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Virginia Free Press.

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY——PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY——BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 30. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837. NO. 33.

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the two Houses, at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other Banks, provided a sufficient number could be established to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act, and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public monies, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory power over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the [illegible] gress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that the deficiency will occur, if addititional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interests, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorised by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your farther direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earliest stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which effect them so numerous, and often so subtle that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions, and the loans and discount of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value;—the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which, in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned as most prominent, the loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade,—prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the system of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by Banks, and in other ways, during the year 1834, 1835 and 1836, show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the U. States. With this redundancy of the paper currency there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise.

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans, credits for goods was granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made thro' a general pressure, at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaing with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of [illegible] the same difficulties and reverses, and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—*to regulate* by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories; and to devise and adopt such measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to seperate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lesson of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience.

The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or to save itself. In Great Britain where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish.

This accommodation is now indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds [illegible] of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent, in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration.—This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade.

They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself, and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interest with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed.

Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the contrary, [illegible] erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution, or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure success. On the last occasion, in 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the U. States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it.

The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were totally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether they are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy.—When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury.

During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks entrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand.—This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury.—The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these.—But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred, whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or the Executive; either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented; and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks.—It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to procure than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise [illegible] bity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is suddenly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and, by the failures of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely, every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government, to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we would seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursements of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury may direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury, and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the facility of communication and cheapness and [illegible] it may be [illegible] necessary to [illegible]

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THE FREE PRESS.

CHARLESTOWN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document is before the People, and has no doubt been or will be read by every man, no matter of what party, who takes any interest in public affairs.

It is confined to the subject of the currency, the only one for which Congress was convened; and upon this, though some of his views are queer enough, he gives us but little which has not already been often presented by the Globe and its kindred prints.

The Sub-Treasury scheme is proposed, yet it is done somewhat cautiously, and a spirit of modesty is apparent in claiming for the government the entire control of the purse as well as the sword. The parallel of Cæsar declining the crown, at the instant that all his measures were calculated to force it upon him, will strike the reader. Mr. Van Buren thinks the government can manage the money of the nation, but he does not desire that the Executive should be entrusted with its management! He well understands, that if his scheme should take, the President's powers and patronage must of necessity be enlarged. The people will draw their conclusions as to his sincerity in this apparent disclaimer of a desire to control the purse.

We do not design to review the message. That will be done *effectually* by abler pens.—We merely draw the attention of our readers to the fact, that the President confounds *cause* and *effect*, and ascribes to the people themselves the consequences which have resulted from the misrule of the Administration. He has invented a new term, and attributes all our evils to "over-action." He seems desirous to blind us to the truth, that this "over-action" is the *consequence* of the folly of meddling with the currency, instead of being the *cause* of our sufferings. The government, by its policy, stimulated excesses, and now we are gravely told that we have *over-acted* in all the departments of business. The government diverted, by its express order, the specie of the country from its accustomed channels, and now it berates the Banks for holding fast to the hard-money. Such things are too palpable to deceive any but those who are willing to be dupes.

An "untried expedient" is suggested—but common sense will induce the people to consult the dictates of experience. Sixty years of our history can be retraced by the most or[illegible] currency, under which prosperity pervaded all ranks of society. For twenty years we were cursed with a depreciated currency; and now, instead of profitting by experience, we are asked to adopt a new experiment.

Which shall we prefer? Will we tread the path which history and experience have pointed out—or shall we take a new and unbeaten track? Shall we disregard facts, and take Mr. Van Buren's theories?

These are questions which the people will revolve in their own minds, and questions which are not difficult to answer.

Some curiosity has been exhibited to know how the Loco-Foco, Specie, Sub-Treasury Message would be received by the Richmond Enquirer. The following extracts from the editorial comments upon the Message, in that paper of Friday last, are satisfactory upon this point.—Speaking of the Sub-Treasury scheme recommended by the President, the Enquirer says:

"We have no desire to see such an accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive—no wish to put the public money directly into the palms of his friends and partisans—We wish to see the power and patronage of the Executive increased as little as possible—" the power of the (Federal) Government (not) enlarged"—the purse and the sword not more strongly united, than they are in the hands of the *President*—and as few means of corruption as possible trusted in his possession. Some events have shifted the balance of the Constitution, and thrown too much power already into the Executive scale—thanks especially to the Whig Senators, who fought so recklessly for the bank of the United States, in the day of panic, trampled their instructions under foot, and brought their own party into contempt!—We have no desire, unless the public interests imperiously demand it, to throw greater weight into the Executive scale, by bringing the President into closer contact with the public purse."

* * * * * * *

"We do not hesitate to say, that the Sub Treasuries too are less safe for keeping, and less *convenient* for transmitting the Public Funds, than sound and properly organized State Banks. The large funds of a Bank are pledged for the safety of its deposites—and they are better than any security which the Sub Treasurers can give.

* * * * * * *

"We still contend, therefore, that it is better to try the State Bank System. Organize it better, and limit it, as far as possible. Let us not suffer the unparalleled events which have recently transpired to shake entirely our confidence in it, as a fiscal agent. Let us not rashly fly to another Expedient.—We prefer that alternative, of course, infinitely to an unconstitutional and mammoth National Bank. At all events, let us deliberately re-consider the whole scheme—seek to strip it of its objections—and only adopt this Sub Treasury, Executive Machinery, when the State Banks have been fairly and fully tried.

* * * * * * *

"But if the Sub-Treasury system had every thing to recommend it, which the Message claims for it, we consider that *now* is not the time to make the innovation. The President adopts as an essential part of his proposition, the exclusive use of *specie in the receipts* and disbursement of the funds. He disclaims the *employment* of Bank notes for a single day. Is not the transition too sudden? the revolution too great? Congress must consult the circumstances of the country. From 20 to 30 millions of the coin are *locked up* in the vaults of the Banks. The Message itself tells us, that our paper circulation was more than 140 millions; the specie afloat was 80 millions—but, though the paper currency has been since curtailed, the facilities of the specie circulation have been reduced in a much greater proportion.

* * * * * * *

"The Sub Treasuries and the specie may benefit the officers of the Government, but cannot give relief to the community at large. Have we not had some experience of the system since May last? The Banks have been thrown out of use and the specie has been demanded for the Government dues. And what has been the effect of this hard money experiment?

"The Postmaster General may report that his "Department has been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States." But if Mr. Kendall means by this, that it has received and paid away only hard money, we take leave to differ from him. A Committee of Congress has only to summon various Postmasters before them to show the contrary. As to the merchants' Bonds, how many still continue to lie over, from the difficulty of commanding specie funds? Fewer goods will be probably imported, but if the duties are paid in specie, the premium will be ultimately levied on the people.

We should deem it better, therefore, to postpone the Treasury innovation for a more auspicious season. Assist the Banks to return to specie payments. *Facilitate* them if you can—and *force* them, if you must. Shall we *have no mercy* on the Banks in 1837, when Congress agreed to receive their notes for eight months, *from April 1816, to Feb. 1817?*"

Such is now the language of one who has been for the last eight years defending Executive usurpations and advocating in every form and shape the increase of Executive power and patronage. "*The Sub-Treasuries and the Specie* (says Mr. R.) *may benefit the Officers of Government, but cannot give relief to the community at large.*" Here is evidence from one who says he has "the deepest attachment for the President," sufficient to convince all of the enormity of the attempts now making by those in power to effect a union of the purse and the sword.—If this do not open the eyes of the people, it is vain to expect any thing will make them see the dangers by which they are surrounded.

Multum in parvo.—The Alexandria Gazette thus exhibits the sum and substance of the Van Buren Message:

As the extreme length of the President's Message will deter many persons from reading it, the following synopsis and condensation of its contents is given, after a most careful reading of the whole document.

"I PROPOSE NO STEPS FOR THE GENERAL RELIEF OF THE COUNTRY, BUT RECOMMEND, TO FACILITATE THE OPERATIONS OF THE *GOVERNMENT*, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM."

This, we believe, will be found to contain the sum and substance of what has taken us several hours to read. We hope to receive the thanks of the public for this abridgment. We have manufactured, at least, one *labor, saving* paragraph.

We think we may truly say that the President's Message has not met with a hearty response from any considerable portion of the people of this country who have yet seen it. In the West and South, it is probable, its doctrines will be more unpalatable, even than in those parts from which we have heard.

The *Madisonian*, of Washington, assigns 18 or 20 reasons why the Sub-Treasury "expedient" recommended by Mr. Van Buren in his late message, should not be adopted.

The President's Message was issued from this office, on Thursday last, on an *extra* sheet, after a large portion of our subscribers had [illegible] with the Free Press. Consequently, many did not obtain a copy of the Message, and it is therefore inserted in the paper, to afford all an opportunity of seeing it, and to put it in a proper place and form for record.

Congress, at our latest dates from Washington, had not broached the "great and weighty matters" for the consideration of which it was convened. Thus far the time of the two Houses has been chiefly occupied in the election of its officers, and in other preliminary steps towards a complete organization. Three days were consumed in electing a printer to the House of Representatives. For particulars, see our abridged detail of several days' proceedings in the succeeding columns.

CREDIT.

Every one remembers the emphatic declaration of Gen. Jackson, that "all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break." The party organs responded to the sentiment, and in substance vociferated, "True O King!"

Mr. Van Buren, who promised to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," either forgot the words of the oracle, or found it expedient to *deviate* a little. In his message, he says:—

"I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary *credit* to any branch of enterprise.—The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. *None oppose it who love their country or understand its welfare.*"

How this rebuke of the Hero will be relished by him, coming as it does from his favorite minister, remains to be seen. We suspect he will deem it the "unkindest cut of all." It is certainly not a very gracious allusion to the theory of the "revered chief."

Some of the Van Buren party, to account for the defeat of their favorite of the Globe, contend that the Madisonian is an Administration paper. This they can only do by convicting the Globe of falsehood; for that paper says, the establishment of the Madisonian is a Whig trick, that it was hatched and brought forth by the Whigs, and is sustained by the Whigs.

