

# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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We publish a variety of articles relating to the currency—contained in the proceedings of congress, and otherwise. It is evident that we are approaching a "momentous crisis," as the "*see-saw*" word of the Richmond Enquirer used to be. As to ourselves—"we say nothing." The pressure is exceedingly "tight"—though we do not fully believe to the extent stated in some of the papers that we have published; but of this we are satisfied, that the gathering-up of money, in the treasury of the United States, or rather in certain banks, will, and *must* be attended with a great shock to the business and prosperity of our country.

It is our intention, pretty soon, to copy the speeches of Mr. *Rives* and Mr. *Leigh*, the opposing senators from Virginia, on the *expunging resolution*. They will, together, as we suppose, present a fair and full view of it.

A fact is stated in the Louisville Advertiser, which strongly illustrates the growing necessity for making use of the rail roads for the transportation of the mails. The mail for St. Louis and New Orleans, despatched from Louisville a few days ago, weighed more than a ton. The carriage of such a weight, with any thing like the desirable expedition, would be next to impossible, in the winter months, by the ordinary mode of stage transportation. On the other hand it could be whisked along upon a rail road, over the Alleghany, with as little difficulty as a barrel of flour or pork, and at a rate which would set all private competition at defiance.

We have a great flood of murders, suicides and other acts of violence, just now running through the newspapers. We are certainly losing character. Executions, in pursuance of law, are more numerous now in the United States ("the freest and most enlightened nation in the world") than, under the "bloody code," of England.

Died, at an advanced age, in Philadelphia, last week, the well known and respected "father of the Philadelphia bar," *William Rawle*, esq.

The Alexandria Gazette says—"If those members of the house of representatives who, during the prayers in the morning, retain their seats, with their hats on, reading newspapers or writing letters, would only look up at the galleries and see how their conduct is observed and commented on by the spectators, they would alter their course. Either abolish the custom of opening the day's business with prayer, or pay the public and religious service at least the show of decent respect."

The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday says the steamboat Constitution left that day for N. York with one hundred passengers and six towboats, belonging to the Eckford, Swiftsure and Albany transportation lines, the freight of which amounted to *twenty-four hundred tons*.

Of 385 cases which have been admitted into the asylum at Worcester, Mass. 96 were supposed to be caused by impotence, 25 by religious feelings, and 24 by disappointment or apprehension in regard to property.

A select committee of the house of commons were in session on the subject of the money which Mr. Raphael asserted he had paid Mr. O'Connell to obtain a return for that place to parliament. The examination of Mr. Raphael had begun, and thus far nothing more had been elicited than a confirmation of what he stated in his published letters, except one important point, which was that O'Connell, in a letter to Raphael, asks him "will you

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let me know if you would like to accept of a baronetcy? I do not make this offer without authority."

The United States frigate United States, is now fitting at New York, and will soon sail for the Mediterranean, under the command of capt. Wilkinson.

We learn that a robbery was committed on the Merchants' bank of Providence, sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning last, and that the amount then ascertained to be stolen was \$150,000.

It is stated from New York, that bills on England, owing to the "scarcity" of money, are at *five per cent* advance; that is, *three and an half per cent* below the *real par*. The practice of measuring the £ sterling by the old law, which rated it at 4.44, seems to be generally continued in that city, though the present *legal* value is 4.80 and its *real* value somewhat more—say, 4.85 to 4.88. See discussions on this subject in the REGISTER of 1831-32, *passim*.

We do not suppose that there will be any large sales, at this great loss of *3½ per cent*. seeing that in 90 days or less, specie may be imported by the drawer of good bills, having *present* funds in England. If true, it only shows the extreme pressure for money that prevails. The "deposit banks" have discounted on the *public* money—it has been scattered to the "four winds of heaven" by speculations, and cannot be gathered together—and these banks *must* and *will* be favored with "time and opportunity" to pay the people that which is owing to them—and the end of the pressure is not ascertainable. Hence, they have nearly stopped their "*accommodations*" to new business, and the difficulties go on to increase, so as to bring about the results stated.

We have heard that the United States bank has been required to reduce its circulation between five and six millions, within a few months—and, from the doings in congress, it seems resolved that it shall, *suddenly*, do more. *The bank can—but are the people able to bear it?*

There are many reports and speculations from *Texas*; but nothing important, as we believe since the particulars that we have published.

## LATER RUMORS.

*From the New Orleans Bee.* The rumor that had been current in this city for a couple of days, was confirmed by the arrival last evening of the schooner Equity from Brazoria. Capt. Martin of that schooner states, that col. Fanning preferring to join the Texian army, then concentrating at Montezuma on the Colorado river, had blown up the fort at Goliad where he was garrisoned, and completely demolished the town. With the 500 troops under his command, he then cut his way through the Mexican army, encamped in the neighborhood; and effected a junction with the Texians under general Houston. A decisive action was daily expected between Santa Anna and Houston. The Mexican army amounts to nearly 5,000 men, infantry and cavalry; the Texians to about 2,500, more determined than well equipped.

Santa Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or age over ten years. Several women and children have therefore been brought hither in the Equity, as a refuge from destruction. All the Texians capable of bearing arms have volunteered or been summoned to the conflict, but as Houston and his forces are anxious for vengeance as well as victory, he has resolved if possible to bring the war to a speedy issue; and expel the invaders from the country.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men under col. Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refugio, 250 of whom are reported to have been killed and the rest routed. It is also stated that on the 29th ult. general Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was repelled on the main body; and some prisoners were taken, among whom were 2 spies of the enemy.

It is also stated that the brig *Privilege*, which sailed hence with provisions for the Mexican army, had been captured by the Texian cutters.

It had been rumored that the Mexicans had captured Matagorda; but this is doubted.

The *New Orleans Advertiser* says—Candor obliges us to say that some passengers in the above schooner doubt the fact of Fanning having succeeded in his glorious enterprise; and it is further observed, that the Texian force is deficient by 2,000 of the number above stated. But all are agreed that the feeling was good, high-spirited and sanguine as to the result, except as regards agonizing apprehensions for the wives and children of the soldiers. We still hope, for the cause of humanity, that the above information respecting the cruelty of the Mexicans, may be exaggerated.

Other accounts state that col. Fanning had, by orders of gen. Houston, demolished the fort himself, and effected a safe retreat. These conflicting statements are, however, not calculated to benefit Texas, and should be cautiously put forward by those having the interest of the country at heart.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

*By and with the advice and consent of the senate.*

Peter V. Daniel, to be judge of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia.

P. K. Lawrence, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

John P. Brown to be drogoman to the United States legation, near the sublime porte.

John K. Mitchell, Thomas Turner, Henry Moor, Charles H. Poor, James F. Schenck and John B. Cutting, to be lieutenants in the navy, from the 23d December, 1835.

Temple M. Washington, to be a lieutenant in the navy, from the 12th January, 1836.

Lewis G. Keith, to be a lieutenant in the navy, from the 17th March, 1836.

The taxables in Pennsylvania, according to an enumeration made last year, amounted to 317,300. The state contained 44 deaf and dumb, 6 dumb but not deaf, and yet thirty slaves.

The Bunker Hill "Aurora" says, on the authority of professor Hitchcock, that several submarine forests exist in the waters near Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard.

Incredible as it may appear, we have now in New York more foreigners than are to be found in the whole of the southern states. In the summer of 1830 there were in the state of New York forty-eight thousand and some odd hundreds more aliens than were contained in Virginia, North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri and the territory of Florida.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*]

AMERICAN CONVICTS. Of 213 convicts received into the state prison at Sing Sing, during the year ending 30th Sept. last, 70 or about one-third, are foreigners. And of these foreigners, at least 68 are from the British dominions. Of the 143 American-born, a large number are colored. Deducting these, the number of foreigners would be nearly equal to that of the Americans.

[*Jour. Com.*]

A steambot plies regularly every fortnight between Athens and Constantinople.

Another revolutionary centennarian gathered to his fathers. Capt. Charles Miel, aged 102, a revolutionary patriot, departed this life in the town of Grove, Alleghany county, on the 11th of March. He was a native of England, served in the old French war, on the plains of Abraham, with Wolfe, and afterwards entered the revolutionary service as lieutenant. He was in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and was a captain under Montgomery before Quebec—afterwards in the battle of Monmouth, and served to the end of war. He has received his pension from government.

How much wisdom in the following remark of Gibbon: "The English dwell with rapture on the trophies of Edward 3d, and his gallant son, the black prince, on the fields of Crecy and Poitiers; and on the kings of France and Scotland, at the same time prisoners in London. To a thinking mind, Edward's encouragement of the woollen manufacture is of greater value than all these barren laurels."

[*National Gazette.*]

RAIL ROAD FROM NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA. Important.—It is rumored, and we hope it is true, that the

joint companies have determined to make their branch rail road from New Brunswick through Trenton.

[*Trenton paper.*]

The above intelligence will be highly gratifying to the people of New Jersey. By the connection of the Trenton and Philadelphia rail road with the New Jersey rail road, a complete line will be formed between New York and Philadelphia, capable of being traversed in five or six hours. Not only the citizens of New Jersey, but the whole travelling public, will rejoice in the consummation of this event.

The fact above stated is more than mere rumor. From information deemed to be authentic, we learn that at the meeting of the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy rail road and Delaware and Raritan canal, on Tuesday last, it was resolved to construct the branch rail road direct from New Brunswick through Trenton. Thus is a chain of rail road destined soon to be constructed from Boston to Washington, and probably before many years have rolled around, from Maine to Florida.

[*Newark Daily.*]

We were invited this morning to view three sheep at Mr. Stearns' tavern, raised at the Shaker village in Watervliet. They exceed any thing of the sheep kind we have ever seen. We were informed that one of them weighs 265 pounds, and was sold for thirty dollars. The other two weigh each 188 and 195 pounds, and were sold for 22 dollars, making fifty-two dollars for three sheep! They were fattened by Dean Guage of the above mentioned village, are to be sent to the New York market.

[*Troy Whig.*]

Compliment to Baltimore. At a dinner given to captain Purcell, chief engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, at Cumberland, Md. the following toast was given—

By Thos. F. Purcell. The city of Baltimore.—In the march of improvement she has ever led the van! The first water works in the United States!—the first exchange for mercantile convenience!—the first introduction of gas light!—the first turnpike to pierce the Appalachian chains of mountains!—the first monumental pile reared in honor of the glorious deeds of our illustrious ancestors!—and the first great railway to connect the east with the west—have all resulted from the enterprise and intelligence of the citizens of Baltimore.

Table showing the price of wheat per bushel at different ports, at the close of 1835.

