occupied, and a sense of propriety, in the divided and unusually excited state of public opinion and feeling, which has existed both in this House and in the country, have precluded me from participating in your debates. Other duties were assigned me.

The high office of Speaker, to which it has been twice the pleasure of this House to elevate me, has been at all times one of labor and high responsibility. Its difficult, and often delicate duties have been fully appreciated and freely expressed by all my predecessors. They have all borne testimony to the difficulty, nay, impossibility, of discharging its duties with entire satisfaction to all, especially in seasons of high political or party excitement. Whilst they have borne this testimony, I think that I may truly affirm that none of them have had a severer ordeal to pass than has fallen to my lot.—Frequent have been the occasions when, but for the indulgent and liberal support at all times given to me by this House, I should have been utterly unable to preserve that order and decorum which should ever attend the deliberations of the representatives of the people. It has been made my duty to decide more questions of parliamentary law and of order, many of them of a complex and difficult character, arising often in the midst of high excitement, in the course of our proceedings, than had been decided, it is believed, by all my predecessors, from the foundation of this Government. This House has uniformly sustained me, without distinction of the political parties of which it has been composed. Our records will show, that upon the numerous appeals which have been taken to the House, I have been sustained by both political parties, and often by decided and large majorities. Though doubtless I may often have fallen into error in promptly deciding novel questions, suddenly raised, I trust it was not on points material, and I know it was never intended. I return to this House my thanks for their constant support in the discharge of the arduous and difficult duties I have had to perform.

But, gentlemen, my acknowledgments are especially due to the majority of this House for the high and flattering evidence they have given me of their approbation of my conduct as the presiding officer of the House, by the resolution you have been pleased to pass. I regard this as the highest and most valued testimonial I have ever received from this House, because I know that the circumstances under which it has passed has made it matter of substance, and not of mere form. I regard it as of infinitely more value than if it had been the common matter-of-course and customary resolution, which, in the courtesy usually prevailing between the presiding officer and the members of any deliberative assembly, is always passed at the close of their deliberations. That is unmeaning—is indiscriminately conferred—is a mere act of courtesy, and possesses, comparatively, but little value I return to the majority of this House, what I sincerely feel, my grateful thanks for this high evidence of their approbation and regard, given, as it has been, at a time of high party excitement, which, in the accomplishment of party and political objects, but too often disregards all other considerations. I shall bear it in grateful remembrance to the latest hour of my life.

I trust this high office may in future times be filled, as doubtless it will be, by abler men. It cannot, I know, be filled by any one who will devote himself with more zeal and untiring industry to do his whole duty than I have done.

We are now about to separate, many of us never again to meet. I wish you, gentleman, a safe return to your families and friends; and whatever our respective future destinies may be, my prayer to a beneficent and overruling Providence is, that our future lives may be useful and happy.

FROM THE NORTH EAST.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

BANGOR, ME, March 5.

Our city has to day again presented quite a warlike appearance, our streets having, through the day, been enlivened by the sound of martial music and the marching of troops. The several companies of the second division have, for the most of the day, been drilled and marched through several streets of the city. In the forenoon they marched to the State arsenal, where they all laid aside their respective arms, and were supplied with those on deposite there belonging to the State. The appearance of the various companies is certainly very creditable, many of them going through with the several manœuvres, with all the regularity and facility of veterans in the service. They are expected to march for Houlton to morrow.

I have this evening seen one of the officers of Gen. Hodsdon's division who has just returned from the camp. He reports all well there and in fine spirits. The soldiers fear they shall have no opportunity to fight the "blue horses." He says the men on the other side of the line are greatly disappointed at the unanimity of our people in the cause and the spirit manifested by them. They believed, as heretofore, there would be division in our ranks, and they reckoned upon a strong opposition on the part of the Whigs to the measures of the Executive. No disposition is now manifested by them to fight, but a strong one to back out with as much honor, however, as possible. Nothing, it is probable, will be done till advices are received from the Home Government. Indeed there is now very little prospect, at least for the present, of any actual conflict. We are all rather surprised that our Governor, under these circumstances, should unnecessarily order so many troops to march. It does at least seem to be an useless waste of money and strength.

Despatches have very recently passed thro. the city from Mr. Fox and Sir John Colborne to Gov. Harvey. The purport of them is of course not known.

Another correspondent writes from Bangor on the 5th, that Gen. Hodsdon has moved from Houlton to the Aroostook, at the mouth of the Presque Isle, where he will fortify himself; and that 350 troops have assembled at Calais, where they will remain at present.

The Bangor Whig of Tuesday, says—"A messenger with despatches from Mr. Fox to Sir John Harvey, arrived in this city last evening, and left this morning for Frederickton."

