Mr. Cabrap is

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 54.]

AN ACT to provide for the settlement of the claim of the State of New York for the services of her militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid to the State of New York, on the order of the Governor of said State, out of the appropriation for the prevention of hostilities on the northern frontier, such amount as the Paymaster General of the United States army and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall ascertain and certify would have been due from the United States to the volunteers and militia called into the service of the State, in the latter part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty seven and the first part of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, for the protection of said frontier, by the Governor, if said volunteers had been duly called into the service of the United States and regularly received and mustered by officers of the United States army according to the laws and regulations which have governed in the payment of the volunteers and militia of other States: *Provided*, That the accounts of the agent employed by the State of New York to make said payments, be submitted to the Paymaster General and the accounting officers for their inspection: *And provided also*, That no reimbursement shall be made on account of the payment of any volunteers or militia who refused to be received and mustered into the service of the United States army appointed by the President to command on the northern frontier.

WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Approved, July 7th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

"Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
While Death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distress'd, she sits and weeps
With beating heart! "*Love never sleeps!*"

Yet, e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumults of her breast
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburden'd Nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch—"*Love never sleeps!*"

Around—above—the angle bands
Stoop o'er the care worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of Time!—"*Love never sleeps!*"

And round—beneath—and over all—
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answer'd—and relief is given
In hours of wo, when sorrow steeps
The heart in pain—"*He never sleeps!*"

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy purity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest deeps
Of human ill, "*Love never sleeps!*"

A RIDDLE.

These letters, in their proper place,
Will show the world and thee
A cause of sorrow and disgrace,
And source of misery.

P H M
K O M

The solution will be found in folding the upper line over the lower line of capitals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FUNNY YOUNG GENTLEMAN

As one funny young gentleman will serve as a sample for all funny young gentlemen, we purpose merely to note down the conduct & behaviour of an individual specimen of this class, whom we happened to meet at an annual family Christmas party, in the course of this very last Christmas that ever came.

We were all seated round a blazing fire, which crackled pleasantly as the guests talked merrily and the urn steamed cheerfully—for, being an old-fashioned party, there was an urn, and a teapot besides—when there came a postman's knock at the door, so violent and sudden, that it startled the whole circle, and actually caused two or three very interesting and most unaffected young ladies, to scream aloud and to exhibit many afflicting symptoms of terror and distress, until they had been several times assured by their respecitve adorers that they were in no danger. We were about to remark that it was surely beyond post-time, and that it must have been a runaway knock, when our host, who had hitherto been paralyzed with wonder, sank into a chair in perfect ecstacy of laughter, and offered to lay twenty pounds that it was that droll dog Griggins. He had no sooner said this, than the majority of the company and all the children of the house burst into a roar of laughter too, as if some inimitable joke flashed upon them simultaneously, and gave vent to various exclamations of—To be sure it must be Griggins—and, How like him that was—and, what spirits he was in!—with many other commendatory remarks of the like nature.

Not having the happiness to know Griggins, we became extremely desirous to see so pleasant a fellow, the more especially as a stout gentleman with a powdered head, who was sitting with his breeches' buckles almost touching the hob, whispered us he was a wit of the first water, when the door opened, and Mr. Griggins being announced, presented himself, amidst another shout of laughter and a cloud clapping of hands from the younger branches. This welcome he acknowledged by sundry contortions of countenance, imitative of the clown, in one of the two pantomines, which were so extremely successful that one stout gentleman rolled upon an ottoman in a paroxysm of delight, protesting with many gasps that if somebody didn't make that fellow Griggins leave off, he would be the death of him, he knew. At this time the company only laughed more boisterously than before, and as we always like to accommodate our tone and spirit, if possible, to the humor of any society in which we found ourself, we laughed with the rest, and exclaimed, "O! capital, capital!" as loud as any of them.