Places.	Dates.	Price.
Petersburg.....	Sept. 30	78 cents.
Odessa.....	Nov. 2	55 "
Malta.....	Oct. 31	90 "
London.....	Nov. 6	104 "
Dantzic.....	" 1	67 "
Stettin.....	" 15	64 "
Bremen.....	" 1	66 "
Wismar.....	" 1	53 "
Hamburg.....	Oct. 31	55 "
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 13	82 "
Rotterdam.....	" 15	89 "
Trieste.....	" 10	81 "
Venice.....	" 13	75 "
Civita-vecchia.....	" 1	76 "
Milan.....	" 7	95 "
Genoa in bond.....	" 1	123 "
in market.....	" 1	81 "
Nice.....	" 15	99 "
Santander.....	" 16	130 "
Barcelona.....	Oct. 29	183 "
Malaga.....	Nov. 7	190 "
Bilboa.....	" 15	143 "
Corogne.....	Oct. 31	129 "
Christiana.....	" 31	102 "
Richmond.....	" 1	125 "

[*Com. Herald.*]

Notwithstanding the reported "scarcity" of money in New York, the people of that city continue to be much disturbed by "strikes" among the working classes—some of which appear to be going a great deal too far. It is true, that house rent, and other necessary family expenses, are, every where, too high; and have an artificial or factitious value—and there is a great demand for labor in New York, and, generally, elsewhere, in almost all its departments—but the creative power in the people is much checked by these "strikes," which add much to the difficulty about money, as affecting almost every pursuit, the circulation being lessened. "A nimble sixpence

is better than a slow shilling." And the "operatives" should recollect, also, that they certainly abridge their several businesses, at large.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of a late "strike" among the tailors, and of a procession of several hundred who paraded the streets with banners, and music, &c. says—"It was truly painful to see such a procession, marching for such a purpose; and, in some instances with profane mottoes upon their banners. One of these mottoes was—"NO SURRENDER, BY THE ETERNAL!" Another was, "Mechanics' Rights," and others of a kindred character.

And the *Journal of Commerce* referring to the "strike," says—

Some days back the journeymen tailors made out a new tariff of prices to be paid by their employers, and also laid down certain rules relative to the manner in which master tailors should give out work. According to one of these rules every master tailor should keep a slate hung up in his store and enter on it every piece of work which he gave a journeyman to make, and that no journeyman should get work to do except in his turn. For example, if two journeymen successively got each a coat to make, and the one who received the second was more industrious, or a more expeditious workman than the first, and finished his work sooner, he must wait idle until the other man had also finished his work, and was given another job. So that the idle and industrious, or awkward and expert-workmen, were put completely on a par by these absurd regulations, to the monstrous injustice of the operative, and serious inconvenience and loss of the employer. The master tailors very properly refused to adopt so ridiculous a rule, or comply with the new scale of prices dictated by the journeymen, and the latter very generally turned out and refused to work. Some of the journeymen tailors were, however, willing to work at the old prices, and among them was a man named William Wright; in the employment of Messrs. Stokes & Co. Broadway. This man could earn twelve dollars a week; and having a large family to support, was unwilling to remain idle, but was obliged to do so from downright fear, as some of the other journeymen tailors called on him and threatened him that if he did not leave his employment, they would cut off his hands or kill him. Intimidated by these threats, Wright left his work; and his employers, in whose service he had been for many years, and who had a great respect for him, having discovered that he left them solely from intimidation, determined to prosecute the lawless ruffians who had driven him away, and summoned Wright to the police office yesterday evening, in order to obtain his testimony against them. Such a complete system of terror, however, have the journeymen tailors established in their body, that Wright was afraid to tell the names of any of the aggressors, and though Mr. Wyman said all he could to persuade him to it, promising him full protection against any consequences, and threatened to commit him if he refused to give evidence, Wright still declined mentioning any names, lest his doing so might cause his destruction. Finding that threats or promises were alike unavailing to make him mention the names of the persons who threatened him, Mr. Wyman was obliged to commit him to prison for refusing to give evidence, and thus an honest, industrious, poor man, with a large family, has been obliged first to remain idle, and is afterwards committed to prison for fear of disobeying the dictates of a lawless combination.

A manufacturer in *New Brunswick* (N. J.) thus advertised in the newspapers:

The public in general, and my binders in particular, are hereby informed that I have now at work four and twenty good permanent workmen; and several more engaged to commence the first of May; all of whom are alike unaffected with the brutal leprosy of blue Monday habits, and the moral gangrene of "Trades' Union" principles. Hence my binders may rely upon steady employment, and the public upon good work, punctually performed; and they and myself find just cause to felicitate ourselves, upon the prompt and effectual disposal, at once and forever, of the inconvenience, injustice and nuisance of perpetual vexations, regular combinations, and periodical strikes from marauding gangs of transient and tramping Trades' Unionists, who have proved themselves as destitute of every moral principle, as they have become notorious for their wickedness and folly; their presumption, their insolence and audacity.

HORACE H. DAY.

Shoe, cap and hat manufacturer.

*New Brunswick, April 6, 1836.*

*The Virginia election.* Returns from about forty counties have been received. The "Compiler" sums up the returns as amounting to 25 *Van Buren* members of the legislature chosen, and 24 whigs; the *Enquirer* as 26 "republican" and 22 whigs. The great result is considered by many as doubtful. But it is said that the aggregate majorities of the people in the several counties which have voted, shew a general whig majority of the votes of the state of more than 3,000.

*From the Lynchburg Virginian.* It is really distressing to all sober and peace-loving minds to witness the military fury of

the *Richmond Enquirer*. It seems to imagine that the exercise of the right of suffrage is a wager of battle, and that our court-greens are miniature Waterloos, resounding with the roar of artillery and the clash of swords. "To arms! to arms!" it exclaims in one column, and "charge bayonet!" in another; with all the fury of an old Suwarrow, chin-deep in the blood of the soldiers of freedom. This comes of serving a "military chieftain" so long. The *Enquirer* was formerly as peaceable a journal as is to be found in Virginia, except during the last war, when its tone was naturally somewhat bellicose, in accordance with the spirit of the times. But now, when the French quarrel is adjusted, and peace reigns within all our borders, Florida excepted, the appeals to our martial propensities are rather *mal apropos*.

A Virginia paper, speaking of the vote of Kanawha county, says—*Kanawha*—A Donnally, (W.) 435; G. W. Burster, (V. B.) 274. Mr. Sumner, (W.) was elected last year by only 13 majority.

The aggregate of the returns shows—whigs 29; *Van Buren* 31. The same counties last year returned 25 whigs and 34 *Van Burens*.

The election in most of the counties has been very close—several of the large counties will give overwhelming majorities for the whig ticket, and secure the success of their electoral ticket next November.

*New York election.* There was no regular opposition made to the re-election of Mr. Lawrence, mayor. It appears that of the board of aldermen, the whigs obtained 9 out of 16—and that of the assistant alderman stands 8 against 8. There is a controversy, however, as to the politics of one of the aldermen—but the *Courier* says "Mr. Waterbury was the candidate of the whigs and such Jackson men as are opposed to *Van Buren*." We shall see how it is—bye and bye. If otherwise—both boards are tied.

*Cincinnati.* The Harrison ticket shews a very large majority for Harrison, at the late election for members of the city council. The whigs have 13 out of the 15 members.

*Mobile.* A whig mayor, Mr. George W. Owen, has been chosen in this city. Whole number of votes, 852, of which George W. Owen (whig) 516—T. Sanford (V. B.) 336—majority for G. W. Owen, 180.

FOREIGN ARTICLES. By the arrival of an *Havre* packet, at New York, we have London dates, of the 1st ult. and Paris of the 2d. The following are the only articles of interest.

*London, March 1.* The army estimates have been published this morning; but they differ little from those of last year. It was stated some time ago, that the army was to be reduced 10,000 men, which now turns out to have been "too good to be true." By the estimates for 1836-7, there appears to be, of all ranks, 101,039—being 48 men more than last year. Of this number, 19,720 are for India; leaving 81,319 for the United Kingdom and the colonies for effective service.

*Paris, March 2.* The following telegraphic despatch from Toulon was received yesterday by the government—it is addressed by marshal Clausel to the minister of war, and is dated Tremecen, Jan. 17—"Two brigades under the orders of general Peregaux went out yesterday from Tremecen following different routes, in order to come up, by a covering movement, with the troops of Abdel Kader and the Moors of Tremecen, who were encamped in a gorge of the mountains, and two leagues and a half from us, between the sources of the Silsef and the Amighera. A combat took place between our Arab auxiliaries and the soldiers of the Emir: 50 foot soldiers out of the 200 who followed him, and who with the 12,000 armed Moors of Tremecen formed all his force, had their heads cut off. All the tents of Abdel Kader, 30 mules, and a standard, fell into our power, as well as a part of the population that had fled from the town. Many of the principal Moors, who had followed the Emir, came to make their submission. The promptitude of our allies to advance did not allow our infantry time to take part in the engagement. In this affair we had for auxiliaries 400 horsemen of the desert of Angard, and 400 Donaires of Semelas, who, with the 3d regiment of Chasseurs, amounted to 1,300 horse: we have never had here so great a force of cavalry. The *chef d'escadron*, Yousoff, whom I had fetched from Bona, was at the head of the native horsemen, commanded by El Mezara. Six times, while pursuing Abdel Kader, he succeeded in cutting him off from his men; he was afterwards separated from him only by a distance of forty paces; and, if his horse had not been exhausted by a gallop of three hours, he would certainly have taken him prisoner.

*The legion of honor.* The entire number of the members of the legion of honor was, on the 1st of October last, 50,195. On

the 1st of January, 1831, it was 42,894, being an increase of 7,209 under Louis Philippe.

[London papers of the 5th March have been since received. But they do not appear to contain any news.]

**BURNING OF A THEATRE.** *One hundred and twenty-six lives lost.* A dreadful catastrophe occurred at Lahaman's theatre booth, in St. Petersburg, on Sunday, the 14th of February. A beam took fire from a lamp during the performance, when the building was soon enveloped in flames. The greater party of the audience in the boxes effected their escape without injury, but those in the pit crowded into a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up, when the roof fell, and covered them with fire brands; of above four hundred persons who were in the booth, one hundred and twenty-one males and five females perished, and about ten more were severely injured. The emperor himself assisted at the fire.

**STATISTICS OF NEW ORLEANS FOR 1835.** The report of the city treasurer is an instructive document, and an authentic picture of the prosperity of this great emporium, and of the peculiar features which distinguish its Gallo-American population from all other cities in the United States. The balance in the city treasury at the end of 1835 was \$157,714. The rent of the beef market was \$37,500—the vegetable \$19,300—the lease of the oyster stands \$14,165—levee duties, and those on steam and flat boats, \$76,981—on *cabarets* (small taverns) and billiards \$66,391—an increase from last year; taxes on carts \$20,811, one third more than the previous year—hawkers and pedlars' licenses \$4,811, decreased one half—cost of paving the city \$308,409—lighting \$27,290—city guard \$45,570—charitable appropriations \$14,842, &c.—value of real estate of the corporation \$1,250,000.