Only twelve months ago the Administration party boasted of their majority of 40 in the lower house of Congress. In the brief space of time which the "Follower in the Footsteps" has been on the throne, this boasted majority has dwindled down to 00! Look at the vote for Printer. Blair, the head and front of modern Democracy, is now defeated by the Whigs—and Allen, who repudiates in strong terms the doctrines of the President's Message, and who is denounced already by several of the Van Buren presses, is elected. If in six months "the party" lose 40 members of Congress, what will be the loss in 12 months, or in 4 years? Get your slates, and go to figuring, ye who talk so much about the "democracy of numbers," and give us the answer.

Major James Garland, the Representative in Congress from the Albemarle District, who has hitherto been conspicuous for his zeal in support of the Administration, has joined the Rives, or "Conservative" party, and has already dared to openly place himself in opposition to the Globe. See his remarks on the election of Printer. What does the Globe think of such supporters of the Administration?

By the present arrangement, the mails from Washington, Baltimore, &c., are permitted to *lie at Harpers-Ferry 24 hours, before they are forwarded to this place.* Is this arrangement to be continued? If so, we shall take occasion, ere long, to speak of its merits, and award to those to whom we are indebted for it all due honor and praise.

A petition for a national bank has been signed at St. Louis, Missouri, forty-two feet long, and closely written.

When it had become apparent, during the efforts to elect a public printer, that the Editors of the Globe could not be elected, a motion was made by Mr. Howard, of Baltimore, to appoint those Editors public printers till the 3d Monday of September. Against this proposition the following members from Virginia voted; from which it is inferred that they voted against Blair on the ballotings. Those in *Italics* were originally supporters of the Administration, and, it is believed, now belong to the Rives anti-Van Buren or Conservative party:

Henry A. Wise, Francis Mallory, John Robertson, C. F. Mercer, John Taliaferro, R. M. T. Hunter, *Francis Rives, James W. Bouldin, John M. Patton, A. Stewart, Geo. W. Hopkins.*

James Garland, Conservative, was absent.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening the 4th instant, a daughter of Mr. Michael Weaning, near Harpers-Ferry, aged about 10 years, was dreadfully burnt, and died the next day. It seems the little girl had taken a shovel full of coals from the spot in which the Rail Road Engineer is in the habit of depositing cinders from the engine—when her clothes touched the fire, and were instantly in a blaze. She ran some distance before relief could be afforded her—but this came too late. Her sufferings were awful, and her fate has excited much sympathy.

The following is a copy of the late Act of the Virginia Legislature called "the Poor Debtors" Law. It will be seen that its operations are confined to debts contracted after the 1st of August last:

An ACT exempting a certain portion of the property of poor debtors from execution and other liabilities

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly,* That it shall be lawful for each white person in this commonwealth, being a husband or parent, against whom an execution may hereafter issue upon judgments for which the cause of action shall arise after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, to select or set apart one cow, one bedstead, bed and necessary bedding for the same, half dozen knives and forks, six plates, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wood or earthen ware, one loom and its appurtenances, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, one axe, also five barrels of corn, or one barrel of flour, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, five dollars in value of hay or other forage, if so much they have, and if not, so much as may be of a less value and so many of the articles above named of a less amount than as aforesaid, which they may have; which articles [illegible] by virtue of any execution whatever that may be issued, growing out of any contract or debt entered into after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven:—*Provided,* That no person shall have the benefit of this provision unless he shall deliver up to the sheriff or other officer, all the personal estate in his possession on or before the day of sale, and shall make affidavit before a justice of the peace that he hath no other personal property except what is hereby exempted, and what shall be so surrendered, and the making of such affidavit falsely shall be perjury.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which executions shall be issued upon any judgment or decree to be rendered after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, if the contract, or cause, or suit, upon which such judgment or decree may be founded, shall appear to have existed before the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, it shall be the duty of the clerk, justice, or other ministerial officer issuing such execution, to endorse thereon, as a guide to the sheriff or other officer, as follows, viz: *This debt was contracted before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.*

3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any debtor shall be in custody of any sheriff or other officer, by virtue of a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, growing out of any contract made, or cause of action arising, subsequent to the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, he or she shall be at liberty to set apart the property heretofore mentioned, or so much thereof as he or she may have, and shall be at liberty to discharge himself or herself from such custody, according to the provisions of the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, without being required to surrender the same or any part thereof.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever any person shall die intestate, leaving a widow, or infant child or children, and possessed of the above named property, or any part thereof, such widow, or the administrator or other legal representative of such decedent, where there is no widow, shall be at liberty to retain the property as aforesaid, for the benefit of such widow or children, and the same shall not be liable to execution or seizure under any process whatsoever, except for liabilities contracted previous to the said first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; but the same shall be vested in said widow, or where there is no widow, in the legal representatives of said decedent, for the benefit of his or her infant child or children, and the same shall in no event be regarded as assets, except where there is no widow, or infant child or children.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That all mortgages, trust deeds and liens upon the property aforenamed, exempt from execution, intended to secure any debt or debts contracted after the said first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, so far as they relate to said property, are hereby declared to be null and void; and the county and corporation courts, as well as the circuit superior courts of law and chancery, shall and may have jurisdiction to grant and try injunctions to arrest and perpetually enjoin the sale of the property aforesaid, when unlawfully taken in violation of the provisions of this act.

6. This act shall be in force from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, September 4, 1837.

At 12 o'clock, the Vice President called the Senate to order, about 38 Senators being in their seats.

Mr. KING of Alabama, presented the credentials of C. C. CLAY, a Senator from Alabama, for six years from the 4th day of March last. The credentials were read.

Mr. RIVES presented the credentials of W. H. ROANE, appointed Senator from Virginia for six years.

Mr. KING of Alabama, presented the credentials of R. A. STRANGE of North Carolina, for six years.

The new Senators were then qualified and took their seats.

Mr. KING of Alabama, moved the following order:

Ordered; that a message be transmitted to the House of Representatives, to inform that House that a quorum of this body has assembled and is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. WRIGHT moved the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the House may appoint to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses have organised and are ready to receive such communication as he may be pleased to make to them.

These resolutions were adopted.

Mr. GRUNDY moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CLAY moved to amend, so as to comprehend also the office of Door-keeper; which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms, when there appeared—For M. Haight, a unanimous vote.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Door-keeper, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Haight, to be Serjeant at Arms, when their appeared on the third ballot 21 votes, (out of 40) for E. Wyer, and he was elected accordingly.

The Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock.

House of Representatives,

MONDAY, September 4.

This being the day fixed by the President's Proclamation for the meeting of the 25th Congress, the House was call to order at 12 o'clock precisely by Mr. Franklin, Clerk of the last House.

Mr. FRANKLIN read the Proclamation in pursuance of which this Congress was convened, and proceeded to call the House, by States, from the Clerk's Roll.

Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, before answering to his name, entered a Protest against the organization of the House under the direction of an individual not a member of the body, and before the legality of the election of the members of the House, severally, had been tested. The Clerk's Roll, he objected, was made from newspaper reports.

The call was then proceeded in until the State of Mississippi was announced; when

Mr. MERCER, of Virginia, after some remarks, upon the mode in which the gentlemen from Mississippi had been elected, and the declaration of his opinion that they were not legally members of the 25th Congress, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That sufficient evidence has not been offered to show that Messrs. CLAI[illegible] in this House.

Messrs. GHOLSON and CLAIBORNE briefly resisted the motion as derogatory to the rights of the State of Mississippi, whose members they contended were duly elected.

The motion was laid on the table. Yeas 135—nays 5.

Mr. SMITH, of S. C., moved that LEWIS WILLIAMS, of N. Carolina, as the oldest member of the House, be requested to take the Chair—laid on the table.

The call was then concluded and 224 members answered to their names.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

At half past 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. PETRIKEN of Pennsylvania, the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker.

Messrs. HAMER, M'KENNON, and JONES were appointed Tellers.

When upon the first ballot the votes stood as follows:

For James K. Polk,	116
John Bell,	103
James Garland,	1
John M. Patton,	1
John Pope,	1
Nathaniel Jones,	1
	224

One hundred and thirteen only being necessary to a choice, and Mr. Polk having 116 votes, he was declared to be duly elected, and was conducted to the Chair by the Hon. Messrs. LINCOLN and LEWIS WILLIAMS.

The SPEAKER returned his thanks to the House in a brief address.

The members then appeared and were qualified by States.

Mr. Franklin was re-elected Clerk, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, September 5.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on the part of the Senate, appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the Committee had performed that duty; and received for answer that the President would send a Message to the Senate to-day at 12 o'clock.

The Message was then delivered to the Senate by the hands of his private Secretary, and was read by the Secretary of the Senate, occupying nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. WRIGHT moved that the message and documents be printed, 5000 of the former and 1500 of the latter.

Mr. CLAY seconded the motion, and said he would have no objection to double and treble the number. He expressed his deep regret that the President, entertaining such views, should have thought it necessary to call us here at this inconvenient season from our farms and employments.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved to amend by making the number 10,000.

Mr. WRIGHT accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GRUNDY,

House of Representatives.

After the reading of the Journal of yesterday,

The delegate from the territory of Wisconsin, Mr. JONES, and the delegate from Florida, Mr. DOWNING, appeared and were qualified.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, of S. C., GLASCOCK, DAWSON and CLEVELAND, of Georgia, and RICE GARLAND, of Louisiana, appeared and were qualified.

Mr. JAMES GARLAND, from the Committee appointed on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to proceed to business, reported that the Committee had discharged that duty, and had received for answer from the President, that he would make a communication, in writing, to both Houses, at 12 o'clock this day.

A message was then received from the President of the U. S. by the hands of his private Secretary, Abraham Van Buren, Esq. and was read by the Clerk.

Mr. HAMER moved that the message be laid on the table, and that 10,000 extra copies of the same be printed.

Mr. OWENS moved 20,000, which Mr. Hamer accepted.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, moved 10,000 copies, and expressed the hope that, having assembled in consequence of the general embarrassments of the revenue and business of the country, we should avoid all extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of the public money. The question being first on 20,000,

Mr. OWENS asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—Yeas 115: Nays 109.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER presented the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

Mr. CANNON moved that the Report be laid on the table, and 20,000 extra copies be printed. Lost.