The Quebec Gazette of 1st inst says that orders had been received from Montreal, by the Commisariat, to prepare conveyances for the transport of the 11th Regiment to New Brunswick. The first company was expected at Point Levi on that night.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas, who writes from Machias, Saturday evening, 2d March, says that news had been received there from Eastport, stating that a British man of war arrived at Campobello, opposite Eastport, on Friday, with three hundred regular troops on board, bound to St. Johns—presumed to be from Halifax. Three more vessels were hourly expected.

Part of the drafted men of New Brunswick have marched for Frederickton and the disputed territory, and others are on their way. A detachment of one hundred and fifty men from this division passed through here yesterday, and about two hundred more are quartered in town to night, bound to Calais.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

From the Balt. American.

Our advices by yesterday's mail furnish no news of moment. The dates from Augusta, the seat of government of Maine, are of the 7th. Gen. Scott and suite arrived there on the evening of the 6th. A letter from Augusta, under date of 7th says—

"No communication has been made by the Governor to our Legislature in relation to the late movements at Washington on our border troubles. We shall probably have semething to morrow from the Governor, when we may expect some action on the subject by the Legislature. The feeling is very strong among the people through the State that our troops ought not to be withdrawn from the disputed territory until the line is settled.

In the House a bill to incorporate the county of Restook, with Houlton for the shire town, has been laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It embraces within its limits the disputed territory."

CANADA.—Two companies of the 11th regiment arrived at Quebec on the 4th, on their way to New Brunswick.

The Quebec Volunteer Artillery having offered their services in New Brunswick, Sir John Colborne replied, with thanks, that he would call on them, if necessary.

Captain Buchanan, bearer of despatches from Sir John Harvey, arrived at Quebec on the 2nd, and reported that Sir John was waiting despatches from Mr. Fox, and fully expected that the affair would terminate amicably.

Nothing of a definite character has as yet transpired at Washington respecting the appointment of a Special Minister to England on the Boundary question. The Globe is silent on the subject. The Intelligencer of yesterday says—

"Not yet hearing of the designation of any citizen by the Executive for the Special Mission to London, (suggested by the appropriation for that purpose by Congress,) we are confirmed in the belief that no such appointment will be made for the present."

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, whose means of information are said to be the very best, denies, that the Maine delegation in Congress had recommended Mr. Webster for the Special Mission to England. It was true only that they had unanimously advised the President *to make the selection from their State or from Massachusetts.* He also denies that the appointment had been offered to Mr. Calhoun. He adds that—

"Mr. Fox, the British Minister, dined with Mr. Poinsett on Tuesday, and remarked at table that he had not a shadow of doubt that the difficulties between the two countries could, and would, be adjusted without war. *I know* it to be the opinion of Mr. Adams, Mr. Legare, and Mr. Cushing, whom I place at the very head of our Legislators, for knowledge of diplomacy, that there will be no war. I mean the Legislators of the House of Representatives."

Referring to the warlike attitude which the people of Nova Scotia have assumed in consequence of the Boundary trouble, the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks with much truth—

"Halifax would be the rendezvous for the army and navy of the British world. Potatoes and herrings would be amazingly high. Cod-fish then would be eaten on other days than Saturdays. Nova Scotia would dance and John Bull would foot the bill."

"His course is absurd, because the expense, even supposing that no serious difficulty arises between us and Great Britain, will infinitely exceed the value of the whole territory about which he is putting himself in such a pucker. The expense to his own State will be enormous. And by and by, when the fuss is over, we shall have the national Congress besieged with shoals of petitions for pay to the Maine militia, which will be debated for weeks, at a cost of some $5,000 per diem—to say nothing of the waste of time and temper."