**THE MOSIER ESTATE IN ENGLAND—valued at thirty-two millions of dollars.** The New York Sun, speaking of this estate, says, that it has in its possession a letter from Mr. Caleb Mosier, jr. of Providence, R. I. who says that "the rightful heirs to the said property of the Mosier family in England, reside in that city"—being no other than the family of his father, Caleb Mosier, sen. Mr. M. adds:—"We are at all times ready to satisfy any person of our proper right in this property who may call on or write to us, *should such person have any right to know.*" Mr. Mosier refers to the governor and some of the most respectable men in Rhode Island. He has retained attorney general Greene as his counsel.

**VALUABLE STATISTICS.** Mr. Force's "*National Calendar*," for the present year, has been published, at Washington. All the heads of departments have examined it, and give a high testimony in its favor. It is a truly valuable work; and we may say almost indispensable to the use of political men. It maintains more than its old and established reputation.

*Williams' (New York) Register* for 1836 will be published on the 1st of May. It will abound with statistical tables and statements, rendered exceedingly important from the various facts ascertained by the taking of the census of 1835, giving most of the particulars that belong to the "empire state." The industry and fidelity shewn in this compilation, as well as in the "*National Calendar*," are exceedingly interesting to those who desire an intimate acquaintance with the concerns of our country. We much wish that such a work was published in every state! Statistics are of great importance to a discreet and sound legislation.

A list of the subscribers in the city will be inserted in *Williams' Register*, alphabetically arranged, according to their professions and trades, forming an additional inducement to all business men to subscribe to this useful manual.

**CANADA.** The following article, published in the *Montreal Vindicator*, the editor of which is a member of the parliament of Lower Canada, clearly indicates that the political affairs of the province are likely to be seriously disturbed before the dispute between the two great parties is finally settled.

"While, however, I deem the party thus insignificant, I must impress upon the people of Canada that they will become powerful, if the people become apathetic. It is the duty of the Canadians to act at once upon the threats of the 'constitutionalists.' Their foes tell them that they are preparing for action; the association reports on the necessity of organization; and I

therefore say that it is incumbent on the people to be prepared to defend their rights to the utmost. It should be explained at the door of every church in the province, that the bureaucratic party have threatened to resort to force; that, consequently, every man of mature age should possess himself of a good gun, and should familiarise himself with the use of it. This should be impressed upon them as a great duty, and not as the mere idle soldier-play of a militia muster. Having convinced every Canadian that it his duty to arm effectually, it should be further explained, and in fact arranged, that every parish should furnish a certain quota of well armed men, who in case of emergency, might rally round the executive or the popular branch of the legislature, and protect both or either from the attacks which are threatened.

"Means of communication should be agreed upon. At present I can think of no better than a number of fires lighted at posts agreed upon, at about 5 miles (or less) distance from each other. A few hours would spread the desired intelligence through the country, and a large force might be brought to bear upon a given point in a very short time. Take as an example, Montreal. Suppose the Tories were to turn out, as they threaten, you might bring in from the parish of St. Laurent alone, a sufficient number of brave and hardy men to destroy every belligerent Tory in the city, and to make poor Mr. Adam Thom die of fear.

"You may however give to the Tory party all the benefit they can possibly derive from the king's troops. Remember that there are only 2,900 of all sorts in Canada, and these 2,900 are scattered over a vast extent of country. Montreal has less than one regiment and a few artillery. With vigor they might be cast into the St. Lawrence with ease.

"Other means will suggest themselves to you; my only object is in urging you to be prepared in case my estimate of the vain glorious Tories should turn out false, and they should really determine on a fight."

**Philadelphia, April 11.** The will of our late esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. Jonas Preston, after disposing of portions of his estate to members of his family, and giving considerable sums to many existing institutions for public good, provides that the remainder of his estate, thought to be about *two hundred thousand dollars*, shall go for the endowment of a *lying-in hospital for married women*, an institution much desired by many philanthropists, but hitherto unprovided for in this city. A society has for some time existed in Philadelphia, for aid to families under the above circumstances, but no extensive means were obtained, nor any hospital procured.

[U. S. Gazette.]

**SHIPPING AT NEW YORK.** The *Mercantile Advertiser* of that city, gives the following enumeration made the beginning of the last week—

Vessels on the north side of the city, from the battery to 20th street—ships 22, brigs 17, schooners 89, sloops 132, steamboats 40, towboats 20.

Vessels on the eastern side of the city from the dry dock to the battery—ships 131, brigs 174, schooners 251, sloops 310, steamboats, 28, towboats 27.

Besides the above, there were from 16 to 18 vessels, large and small, on the stocks building.

**PENSACOLA HARBOR.** The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer in the service of the United States, now at Pensacola, dated March 28th, 1836:

"The *Constellation* frigate entered this harbor without difficulty, having 23 feet 6 inches of water at low tide. This would give 26 feet at high tide on the bar, and corresponds with the report of *Südtell*."

**THE FRIENDS OF INDIANA.** The Quaker population of Indiana are a frugal industrious people; they are mostly farmers and mind nobody's business but their own. Look at their farms, their orchards, their gardens, their cattle and horses, and you will see what they are about; they are among the best practical farmers in the state; there is a neatness about their premises, which proves them to have been well instructed in the business of agriculture, and to understand the most profitable mode of cultivating the soil. Though generally well informed, they make no parade of their knowledge; they are never found intriguing for office; they meddle little with politics, and yet no one sect among us are more firmly established in their opinions; they seek for correct information, are plain and economizing in all their motions; they despise extravagance in every thing; their barns are usually well filled and their houses abound in plenty; they drive fat horses, live honestly, and are, finally, an honor to any state or country they inhabit.

[New Castle Banner.]

**THE ROYAL LIBRARY AT PARIS.** From an inspection recently made at the royal library in Paris, it appears that it now contains 800,000 printed volumes, 100,000 manuscripts, and

1,000,000 historical documents. Taking the average, 15,000 volumes are annually added, exclusive of pamphlets.

**Comparison of speed.** A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second:

Of a man walking.....	4 feet.
Of a good horse in harness.....	12
Of a rein-deer in a sledge, on the ice.....	26
Of an English race horse.....	43
Of a hare.....	88
Of a good sailing ship.....	19
Of the wind.....	82
Of sound.....	1,038
Of a twenty-four pound cannon ball.....	1,300
Of the air, which, so divided, returns into space	1,300

**BALTIMORE INSPECTIONS.** April 16, 1835. The following is the amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore, for the quarter ending 31st ult. (exclusive of returns made to the state).

118,221 barrels wheat flour.	
4,607 half do. do.	
1,845 bbls. rye do.	
490 hhds. corn meal.	
2,150 bbls. do.	
322 do. pork	} Baltimore packed.
1 half do. do.	
135 bbls. do. foreign do.	
333 do. beef	} Baltimore do.
67 half do. do.	
925 kegs butter.	
5,033 do. lard.	

JESSE HUNT, register.

There has been an extraordinary rise of the waters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, &c. whereby much damage was sustained. The Ohio had attained 36 feet above low water mark.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, says—The house has not yet acted upon the senate's proposition to adjourn on the 23d of May. Any thinking reader will be able to determine what probability there is of an adjournment at that day, when he is informed that, besides the business yet before committees, there are no fewer than *seven hundred bills* depending between the two houses of congress, some of them of momentous importance and great urgency.

**ILLINOIS.** The following is an abstract of the total population of the state of Illinois, their classes, manufactures, &c. made in pursuance of a joint resolution of the general assembly of that state passed at the session of 1835-6.

	White males.	White females.
Of 10 years and under.....	51,961	49,262
Over 10 and not exceeding 20.....	31,269	29,075
Over 20 do. do. 30.....	26,906	22,179
Over 30 do. do. 40.....	16,129	12,882
Over 40 do. do. 50.....	8,360	7,498
Over 50 do. do. 60.....	4,449	3,324
Over 60 do. do. 70.....	1,895	1,415
Over 70 do. do. 80.....	596	435
Over 80 do. do. 90.....	126	101
Over 90 years.....	16	17
	141,667	125,558

Free male persons of color.....	1,145
Do. female do. ....	1,099
Indentured and registered servants and children.....	304
French negroes and mulattoes held in bondage.....	184
	2,749

Grand total	269,974	Machines	87
Militia	44,141	Mills	916
Manufactories	339	Distilleries	142

By the table it will be perceived, that there are, in this state, upwards of 100,000 souls under the age of 10 years, and but 33 over the age of 90. The instances of extreme longevity are rare, and may be accounted for from the fact of the recent settlement of the country, and affords no argument against the salubrity of our climate. [Mt. Carmel Sentinel.

**New Jersey marl-beds—better than gold mines.** Professor Rogers, in his late report on the geology of New Jersey, ascribes the usefulness of the marl or green mineral, as a manure, to its *POSSASU*, which is always present and essential to its composition. The efficacy of the article lies mainly in the green granules, and not, as many imagine, in the shells and other foreign substances discovered occasionally in the beds. He moreover says that the more essential and permanent properties of this mineral are in no way connected with the gypsum, or with the carbonate of lime, which so frequently forms a coating upon the green grains.

Between Long Branch and Deal, along our coast, the marl stratum has been penetrated thirty feet. The upper two feet consists of a green clay, seemingly derived from the disintegration of the green grains, intermixed with a large proportion of yellowish white clay. The main marl bed having a thickness of about 26 feet, contains several subordinate layers, but all con-

tain a large share of the green granules. Beneath the whole is a grey yellowish clay, in which the grains abound, but they are remarkably large, and are associated with numerous casts of shells. A similar layer is seen in Jacob Curli's pits, where it contains beautiful casts of the *nautilus* and several shells, and also shark's teeth. [Newark Daily Advertiser.

A New York paper says—The sale of the stock of old wines, which had been accumulating at the City hotel for many years, was well attended, and went off briskly. Some of the choicest lots were sold as high as fifty-two and three dollars per dozen. About thirty-four thousand dollars' worth were sold, and there is to be another sale, as we are informed, of very excellent wines in reserve.

**THE DUTY ON WINES.** By the bill reported by the committee on commerce, and which has passed the senate by a unanimous vote, the duty on wines, after the 30th of June next, will be substantially as follows:

Red wines of France, in casks	1 cent per gallon.
White do do	2 "
French wines, in bottles	1 cent per bottle.
Wines from Germany, Spain and the Mediterranean, unless otherwise specially enumerated	1/2 cent per bottle.
Red wines of Spain in casks	2 cents per gal.
Wines of all countries, in bottles, unless especially enumerated	3 cents a bottle.
Sherry and Madeira wines	10 cents a gallon.