When we had exhausted all beholders, Mr. Griggins received the welcomes and congratulations of the circle, and went through the heedful introduction with much ease and many puns. The ceremony over, he avowed his intention of sitting in somebody's lap unless the young ladies made room for him on the sofa, which being done, after a great deal of tittering and pleasantry, he squeezed himself amongst them, and likened his condition to that of roses. At this novel jest we all roared once more. "You surely should consider yourself highly honored, sir," said we. "Sir," replied Mr. Griggins, "you do me proud."—Here every body laughed again; and the stout gentleman by the fire, whispered in our ear that Griggins was making a dead set at us.

The tea things having been all removed, we all sat down to a round game, and here Mr. Griggins shone forth with peculiar brilliancy, abstracting other people's fish, and looking over their hands in the most comical manner. He made one most excellent joke in snuffing a candle, which was neither more nor less than setting fire to the hair of a pale young gentleman who sat next to him, and after begging his pardon with considerable humor;—as the young gentleman could not see the joke, however, possibly in consequence of its being on the top of his own head, it did not go off quite as well as it might have done; indeed the young gentleman was heard to murmur some general references to 'impertinence,' and a 'rascal,' and to state the number of his lodging in an angry tone—a turn of the conversation which might have been productive of slaughtering consequences, if a young lady, betrothed to the young gentleman, had not used her immediate influence to bring about a reconciliation; emphatically declaring in an agitated whisper, intended for his personal edification, but audible to the whole table, that is, if he went on that way, she never would think of him otherwise than as a friend, though as that she must always regard him. At this terrible threat the young gentleman became calm, and the young lady overcome by the revulsion of feeling, instantaneously fainted.

Mr. Griggins' spirits were slightly depressed for a short period by this unlooked for result of such a harmless pleasantry, but being probably elevated by the attentions of the host and glasses of wine, he soon recovered, and became even more vivacious than before, insomuch that the stout gentleman, previously referred to, assured us that although he had known him since he was that high (something smaller than a nutmeg grater,) he never beheld him in such excellent cue.

When the round game, and several games at blind man's buff, which followed it, were over, and we were going down to supper, the inexhaustible Mr. Griggins produced a small sprig of mistletoe from his waistcoat pocket, and commenced a general kissing of the assembled females which occasioned great commotion and much excitement. We observed that several young gentlemen—including the young gentleman with the pale countenance were greatly scandalized on this indecorous proceeding, and talked very big among themselves in the corners; and we observed too, that several young ladies, when remonstrated with by the aforesaid young gentlemen, called each other to witness how they had struggled and protested vehemently that it was very rude, and that they were surprised at Mr. Brown's allowing it, and that they could not bear it, and had no patience with such impertinence. But such is the gentle and forgiving nature of woman, that although we looked very narrowly for it, we could not detect the slightest harshness in the subsequent treatment of Mr. Griggins. Indeed upon the whole it struck us that among the ladies he seemed rather more popular than before!

To recount all the drolleries of Mr. Griggins at supper, would fill such a tiny volume as this, to the very bottom of the outside cover, how he drank out of other people's glasses, and eat other people's bread, how he frightened into screaming convulsions a little boy who was sitting up to supper in a high chair by sinking below the table and suddenly reappearing with a mask on; how the hostess was really surprised that any body could find pleasure in tormenting children, and how the host frowned at the hostess, and felt convinced that Mr. Griggins had done it with the best intentions; how Mr. Griggins explained, and how every body's good humor was restored by the child's—to tell these & a hundred other things ever so briefly, would occupy more of our room and reader's patience, than either they or we can conveniently spare. Therefore, we change the subject, merely observing that we have offered no description of the funny young gentleman's personal appearance, believing that every society has a Griggins of its own, and leaving all readers to supply the deficiency, according to the particular circumstances of their particular case.

[*Sketches by Quin.*

[From the New York Sun.]

REMINISCENCES IN THE LIFE OF COMMODORE JOHN RODGERS.

Commodore Rodgers died at the advanced age of seventy-three or four. He was born in Harford county, Maryland, in or about the year 1765. His seamanship was learned in the merchant service, to which he was attached from the end of the revolutionary war to the commencement of the naval establishment of the United States, under which he was one of the first officers, who received an appointment.