Some of our cotemporaries have expressed surprise at seeing the above paragraph in the New York Commercial Advertiser, respecting the course of Governor Fairfield, of Maine, in the existing troubles. We confess we are not at all surprised. The Almighty Dollar is there in the ascendant, and this editor would calculate all things by it even to national honor. Out upon the craven. The man who has so poor an opinion of his countrymen would sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.—*Balt. Sun.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We shall pay our respects to the Richmond Whig in our next—not an inch have we to spare this morning. What a comical quandary it has got itself into! We shall amuse ourselves at its expense, at our leisure. What a difference between its *grace before* and *after* meat, Before and during the election, the world well lost—*all for "Policy"*—Now, its whole chorus is sympathy for Mr. Rive's firmness—for Mr. Rive's independence—No "independence-loving Whig can find it in his heart to blame the Whigs for rallying, &c, &c. around Wm. C. Rives." This was its cry yesterday—what it will cry next, Heaven knows! We tell the Richmond Whig, with all due respect, with kind feelings for its conductors, it never will do. The course it has recently prescribed to its party has given it the most fatal blow that ever was given to the Whig party of Virginia. True, the Whigs of the General Assembly have not carried out the overt act. They have not elected Mr. Rives—but their design is fully unmasked—to coalesce with the Conservatives, from policy, to carry the State and elect Henry Clay. But though murder has not been committed, it was designed. The bullet has missed its mark, though it was aimed at the heart of the Republican party. We tell the Richmond Whig, furthermore, the error which the great body of the Whig members has committed is irreparable. They have roused the people—aud, if the Republican party be but awake and *active*, we shall sweep the State like a tornado. We know the people of Virginia, and they will never submit to such tricks and intrigues.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Session was closed long after midnight on Sunday the 3d instant, the House adjourning at a quarter before 2 o'clock; the Senate not until after 3 o'clock, A. M. of Monday.

Among the acts which failed may be reckoned, as first among those which have attracted the public attention, the bill known as the Sub Treasury bill, which, after passing the Senate, was suffered to lie on the table of the other House till the close of the session.

In the List of Acts passed during the late Session there were none making appropriation for Fortifications, or for the support of the Military Academy. The appropriations for these objects were incorporated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for 1839. An appropriation is also contained in that bill for the defence of the Niagara, Oswego, and Plattsburgh frontier; and an appropriation of $80,000 for the defence of the Western frontier is included in the Indian appropriation bill.

The appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department are included in the Civil Appropriation act. No Post Road act was passed at this session.

No act for building or completing Light-houses was passed. The bill for that purpose which passed the Senate was never even read in the House.

Neither was any act for the improvement of Harbors passed at this session.

The bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, after passing the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of its friends to procure for it a hearing at least. On Sunday night, Mr. Rariden got a motion before the House to go into Committee of the Whole on that Bill; but his motion was negatived.

Very Unfortunate—It is said that innumerable and very afflicting disorders have suddenly broke out among the *down easters*, now that there is strong signs of war with Great Britain; and many are the excuses offered against complying with the orders, calling them out. The Portland Advertiser tells an amusing story of a man in a neighboring county, who was very suddenly afflicted with near-sightedness. On his examination before the surgeon of the regiment, and in his eagerness to make the correctness of his complaint apparent, he said to the surgeon, why sir, my sight is so bad I can't tell whether that *pig* yonder is a *pig* or a *cow*. This chap, however, was not a fair specimen of the *yankee doodles*, as they have generally acceded with alacrity and cheerfulness to those orders.

A correspondent of the Columbus Sentinel and Herald writes from Tallahassee, under date of the 16th ult. and says—"Major Mapes and Captain Heinzelman, of the army, returned on yesterday from St. Andrew's Bay, and state that from 300 to 400 Creeks are known to be encamped on the north arm of that Bay! There is a military fort there, comprising two companies of regulars, in all forty-two men!! The houses are 'few and far between' in that section of country, and many murders will undoubtedly be perpetrated; nor should the citizens of St. Joshph or Apalachicola sleep unmindful of danger, or unprepared for its approach.

Printer of the U. States Senate.—Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the Globe, have been re-elected printers to the Senate by the following vote:

Blair and Rives received	25
Gales and Seaton	11
Ogden Niles	4
Thomas Allen	2
Blank	1
	43

EXTRACTS.

1. "Buy a rose?" said a Democratic urchin, presenting a tuft of wilted cabbage leaves to one of the new made Whigs of the day.—"Rose! you little rogue, that's no rose." "I know it, sir, but you can *call* it a rose."

2. A gentleman of this city recently went into a merchant tailor's shop, and ordered a coat from a piece of cloth which he selected. The seller told him that Wm. C. R**** had a coat from the same piece. "Then," observed the gentleman, "you ought to make my coat like his. *Finish it on both sides.*"

3. A little fellow the other day, in a crowd cried out "Hurrah for Van Buren!" At which a Harrison man exclaimed angrily, "Hurrah for a jackass!" "That's right," said the boy, "you hurrah for your candidate, and I'll hurrah for mine."

4. A farmer being recently asked by a whig friend who had sent him a copy of Wise's & Bond's speeches, what he thought of them, replied, 'They are very small potatoes; not fit for the table, and worth little for the pigs."—Globe.

The New York Gazette says—"We understand that the Grand Jury of Otsego has found a bill of indictment against James Watson Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, for a libel on Mr. "J. Fennimore Cooper," the great novelist. The libel complained of consists of certain strictures in the Courier and Enquirer on the great novelist's last two works, "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found."