The above duties will be gradually still further reduced at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, under the compromise act.

**MALVERSATION OF A NEW YORK SENATOR.** In the New York senate, on Tuesday last week, a letter was read by the chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the alleged conduct of certain senators in abstracting the funds of the Commercial bank at Albany, the cashier of which, it will be remembered, some months ago absconded. The letter was from an individual named Davis Benedict, who stated that the hon. I. W. Bishop, senator from the 4th district, had, in the spring of 1835, a debt against a gentleman who was an applicant for the appointment of auctioneer, and who had been nominated by the governor; that the hon. I. W. Bishop told the applicant, or his friends, that he should not have the office, or that he would oppose his appointment, unless he paid him, the hon. I. W. Bishop, the *four hundred dollars* he owed him. Not having the money with him, he applied to a friend, who lent him the money to pay the hon. I. W. Bishop, and then he, the hon. I. W. Bishop, withdrew his opposition to the appointment, and it was confirmed. The letter also stated that the *debt was contracted at the gambling table*, and the circumstances were known to Mr. Livingston, senator from the 1st district.

Mr. Livingston, in his place, confirmed the allegations contained in the letter, and Mr. Bishop, in his place, admitted them to be substantially true.

The letter was then referred to the committee, of which Mr. Young was chairman, with all necessary forms in relation to it.

**POLITICS AND BUSINESS.** A Mr. Joseph W. Walker, of Nashville, publishes the following card, in reply to a notice published in one of the papers of that city, requesting him to become a candidate for a high military office:

"*Mr. Editor:* I was as much surprised as flattered at seeing in the Union of this morning a notice requesting me to become a candidate for colonel commandant of the Nashville regiment. In conjunction with Mr. A. B. Robertson, we have purchased the very extensive and general assortment of shoes, boots and hats of Messrs. H. T. Yeatman & Co. and wish the *undivided* support of all my friends in that line of business. We will give great bargains, for cash, or to punctual men, on the most liberal terms. I decline running for the office.

JOS. W. WALKER.

"P. S.—I would prefer the office of *major general* for this division, as he has to turn out only once a year.

**BANKS, CURRENCY, COIN, &c.**

"There has been coined already upward of six millions of dollars of the new gold coins. The whole of the Neapolitan and French indemnification money has been ordered home in gold. This will give five millions more to be coined and circulated this year. Besides adding this sum to the gold circulation of the country, it is much the most beneficial mode for the claimants, of withdrawing the money from abroad." [Washington Globe.

The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* remarks on the preceding—

And yet, notwithstanding all the boastings of the executive organ on the subject of the gold currency, what are the facts? Last week a government agent came to this city to obtain from the deposit banks, gold to take to Florida to pay the troops. He could not get it. Ten thousand dollars in gold was all he could obtain. The bills of the deposit banks he well knew would not be received in the far south; and as the U. States bank, as such, has been killed, he could not get exchange. The consequence was, that he had to ship one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver by the steamboat for Charleston, to be transported thence to the places where wanted, as best it can.

[The fact is, we suppose, that a large part of the gold that has been coined, is locked up from circulation, in the dark vaults of the banks that are independent of the government, or in the private stores of the women of our country, or kept in reserve for pocket pieces, or for exhibition, as the case may be.]

"Aha! it's a most 'lection time," said a farmer the other day, as he took pay for his load of wheat. "How do you know?" inquired a by-stander. "Cause here's a yellow boy—the first one I've seen since last governor's 'lection."

[Rochester Democrat.]

In spite of the Globe's demonstrations of the impossibility of the fact we mentioned the other day, that Ohio bank notes are at three per cent. discount in Philadelphia, we repeat the statement, and ask the official's brethren here to disprove it, if they can, for the comfort of their friend. [Nat. Gazette.]

THE CURRENCY. From the Globe. This is a subject which concerns the public so much, that every individual, be he of what political party he may, must wish to have correct information of what is done, or intended to be done, or attempted in congress towards redeeming the promises which the friends of the administration have made in favor of gold, and against a small paper currency. Acting under this impression, we collect into one article all that our congressional proceedings afford, and will note from time to time the progress of such measures as are yet in embryo.

1. The amendment of Mr. Benton to the pension bill. This has been agreed to by the house of representatives, and may be considered as a law. Its provisions are threefold: 1. That no bank note shall be offered by the federal government or the post office department, of less denomination than ten dollars, from and after the passing of the act; 2. That no note shall be so offered after the 31 day of March next, of less denomination than twenty dollars; 3. That no note of the prohibited denomination shall be so offered, unless, it is payable and paid on demand in gold and silver at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to him. This amendment is a general and permanent law, and passed the two houses with great unanimity; the gentlemen of the opposition voting for it with no other objection, than that of showing a preference for it as it originally stood, namely, the prohibition for offering notes under twenty dollars, to take effect at once instead of being divided into two stages.

2. The report and bill of Mr. Gillet, of N. York, chairman of the select committee of the house of representatives on the gold coinage. This report contains a great many valuable facts and suggestions both on our coinage and paper currency. It states that on the first of January, 1835, there were seven hundred and four banks, including branches, in the United States, with an aggregate chartered capital of \$231,000,000, and well supposes that the banks chartered since will swell this capital to 300 millions. These banks, as near as can be ascertained, have the privilege of issuing 750,000,000 of dollars in paper. It states that these banks have enormously increased their paper issues within two years past—five of them have added above fifteen millions to their circulation. The report then enforces the necessity of diminishing the paper circulation, especially small notes, and increasing the gold circulation, and recommends the coinage of one, two, three and four dollar pieces.

3. Mr. Benton's bill for better supplying the mint with bullion and metals for coining. The main object is to obtain adequate supplies of gold for the gold coinage. The means proposed are, 1. To make the public revenue subservient to that object; 2. To induce individuals and banks to send in better supplies, by repealing the tax of one-half per cent. on the coinage. With respect to the revenues, the plans is only giving effect to a law of 1793, which, though still in force, has become inoperative, by change of circumstances. That act directed all the foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, which were received in payment of revenues, to be carried to the mint, and recoined anew before they were put into circulation; and as nothing but gold and silver was then receivable, this law was well calculated to supply the mint abundantly; but the calculation soon failed: the bank of the United States was chartered, and its notes made receivable; and the bank was not required to furnish bullion to the mint. The consequence has been, that the mint, in forty years, has coined but 17,966,335 dollars in gold, and \$43,133,082 in silver, of which the two last years have been far the most abundant, producing 6,140,445 dollars in gold, and \$6,558,005 in silver; the aggregate for the two years being \$12,998,410, say thirteen millions. The whole coinage for forty years is shown in Mr. Gillet's excellent report, from which these details are taken, to be \$61,816,650, of which thirteen millions is more than the one-fifth part.

4. Mr. Benton's propositions for requiring the deposit banks to come into the policy of suppressing the small note currency, and promoting the circulation of gold.

The following are his propositions, as heretofore printed under the congressional head:

"Mr. Benton submitted the following amendment to the bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, and moved that it be printed for the information of the senate; which motion was agreed to:

"Sec. — And be it further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be employed or continued as a depository of the moneys of the United States or of the post office, which shall not, by an authentic act, filed with the secretary of the treasury before the next stated meeting of congress, agree to the following terms and conditions:

"First. To proceed in good faith, and as speedily as possible, to make its specie capital consist of gold and silver, and as nearly as may be of equal proportions of each.

"Second. To pay the demands of the United States and of the post office department in gold and silver; the proportion of gold to be as large as the bank, in good faith, can pay, until the 31 day of March, in the year 1838, from and after which time the proportion to be paid shall be one-half in either coin, at the option of the demander; the other half at the option of the bank.

"Third. To pay all the notes or paper currency issued or put in circulation by it, in gold and silver; the option of the demander, from and after the third day of March, 1837, being for one-half of either, and of the bank for the other half.

"Fourth. To discontinue the use and circulation of all paper currency of less denomination than twenty dollars, as follows, less than five dollars, immediately; less than ten dollars, from and after the third day of March, 1837; less than twenty dollars, from and after the third day of March, in the year 1838."

5. Mr. Benton's bill for re-establishing the currency of the constitution for the federal government. Notice for the introduction of this bill was given on Thursday, and from what could be obtained of its provisions it seemed that the author proposed to take the twenty dollar limit, which has become a law, as his starting point, and to cut off different denominations of bank notes, gradually and periodically, until the act of 1789 can be re-established and nothing but gold and silver be receivable or payable on account of the United States or the post office.

6. The select committee of the house of representatives on the re-charter of the District banks, of which Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, is chairman. This committee is known to be highly favorable to a metallic currency, and it is believed that they will report provisions to encourage gold and discourage small paper.

This committee and its laborers may then be looked upon as one of the most important currency operations of the session; for although nominally charged with the banking of a district, yet that District is the seat of government, and the banks chartered for it may become the standard for all deposit banks, and the model for all state banks; and thus a great reform be indirectly effected upon the whole banking system of the union.

In conclusion, we have to congratulate the country upon the effect already produced upon the public mind on the subject of currency, and also on the currency itself. The public mind has never, since the paper times of the revolution, been as wide awake and as justly jealous of the evils of the paper system, as at present; the hard money currency has never before been as abundant. Now, for the first time in thirty years, congress is paid in gold. It has been so paid for two sessions.

The desperate attempts of the Washington Globe, to excite the other states of the union against Pennsylvania, on account of the passage in her legislature of the United States bank bill, are strongly rebuked in many of the most devoted administration journals. The Mobile Register observes—"So far as this is a Pennsylvania measure of finance, it is not for others than Pennsylvanians to remonstrate against it. There is no right out of their borders to interfere with their privilege to act as they please." [Philadelphia Gaz.]

New York, April 15. We yesterday stated that money was at present bringing an interest at the rate of from 30 to 40 per cent. per annum. This was upon the notes of men of business, widely known in the community, and whose paper was just as good as that of any bank in Wall street. In other cases the rate of discount is far greater. We have been informed by one of the brokers of this city that the notes of good men, but who were not known as men of business, were selling at the rate of one-half per cent. per day, or fifteen per cent. per month. One thousand dollars loaned out at this rate, with the interest paid every month and added to the principal, would in one year amount to \$5,300. What an enormous interest.

[Evening Post.]

United States branch bank at Erie, Pennsylvania. Among the acts recently passed by the legislature is one authorising the establishment of a branch of the bank of the United States at Erie. It was approved and signed by the governor the last night of the session. The great and growing trade of the lakes will make this branch a most important one. The branch recently sold out at Buffalo was valuable, but will be far exceeded in usefulness to the commercial community by the one now authorized.

