

THROUGH THE LENS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Frederick, Jefferson and Hampshire Counties, in the County Court of Clarke County, Winchester, March 29, 1838-39.

A CARD, JOHN A. BEALL, Attorney at Law, RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public.

EDWARD B. COOKE, HAVING removed to Charlestown, offers his professional services to the public.

E. E. & P. P. COOKE, Continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Frederick and Clarke Counties.

Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Ladies' Stippers, &c. THE undersigned has moved his Shop to the room formerly occupied as a Store.

BOOTS AND SHOES, In the best style and most substantial manner.

Charlestown Young Ladies' Academy, MRS. TRAVIS'S FEMALE SEMINARY will commence its ensuing term on Monday the 19th instant.

General Scientific gentlemen have engaged to attend the anniversary exercises of the 1st and 3d Monday in every month.

REVIEWERS, The most respectable References can be given, among which are J. R. Cooke, Esq., W. A. Tiddell, Esq., and Rev. Messrs. Jackson and Royal, Winchester.

The Lovettsville Female School, IS situated in the village of Lovettsville, which is in the North-East of Loudoun County.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY, GEORGE C. SMITH, Plaintiff, vs. GEORGE C. SMITH, Defendant.

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SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL, DELIVERED February 10, 1838.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose and addressed the Senate as follows: I have seen some public services, passed through many thousands of times, and often addressed public assemblies in this Capitol and elsewhere; but never before have I risen in a deliberative body, under such circumstances, as such an institution as the one proposed by the Government, I submit to the consideration of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of Government and its revenues, might not be devised as a more expedient and safe mode of securing the public debt, and of securing the public credit, than the one now proposed.

It is not my purpose, at this time, Mr. President, to go at large into a consideration of the subject, but to present a few plain and unadorned facts, which will, I trust, be sufficient to show that the proposed measure is not only unwise, but also dangerous to the public credit, and to the public safety. I have not the honor to be acquainted with any one of our countrymen, who is not in favor of the measure, and who is not in favor of the measure, and who is not in favor of the measure.

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That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by Government, might be so organized, as not to infringe upon our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Government been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In the absence of such a call, it is not surprising that the Government should have been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed.

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auxiliary to the reform which the Legislature of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills, and which has only to be fostered by a practical reform to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium.

As in the instance of the attack upon the Bank of the United States, the approach to the State Banks is slow, cautious, and insidious. He reminds Congress, and the country, that all calculations upon the subject of the currency, should be made in the light of the principles which we must recur to first principles; and that we must see what is that has presented, the legislation of Congress and the States on the subject of the currency from satisfying public expectation. He declares his conviction that the want of success has proceeded from the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly.

All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered may be traced to the resort to impeded power, and to the use of corporations. We have felt, that we must recur to first principles; and that we must see what is that has presented, the legislation of Congress and the States on the subject of the currency from satisfying public expectation. He declares his conviction that the want of success has proceeded from the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly.

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the most valuable public land, and pay the Government by a credit on the books of the banks. Those credits on the books of some of the Western banks, usually called deposits, were already greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing. Indeed, each speculation furnished means for another; for no man had one individual or company paid in the notes, than they were immediately taken to another like purpose; and the banks were extending their business and their risks to larger and larger amounts, and ready to affirm that these bank credits, if permitted to accumulate, would ultimately be of the least value to the Government. The spirit of expansion and speculation was not confined to the deposit banks, but pervaded the whole multitude of banks throughout the Union, and was giving rise to new institutions to aggravate the evil.