It was Commodore Rodgers' peculiar fortune never to encounter an opportunity to achieve any brilliant affair, and consequently his name has not been so much trumpeted as those of others, who, possessing no more intrepidity and skill, still fell upon opportunities of signalizing their names by valiant exploits. But in practical service to his country, and in successful harrassing of the vessels of the enemy, no officer in the navy has exceeded him.

In August, 1803, he commanded the frigates New York and John Adams, being the senior captain, and with Commodore Preble *negociated* with the Emperor of Morocco, for the restoration of American vessels, something in the same spirit, if not precisely in the same way, France is negociating with Mexico.—An interval followed in the active service of the Commodore till 1811, when in the frigate President, he sailed from Annapolis for New York. During this passage, an incident occurred which made quite as much noise as any other which directly preceded, and assisted in bringing about the last war. The Commodore was attacked and defended, abused and praised, as the politics of the writers and speakers prompted. Those who speak of the present and late party excitement as "unparalleled," must be of experience too short to include the time just previous to the last war with England, when the virulence of party was more bitter than at any time since.

The reader of American history will readily remember that the affair to which we allude was that of the "Little Belt," a British sloop of war. Impressment by the British of American seamen, had awakened all the old hostility of the Revolution. On the 16th of May, at noon, Commodore Rodges made a sail to the eastward, which he supposed to be the British frigate Chesapeake, the commander of which vessel, it was said, had a few days before impressed a boy from on board an American brig, off Sandy Hook. The Commodore resolved to speak the British vessel, ascertain the facts, and should they prove as represented, to endeavor to procure the lad's liberation. He did not come up with the other till night, when he discovered indeed that it was not the Chesapeake, but could not ascertain the nation of the strange vessel, as she displayed no colors. A rencontre took place, the origin and details of which were variously related at the time, which resulted in the killing of nine men, and wounding of about twenty on board the Little Belt, while but one boy was slightly wounded on board the President. At day break, Commodore Rodgers sent an officer on board with tenders of assistance, which were, however, declined. It was not until the return of his messenger that the Commodore learned the name of the vessel, her nation, and her commander, Captain Bingham.

As before remarked, this rencontre caused a great deal of newspaper excitement; but Commodore Rodgers was sufficiently vindicated in the fact, that while the government of the United States approved the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, the British government took no formal notice of the affair. Each commander published his bulletin, all the *facts* in both of which it was impossible to credit.

After the formal declaration of war, in 1812, Commodore Rodgers, in the President, with the frigate Congress, and the brigs Hornet and Argus, sailed from this port on the 21st of June, in pursuit of a fleet of British merchantmen which had sailed from Jamaica, homeward bound, in the month preceding. While in pursuit of the merchantmen, the Commodore fell in with the British frigate Belvidere, to which vessel he gave chase. The Belvidere outsailed the President and escaped. It was said that the British vessel started her water casks, threw her anchors overboard, and took other means to expedite her speed. That point, however, being merely important as settling the relative speed of the two vessels, is unimportant now. In the chase, the Belvidere had one man killed, and six wounded by a shot from the President, and the President had sixteen killed and wounded by the bursting of a gun. Among the wounded was Commodore Rodgers himself, whose leg was fractured. Commodore Rodgers put into Boston, whence he sailed again on the 8th of October, accompained by the frigate Congress and United States, and the brig Argus. On the 13th the two latter were parted from the others in a gale, and on the 15th, the President and Congress captured a British packet with $200,000 specie and $100,000 gold dust on board, which prize safely reached an American port. On the 31st they captured a South Sea ship, laden with oil, and gave unsuccessful chase to a frigate under whose convoy she had sailed. Another British frigate was also chased, but escaped under cover of a fog, and after a cruise of nearly 8000 miles, the President and Congress arrived at Boston on the 12th of December, 1812.—Though the two prizes captured were valuable the officers of the vessels exceedingly regretted that no opportunity had been afforded for a gallant action, or an equal one—a circumstance which the newspapers opposed to the war did not fail to lay hold of.