The Baltimore Chronicle says: We learn from a source of undisputable accuracy, that drafts to a very large amount, drawn by one of the pet banks in the west, upon the Girard bank of Philadelphia, were sold in this city, a few days ago, at a discount of the cent. How much better than the drafts of the branches of the monster, which are at par!

Land office money, in Ohio. Pursuant to instructions received from the Clinton bank of Columbus, dated April 6, 1836,

there will not be any money other than that annexed below received at this office in payment for public lands after the 20th of this month.

*Gold and silver.*

*Ohio.* Paper of the deposit banks: viz: Clinton bank of Columbus; Commercial bank of Cincinnati; Franklin bank of Cincinnati.

*New York.* Paper of the banks in New York city; Albany and Buffalo.

*New Jersey.* Paper of all the banks.

*Delaware.* Paper of all the banks.

*Pennsylvania.* Paper of the banks in Philadelphia; York bank; Lancaster; Harrisburgh; Middletown; Columbia Bridge; Chester county; Chambersburgh; Carlisle; Pittsburgh; Merchants' and Mechanics' bank, Pittsburgh.

*Maryland.* Paper of the banks at Baltimore; Farmers' bank of Maryland and branches; Hagerstown bank; Frederick county bank; Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, Frederick county; Washington county bank.

*District of Columbia.* Paper of the banks.

*Virginia.* Paper of the bank of Virginia and branches; Farmers' bank of Virginia and branches; bank of the Valley of Virginia and branches; Merchants' and Mechanics' bank of Wheeling.

Signed

JOHN HALL, receiver.

*From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last:*

The secretary of the treasury sent to the senate yesterday his answer to the call made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun last week, for a statement of the amount of money in the treasury on the 1st of the present month, where deposited, and the amount of liabilities of the several banks of deposit, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of last month.

We shall endeavor to insert the report at large as soon as it is printed. At present we are enabled, from a hasty examination of it, to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it—namely, the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the treasury.

The secretary states that the receipts into the treasury during the quarter ending the 31st day of the last month, were—

From customs.....	\$5,006,050
From the public lands.....	5,439,650
Miscellaneous.....	280,000

Total for the quarter.....\$10,725,700

And that the amount of public money in the treasury (that is, in the deposit banks), on the 31st day of the last month, was \$31,895,155.

Thus, it appears that the revenue of the government for the first quarter of the year was near eleven millions of dollars, and the amount of the public money now lying in the put banks is thirty-two millions of dollars—and this enormous, this unheard-of surplus daily swelling by fresh payments into the treasury.

The disposition of this immense sum presents a question of the deepest concern to the people and of the deepest responsibility on those to whom the disposition of it belongs: but the custody of so vast an amount of public treasury involves a question of still greater import.

We are informed that the corporate authorities of the city of Washington have recently burned \$43,979 of due bills, and passed a law prohibiting a further issue, and to break up the plates for printing them.

The New York Star says that on Saturday last five hundred dollars were given for the loan of thirty thousand dollars for one day!

*From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last.* It is remarkable that while money is so scarce as in New York to command, in some cases, a premium of ten per cent. a month from the safest borrowers, the prices of labor and subsistence are unusually high. This is a very curious fact, and is without precedent, we believe, in the history of this country. It can only be accounted for by the circumstance equally unprecedented, of the government having thirty odd millions of dollars locked up in the deposit banks, and a large proportion of that amount of the currency consequently withheld from circulation. In fact, the government is rapidly absorbing all the money of the country, and if something be not done, and done speedily, to restore to circulation and usefulness a part at least of the enormous sum which has accumulated in the treasury, the most distressing consequences to the community must ensue. Mr. Webster pressed the consideration with great force, in the senate of Monday, to show the urgency of immediate and effectual legislation in regard to the disposition of the surplus revenue.

As a matter connected with this subject of the revenue, we may refer to the developments made in the senate on Monday by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, of the effects which are beginning to manifest themselves in the west, from the system of bank favoritism adopted by the executive government in regard to the custody of the public revenue.

The whole specie of New York, Philadelphia and Boston is constantly in transitu. The New York Star states that the

same boat which carries half a million of specie to Boston, will, within two days, bring back a like sum. The rail road cars between New York and Philadelphia, are carrying specie backward and forward every day. We call upon a broker in Wall street for a draft on Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston or New Orleans; he sells it at one, two, or five per cent. premium, or at a discount, receives the money, and at once presents the bills at the banks for specie, which is transmitted to the point at which the draft is payable, to meet it on presentation—and in this manner the specie is in the constant progress of transmission, without affording any substantial basis for bank note circulation. [Chronicle.]

The Boston Daily Advertiser of last week, commences its review of the market with the following remarks:

"There has evidently been a great falling off in the amount of business transactions for three or four weeks past, solely on account of the scarcity of money, and the difficulty with which negotiations are effected. The lowest street rate for the best of notes has been, during the present week, one per cent. per month, and no doubt much has been done at a higher rate. So long as this pressure upon the very vitals of trade continues, a comparatively meagre detail of weekly operations in merchandise, generally, must be expected."

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE BANK, &c.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me in behalf of the friends of free principles in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, to attend their proposed celebration of the deliverance of our country from the thralldom of the bank of the United States, and asking from me, in case it should not be convenient for me to attend, a sentiment appropriate to the occasion.

There have been, in my opinion, few incidents in our political history, more worthy of notice, by means of a public celebration, than the one you are about thus to distinguish. The successful resistance to the Herculean efforts brought to bear upon the bank question, was a result most honorable to those by whose immediate agency it was effected, and certainly not less so to a virtuous and patriotic people, by whom their faithful representatives were cheered and sustained.

However plausible the speculations, or successful the concealments of the day, the design of the bank to extort a renewal of its charter from the apprehensions and distresses of the country, has been rendered too clear by time to be any longer contested. To speak of the mighty means which this aristocratic institution called to its aid in the great struggle through which we have passed, would be to suppose, what is scarcely possible, that the dark traces of that gloomy period can ever be obliterated from the public remembrance. But the bank mistook the character of that people whose stubborn neck it proposed to bend to its selfish interests and sinister designs. It was rebuked and discomfited—but by no means discouraged. The people triumphed in that open contest, but before time had been allowed for seasonable celebrations of that triumph—even since your festival has been appointed, and before the day has arrived for the expression of your joy—the same power, fighting under the same panoply, but changing altogether the character of its approach, has again entered the field, and gained a victory over the popular will, which it doubtless considers brilliant and resistless. But how changed the mode of warfare in this last effort! Instead of commercial distress, public and private embarrassment, and all the concomitants of an uncontrollable panic in the public mind, plenty and even profusion pervaded the city of the bank, while its noiseless approach to the legislative power was characterized by a despatch altogether unprecedented, in so important a matter, in the history of legislation. Before even the movement is known in the remote quarters of the union, the public mind is astounded by the acquisition of a charter from the government of a single state, the apprehended grant of which by congress had filled the minds of a vast majority of the American people with dismay; and for the attainment of which from that body, all the powers of earth had been invoked in vain.

You will do right not to suffer this event, untoward as it is, to deter you from rejoicing at the victory which the whole people have won. Leaving the partial success of the bank and its consequences to the consideration and disposition of a virtuous and justly offended public, it is a matter of the highest congratulation, that the advances of this presumptuous institution upon the federal government, at least, have been successfully arrested. In that quarter our victory is, to all appearances, complete, but whether or not it is to be permanent, must depend in a great degree upon the states. Nothing short of the madness of state legislation can prevent it being so. It was in the inexcusable improvidence of state legislation that the present bank found its origin, and it is to the same source, doubtless, that it looks for a resuscitation. Time will soon determine whether the well disposed men of the present day are wiser than were their predecessors; or whether the lights of a most severe experience have been shed upon this subject to no good purpose.

As far as your growing and patriotic state is concerned, the prospect is cheering indeed. From the bottom of my heart do I congratulate you upon the noble stand which Ohio appears to have taken, at this critical moment, upon the subject of banks,

Her course is deserving of all commendation, and may well be looked to by her older sisters in the confederacy, not only with admiration, but with profit. Who can have forgotten the intense anxiety and warmly cherished hope with which Mr. Jefferson looked to his favorite west, to the hard yeomanry of the new states, for the preservation of the simplicity and purity of our republican institutions, against the seductive influences, and artificial distinctions in society, to which the Atlantic states were peculiarly exposed? Who can forget the deep tone of regret with which he contemplated a disappointment? May we not safely look upon the noble example which the largest, and certainly not the least patriotic of the new states is now offering to her confederates, as the sure promise of a new and brighter day than that foreboded by this great and good man? May we not further hope that those who, by their position, by their pursuits, and by their every interest, have the greatest stake in the greatest cause of equal rights, will also make it the object of their highest ambition to be among the foremost to uphold the constitution in the letter and spirit of that sacred instrument; and to preserve in its entire purity the simple but happy system of government, under which we have hitherto so securely lived and so greatly flourished?

To have been first selected by your state as a candidate for the presidency, I shall ever regard as one of the most gratifying incidents of my public life; yet I cannot adequately express to you how much this distinction, so well calculated in itself to command my unceasing gratitude, is enhanced in my estimation, by the conviction that Ohio will maintain this high stand upon this all important subject.

Nothing would give me more unfeigned pleasure than to assist in person in your commendable effort to rivet upon the public mind the vast importance of the great event you commemorate, were it in my power to do so; but I regret that it is not in my power.

In complying with your request to furnish a sentiment for the occasion, my mind is necessarily turned to him, who, during the stormy period to which your attention is directed, was emphatically the helmsmen of the ship, without whose quick eye and strong arm, she must have yielded to the tempest. I know well that where so many did their duty firmly and fearlessly, this is saying a great deal for the service of any one man, and yet I am fully convinced I do no more than simple justice. Such was the opinion formed from my own observation, with the best possible means of coming to a correct conclusion. Such I believe to be the undisputed opinion of his contemporaries such must be the judgment of posterity. I therefore give you, gentlemen,

*Andrew Jackson.* No one has done more than he, to advance the great principle of self government, expounded by Jefferson, and established on the battle field by Washington.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
To Messrs. Moses Dawson, E. S. Haines, W. S. Hatch, L. Day, J. B. Warren, C. R. Ramsey, Palaski Smith, William Parry.

A GOOD ACT—OF NEW JERSEY.