Ten thousand copies were then ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. PATTON of Virginia, the House proceeded to the choice of a printer for the House, during the Twenty-fifth Congress.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS nominated Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Mr. HAMER nominated Messrs. Blair & Rives.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, nominated Mr. Thomas Allen.

The ballots being prepared, Messrs Williams, Hamer, and Clark were appointed Tellers, and they announced the following as the result of the first ballot:

Whole number of votes,	230
Necessary to a choice,	116
For Gales & Seaton,	100
For Blair & Rives,	103
For Thomas Allen,	22
For Duff Green,	1
For blank,	4

There being no choice on the first ballot, a second, third, fourth and fifth ballot took place, but with the same result.

On motion of Mr. Owens,

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, when the motion to go into the election of Clerk was agreed to—Mr. Sergeant nominated Samuel Shoch, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cushing nominated Walter S. Franklin.

The Tellers reported the result as follows:

Whole number of votes,	209
Necessary to a choice,	105
Of which W. S. Franklin received	146
Samuel Shoch	48
Matthew St. Clair Clarke,	7
Blank,	8

Whereupon Walter S. Franklin of Pennsylvania was declared duly elected, and took the oath of office.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President, in conjunction with that from the Senate, was composed of Mr. Garland, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Howard.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1837.

Mr. Hubbard moved such an amendment of the rules of the Senate as would provide for the election of a standing committee on Patents and the Patent Office, and asked for its consideration at this time.

Mr. Clay expressed a wish that the motion should lie on the table, as usual, till to-morrow. No man he said had come with greater reluctance than he, to attend this special meeting of Congress; but, as Congress was now assembled, to take into consideration the embarrassed condition of the country, he would be still more reluctant to return home till he should see some broad, comprehensive, and effectual relief provided for the embarrassments of the currency and the distress of the country.

But he wished to ask what was the design of appointing all the general committees at [illegible]ited, as the President's Message had intimated, to the special subject for which Congress was assembled. If there was nothing to be done on these general subjects what could be the use of appointing committees to consider them? He wished to be informed by those in whose hands is the destiny of the country, whether they designed to go home without doing any thing effectual, or to launch out upon a course of legislation, at least so far as to provide all practicable means to remedy the evils with which the country is afflicted.

Mr. Hubbard said he regretted as much as the Senator could do, that there was any cause for their coming together at this time. But Congress had assembled, and the two Houses were organized; and he deemed it their imperative duty to appoint their standing committees at the commencement of the session. And while they should remain in session, he also deemed it their imperative duty to receive the memorials and petitions of the People, on whatever subject, and to act upon them. Mr. H. was as desirous as any one to bring the session speedily to a close, but while it should continue, he was not willing to omit any of the various duties which might properly devolve upon them. He hoped they might adjourn at an early day, and might yet be able to do something to relieve the community.

The motion providing for a standing committee on Patents and the Patent Office lies over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, it was

Resolved, That the standing committees of the Senate be appointed to morrow.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRINTER TO THE HOUSE.

The House having resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the election of a printer to this House,

Mr. Bronson, of N. York, offered a resolution that the farther balloting be suspended until the third Monday of September instant; and that in the mean while the Clerk of the House be authorized to employ somebody to execute the printing ordered by the House on the same terms as heretofore prescribed.

After some discussion, the subject was, on *motion of Mr. McKennan, laid on the table;*—and the House resumed the balloting for Printer, of which the results were as follows:

SIXTH BALLOT.

Total number	230
Necessary to a choice	116
For Gales & Seaton	93
Blair & Rives	107
Thomas Allen	27
Blank	3

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Total number	228
Necessary to a choice	115
For Gales & Seaton	81
Blair & Rives	101
Thomas Allen	42
Blank	4

EIGHTH BALLOT.

Total number	227
Necessary to a choice	114
For Gales & Seaton	68
Blair & Rives	101
Thomas Allen	53
Blank	5

Mr. Taylor, of New York, now offered a resolution that the printer for the last Congress continue to execute the printing of the House until another should be appointed.

Mr. Patton moved to lay this resolution on the table; on which motion

Mr. Taylor demanded the yeas and nays.

Which being taken, resulted as follows:—Yeas 123, nays 100.

THURSDAY, September 7.

IN SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the chairmen of the several standing committees. After the balloting had been some time proceeded in,

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that, as the complexion of the Senate was well known, he thought this waste of time might be avoided by leaving it, on the present occasion, as had been the practice at some times formerly, to the Vice President to appoint the committees.

After some conversation, in which Mr. Grundy, Mr. King, of Alabama, and Mr. Hubbard, participated, Mr. Clay's proposition was agreed to without dissent, and by general consent the Vice President was authorized to appoint the several committees, and time for this purpose given till to-morrow.

Mr. Wright moved that three thousand extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted with the Message of the President of the United States, be printed in lieu of the number first ordered. Agreed to.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, went into secret session on Executive business, after which, on opening the doors,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House having resumed the subject which was depending on yesterday's adjournment,

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the pending resolution of Mr. Boon, which proposed to conduct the election of a public printer viva voce, by striking out all after the word resolved, and substituting two propositions: 1st. That the public printing ought to be separated, as far as practicable, from all connection with the political press. 2d. That the Clerk be authorized to divide it among the different printing establishments in Washington, not exceeding four, subject to the existing rules as to prices. He supported the motion by a few remarks, expressive of his desire to save the time of the House, and avoid a protracted struggle.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, assenting in the abstract to the *propriety* of the first proposition, declared, nevertheless, his conviction of its utter *impracticability*, and his determination to vote against it on that ground. To the measure of dividing and distributing the work, he was wholly opposed. The House must either elect a printer, or appoint an agent.—He avowed himself as one of the little band who had voted for Mr. Allen; disclaimed all personal hostility to the Editors of the Globe, but said he was pledged to principles on which that paper was pledged to make war: and on that ground he must vote against them. For Gales and Seaton he could not vote under any circumstances. And, if, in voting as he did, he should hereafter discover he had been voting for a wolf in sheep's clothing, when he found it out, he should alter his course. But the wrath of no man, or set of men, should ever drive him from his principles. His party had been called Conservatives, and he did not object to the name. His colleague (Mr. Wise) had said they were marked, as so many fatted calves, for the slaughter. He hoped it was not so. But come what might, he was not to be driven from his ground. All he sought was the approbation of his own conscience.

Mr. Wise explained.

Mr. Garland resumed—said he had sought no controversy with any political friend; if it came, it must be *forced* on him by others.—He referred to the stern Roman who had presided at the execution of his own son for a violation of military discipline, although he had thereby gained a splendid victory. His own maxim should be first his country, and then that party with whom he could the most honestly act. On this principle he stood, and come execration or approbation, on this he was resolved to live or die.

A member who said he also had voted for Mr. Allen, believing this discussion had better be deferred, moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, to which the House, refusing the yeas and nays, agreed.

So the resolution of Mr. Boon, with Mr. Robertson's amendment, was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the

NINTH BALLOT.

Total number of votes	228
Necessary to a choice	115
For Gales & Seaton	48
Blair & Rives	104
[illegible]	[illegible]
Blank	3
Green	1
Clarke	1
Force	1

Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, offered a resolution that in future ballotings the name having fewest votes should be dropped.

Mr. McKay argued to show that the House was not bound by the Joint Resolution of 1819, or acting under it, nor under that of 1829; and, as Blair & Rives had repeatedly received *a plurality of the votes of the House,* they might be considered as elected; pluralities elected in many of the States; they did in N. Carolina.

Mr. Patton scoutted this idea, declaring that he should like to have a vote on it, to see how those in favor of the democracy of numbers would act on the doctrine that the votes of a minority of the House were to decide an election. But as the resolution only consumed time, he would move to lay (as he should all similar ones) on the table.

It was laid on the table without a count;—and the House proceeded to a

TENTH BALLOT.

Total number of votes	229
Necessary to a choice	115
For Gales & Seaton	21
Blair & Rives	105
Thomas Allen	99
Blank	2
Clarke & Force	2

There being no choice, the House went into the

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Total number of votes	225
Necessary to a choice	113
For Gales & Seaton	8
Blair & Rives	102
Thomas Allen	111
Blank	2
Clarke & Force	1
D. Green	1

There being no choice, the House proceeded to a

TWELFTH BALLOT

Total number of votes	225
Necessary to a choice	113
For Gales & Seaton	9
Blair and Rives	101
Thomas Allen	113
Scattering	2

And Thomas Allen was declared to have been elected.

Mr. Biddle, of Pa., offered a resolution, which lies one day on the table. This resolution proposes an inquiry addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the letter recently published in the papers of the day, purporting to be by him addressed to the Clerk of the House, directing that officer to pay the members their claims in gold and silver coin, be authentic—and if so, what, if any, distinction has been made in this case, among all the claimants on the Treasury, in this respect?

On motion the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 8.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Davis, Senators from Massachusetts, appeared to-day in their seats.

The Chair announced that in pursuance of the authority vested in him yesterday by the Senate, he had appointed the following members of the various Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Buchanan, chairman, King, of Georgia, Clay, of Kentucky, Rives.

On Finance.—Messrs. Wright, chairman, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, Hubbard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, of Alabama, chairman, Davis, Brown, Ruggles, Norvell.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Niles, chairman, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, Pierce.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, chairman, Spence, Linn, McKean, Black.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, chairman, Preston, Tipton, Wall, Allen.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Wall, chairman, Swift, Clay, of Alabama, Mouton, Smith, of Indiana.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Rives, chairman, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Williams.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Walker, chairman, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Roane, Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, chairman, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, Lyon.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, chairman, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

On Claims.—Messrs. Hubbard, chairman, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange, Young.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Brown, chairman, White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith, of Connecticut.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Grundy, chairman, Morris, King, of Georgia, Wall, Clayton.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Robinson, chairman, Grundy, Knight, Brown, Niles.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Tipton, chairman, McKean, Nicholas, Young, Williams.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Morris, chairman, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce, Roane.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, chairman, King, of Ala., Nicholas, Roane, Allen.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Ruggles, chairman, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss, Robinson.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. McKean, chairman, Fulton, Black.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Clay, of Ala., Smith, of Indiana, Norvell.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Smith, of Con., Lyon, Allen.