On the 23d of April, 1812, Commodore Rodgers sailed again from Boston, in company with the Congress, Capt. Smith. In this cruise the vessels visited the coasts of Bergen, Norway, and the Shetland Isles, and captured twelve vessels, the crews of which amounted in number to 271; but met no enemy equal to their own strength, with whom their prowess could be tried. They returned to Rhode Island on the 23d of September, making five months, to a day, from Boston. During this time, Admiral Cockburn burned Havre de Grace, Md., and the house of the Commodore suffered among the rest. An incident is related in this connexion, almost too romantic for truth. It is said that the Lieutenant commanding the Highflyer, a British tender, captured by the Commodore on the day previous to his entering Newport, in tendering his sword, restored one of the Commodore's own that had been taken from his house in Havre de Grace, at the time of the attack on that place.

During the attack on Baltimore, Commodore Rodgers, with his seamen, was stationed in Fort Covington. This detachment was the first who detected and repulsed the approach of the British surprise party, two thousand strong, who had passed Fort Henry in boats with muffled oars, under the cover of the night. During the siege of Baltimore, Commodore Rodgers was indefatigable in rendering all the aid possible to the city, for which service he was complimented with a splendid service of plate.

Since the war, his life has been passed as one of the Navy Commissioners, and in various other services, pertaining to the monotonous peace occupations of our gallant naval officers. Take him for all in all, he was an excellent and faithful public servant, whose services to his country made up in solid benefit, what the fortune of war denied them in brilliancy.

IMMENSITY OF CREATION.

Some astronomers have computed that there are not fewer than seventy-five millions of suns in the universe The fixed stars are all suns having like our sun, numerous planets revolving round them. The solar system or that to which we belong, has about thirty planets, primary and secondary, belonging to it.—The circular field of space which it occupies is in diameter about three thousand six hundred millions of miles, and that which it controls much greater. The sun which is nearest neighbor to us is called Sirius, distant from our sun about twenty-two billions of miles. Now, if all the fixed stars are as distant from each other as Sirius is from our sun, or if our solar system be the average magnitude of all the systems of these seventy-five millions of suns, whose imagination can grasp the immensity of creation? Who can survey a planet, containing seventy-five millions of circular fields each ten billions of miles in diameter? Such, however, is one of the plantations of Him, who has measured the waters in the hollow of his hand—meted out heaven with a span—and weighed the mountains in a scale, and the hills in a balance.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

We annex some items, derived from the English Papers by the Great Western.

On her late trip to New York the Great Western encountered a heavy gale which continued for four days—otherwise she would have made the run in eleven days.

The *Sicle* of Paris says that one of the objects on Marshall Soult's mission to England, was to obtain permission to remove the remains of Napoleon to France; and in this, it is said, he has succeeded, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington. It is stated farther, that the Prince de Joinville is to proceed to St. Helena, in command of a frigate, having on board a soldier from ever regiment in France, and that the remains of the Emperor are to be deposited under the column in the Place Vendome, with solemn religious ceremonies, at which the Duke of Wellington will be invited to be present.

The British Queen.—This stupendous steam ship, commended by Capt. Roberts, formerly of the Sirius, arrived at port Glasgow, and has gone into dock, where she is to receive her machinery. The Queen was towed to Plymouth from Gravesend, by the Vulture steamer. Betwixt these places she had foul winds. At Plymovth the Vulture left, and the Queen then came right round by the Land's End herself in fine style, carrying all sail, and beating every vessel in her way, especially a French brig, which attempted to compete with her for some time. Having arrived at the tail of the bank early on Saturday morning, she was towed into the wet dock at eleven by the Samon steamer, the top of whose funeral, it was observed, just reached the top of the Queen's paddle box. It is thought she will not be ready to sail as early as announced, and that the Tiger will take her place.

GREAT FIRE AT GRAND CAIRO.