AN ACT TO RELIEVE THE POOR.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the council and general assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the fourth day of July next, one cow, one bed and bedding, one cradle, one stove, one half cord of fire wood, one half ton of stone coal, one spinning wheel, one table, six chairs, one hog, one hundred weight of flour, one iron cooking pot, one dozen knives and forks, one dozen plates, one dozen spoons, one half dozen bowls, two pails, one barrel, one coffee pot, one tub, one frying pan, the necessary tools of a tradesman not exceeding in value ten dollars, and all wearing apparel the property of any debtor having a family, shall be reserved for the use of the family against all creditors; and shall not be liable to be seized or taken by virtue of any process whatever, issued out of any court in this state, for any debt contracted after the passage of this act.*

COL. FRANCIS VIGO.

*From the Terra Haute, (Indiana), Courier.*

It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of the venerable and patriotic FRANCIS VIGO, who departed this life at his late residence in Knox county, on the 22d ultimo. Few men have done more for their country than colonel VIGO, and none, perhaps, no not one, have met with a poorer recompense for his many sacrifices to the public cause. A native of Sardinia, he early emigrated to America, and, by his industry and public spirit, amassed a princely fortune, every dollar of which, long since, has either gone to support the starving and perishing army of general George Rogers Clark, in the conquest of our present soil, or been expended in the exhibition of those hospitalities for which the old man was so long proverbial. Though born the subject of a king, FRANCIS VIGO was by nature a republican, and through a long life of chequered prosperity and adversity, maintained that character to the last moments of his existence. The early settlers of this country knew him well, and though the writer of these few lines had but a slight knowledge of him, personally, his history—his patriotism—his sacrifices—and his misfortunes, are deeply engraven on his mind. His purse, in early life, was cast at the feet of his adopted country—his credit was her's—his services and even his life, was thrown into the scale of American

liberty and independence. When the army was without a dollar, colonel VIGO was its banker—when it had no credit, he was its endorser—when it had no friend, he was its guide\* through the wilderness, and in its defeats and its triumphs, the daring Sardinian was always at his post. The public archives of Virginia bear testimony to his devotion to the cause of our common country, and that ancient commonwealth has already acknowledged the justice of colonel VIGO's claim to pecuniary remuneration. Though living in comparative indigence for many years—almost depending on the hand of charity for sustenance—it has been found that government was his debtor to the amount of thirty odd thousand dollars, for money advanced and necessaries furnished the Virginia troops during the early wars of the west. Too patriotic to urge his claims, or too proud to beg at the door of congress for his rights, the venerable man has been dragging out a life of poverty and want, while hundreds of miscreants have fattened on the spoils of the treasury, and rioted on the plunder of the public service. The plentiful and profuse board had long since given way to the scanty repast, and the silence of the halls where he once entertained his friends, was only broken by the solitary step of some kind citizen who bent his way to the "earthly house" of the afflicted but unyielding patriot. The man who once sustained armies—whose private munificence and public spirit made glad the heart of the suffering soldier—closed his eventful but virtuous life without a vestige of the wealth he so freely dispensed to others. An enterprising citizen or two of Knox county, lately undertook to prosecute his claim on the government, and, much to the gratification of colonel VIGO's numerous friends, have succeeded in getting its justice acknowledged. When the old man heard that his claim was allowed—that his country was just—and the remainder of his days would be rendered comparatively comfortable, he calmly replied: "I always knew my country was just—that she would indemnify her citizens for every sacrifice made in her behalf; but in this case, it comes too late. It is like furnishing a guest with mustard after dinner!" So, indeed, it was. The frosts of more than ninety winters had shaken the iron constitution of the deceased patriot, and after a short struggle, the good old man went to the "house appointed for all the living," with the benedictions of all who love their country, and the regret of those who honor its defenders.

NEW YORK BANKS.

*From the New York Times.*

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Williams, for the interesting statements below.

BANKS AND CURRENCY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

*Abstract from Williams's Register for 1836, now in press.*

*Capital.*

17 banks in the city of New York, subject to the safety fund. ....	\$14,611,200
6 banks not subject to safety fund.....	4,250,000
	18,861,200
60 country banks, (safety fund).....	11,920,261
4 do. do. not safety fund.....	1,000,000

87 banks and two branches.....\$31,781,461  
*Dividends, &c. of safety fund banks.*

	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Dividends.</i>	<i>Surplus profits.</i>
New York city banks \$14,611,200	\$1,116,989	\$2,286,907	
Country banks..... 11,920,261	1,056,464	1,845,093	

\$26,531,461 \$2,173,453 \$3,132,000  
Average dividends of country banks, 9 per cent.—City banks, 7.72.

Average surplus of country banks, 15 per cent.—City banks, 15½ per cent.

*Comparative view of circulation of the banks in the state of New York.*

	<i>N. Y. city and Brooklyn banks.</i>	<i>60 country banks.</i>
January 1, 1836.		
Whole circulation.....	\$2,660,281 89	\$12,546,081 08
Bills under five dollars.....	743,791 50	1,870,173 00
Bills of five dollars.....	1,093,790 00	4,956,445 00
Bills of ten dollars.....	740,630 00	3,626,430 00
Total circulation.....	Jan. 1, 1836, 2,120,362	Jan. 1, 1835, 16,731,014
		Increase, 4,475,348
Bills under 5 dollars... 2,613,964		Decrease, 1,116,938
		Increase, 1,406,815
Bills of 5 dollars..... 6,050,235		Decrease, 1,664,410
Bills of 10 dollars..... 4,367,060		

*Bank fund.*

The estimated amount of the safety fund on the 1st January, 1836, principally invested in state stocks, at 4½ and 5 per cent. interest, was \$540 285 52.

*Savings banks.*

Amount of funds in eleven savings banks in this state, according to the latest returns	\$4,831,613 61
Deposits of trusts in Life Insurance and Trust Company, city of New York	5,208,733 07

\*Col. VIGO volunteered as a guide to the army of George Rogers Clarke, from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, and was at the capture of the last named post.

## A CAPITAL PORTRAIT.

From the Cincinnati Farmer.

PETER BRUSH was in a dilapidated condition; out at elbows, out at knees, out of pockets, out of spirits, and out in the street; an "out and outer" in every respect. He sat upon the curbstone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth forlornly into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke. "They used to tell me—put not your trust in princes—and I hav'n't. None of 'em never wanted to borrow nothing of me. Princes! pooh! Put not your trust in politicians! them's my sentiments. There's no two mediums about that. Hav'n't I been serving my country these five years, like a patriot; going to meetings and huzzaining my daylight's out, and getting as blue as blazes; hav'n't I blocked the windows, got licked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses, for the good of the commonwealth and the popularity of our illegal rights, and all for what? Why, for nix."

"If any good has come out of it, the country has put the whole of it in her pocket, and swindled me out of my earnings. I can get no office! Republics is ungrateful! I didn't want no reward for my services, I only wanted to be took care of and have nothing to do; and I've only got half nothing to do! Being took care of was the main thing. Republics is ungrateful, I'm swaggered if they ain't!" "Come with me," said Charley, helping him along, "I'll take care of you. But what made you a politician; haven't you got a trade?" "Trade! yes; but what's a trade when a feller's got a soul—a whole soul? Trade! I loved my country, and I wanted an office; I didn't care what, if it was fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Head-work is the trade I'm made for; talking, that's my line. Talking in the oyster cellars, in the bar-rooms, anywhere. I can talk all day, only stopping for meals and to wet my whistle. But parties is all alike. I've been all sides; tried 'em, and I know; none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a mind to knock off and call it half a day."

## BEET-ROOT SUGAR.

Our eastern brethren have lately paid much attention to a home-supply of sugar, from beets; and, as they seldom fail in any thing which they fully "take hold on," it is most probable that they will succeed.

The extent to which the manufacture of the beet-root sugar has been carried in France, will be understood by the following statements, derived by the Boston Daily Advertiser from a report made by the general council of commerce of France, dated January 25, on the expediency of imposing a tax on the manufacture of domestic sugar.

The changes of trade which success in this project will cause, and has caused in France, may be very important. Sugar is now very high—owing, perhaps, to the short crop of Louisiana; but is clearly shewn that the "abominable tariff" has had very little to do with the price of sugar and coffee and hundred of other articles.

It is there stated, on the authority of "authentic documents furnished by the minister of commerce," that the importation of colonial sugar for consumption, had been either stationary, or had retrograded, from 1829 to the end of 1835; that in the same period there had been so great an increase in the manufacture of indigenous sugar, that in place of 4,000,000 kilograms in 1829, 30,000,000 had been manufactured in 1835, and there was a promise of a great increase in 1836 and 1837. This result, of the inverse progress of the two classes of produce, is attributed by the council, to the forced legislation, which subjects colonial sugar to a duty of 49 francs 50 centimes per 100 kilograms, while indigenous sugar is left free of duty. A continuance of the system they think will cause the complete ruin, or the commercial emancipation, of the French colonies, and consequently a loss to the treasury of 30 to 35 millions now derived from the duty on sugar. They say that the present price of colonial brown sugar in the Paris market, of the quality called *good fourth*, is 140 francs the 100 kilograms, that is, 90¢. 50¢. for the sugar, with the cost of importation, and 49¢. 50¢. for the import duty. The price of the sugar betterave, of the same quality, at the same time, was 132¢. They state on the authority of agriculturists, and of some of the most celebrated manufacturers of the indigenous sugar, that the betterave sugar may be produced and delivered at Paris, not only at 90¢. 50¢. the 100 kilograms (the price of colonial sugar exclusive of duty) but for a much less price. As the produce of the tax on sugar cannot be dispensed with, they propose that a part only of the duty on colonial sugar should be taken off, and that its place should be supplied by a tax on the betterave. They conceive that the manufacture has not yet reached the state of perfection of which it is susceptible, and that it therefore still deserves encouragement, by being subject to a lighter duty than the manufacture from the sugar cane. They conclude by proposing a tax of 15¢. per 100 kilograms, on sugar of betterave, and a reduction of 10¢. per 100 kilograms in the import duty on colonial sugar.

These facts will serve to show how firmly the manufacture of sugar is established in France, and how rich a source of profit it must be to the agricultural industry of the country. The produce of 1835, amounting to 30 millions of kilograms—equal to more than 60 millions of pounds, is worth, at the price stated, nearly 40 millions of francs, or \$8,000,000. In further proof of the importance which is attached to this manufacture in Europe, we publish the following note, which we have just received from a mercantile friend, whose suggestions are always worthy of attention.

To the editor: Sir: I read in your paper of Saturday, the 2d Inst. the very interesting letter of Mr. Isnard on the production of sugar from beets.

On the same day I received the commercial state of one of the great European marts, from a correspondent of high standing. In this he says, "The fabrication of beet-root in France, not exceeding four million pounds, in 1828 amounts in 1835 to forty million pounds, with the certainty of a further considerable increase, which may in course of time lead to a great crisis in sugars and the West India colonies, should the fabrication of beet-root sugar be followed up in other parts of Europe with the same energy."