On motion of Mr. Wright, so much of the Message of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury's report as relates to the subject of finance was referred to the Committee on Finance;

And, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the appropriate parts of the same documents were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial praying for a national bank;

And Mr. Grundy, a memorial on the financial embarrassments of the country; both of which were referred, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, it was

Resolved, That when the House adjourn this day, it will adjourn to meet on Monday next.

A resolution offered yesterday proposing a call on the Treasury Department for certain statistical returns, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bell then announced to the House the death of his late colleague, the Hon. James Standefer.

Mr. Bell then moved that the House adjourn.

And it adjourned accordingly, to meet again on Monday next.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship United States, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 8th ult., and London of the 7th.

ENGLAND.—The last election returns published, shew the state of parties in the House of Commons at that time to be Ministerialists 238, Conservatives 228. The Conservative party are in high spirits, and their papers confidently predict that the Melbourne administration will be unable to retain their seats. Mr. O'Connell has been returned for the city of Dublin. Mr. Hume has lost his election in Middlesex.

SPAIN.—In Spain Don Carlos has again escaped from his pursuers, and is again as strong as ever. He is in the neighborhood of Saragossa. Upper Catalonia is almost wholly in the power of his partizans, and the division under Zaratequi, which crossed the Ebro, continues to advance.

The last news from Europe represents that the Cholera is increasing its ravages in Italy. Rome is threatened with the disease.

FROM TEXAS.—A gentleman informed us the other day that he had [illegible] which he credited, that Mr. Houston, the President of the Republic of Texas, is insane. He is said to move about in a military cloak, spangled with silver stars, and to wear a chapeau adorned with peacock's feathers! These strange decorations he adopts as the ensignia of his office. His friends call it *eccentricity*. It is eccentricity of the same description that led him into his famous cudgellery scrape at Washington—under a paroxysm of the same eccentricity he fired a pistol in the Washington theatre. His excursion among the Indians is another proof of it. Upon the whole, we fear that the account may be correct.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The question about the annexation of Texas, is agitated at the North.—Several meetings have been lately held on the subject, expressing unanimous opposition to the annexation.—One was lately held at Quincy, Massachusetts, which Mr. Adams addressed in a two hours' speech.

LYNCH LAW.—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, (Mississippi,) was lately dragged out of his bed in the night, and had both of his ears cut off.

A fatal affray occurred in the town of Lincolnton, Lincoln county, North Carolina, a few days ago, between Mr. Marcus Hoke and Mr. Henderson of that place, which resulted in the death of the former. Mr. Hoke was dreadfully cut—both arms being taken off and his breast laid open, by that disgraceful weapon, the Bowie knife. Mr. Henderson is in prison. He is the brother of the Texan Minister to Great Britain. [*Raleigh Register.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Mr. Sinclair, a Miller from Waterloo, in New York, while on his way to Ohio, to purchase wheat, had his trunk robbed of *sixty thousand dollars!* We understand, says the Albany Journal, that a reward of $10,000 is offered for the money.

The Exploring Expedition.—The New York Express of yesterday says: "The ships of the Expedition, with its officers, scientific corps, &c. will rendezvous in this city next week.—Some of the officers are here already. Commodore Jones is in the city."

ROBERT Y. CRANSTON, the Whig member of Congress who superseded Dutee J. Pearce, is the same gentleman whom Mr. Pearce caused to be removed from the office of Postmaster at Newport, two or three years ago. [*Alexandria Gazette.*

A French brig of war has arrived at New York, having on board MEUNIER, the assassin who made an attempt on the life of the French King.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.

THE SICKNESS.—We are truly grieved to say that, from the continuance of unfavorable weather, hot suns by day, and cold winds at night, the sickness is on the increase. We have many intelligent medical men, and, from their information, feel assured that the mortality has greatly augmented within a few days. To our absent friends we would recommend remaining where they are until advised by competent authority that the state of the city is such as to render their return a matter of safety.—[*True American.*

FROST.—They have had frost at Boston for three nights successively.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection

THE FREDERICK ROBBERY.

The Political Examiner of yesterday has the following paragraph in further explanation of the recent developments through Mrs. Talbot's testimony, concerning this robbery:

We last week published a paragraph concerning the affidavit of Mrs. Talbot, in which it was stated that her testimony did not bear directly on the circumstances of the robbery which was committed on Gen. Edwards. This statement was published in behalf of the party by whom the affidavit was made. It was not intented to be said that her statement had not a bearing upon the whole transaction; but that she has not given the circumstances of the robbery in detail. In reply to the Baltimore Patriot, we will merely state that we have not a copy of the affidavit, but that it goes to convict the party whom it accused. [E. B. McPherson,] by his own admissions, and that a warrant was accordingly issued against him, when it was found that he had absconded.

TREASURY DRAFTS.—One reason for the high price of Treasury Drafts has been the purchase by the U. S. Bank of $2,000,000 to meet the first payment for the Government Stocks. That movement, we believe, is completed.

At a meeting of the Banks, yesterday, a majority voted to fix the rate of interest on mutual balances, at 5 per cent., but some of the minority refused to agree to so high a rate.—*N. York Journal of Commerce.*

A few of the banks in the city of New York, recently made a propisition to the banks of Philadelphia, to call a convention for the purpose of adopting measures for the resumption of specie payments. The reader may judge of the probability of any speedy resumption, by the annexed resolution in answer, passed at a meeting of bank directors of that city.—*Balt. Sun.*

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Banks of Philadelphia, it is inexpedient at this time to appoint delegates to the proposed convention."

LOOK OUT!—We are informed that counterfeit One Dollar Baltimore Corporation Certificates are in circulation. They are of the plate having a railroad car, &c. as a vignette, which is much darker than the genuine—the paper not so good, but the signature equal to several of the genuine notes, which were shown at the same time to our informer. [*Baltimore Sun.*

Madame Coleste, the celebrated dancer, has reached Liverpool in the packet ship

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer, of September 9.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

We have thought it our business to lay before our readers, as early as practicable, the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

This Report, it will be seen, travels over nearly the same ground as the Message, corresponds with almost every statement and sentiment of that Message, and arrives at the same general conclusions.

A perusal of this Report has, however, led us directly to some conclusions which appear to have escaped the honorable Secretary, though they lay so directly in his way that one would have supposed he could hardly miss them.

The first is founded on the startling fact, for the first time officially disclosed to the People, that, with twelve or fifteen millions of dollars in the Treasury, exclusive of that which is deposited with the States, the Secretary of the Treasury, after having in vain endeavored to obtain a supply of ready money by further sales of lands, is under the necessity of calling upon Congress for "some collateral aid," "till a sufficiency can be collected" to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. From this fact, we come at once to the conclusion that the prediction by the Whig statesmen and presses of the consequences which must inevitably follow from striking down the admirable system of administration of the finances, under which the country had thriven and flourished from 1791 to 1810, and from 1817 to 1833, are now realized to their full extent in regard to the finances of the Government, as they have long ago been realized in regard to the finances of the People. This is our *first* conclusion.

Our *second* conclusion is, that there is no way but one by which those who administer the Government can in any considerable degree repair the wrong they have done; and that is, by retracing their steps, and doing it at once. They have driven the car of State into a morass in which by every convulsive effort to drag it out they plunge it only deeper and deeper. There is neither road nor solid ground in the direction in which they are pressing on. Before them, and on all sides of them, is a wilderness of quicksands, vast as the Serbonian bog of old, "where armies whole have sunk." There is no safety nor any hope for them but in retreat. The only path by which they can retreat is that by which they advanced to where they are, and returning upon that, they will arrive at the point from which they started, and may set out again in the safe road which, in the intoxication and vanity of power, they wilfully departed from. This is our *second* conclusion.

The course which we recommend is so obviously the dictate of common sense, that even a dumb beast, placed in the predicament of the Administration, would, through the mere force of instinct, undoubtedly follow it. And it really moves one's compassion to see the infinity of labor and ingenuity which those who hold the reins are exerting to keep the machine of State from being foundered altogether, rather than resort to the obvious means of righting and saving it. This perseverance in preposterous experiments, to try how much quackery, in addition to actual suffering, the People can bear, is madness itself, or it is worse.

This is our *third* conclusion. We have some others, which perhaps we may have time to commit to paper hereafter.

POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the Report of the Post-Master General, we learn that the Department has determined to dispense with the further use of Banks as depositories of its funds. Postmasters are prohibited from receiving, in payment for dues any thing but specie, and are instructed to retain the same in safe custody, to meet the drafts that may, from time to time, be made upon them.

By this (remarks the Alexandria Gazette) it appears that the new system is already in vogue in his Department, and that the Post Offices are now Deposite Banks. The Baltimore Patriot says: According to this report, "about eleven hundred Post-masters, who formerly deposited their income in Banks, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, according to its amount, now retain the money *in their own hands* till wanted by the Department."

"This is another 'Experiment,' and according to the number of convictions for embezzlement of the public money, even under the other 'experiment,' when they were compelled to deposite the funds in bank, every week, and many of them every day, we may expect a wider spread of the disease, where every one holds the cash in his own hands. But this is the age of 'experiments,' though every new one plunges the Government into deeper disgrace, and renders more inevitable the loss of the public money. But the people are coming; and therein there is hope."

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 8.

THE ELECTION OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

The House of Representatives yesterday brought to an end a contest, which had lasted for three days, by electing THOMAS ALLEN, Editor of *the Madisonian*, to be Printer to that body for the present Congress.

Every intelligent observer of the progress and incidents of this election will discover in it the evidence of a struggle between two great parties, prevented from mastering each other in the contest by the presence of a third party, of small strength, but great spirit, that third party being an entity of recent origin, but having decidedly more affinity to the Whigs than to the party represented by the Government paper, from whose side it has been created.