The Garde National of Marseilles, publishes a letter from Alexandria of the 26th ult., containing an account of a great fire at Cairo.—

"The fire broke out on the evening of the 21st ult., at the Catholic chapel, and immediately communicated to the neighboring houses. But slight assistance was obtained from the Governor, Kabbib Effendi, and it is even said that the men sent by him to extinguish the flames, aided rather in promoting than in subduing the conflagration, to enable them to commit acts of plunder with greater facility. The fire soon spread, and destroyed two entire streets, one of which formed part of the Frank quarter. On the evening of the 22d it was considered nearly at an end, when it suddenly broke out on two new points. The Frank quarter and the surrounding neighborhood soon presented one vast blaze, and the confusion created by the anxiety of the inhabitants to save themselves and remove their property was indescribable. Several important manufactories were destroyed. Kebbib Effendi, on perceiving the serious nature of the conflagration, at last assembled the troops, and proceeded in person to the scene of the disaster A number of houses were immediately sacrificed; in order to concentrate the fire on one point; and, on the evening of the 24th hopes we entertained that the measure would be attended with the desired result. The calamity had given rise to the most lamentable excesses on the part, not even of the Arabs, but of the soldiers, who were sent to give assistance and preserve order. Aussein Bey had been invested with discretionary powers by Mehemit Ali, and despatched to Cairo, where it was hoped that his presence would operate as a check to further abuses. The panic created amongst the European inhabitants by the audacity of the populace and the neglect of the authorities would seem fully justified by the extraordinary facts which were stated.

Amongst the number it may be mentioned that M. Tidel, the French Consul at Cairo, had demanded and obtained a guard of twenty five men, and that while he was occupied in removing the archives of his office to a place of safety at Boulac, his guards commenced plundering his house, in which occupation he found them busily employed on his return. Although no further danger was apprehended, M. Cochelet, the French Consul General had applied for some ships of war. A correspondent of the Semaphore, writing from Cairo, under date of the 25th ult. states that the fire had entirely ceased at ten o'clock on that morning."

Another letter from Alexandria, of the same date has the following:

"The Viceroy was astounded at the news of this event; he could not believe the accident had been so fatal to him; and he suspects, perhaps with reason, the wickedness of his enemies. The modes of vengeance are quite in accord with the customs of Turkey; but still, fires were not a means employed by the mob of Constantinople; and one cannot believe that the Government would resort to such means. Be it as it may, the cruel event which has thus struck at the fortune of the Vicercy cannot fail to exercise a considerable influence on his political views, and cause him to adjourn his plans of independence."

Notwithstanding this deplorable event, it does not appear from the letters from Egpyt that any serious decline of trade was anticipated. Most of the warehoused goods at Cairo were saved chiefly by the vigilance and energy of the English and French merchants.

Another letter from Alexandria, dated the 27th, announces that the fire which has burst out at Cairo has almost destroyed the whole of the Frank quarter. More that 600 houses have fallen a prey to the flames.

A large Egyptain ship of war had been destroyed at Alexandria.

Marriage of Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews—The sterner morals of "brother Jonathan" have it appears, occasioned Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews to throw around them the shield of matrimony previously to their departure for the United States. The happy ceremony having been solemnized yesterday morning at the parish church of St. Mary, Abbotts, Kensington, by the Rev. Francis White, one of the curates. The affair was kept a profound secret, not being, we believe, even known to the domestics of their establishment. Madame Vestris and Mr. Mathews left their residence, Elm Cottage, Notting hill a few minutes before nine o'clock, and walking to the church, entered by different doors, both of which were immediately closed, the only persons within the sacred edifice, besides the principals, being the officiate minister, Mr. Brothers, the clerk who was also "papa," and his sisters, the two Misses Brothers who officiated as bride's maids. The secret, however, by some means soon became known, and numbers of persons hastened to the church to obtain a sight of the celebrated comedians, but ere they reached it the nuptial knot was tied, and the happy pair had taken their departure in the same secret manner in which they had come, without even the ringers anouncing that a wedding had taken place.—*London Times.*

Foreign Correspondence of the N. York Daily Express.