Have we not reason to expect that this cultivation may be attempted in some of the western states, where there are millions of acres, having soil so rich, that, here, it would be called good manure. I am not an agriculturist, but cannot but think we have land where beets would grow to the size of handy firewood, and that we could far outdo the French in tons of beets per acre—to others I shall leave the estimate of labor to convert them into sugar.

We were surprised, on looking the other day, at a specimen of sugar, exhibited at the exchange which was manufactured in France from the common beet-root, to find, that the cost per lb. was only  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. What would be the price with the cost of importation added, we cannot exactly tell; but if sugar can be made from the beet root in France, the thing can certainly be done in America, where the esculent is to be found in abundance. A knowledge of the *modus operandi* in manufacturing, is all that is requisite. Either imported or manufacturing, there can be little doubt that it would command a ready sale. The grain is fine, and of the purest white; and the quality of this kind of sugar is, to say the least, for sweetness and strength, equal to any other sort. [Phil. Gaz.]

## TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

April 14. The bill respecting the public lands was amended, in various instances, and then laid upon the table.

The senate proceeded to consider the message from the house of representatives, insisting on their amendment to the bill to establish a territorial government in the territory of Wisconsin.

Mr. Buchanan moved to appoint a committee of conference.

Mr. Knight wished to be first assured whether there was not a majority of the senate who would be willing to recede, and called the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Buchanan, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alab. King, of Georgia, Linn, Porter, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Walker, Wall, Webster, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Hill, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Niles, Prentiss, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, White—18.

It was then ordered that the committee of conference consist of three senators; and,

On motion of Mr. Porter, they were appointed by the chair, and ordered to consist of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Webster and Mr. Shepley.

April 15. Mr. Goldsborough presented a memorial of the citizens of Baltimore, on the subject of clearing the ice, by means of an ice-breaker, in the harbor of that city.

Mr. Calhoun presented the petition of Melville, formerly a weigher and gauger in the custom house at Newport, R. I. and who was turned out of office in March, 1835, under circumstances alleged to be of extraordinary oppression.

Some debate ensued on this petition. The case was admitted to be one which required examination, and the petition was referred to the committee on commerce, and, with the documents, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of certain officers and soldiers praying that a chaplain may be allowed, reported a bill to make provision for chaplains at the different military posts; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Kent offered the following resolution; which lies over for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to open negotiations with the government of France, as soon as the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries shall be renewed, for the purpose of placing our trade in tobacco with that country upon a more liberal footing than the existing

\*This is one-third more than the crop of New Orleans sugar for the same year.

system of administration "*en regie*" admits of, and corresponding better with the generous spirit exhibited heretofore, as well as at this time, by the United States, in reducing the duties on various products from that country.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c. when

Mr. Benton addressed the senate at length, for the purpose of showing that the erection of necessary fortifications would absorb the surplus revenue, and that the bill now before the senate was antagonistical to the system of national defence recommended by the president, and the situation of the country.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, said a few words, on which he stated that the impression in his mind, from a perusal of the message of the president, was, that the president and the heads of the war and navy departments are not in favor of such extended appropriations as were now recommended.

Mr. Benton made a brief explanation, when the bill was, for the present laid on the table.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

April 18. Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of William Patterson, of the city of Dublin, in Ireland, representing that he has invented a valuable improvement in the art of tanning hides and skins, by an article not heretofore used for that purpose; applicable, also, to tanning ropes and sails, and to dyeing. He wishes to take out a patent from the United States, and, not being a citizen, he prays that that part of the patent law be dispensed with which requires citizenship, and a residence of two years, and that a patent be granted to him, or to his representative in the United States. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference appointed in reference to the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on an item in the bill establishing a territorial government in the territory of Wisconsin, made a report.

The report, which recommended to the senate to recede from their disagreement to the amendment of the house, having been read,

The question was taken on receding, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Grundy moved the senate to take up for consideration the bill to authorise the making of contracts for carrying the mails, with the rail road companies, stating that he had no wish to embarrass the progress of another bill. He hoped this bill would be taken up, and that some progress be made in it at this time.

The bill was read.

After a long debate, the bill was laid on the table for the present; and the senate proceeded to consider the bill making a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the senate took up the bill to provide for the distribution of the public lands; and

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the senate adjourned.

[A good deal of preparatory business was attended to this day.]

April 19. After the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, and asked for its consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the senate what amount of moneys of the United States received for public lands in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and the Michigan territory, has been, in pursuance of his instructions, transferred to banks in the eastern cities, since the 20th of June, 1835; and that he designate the banks from and to which such transfers have been made; that he also inform the senate whether any such transfers are now ordered; and whether any of the deposit banks in the above-named states or territory have authority to direct what money shall be received for public lands in the districts for which they are the depositories.

Mr. E. said he had received from several quarters a circular directed by one of the deposit banks in the state of Ohio to the other banks in that state, the extraordinary character of which had induced him to make the inquiries specified in the resolution, and ask (said Mr. E.) that the circular may be read.

#### CIRCULAR.

Clinton bank of Columbus, April 1, 1836.

SIR: The large amount of paper received from the land offices, and the difficulty and expense of converting it into funds receivable by the treasury department in the eastern cities, (whether nearly the whole amount is necessarily required to be transmitted) will compel this institution in future to decline receiving through that channel the paper of all the banks of the state, other than the deposit banks, that will not consent to redeem the paper so received, by DRAFTS on New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, payable thirty days from date, AT PAR!

Permit me to inquire whether it is the wish of your institution that your paper shall be received upon these terms?

Instances occur daily, of eastern funds being converted, at a profit, into the paper of the local banks, which is paid into the land offices, and the burden of converting the paper again into eastern funds is thrown upon the institutions receiving the public deposits.

You are aware that we have heretofore received the paper of all the banks of the state, without condition or discrimination. We regret that the rapid sale of the public domain, and the premium which it costs to convert such paper into the medium in

which our remittances are made, will not permit us to continue to do so.

Be pleased to let us hear from you in reply, as early as practicable.

In the mean time, we have directed the receivers who deposit here, not to receive, after the 20th instant, the paper of any bank of the state, (other than the deposit banks), unless hereafter instructed to that effect by this institution.

Very respectfully, J. DELAFIELD, jr. cashier.

I wish to know, (said Mr. E.) whether nearly all the moneys received for the sale of the public lands in Ohio are in fact transferred by order of the secretary of the treasury to the city of New York, and the other eastern cities, and, if so, I wish to know why this is done? There is already in deposit in New York a very large amount of the public money, for which there is no present or probable future use; an amount, I believe, exceeding TEN MILLIONS of dollars in that single city, and large sums in the other Atlantic cities. Why is it then, that, of the small amount, the mere modicum of the public moneys which are received in Ohio, "*nearly the whole amount is necessarily required to be transmitted*"? to these same eastern cities? If this be so, as stated in that circular, and I have no doubt it is, for there is no question whatever of the veracity of the gentleman at the head of that institution, I wish to know what public necessity or public convenience has required the secretary of the treasury to drain this money from the west, and lodge it in the deposit banks in the great cities. There are some other matters indicated by this circular, of which I wish to be informed. It is stated there, that orders have been given by that deposit bank to the receivers of public money of the United States, who make deposits at that bank, that they shall not after the 20th of April, receive any notes of the Ohio banks, other than deposit banks, in payment for land, unless thereafter directed so to do; and they make it a condition to such directions, that the banks shall agree to pay the amount of their notes so received—not in specie—no, that will not do, but in drafts on some of the eastern cities at 30 days' date, at par. Such drafts are worth from one to two and a half per cent. advance; and this is the tax that this deposit bank levies upon its neighbors for the privilege of having their notes made receivable by the treasury of the United States. This is a very important power, and a very profitable one, and if it be in fact vested by the secretary of the treasury in the deposit banks, it is time that the public should be informed of it.

There are in the state of Ohio, if I have counted them right, thirty-four banks, with a capital of a little more than nine millions of dollars. Most of them have been in operation about 20 years, and have at all times, since the restoration of specie payments in 1818, preserved the highest character for solvency and stability. I hold in my hand a report of their condition, made to the legislature of Ohio in January last, which is subject to the inspection of any gentleman who wishes to examine it. It shows a strength and soundness in their condition not excelled, and, I incline to think, not equalled by any like number of banks in the United States. There is no question about their perfect ability to answer all their engagements.

This bank, which, by virtue of power derived from the treasury, is about to control and limit the circulation of its thirty-two neighbors, all of equal credit and ability with itself, went into operation not more than two years ago. Its capital, amounting to \$288,680, is nearly half owned out of the state; and it is not acceptable to the other banks, nor do I think it is to the public generally, that this kind of control should be given to this new institution, so large a part of which is owned by capitalists in the cities, over the other well known and long tried institutions of the state. The banks do not like it; but some of them, for reasons not explained to me, are unwilling to be known as complaining of it. I received this circular, as I observed, from several quarters, and some of them require me not to say who sent it to me. I suppose they are afraid that the deposit bank would resent the communication; and a war with that bank, carried on, as it would be, by ammunition drawn from the treasury of the United States, is rather to be dreaded than rashly incurred.

The banks, however, must, I presume, refuse the terms imposed upon them by the deposit bank, and permit their notes to be so far discredited as a refusal to receive them for the public lands will tend to their discredit. Exchange is high and difficult to be procured; I have been told that it has, within the present spring, come up to two and a half per cent. It ranges, I have no doubt, from one to one and a half in the regular course of business. What this bank then demands of the other banks is this premium upon all their notes that it may receive for lands—so much more than gold and silver, which they are all ready to pay at their counters.

This bank, then, requires the receivers of public moneys to take none of the notes on the banks of the state for lands except the notes of the deposit banks, and there are but two of them out of the thirty-four. An individual who wishes to purchase lands gets his money principally in notes of the banks of the state, part on one bank and part on another. This money will not buy land, and he cannot go round among the banks to get specie for it; and if he could it would be very inconvenient to carry silver, (and there is no gold among us yet), into the woods for such an object. He, therefore, if he knows of this regulation, must go to this deposit bank, and make exchanges for their paper. Thus the other banks lose their share of the circulation; the purchaser pays a premium to the deposit bank

for the exchange, or, in the expressive language of the country, he gets his paper shaved, and the notes are returned upon the state banks for specie. Or, perhaps, the farmer, who goes out to purchase land, does not know of this regulation, and takes his money out, as used to be done, in notes on good specie-paying banks. He suits himself in his tract of land and proposes to make the entry. He takes out his cash and is told that it will not do; he must have notes of the deposit banks. What, then, must he return without making his purchase? No, not so. I venture the conjecture that there will be a shaving shop very near the receiver's office, where he can get his money shaved by paying about \$5 on the hundred, and receive for it the paper of some one of the deposit banks.