The Whigs of the House of Representatives manifested their faith by voting steadily through the whole of the first day for the candidate whom they preferred. They would probably have voted in the same way on this time, but for considerations which had great weight with them, and which were entitled to it. It came to be understood by them that the supporters of the Madisonian could not bring themselves to vote for the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which has been so long an antagonist of the party by which they were elected to Congress. They might, perhaps, *auspicialler*, after a tedious struggle, have given votes enough to make a majority in their favor. Meantime, however, the public interest was suffering; the business for which Congress has been specially convoked was lying cold on the Clerk's table, and, if the friends of all the candidates stubbornly held out, might there lie for an indefinite time, keeping the whole country in a state of suspense and anxiety. The Whigs, apparently reasoning in this manner, appear to have come, one after another, to the conclusion, (which the country will probably consider as the wise one,) as the "Conservatives" would not unite with them, to unite with the "Conservatives," and elect their man.

The moral of this story is, that the prediction which we made on Monday last, as to the probable exhibition of an independent spirit on the part of the present House of Representatives, is already realized. The votes of the House, on several questions, by yeas and nays, shewed a clear majority of about 25 votes directly condemning and rebuking the whole scheme embraced in the late Message of the President, and generally the doctrines which have been promulged through official channels as those of the Administration, since the suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

Mr. Allen, we have stated, has been chosen Printer to the House. But, to save the necessity of explanation hereafter, it is perhaps proper to anticipate inquiry, and state, that, as Mr. Allen's establishment here is of recent date, he has not had time to build up such an office as is required for the business of the House of Representatives. The printing will therefore be executed for him, for the present, at the office attached to the establishment of the National Intelligencer, in which the same work has been heretofore executed, when its proprietors were Printers to the House.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the members of Congress that their pay can be bad in *gold* and *silver*. Has such a circular been issued to the mechanics at work on the public buildings, or the hands at the Navy Yard, &c.? And what right has the Secretary to make distinctions in paying the public creditors? Are not the honest mechanics of the country, who work for the Government, as much entitled to gold and silver for their wages as the members of Congress? And yet this is a democratic administration! this is the administration of the people's friends! this is the work of the dear lovers of equality! Oh! how we loathe such rank and abominable imposture and hypocrisy! *Rags* are given to the people—GOLD to the people's rulers! Again we ask, Why this distinction? If a mechanic at work in Washington for the Government were to ask for specie, he would be discharged for his impudence, and his wife and little ones deprived of their bread; whilst at the same moment a member of Congress goes to the Treasury and draws *his* pay in GOLD! Are not these things enough to awake and arouse *true Democrats?*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

For the week ending Friday evening, Sept. 8.

CATTLE.—We quote to-day at $6 to $7, 50, the former price for inferior quality.—Live Hogs are very scarce, and the price has advanced to $7.

FLOUR—*Howard street.*—Moderate sales from stores at $8,50. The wagon price is $8,25.

City Mills Flour.—We quote as in quality at $8 a $8,25 per bbl.

GRAIN.—*Wheat*—We note sales of common to prime Md. reds at $1,30 a $1,50. Sales of good to prime Virginia reds have been made at $1,50 to $1,60, and two cargoes of machined were sold yesterday at $1,62½. Very prime Virginia reds are readily taken, but parcels which are not prime are not so easily sold. We quote Maryland white wheats, suitable for family flour, at $1,60 a $1,70.

Corn.—Prices of white have been steady throughout the week, at 90 a 95 cents, but to command the latter price now, the quality must be very superior. Sales of yellow early in the week at 93 a 95 cents, and more recently at 96 a 98 cents, which rates we quote to-day.

Rye.—We quote at 65 a 70 cents.

Oats.—Sales at 30 a 31 cents.

TALLOW.—We advance our quotations for rough to 7 cents per lb.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 9.

FLOUR.—We quote new flour at $8 a $8,25.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Sales of a parcel of garlicky at $1,25; also good red at $1,40.

Rye.—Sales of a small cargo at 65 cents.

Corn.—Sales of a cargo of white at 85 cts.

CATTLE.—Seventy head of prime cattle were sold on Thursday in our market at $6,75. 135 head of Sheep at $3 per head.

MARRIED,

In Cumberland, on Sunday morning the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. EDWARD M. ARMSTRONG, son of William Armstrong, Esq. of Romney, to Miss HANNAH A. PANCAKE, daughter of Isaac Pancake, Esq. of Hampshire County, Virginia.

"She is thine, the word is spoken,
Hand to hand, and heart to heart;
Though all other ties be broken,
Time these bonds shall never part;
Thou hast taken her in gladness,
From the altar's holy shrine,
Oh! remember, in her sadness,
She is thine and only thine."

[*Romney Intelligencer.*

DIED,

On Saturday last, after an illness of two weeks, Miss MELVINA WOLTZ, aged about 20 years, daughter of Mr. John Woltz, of Shepherdstown. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran Church, and possessed the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

On the 30th of August, ELIZA J. RODERICK, daughter of Mr. A. Roderick of this county, aged 18 months.

On Sunday last, LYDIA, infant daughter of Mr. Samuel Kilham, of Harpers-Ferry, aged 4 months and 17 days.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 5th inst., after a short and painful illness, Mrs. MARY ANN EICHELBERGER, consort of the Rev. L. Eichelberger, and eldest daughter of John Miller, Esq., of Winchester. The deceased was in the 29th year of her age, and has left an afflicted parents and numerous connections, to mourn their irreparable loss.

From the Abingdon Statesman of September 2d.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we are called on to announce the death of our former townsman, Col. JOHN KELLER. He died on the 9th of July on his way from Texas to New Orleans, after an illness of only two days, and was buried on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Atchapalaya Bay.

Col. Keller had resided in Abingdon many years as a merchant, and the people of this District selected him as their representative in the Senate of Virginia for several terms where he acquitted himself with honor and ability. But he is gone!—cut off in the midst of usefulnes, and in the prime of life.

Notices.

☞ The Rev. Mr. STARSUY, by leave of Providence, will preach in the Free Church at Harpers-Ferry, on Sunday morning next, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ *A protracted meeting* of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence in the Free Church at HARPERS-FERRY, on Saturday evening, September 23d. Several ministers are expected to be in attendance.

☞ *A protracted meeting* will be held in the Methodist-Episcopal Church in CHARLESTOWN, commencing on Saturday the 23d inst., and at the White-House on the Saturday following. Several ministers are expected.

LOCAL MEMORANDA.

☞ Sale at Harpers-Ferry, of Houses and Lots in Bolivar, by Andrew Hunter, Trustee, on Saturday next.

☞ Jefferson Jockey Club Races commence on Tuesday next.

Liquors! Liquors!!

THIS day received a full assortment of Liquors, all of the best quality, which I will sell at unusually low prices; among them are:

Maderia Wine, warranted superior, Teneriffe do., Old Port, do. Champagne and Claret Wines.

Best French Brandy and Old Rye Whiskey.

At my Drug Store.

Sept. 14, 1837. J. J. H. STRAITH.

TYRANT.

TYRANT will stand this Fall in Charlestown, at $10 the season, from the 10th September until the 10th of November.

JACOB FOUKE.

Sept. 14, 1837.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE RIVER LAND.

BY virtue of several Deeds of Trust, executed to the subscriber by James Lang, for the benefit of Mrs. Eliza C. Craighill, Samuel Gibson, and others, which deeds are each duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson within the present year, and by virtue of a power of Attorney from said James Lang, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, *on Friday the 29th of this month, (September,)* instead of the portion heretofore advertised, the whole of that valuable tract of LAND situated on the West side of the Shenandoah river, near the *Hopewell Mills*, now occupied by John Lang, and containing between

330 & 340 ACRES.

Said farm has upon it, a good Dwelling House and other improvements, and is considered by those who know it, one of the best farms for Wheat and Corn in Jefferson. Of the purchase money, about $3,000 will be required in hand, the balance in one and two years.

In addition to the trustee's, James Lang will join in making the title to the purchaser.

I am also authorised to dispose of said farm at private sale, at any time before the period above fixed for the public sale; and will do so upon very reasonable terms if application be made accordingly.

The terms of sale, and all other particulars connected with the said farm, if sold at public sale, will be more fully made known on the day of sale.

At the same time and place, I shall sell at auction, for cash, FOUR HEAD OF WORK HORSES. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises.

ANDREW HUNTER,
Sept. 14, 1837. *Trustee and Agent.*

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying that an Act may be passed, authorizing the North-Western Turnpike Road located from Parkersburg to Winchester, to be continued from the latter place to Berryville, in the county of Clarke.

☞ The Citizens generally are requested to meet at the Court-House in Clarke *county, on the first day of September Court, (being the fourth Monday,)* for the purpose of taking the above matter into consideration.

Sept. 14, 1837.—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber, about to decline Farming, will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 26th of this month, at his residence on Bullskin Run, five miles south of Charlestown, seven from Berryville, near Ford's Bullskin Mill, a great variety of

EXCELLENT STOCK,
—Among which are—

Six first rate draught Horses, and one young brook Mare and Colt, of good blood; and several fine milch Cows.

Forty head of first rate Sheep—half breed.

Seventy-five fat Hogs, and a number of stock Hogs.

From 75 to 90 acres of first rate corn, by the acre.

One thousand bushels of Potatoes, by the bushel, and from five to six hundred bushels of Oats.

One first rate road Wagon, one new Cart, six set of first rate wagon harness, and plough gears.

Barsheer, and single and double shovel Ploughs, and Harrows, all of the very best quality; and every other description of

FARMING UTENSILS.

The whole of which having been purchased new, within the last year, are of course but little the worse for wear.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of one Mahogany Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Beds, and Bedding, Pots, Kettles, and every variety of useful

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Also—some good new homemade

CARPETING.

☞ The Public would do well to attend this sale.

☞ Terms—On all sums over five dollars a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all purchases not exceeding Five dollars the cash must be paid. No property will be disposed of privately before the sale, and none will be allowed to be removed after the sale, till the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given by

WILLIAM SHERMAN.