LONDON, July 20, 1838.

I enclose you the latest dates, with markets, news, gossip, &c. &c. from all parts of the world.

We have done but little here since the Cornation but fetes and balls. Business, indeed, did not commence till several days after the Coronation, so much were all intoxicated with the crowning of our Virgin Queen. She has already given two grand State Balls, and is to give a third on the 30th, after which the Foreign Ambassadors will depart. At the first ball she was attired in a blue satin dress covered with white blond. On the left arm her Majesty wore the insigna of the order of the Garter, also the star in brilliants. Head dress of white roses, in the centre of a cluster of diamonds; diamond drop earrings. She opened the first Ball in a quadrille with the Duke de Nemours, the son of the King of France, and the second with his Royal Highness, Prince George of Cambridge.

At 20 minutes to 11 the Queen passed into the grand saloon, Strauss' band striking up "God save the Queen Dancing commenced five minutes before 11, and she danced during the night with several gentlemen of distinguished rank.

At this Ball she wore a rich satin dress, over which was a light lace tunic, trimed with white roses, and diamonds, confined with a cluster of brilliants. Head dress, a large white rose on the left side, the entire being formed of diamonds; a circle of diamonds confined the hair.

Among the most prominent of the American dis ingues now in London, is His Excellency John Van Buren, the son of your illustrious President, who is receiving all the honor due his elevated station in society. He is welcomed here in all the Court circles, though, of course, he has no rank, with all the cordiality extended to the Duke of Nemours, and others of like distinguished birth. He was invited the other day to the City of London Entertainment of the Ambassadors, and was highly honored with a seat at the right hand of His Worship the Lord Mayor, on that interesting occasion. Next to the Coronation, this was one of the most splendid displays we have had. The dazzling costumes of the Foreign Ambassadors, the robes of the Prelates, and of the Judges, and the rich military uniforms of the Military and Naval Officers, creating a wonderful effect. The presence of the Dukes of Wellington, and Dalmatia, Marshal Soult within a short distance of each other, imparted great interest to the scene. which was heightened by their expressions of good feeling the one for the other.

The World, fashionable, theatrical, and musical, that is, the beau monde, have been in a fever about Madam Grisi, who fills now in the eyes of the musical world the place of Madame Malibran. The husband of Grisi, M. de Melcy, had a duel with Lord Castlereagh, because his Lordship fell in love with his wife. The husband found out the fact by a letter of Castlereagh having fallen into his hands. After the duel the story now goes, that Grisi insisted the letter should be burnt, to which her husband would not consent. Upon this Grisi got into a passion, because her husband, by keeping the letter, seemed to have a suspicion of her chastity, and notwithstandiug the positive denial of her husband of such a suspicion, a high quarrel ensued. Upon this, says, one of the newspapers, the husband was advised to run off to Brighton, so as to bring the fair Grisi out of her *pouts*, and this it is added, had the desired effect; for Grisi, as soon as she had heard he had gone, ordered a Post Coach and run after him. Both have kissed and made up. This is the authorized explanation now.

Madame Vestris, Mrs. Matthews now by law, though only *quasi* Mrs. Matthews a few days ago, had an immense parting benefit at Covent Garden, preliminary to her starting for New York. The receipts are estimated at £600 or 700.

Marshal Soult, was to visit Liverpool to day, and in the course of his stay, he was to visit one of your Liners.

Marshal Soult has been received with the greatest cordiality in this country. He has written home with enthusiasm of the generosity of his reception. The French and German papers do not know what to make of it.

There is to be a great race next month in Harisburg to which many Londoners are going. The Steamboats go to Hamburg, in 40 or 50 hours.

Mr Cass, your Minister to France, has returned to Paris. He was received with cordiality here.

His Excellency Mr. Troop, Minister of the United States to Naples, Cap. Perry, U. S. Navy, and, Mr McCauley have been presented to the Queen.—The Levee was attended by Mr Benjamin Rush, Secretary, R. Vaux, Private Secretary, and H. B. Livingston, *attachee* of the American Legation.