Jefferson county, Sept 9, 1837.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, from Joseph L. Russell, to the subscriber, as trustee, dated the 9th day of December, 1836, and of record in Jefferson county court, I will offer for sale, for the purpose mentioned in said Trust, all the right, title, and interest of said Russell, in, to, and of the

House and Lot of Ground,

situated in Bolivar, now occupied as a Store House—the interest of said Russell in the premises, being a lease for years of the ground, in which lease four years are unexpired, and at the expiration of the lease, the House is to be paid for at a valuation. This property is encumbered by a prior Trust, but those interested in the Trust, will join the undersigned in a conveyance of the same to the purchaser.

Also, the interest of said Russell in a

House and Lot of Ground,

situated in Bolivar, now occupied as a Store House by George Koonce.—this property is also under a prior encumbrance, which will be removed previous to the sale.

☞ The Sale will be made on Saturday, the 30th inst., before Fitzsimmons' Hotel at Harpers-Ferry. Terms, Cash.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON, Trustee.

Sept. 14, 1837.

TRUST SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Joseph L. Russell, for the benefit of certain of his creditors, will offer for sale, at the residence of said Russell, at Harpers-Ferry, *on Saturday the 30th instant,*

A Negro Woman,

Named LEANTHER, *and her Children,* HENRY *and* LEVI.

Also, a gold patent lever WATCH, and some other articles of personal property named in said deed. Terms, cash.

ISAAC FOUKE,
W. C. WORTHINGTON,
Sept. 14, 1837 *Trustees*

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in September, 1837.

Isaac H. Strider and Samuel T. Strider, two of the distributees of Thomas Strider, in right of their father Jacob Strider, dec'd,

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

John Strider, Executor of Christians Strider, deceased, and Samuel Strider, his security *in the executorial bond*, and the said John Strider as administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of Isaac Strider, deceased, and William Strider and Samuel Strider, sureties of the said John Strider, in the bond given by him as administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed of said Isaac Strider, and the said John Strider as committee of said Thomas Strider, and Samuel Strider and Henry Strider, sureties in the bond given by said John as committee of said Thomas Strider, and John Packet, Sheriff of Jefferson *county*, as such *administrator of Thomas* Strider, deceased, and the distributees of the said Thomas Strider, to wit: the said John Strider, Samuel Strider, William Strider, Isaac Strider, and Henry Strider, *John Strider and Jacob Strider, heirs of* Jacob Strider, deceased, Thomas Strider, Joseph Strider (adults) and Samuel, Margaret, and John, (infants,) children and heirs of Philip Strider, deceased, Elizabeth and William, heirs of Mary Tiffin, deceased, formerly Mary Strider, Lucretia, Isaac, Thomas, Joseph and Phebe, heirs of Phebe Keyes, late Phebe Strider, and the children and heirs of Elizabeth Fouke, formerly Elizabeth Strider, viz: Sally Bestor, widow, formerly Sally Fouke, Thomas Keyes and Maria his wife, formerly Maria Fouke, Christians Fouke, Charlotte Fouke, Isaac Fouke, Jacob Fouke and Sally Tillett, widow, formerly Sally Strider, and Charlotte Hall, widow, formerly Charlotte Strider,—and the said defendants, as devisees of Isaac Strider the elder, deceased,

DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William Tiffin, Elizabeth Tiffin, Lucretia Keyes, Isaac Keyes, Thomas Keyes, Joseph Keyes, Phebe Keyes, Maria Keyes, late Maria Fouke, Charlotte Fouke, and Charlotte Hall, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this country: *It is ordered* That the said defendants do appear here on the seventh day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.
September 14, 1837.

TRAVELLING, ON THE RAIL-ROAD.

ON and after Monday next, the 18th inst., the passenger cars will leave Winchester at 6½ o'clock A. M., and will pass the different stopping places half an hour sooner than heretofore advertised—Returning they leave Harpers-Ferry at half past 3 P. M.

Winchester, Sept 12 1837.

Jefferson Jockey Club.

THE RACES this fall, will commence over their fine Course, 2 miles from Charlestown, Virginia, *on Monday, September 18th, 1837.*

First Day.—A stake for two year old Colts and Fillies, a single dash of a mile; five entries and closed.

Second Day.—Purse $400 Dollars, four mile heats. Same Day's Sweepstake for 3 year olds; entrance $150, $50 forfeit; 3 entries, and closed.

Third Day,—Purse $200 Dollars, best 3 in five.

Fourth Day,—Purse $200 Dollars, two mile heats.

Fifth Day,—Proprietor's Purse, $100 Dollars, mile heats.

Entrance to the Purses, 7 per cent.

☞ Horses will be turned loose from any of the adjoining fencing, during a race. By order of the Club.

WM. CROW, Treas'r.

Sept. 4, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having removed his Store from Potomac Street, to the stand on Shenandoah Street, lately occupied by Mr. Charles Staley, next Store West of Messrs. Wm. & S. B. Anderson, invites his customers and the public to continue their patronage at his new situation. He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has received, and assures the public that in future, nothing shall be omitted on his part to deserve a continuance of their favours. A part of his FALL STOCK is received, and in a short time the assortment will be completed.

THOMAS HUGHES.

Harpers-Ferry, Sept 14, 1837—6t.

CAUTION.

THOSE persons who put mares to TYRANT, the past season, will take notice, that the Groom's fee is to be paid to me, and to no other person. This is according to the contract, as may be seen by reference to that document.

PETER HOPEWELL.

Sept. 14, 1837—3t

WAS COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Carroll county, (Md.) on the 21 day of September, instant, as a Runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself

NED SIMS:

says he belongs to Peyton Connard, or Conrad, of Millwood, Frederick county, Virginia; said runaway is about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; had on when committed, domestic linsey shirt and trowsers and black hat. The owner of the above described negro man is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay all legal costs and charges, and release him from imprisonment within the time limited by law, otherwise he will be discharged as the law directs.

NICHOLAS KELLY,
Sheriff of Carroll county.

Sept. 11th, 1837.

WAS COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Carroll county, on the 30th day of August last, as a Runaway, a Mullato Boy, who calls himself

HENRY HAWKINS,

about 14 years of age, has an impediment in his speech; says he belongs to Mr. Charles Burrell, near Charlestown, Jefferson co., Virginia; had on when committed, a pair of linen trowsers, shirt, and an old black hat. The owner of the above described negro boy, Henry, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay all legal costs and charges and release him from imprisonment within the time limited by law, otherwise he will be discharged as the law directs.

NICHOLAS KELLY,
Sheriff of Carroll county.

Sept. 8, 1837.—3t.

Virginia, to wit:

In the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, June 21st, 1837:

Francis Moore's Executor and others, } PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Lewis Neill, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of Walter Baker, dec'd; Lewis Neill and Corbina his wife, John L. Hinkle and Ellen his wife, Cyrus F. McWilliams and Magdalen his wife, Ursula Baker, Harriet Frances Baker, Washington Baker, and Jacobina Baker,

DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS cause came on again to be heard this 21st day of June, 1837, upon the papers formerly read, and the exceptions filed by defendants' counsel to the commissioner's report, returned March 29th, 1836, and was argued by counsel: Upon consideration whereof, the court doth sustain the second and third of said exceptions—*And, It is ordered*, That said report be recommitted to Master Commissioner Worthington, to reform the same, in respect to the subject matter of said second and third exceptions, according to the opinion of the Court filed herewith, which is to be taken as part of this order—And as it is necessary to recommit said report upon said second and third exceptions, the Court reserves the question involved in the first of said exceptions for further consideration—And the Commissioner is directed to state in his report the amount of the fees of costs incurred by the plaintiffs, in defending the several suits instituted against them by Baker's heirs, in recovering the act of land in the proceedings mentioned, mesne profits, &c.—And the said Commissioner is directed to state all such matters as he may deem pertinent, or as he may be required to state specially by any of the parties, and make report, in order to further proceedings to be had herein.

A Copy—Teste,
ROBERT T. BROWN, *Clk.*

Commissioner's Office,

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 14, 1837.

THE parties to the above mentioned suit are hereby notified, that I shall attend at my Office *on Tuesday the 17th day of next month (October,)* for the purpose of executing the above recited order of Court—when and where they are requested to attend with the necessary papers, &c.

R. WORTHINGTON,
Sept. 14, 1837. *Master Com.*

THE OPEQUON WOOLLEN FACTORY

HAVING been repaired, is again ready for action.

GRANTHAM & BARNS.

Sept. 7, 1837.

GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

I HAVE a supply of superior GROCERIES which I will sell LOW FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY. JAMES J. MILLER.

Aug 31, 1837.

Bacon Wanted.

I WILL take Bacon in exchange for Goods at the market price. J. J. MILLER.

N. B. I have for sale a supply of *FRESH LARD.* August 31, 1837.

WOOD.

A FEW cords of good OAK or HICKORY WOOD, will be received at this office in payment of balances, or for new subscriptions. Sept. 7, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS OSBOURN, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment—and all those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID OSBOURN, *Executor of Thomas Osbourn, dec'd.*

Sept. 7, 1837.—3t

CARD.

DR. DAVID R. TUCKER OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jefferson. He can always be found at his Father's residence.

Aug. 17, 1837.—tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the business of

Saddle, Bridle, Harness, & Trunk Making,

IN CHARLESTOWN; His shop is immediately in rear of the Court-House and adjoining the Coach Shop of Mr. H. L. Gallaher, where he will be pleased to execute all orders for *Saddles, Bridles, Coarse & Fine Harness, Trunks*, and for repairing the same. He has just received from Baltimore a full supply of the finest HARDWARE used in his line, which will enable him to send out work not to be surpassed any where. He hopes, by industry and an effort to please, to merit and receive a share of the public's favor.

JOHN BROOK.

Charlestown, Sept 7, 1837.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber once more, *and for the last time*, gives this notice to all those who are owing him by note or on account for balances due at Elk Branch and at Walpert's Cross-Roads, that unless payment be made on or before the 15th day of October, (NEXT MONTH,) all accounts and notes over twenty dollars, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection—and all notes and accounts under twenty dollars, will be placed in the hands of a Constable, for collection, &c. JOHN T. COOKUS.

P. S. All those who are owing me for Merchandise at Shepherdstown, will confer a favor by paying the whole or a part of their respective accounts, by the 15th of next month (October.) J. T. C.

Shepherdstown, Sept. 7, 1837.

HORSES For Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to sell several HORSES, suitable to work and ride, some old and some young.

WM. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 7, 1837—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, of my

NEGRO BOY JACK,

who absconded from Mr. John Myers, near Bunkers-hill, on the 24th of August. He is of his upper front teeth partly broken out, and stammers when spoken to.—I have every reason to believe he is still lurking in the neighborhood of Bunkers-hill.

JAMES N. BURWELL.

Sept. 7, 1837.

YOUNG LADIES' Boarding and Day School.

ANSERONA SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this Seminary, for the ensuing year, commence on the first Monday in September, and continue until the third Thursday in July following. Pupils are expected to enter at or as near the commencement of the term as circumstances admit of. The Seminary, beautifully situated in the western suburbs of Winchester, is exclusively devoted to

Female Education,

Will always be supplied with the most competent Teachers, and provides for the most extensive and thorough course of instruction in all the branches of

English, Classical, and Ornamental EDUCATION.

On the part of the Principal, in the arrangement of the Seminary, in connection with intellectual and moral progress, constant reference is had to the comfort, health, &c., of all the pupils entrusted to his care.

Per session of 54 months, (payable one-half in advance,) including Board, Washing, and Tuition, $75. Fuel, Light, and Stationary, $5. Music, with use of Instrument, $20. Drawing and Painting, $10. Day scholars from $8 to $12. Languages, ancient or modern included, $15. To pupils under 12 years of age, and to each of two or more from the same family, a deduction of 10 per cent. References, &c., given on application to the Principal, either personally or by letter. L. EICHELBERGER, *Principal.*

Winchester, Aug. 10, 1837.—eo5t.

TRUST SALE *Of Bolivar Property.*

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Nicholas Koonce, to the subscriber, as trustee, for the benefit of J. Hopkins & Brothers, bearing date on the 3d day of November, 1835, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, *on Saturday the 16th day of next month, (September,)* at Fitzsimmons' Hotel, Harpers-Ferry, the following valuable real estate, to wit: The

Large stone Dwelling House,

AND LOT CONTAINING ABOUT SIX ACRES,

Situated in Bolivar, on the road from Charlestown to Harpers-Ferry, recently occupied by said Koonce as a tavern, and now in the occupancy of Smith Twifer. Also, the

Dwelling House and Lot

(being about half an acre) situated in South Bolivar, now occupied by said Nicholas Koonce—or so much of said property as will be sufficient to satisfy the purposes of said trust.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANDREW HUNTER, *Trustee.*

Aug. 24, 1837.

TRUST SALE OF South-Bolivar Property.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Joseph L. Russell, bearing date on the 3d day of January, 1835, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Jefferson, conveying certain property therein mentioned, for the benefit, &c., of J. Hopkins & Brothers, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, *on Saturday the 16th day of next month (September,)* before the door of Fitzsimmons' Hotel, Harpers-Ferry,

That valuable Stone Dwelling

AND STORE HOUSE,

With the Lot of Ground appurtenant,—situated in South-Bolivar, adjoining the lots of Herrington's heirs, Johnson Garrett, &c. and now occupied by George Koonce.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M.

ANDREW HUNTER, *Trustee.*

Aug. 24, 1837.

OLD PORT

AND MADEIRA WINE, warranted pure, for sale by

HUMPHREY KEYES.

Aug. 17, 1837.

Caution.

MANY thoughtless persons being in the habit of gunning upon my premises, shooting round my barns and stacks, to the great risk of my property, and alarming my horses whilst at the plough, I am reluctantly compelled to give warning against the repetition of such offences. I shall feel bound, in self-defence, to prosecute offenders in future.

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Aug. 31, 1837.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

THE subscribers respectfully notify the citizens of Jefferson County that the Taxes, Fee-Bills, and Militia Fines, collectable in the present year, are due, and that they are prepared to receive payment for the same.

NOTE.—*It will be understood that the law requires the payer to furnish change.*

G. W. SAPPINGTON,
J. H. McENDREE,
J. R. FLAGG,
Aug. 3, 1837. *Dept. Sheriffs.*

PRIZES! PRIZES!

By National Authority.

☞ Please apply to, or address,

JOHN CLARK, *Baltimore, Md.*
(Office under the Museum.)

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class E, for 1837.

Seventy-five Numbers—Fifteen Ballots.

Draws on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, 1837.

The scheme heretofore published for Class E, *Alexandria Lottery, capital prize 75,000 dollars*, has been withdrawn, and a scheme, the capital prize of which is $35,295, substituted. The change is made to suit the change of the times since the first scheme was offered. Tickets are now $10, instead of $20, as in the first scheme.

SUBSTITUTED SCHEME:

Capital Prize 35,295 dollars, making $30,000 nett—50 prizes of 1,000 dollars, &c., &c.

RICH AND SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of		$35,295
1	do	10,515
1	do	5,000
1	do	4,000
1	do	3,000
1	do	2,500
1	do	2,250
1	do	2,000
1	do	1,750
1	do	1,600
1	do	1,500
1	do	1,400
1	do	1,300
1	do	1,250

1 prize of $12,000—☞ 50 prizes of $1,000; 50 of 250; 50 of 220; 50 of 200; 60 of 160; 60 of 150; 60 of 120; 60 of 100; 60 of 60; 60 of 50; 120 of 40; 120 of 30; 120 of 25; 5820 of 20; 1770 of [1st drawn No.] 12; 7,080 [2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th] 10; 8,850 [6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th,] 8; 8,850 [11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, or 15th,] 6 dollars—amounting in all to

$40,200 Dollars.

☞ For tickets or shares, apply to or address

JOHN CLARK,
(Under the Museum) BALTIMORE.

Aug 17, 1837.

SPLENDID FORTUNES For September!

☞ *Send your orders early, to*

D. S. GREGORY & CO. *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

STATE OF VIRGINIA

Richmond Academy Lottery.

Class B, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 16th of September, 1837.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

$30,000 10,000 $5,0000

$3,217, 2 of $2,500, 4 of $2,000, 10 of $1,500, 200 of $500.

Ticket $10—Half $5—Quarter $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 23 Tickets		$1 30
Do.	do. 23 Half do.	65
Do.	do. 23 Quarter do.	32½

Substituted Scheme.

(15 drawn Nos. in each Package of 23 tickets) for *Alexandria Lottery, Class E.*

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, September 23d, 1837.

75 *Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.*

Capital Prize $35,295,

MAKING 30,000 NETT.

BRILLIANT SCHEME

50 PRIZES OF $1,000, &c. &c.

1 prize of	$35,295	50 prizes of	$1,000		
1	do	10,515	50	do	250
1	do	5,000	50	do	220
1	do	4,000	50	do	200
1	do	3,000	60	do	160
1	do	2,500	60	do	150
1	do	2,250	60	do	120
1	do	2,000	60	do	100
1	do	1,750	60	do	60
1	do	1,600	60	do	50
1	do	1,500	120	do	40
1	do	1,400	120	do	30
1	do	1,300	120	do	25
1	do	1,250	5820	do	20
1	do	1,200			
1770 prizes of [1st drawn No.]					$12
7080 do. [2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th]					10
8850 do. [6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, or 10th]					8
8850 do. [11, 12, 13, 14, or 15th]					6

33,305 prizes, amounting to $540,200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

☞ Purchasers of tickets made before this date, in ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class E, (see Managers' circular) if they retain their tickets, will have the same decided and paid by this scheme, and can have an additional ticket or

ing and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to to existing establishments and officers; which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense.

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money.

Every apprehension, however, on the subject either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten, nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of the government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses.—If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I think the expenses [illegible] in addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the postmaster general, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a chief magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of government, the intervention of the executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus ascertain, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of executive officers.—Besides this, the head of the treasury department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the executive? But is it clear that the connexion of the executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of excessive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the government, I can, in urging a reasonable spirit of concession, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the treasury. Its admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the secretary of the treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of state banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were again obliged to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors.—The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the disastrous crisis, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our confederacy, and would offer to each state a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent [illegible] have been already too antagonistic, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but it will far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place, and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labour, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that the bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience, an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our government, or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and this secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege, but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution, down to the last.—Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of these arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the Banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the federal constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the federal government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorised by the constitution.

The indulgence granted by the executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I do not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice in the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted.—The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld.—Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability if not the certainty of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred, is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more convenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise monies by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford sential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large, in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of the Government for specific aid to the citizens, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends to which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest, and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good Government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well-meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting any measures for the regulation of the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments; or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the general government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation.—Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness.

The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from amidst them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measure of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th Sept., 1837.

EDUCATION.

I RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Charlestown, my intention to commence an

English and Classical School,

On Monday the 11th instant. The exercises will consist of the usual branches taught in English Schools, together with Mathematics and the Ancient Languages.

T. J. LIKENS.

Sept. 7, 1837.—3t

CHARLESTOWN ACADEMY.

The Female Department

Of the Charlestown Academy,

UNDER the superintendence of Mrs. UTHAWIN, will resume its operations on Monday, September 4th.

This Institution has the advantage of daily instruction by the Principal of the male academy, and is furnished with Globes and Mathematical Instruments, for the projection of Maps; also, an extensive Philosophical, Astronomical, and Chemical Apparatus.

A full course of CLASSICAL STUDIES will be pursued if required, as well as the branches usually taught in a valuable and accomplished English Education. The liberal patronage received during the past year, will prove a stimulus to still more sedulous exertions.