From the Globe.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND THE NEW PUBLIC DEBT.

These have been fruitful heads of attack and exaggeration with the Federal members of Congress during the late session, especially with that part of them which stands in relation of *attorneys* to that British institution, miscalled the Bank of the United States. From Mr. Attorney CLAY, in the Senate, down to Mr. Attorney BOND, in the House of Representatives, a systematic, perverted, exaggerated, and falsified account of the public expenditures, and of the new public debt, as it is called, has been presented, for the purpose of charging upon the Republican Administration of General JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN the offence of "wasteful and profligate expenditures of the public moneys." Mr. Attorney BOND has received his exposures from the hand of Doctor DUNCAN; and certainly the false pleading of a retained lawyer was never more fully and triumphantly exposed than in that masterly speech. Mr. CLAY received repeated corrections in the Senate; and the table of "estimates, appropriations, and expenditures, with the items of increase," made out by the Secretary of the Treasury, and printed by the order of the Senate, presents a full view of the subject from 1823 to 1837, inclusive, and shows how the increase has occurred, and fully vindicates the Republican Administrations from every shade of censure. Two thousand extra copies of that paper were ordered to be printed by the Senate; and the friends of Republicanism will find in it ample materials for the vindication of the Republican Administration. Intending to avail ourselves of this document in future, we have recourse for the present to an extract from the circular letter of the Hon. Mr. MILLER, of Missouri, to his constituents, in which both these heads—that of wasteful extravagance, and the new public debt of twenty millions of dollars—are briefly, lucidly, and most satisfactorily treated.

"One of the main subjects of attack upon the republican Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, is the *extravagance* of their expenditures, as it is called, and the *waste* of the public money; and in consequence of such extravagance and waste, the contraction of a new *public debt*, of twenty millions of dollars. Never has public credulity been so taxed to believe improbabilities and absurdities, as in the statements and speeches which have been made by the Opposition to sustain these charges against the Administration. Availing themselves of the gross amount of appropriations, without showing the items which compose the amount, they contrive to deceive the people at a distance, those who have no access to detailed information into the belief of the most glaring errors. Not only are the necessary and indispensable expenditures on account of Indian wars, extinction of Indian titles, removal of Indians, erection of fortifications, increase of the navy, arsenals in States, &c, &c. included under the head of extravagance, but even the indemnities obtained by General Jackson from foreign nations, are likewise included under the same head, and presented to the people as a scandalous waste of public money. Thus the $4,521,600 obtained from France and Naples, the $654,000 obtained from Denmark, and the $100,000 obtained from Spain, and paid out to the claimants by the Government, are all included in its extravagant and *profligate* expenditures, as they are called, although it was so much clear gain to the country, and was only included among the appropriations because the money had been received by the Government, and could not be drawn from the Treasury, for the owners of it, except by virtue of appropriation laws. Again, the $1,395,000 received in trust for the Chickasaw Indians on the sale of their lands in 1835—6, and the sum of $1,200,000, received in the same way for the same Indians, in 1836—7, and then *invested* for their advantage, and also numerous sums received in trust for other Indians, and afterwards *invested* for their benefit; these sums are all included in the charge of profligate expenditure, because, having been received by the Government, they could only be invested by virtue of appropriation laws, and therefore appear in the list of appropriations, although, in reality, having nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government. Again, the $475,000 paid out of the Treasury to merchants for drawback of duties last year, which merchants did not pay their bonds for duties, but obtained delay both from the Administration and Congress; even this large sum paid by the Government for drawback of duties, to those from whom duties on imports were due this also is included under the head of profligate expenditure, for which this Administration is to be abused and vilified! Here are near ten millions of dollars at once accounted for, upwards of one-half of which was a clear gain, obtained from foreign countries, and paid to our citizens for spoliations; a large portion of the remainder was a *trust* fund for Indians, which, though included in the appropriations, had nothing to do with the expenditures of the Government; and the remaining part, being nearly a half a million, was so much money raised by the Government and paid to merchants for draw-

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