Terms, per Session of 5 months:

Board, including washing, fuel, and light,	$50
TUITION—English branches,	10
Languages, each,	5
Music, per quarter,	15
Drawing and Painting do.,	5
Wax-Work, in figures and fruit,	5
Flowers, do.	5

☞ REFERENCES:—The Trustees of the Male Academy, and the most respectable inhabitants either in Charlestown or Winchester; also, the Rev. D. Hill, Alexandria, and Rev. D. H. Riddle, Pittsburgh.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 31, 1837.—tf

GEORGE WM. RANSON,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts in Jefferson and Berkeley. Office in the building formerly known as Heans' Tavern.

Charlestown, July 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

THOSE that are indebted to JOSEPH RIDINGS, of Missouri, are hereby notified, that their claims are in my hands.—Some of said claims are now due, and it is expected that the same will be immediately paid. The Notes given at his sale will become due on the 1st day of October, at which time prompt payment will be required.

I give this early information, to inform them that Mr. RIDINGS expects to be in this county by that time, and in order that they may be prepared to meet them—as the money must come by that time. I am authorized to collect them.

JOHN F. SMITH.

Smithfield, Aug. 10, 1837.—7t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of the late PHEBE GRANTHAM, dec'd, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN F. SMITH, *Executor.*

Smithfield, Aug. 31, 1837.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph L. Russell, by bond, note or account, are hereby notified that their debts have been transferred to the undersigned, as trustees, for certain creditors of said Russell, by deed of trust, dated June 26, 1837. The books and [illegible] who is ready to settle the accounts by note, and to receive payment of any of the debts. Indulgence cannot be given, as the purposes of the trust require speedy collections. It is hoped that those interested will call and pay what they owe.

ISAAC FOUKE,
WM. C. WORTHINGTON.

August 10, 1837.—6t.

For Rent.

WILL be for rent from the 1st inst. one large ROOM & KITCHEN, lately occupied by Wm. S. Elgan, as the Canal Office, immediately over the Store of Thomas Hughes, and is a very desirable place for a small family. Apply to

R. D. DORAN

Harpers-Ferry, Aug. 3, 1837.—tf.

Piedmont for Rent.

OWING to persons being under the impression that I have rented for the present year, Piedmont is still for Rent.

S. D. BRISCOE.

March 30, 1837.

IRON FOUNDRY.

MILL SMITHING, PATTERN MAKING & IRON TURNING.

THE subscriber having removed his *Foundry and Machine Shop*, to the Depot of the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road, takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is prepared to execute orders in the above line, with despatch, having Tools of every kind necessary for doing work in the best manner. He has first-rate workmen in his employ. Persons favoring him with orders, may rely on having them well executed and promptly attended to. He has Patterns of every description, suitable for

Merchant Mills, Saw Mills, and Threshing Machines,

And keeps constantly on hand a general assort of Mould-Boards, Corn Shellers, Wagon Boxes, Fan Wheels, Plaster Breakers, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

May find it for their advantage, by calling and examining for themselves. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

GEO. W. GINN.

N. B. Cash paid for Old Copper, Brass, and old Iron Castings of every description. G. W. G.

Winchester, Aug. 10, 1837.—6m

Cotton Yarn, Nails, &c.

A. C. CAZENOVE & CO.
Of Alexandria,

KEEP on hand a large stock of YARNS and OSNABURGS, manufactured by the *Petersburg Manufacturing Company*, warranted equal to any made in the U. States.

Cut Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fencing

NAILS, (all sizes,)

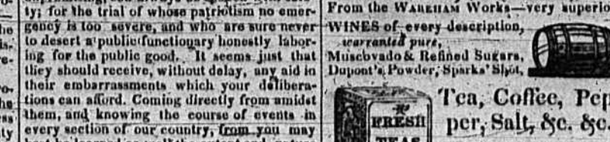
From the WAREHAM Works—very superior.

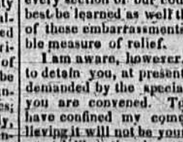
WINES of every description,

warranted pure,

Muscovado & Refined Sugars,

Dupont's Powder, Sparks' Shot,





Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Salt, &c. &c.

For sale on accommodating terms.

☞ Orders by mail will receive every possible despatch and attention.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., Aug. 31, 1837.—6m.

THOMAS FINLEY,
No. 8, Spear's Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.

CONTINUES the COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will devote particular attention to the sale of

FLOUR, GRAIN,

TOBACCO, CLOVERSEED, and other articles of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

And for which his charge is very moderate. The Warehouse he occupies has the Rail-Road in the rear, and a free Wharf in front; hence, property consigned to him may be shipped to any part of the globe without the expense of drayage.

To such of his correspondents as desire it, he will from time to time communicate the state of the Market.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1837.—8w

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
AT
HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Superior Court of Jefferson county, will proceed to sell, *on Saturday, 28th day of October*, 1837, at Fitzsimmons' Hotel in Harpers-Ferry, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter mentioned, a part of the real estate of James B. Wager, remaining unsold from former sales, viz:

THE TAVERN LOT,

fronting the Arsenal Yard, binding on the Shenandoah street 90 feet, and running back about 150 feet. This lot will be divided into four beautiful building lots, three of which each 30 feet front on Shenandoah street—the other, of 30 feet by about 120 feet, on High street, to be sold separately.

ONE OTHER LOT,

(vacant,) on the hill, behind the old Wager mansion.

Terms of Sale—One third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, at 9 and 18 months. The title to be withheld until the whole purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
Commissioners.

Sept. 7, 1837.—8t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE LAND.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by James Lang, for the benefit of Mrs. Eliza C. Craighill, dated on the 23d day of January, 1837, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, *on Friday the 29th day of this month, (September)* a VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

Situated on the west side of the Shenandoah river, near the Hopewell Mills, containing about FORTY ACRES, having upon it a Dwelling House and other improvements.

Also—Another Tract

Of about FORTY ACRES, situated near, but not adjoining, the said first-mentioned tract. For a more particular description of said lands, reference may be made to the deed from said Eliza C. Craighill and others to said Lang, bearing equal date with the above mentioned deed of trust, and duly recorded. Said lands are now in the occupancy of Mr. John Lang, by whom they will be shown to any one wishing to purchase.—

Also—4 Head of Work Horses.

Such title only as is vested in the trustee, (which is believed to be a valid one,) will be made to the purchaser.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises. ANDREW HUNTER,

Sept. 7, 1837. *Trustee.*

Land, at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Frederick, rendered on the 29th of May, 1837, in the suit of Jacob Hess against Walter B. Selby and others, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at Daniel Entler's tavern, in Shepherdstown, *on Saturday the 7th day of October next*, THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND, Lying near Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson, the property of Walter B. Selby, to wit: A Tract of

85 Acres,

Conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan and Lydia his wife, by deed, bearing date April 28th, 1800—A Tract containing

51 Acres,

Conveyed to said Selby by the same persons, by deed, dated December 22d, 1802—A Tract containing

9 Acres,

One Rood and Ten Poles,

Conveyed to said Selby by Peter Hoover, by deed, bearing date January 14th, 1811—The undivided THIRD PART of a Tract of Land containing

200 Acres,

Which was conveyed to said Selby by Rawleigh Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date October 25th, 1811—A Tract containing

50 Acres,

Being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which fourth part was conveyed to the said Selby by William Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date January 8th, 1813—And a Tract containing

50 Acres,

Being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which said tract of 50 acres was conveyed to the said Selby by Simon Morgan, by deed, bearing date the 4th of February, 1814.

The terms of sale will be—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal payments, to be made in 8, 16, and 24 months, counting from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by obligations with good personal security; and the title to the said lands to be retained as a further security.

HENRY BERRY.

Sept. 7, 1837. *Special Com'r.*

Public Sale.

BY authority of a decree, pronounced on the 28th day of August, 1837, by the Judge of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Jefferson county, in the case of Jacob Albert, &c. against Fontaine Beckham, &c., and in pursuance of a deed of trust executed by said Beckham to Edward Wager and Armstead Beckham, bearing date on the 28th December, 1824, the undersigned, trustees appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, *on Saturday the 28th day of October next*, in front of Gibson's Hotel at Harpers-Ferry,

All that valuable

MILL PROPERTY,

On the Island of Virginius, conveyed by the said deed of trust, and therein particularly described; being the same which is now in the occupancy of Rowland, Heflebower & Co.

Three thousand and one hundred dollars will be required to be paid in hand—the balance of the purchase money to be divided into five equal annual instalments, the first of which to be paid on the first day of July next, and the other four on the first day of July in each of the years 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842; bonds to be given for the deferred payments, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property.

JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
ANDREW HUNTER,
PROVINCE M'CORMICK,

August 31, 1837. *Trustees.*

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

David Keplinger, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

Henry Nicely, Daniel Cameron, Edmund I. Lee, jun., Robert Burns and Josiah Roberts, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Henry Nicely, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 31, 1837.

Virginia, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in August, 1837:

Silas Marmaduke and John Thompson, late merchants and partners, trading under the name and firm of Silas Marmaduke & Co.

PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Samuel T. Strider, former Executor of Samuel Howard, dec'd, Samuel Strider and Jacob Strider, securities in his executorial bond, Elizabeth Howard, widow of Samuel Howard, deceased, and Guardian of Samuel H. Crum and William T. Crum, George W. Griffith and Eleanor his wife, Benjamin F. Beeler and Catharine his wife, Sidney S. Gallaher and Jane Amanda his wife, and Samuel T. Strider and Ann his wife,—the said Eleanor, Catharine, Jane Amanda, and Ann, being children and heirs of said Samuel Howard, dec'd,—and Joseph M. Brown, administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of said Samuel Howard, dec'd, DEFENDANTS.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, George W. Griffith, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house in the said town of Charlestown. A Copy—Teste.

ROBERT T. BROWN, Clerk.

Aug. 31, 1837.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson county, the first Monday in August, 1837:

James P. Erskine, and Otho W. Eichelberger, merchant partners, under the name and firm of Erskine & Eichelberger, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Charles Staley and Joseph Johnson, DEFENDANTS.

Andrew Hamilton and Alexander J. Cost, merchants and partners, trading under the firm of Hamilton & Cost, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS.

Bushrod S. Pine, PLAINTIFF,

AGAINST

The same, DEFENDANTS.

John H. Allstadt, assignee of Joseph L. Russell, who was assignee of B