I wish to know, Mr. President, whether this state of things, as set forth in this circular, does exist, and must continue to exist; whether the public money received for land in the west is, and must continue to be, nearly all transferred to the eastern cities. And I wish to know, also, whether the secretary of the treasury has authorised any one or more banks in Ohio to direct what money shall and what shall not be received for public lands in that state and in the neighboring states. To obtain this information I have offered this resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to.  
Other business being attended to—

The senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, and granting lands to certain states.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Benton to strike out the clause granting lands to Missouri,

Mr. Southard addressed the senate at length.

About half past 3, Mr. Southard, being fatigued, gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The motion was withdrawn; and,

On motion of Mr. Preston, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after remaining a short time with closed doors, the senate adjourned.

April 20. After some unimportant business had been attended to—

The senate proceeded to consider the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands among the several states, and granting lands to certain states; when

Mr. Southard resumed his observations commenced yesterday, and spoke at some length, in conclusion.

After Mr. Southard had concluded,

Mr. Wright rose to address the senate in reply to Mr. Southard, and continued until after 4 o'clock, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn; and, on motion of Mr. Robinson, the senate adjourned.

April 21. Mr. Webster reported a bill to repeal the 14th section of the act relating to the United States bank, without amendment.

The bill to distribute the avails of the public lands among the several states was taken up.

Mr. Wright resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the senate at length in reply. After concluding his remarks,

Mr. Grundy rose, and made a statement in relation to the Union bank of Tennessee, to prove that this institution was perfectly able to meet any demands which might be made on it.

Mr. Benton then withdrew for the present his motion to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation of lands to Missouri, because of the absence of his colleague.

Mr. Walker then moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to introduce an established rate of value on the graduation principle.

Mr. Clay expressed his intention of speaking generally to the bill hereafter, and then entered into a brief argument, which was confined to the proposed amendment, and in opposition to it.

Before the question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, on motion of Mr. Porter, the senate adjourned.

[The general appropriation bill was received from the house, read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on finance.]

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 15. Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Denny rose to make a motion; when

Mr. Howard requested him to yield the floor to enable him to bring a subject before the house, in which he felt a personal interest. Mr. Denny having complied, and leave being granted by the house,

Mr. Howard said that he wished to call the attention of the house, and of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) to the imperfect manner in which his (Mr. W's) remarks, made on the day before yesterday, were reported in the National Intelligencer of this morning. It would be remembered by the house that considerable debate occurred upon a motion of a gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Shepperd), to strike out a part of the contingent fund provided for the state department, and which involved, in its range, the propriety of the appointment by the president of two commissioners to proceed to Ohio and Michigan, after the adjournment of the last congress. Mr. H. said that, as was well known, he had the honor of being selected as one of these commissioners, associated with a distinguished gentleman (Mr. Rush) who had filled many honorable stations under the government. With what success or ability

they had performed their duties, it was not for him to judge being satisfied with the approbation of the president, expressed on the surrender of the trust; but he would say, that they were undertaken with a single eye to the preservation of the peace of the country, then threatened with imminent danger of violation. In the course of the debate, the power of the president to make such appointments had been freely discussed. This was a matter properly open to debate, and gentlemen had a fair right to scrutinize it strictly. He had listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise), as he always did, with attention, and was perfectly sure that the report of them, which he would ask the clerk to read, was not an accurate report. The debate having turned exclusively upon the appointment of the commissioners, the gentleman from Virginia is made to say as follows:

The clerk then read this extract:

"Mr. Wise said, the discussion showed the necessity of examining these contingent appropriations. What would gentlemen say (he asked) if it should turn out that this very appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was used to pay some of these secret agents, appointed without any authority of the constitution? He went into the examination of the right of appointment, and contended that the president had no power of the kind contended for. The contingent appropriations (he said) were applied to all sorts of illegitimate purposes; and even one portion of a system of corruption, which had increased to a most enormous extent."

Mr. Howard said that, in the passage just read, it might be inferred by some readers, that the epithet contained in the last sentence was applied to the appointment of the commissioners, which, he was perfectly sure the gentleman from Virginia did not do. The remarks which were made by members of the house, in debate, were of great consequence, but those which were reported to have been made were equally so, because they went forth to the nation, instead of being confined to the house; and, having called the attention of the gentleman from Virginia to the imperfection in the report of his remarks, he left it to his own sense of justice what course to pursue.

Mr. Wise said it would give him a great deal of pleasure to explain. He would say that he had spoken on the day alluded to without preparation and extemporaneously, and could not say what his precise words were, but he knew what his meaning was. He meant to instance this appointment of commissioners to Michigan by the president of the United States, not as a corrupt appointment, but as an illegitimate appointment; and he had generally denounced contingent appropriations, as covering illegitimate and corrupt applications of the public moneys. He did not mean to charge the honorable gentleman from Maryland, or the president, with corruption in the appointment, but he charged the president then, as he did now, with making an illegitimate appointment, when there was no necessity for doing so; there was, however, a difference of opinion on that subject. At the time alluded to, he was debating the subject with his colleague (Mr. Mason) of these contingent appropriations covering corrupt appropriations of the public moneys. He did not charge the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Howard) with corruption; and if such charge was intimated in the report, he would say with great pleasure that he was misrepresented.

Mr. Howard said that he was glad to find that the recollection of the gentleman from Virginia corresponded with his own. The constitutionality or legality of the appointment was properly open to debate, and gentlemen upon all sides had a perfect right to express their opinions upon it. He would no longer detain the house from its ordinary business.

[The house then proceeded to the regular business of the morning.]

Saturday, April 16. Mr. Cave Johnson, with the consent of the house, submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the report of the secretary of state, dated the 22d of December, 1834, numbered thirty-six among the documents of the 1st session of the 23d congress, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to the committee of ways and means, with the following instructions:

1st. To inquire into the propriety of repealing the act of the 2d of March, 1833, and rescinding the contract made by virtue thereof, by Edward Livingston, on the part of the U. States, and Clarke & Force, for the publication of the "Documentary History of the Revolution," and to pay the expenditures incurred by said publishers in consequence of said contract.

2d. If that is not proper to be done, then to inquire into the propriety of better regulating said contract, directing the number and size of the volumes, and the sum to be paid for the same, and the time for the completion of said publication, and the best and proper means of superintending said publication, and directing the documents to be inserted in said publication.

On motion of Mr. Whillesey, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, upon the bill granting half pay to widows and orphans of those officers and soldiers who have died, or shall die, of wounds received in the service of the United States, in certain cases.

After some explanation from Mr. Whillesey, the committee rose, and reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read a third time, and passed.

The general appropriation bill occupied nearly the remainder of the day.

*Monday, April 18.* Mr. Reed presented the following resolution, adopted by the house of representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 9th of April instant, viz:

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts, house of reps. April 9, 1836.*

*Resolved,* That it is expedient to instruct the senators and request the representatives of this commonwealth, in the congress of the United States, to use their endeavors to obtain the passage of a law by congress to prevent the introduction of foreign paupers into this country, or to favor any other measures which congress may be disposed to adopt to effect the object.

Mr. Slade presented petitions of 167 ladies of the county of Addison, and 93 citizens of Middleburg, in the state of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which were referred to the committee appointed under the resolution on that subject offered by Mr. Pinckney.

After other business, the general appropriation bill was taken up, and some progress made therein. The house adjourned.

*Tuesday, April 19.* By general consent, the house then proceeded to consider the following resolution, heretofore submitted by Mr. Dromgoole:

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house full information of the mode and manner of selecting banks in the several states or territories for the deposit of the public money of the United States; of all contracts, agreements or stipulations entered into with said banks for the safe keeping of said moneys; that the secretary of the treasury also state what agents have been employed, the nature and extent of their agency, and the compensation which such agents have received in any way from the government of the United States; and that he also state what officers or agents on the part of said banks have in any way participated or been instrumental in the formation of any such contracts, agreements or stipulations concerning the deposit and safe keeping of said moneys in said banks.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the mode or agency of selecting the banks of deposit for the public money; the contracts with the treasury department, by which they are regulated; the manner in which, and the persons by whom, such contracts are or have been made; into all correspondence whatsoever touching contracts for the deposit of the public money; and into all connexion or relation, official or unofficial, which exists, or has existed, between any person or persons and the treasury department, or between them and the deposit banks, or any individuals or banks, touching the custody and the control and deposit of the public money; or between any department of the executive, and any individual or individuals or banks, touching the disbursements of the public money, appropriated or unappropriated by law; and into the amount of compensation of any or all agents whatsoever, official or unofficial, connected with the said department, or said banks, touching the disbursement, safe keeping, or deposit of the public money; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wise resumed and concluded his remarks in support of his motion.

Other gentlemen followed, until Mr. Cambreleng called for the order of the day.

Mr. Mercer, by consent, submitted the following resolution, which he modified at the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, of Mass. by the addition of the last clause, and the resolution was agreed to.

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the several amounts deposited in the various deposit banks of the government by the several officers thereof, on public account, on the first day of the present month, together with the semi-monthly returns of the deposit banks in relation thereto.

The general appropriation bill was taken up, and some progress made therein. Adjourned.

*Wednesday, April 20.* Mr. Wise asked and obtained the consent of the house to make a statement relative to a paragraph which appeared in the Globe of yesterday, on the subject of the proceedings of this house.

Mr. Wise said it would be recollected that on Monday last, a gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Reed) moved the suspension of the rules, in order to call the states for the presentation of such petitions as should not be objected to, nor provoke any discussion. The Globe of yesterday stated, editorially, that he (Mr. Wise) objected to the presentation of a petition by the gentleman from Massachusetts. This, so far from being true, was a total perversion of the facts, as they occurred. He did not object to that petition, and the reason that he objected to the presentation of a petition subsequently presented by the gentleman from Rhode Island, was, that the previous objection had been made to the reception of the petition offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that he considered the restriction in the resolution an abridgment of the right of petition.

He offered this explanation, because the Globe attempted to connect its false statement with another falsehood, to wit, that there was an understanding between him and the gentleman from Vermont, as to the presentation by that gentleman of his memorial against the admission of Arkansas. Any and all intimations, by whomsoever made, that he, or, so far as he knew,

any of his friends, had any understanding, tacit or expressed, with any gentleman, here or elsewhere, with regard to the introduction of these memorials were false, foully false. He knew not that the gentleman from Vermont had any memorial of this kind to present. He had opposed the presentation and reception of all abolition memorials from the commencement of the session. He hoped that the Globe reporters would note these remarks, in order that the Globe might record the evidence of its baseness in its own columns.

Other minor matters being disposed of—the general appropriation bill again came up, and further amended, after discussions.

Mr. Hannegan moved the previous question on the bill.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by a vote of 95 to 64.

The question being whether the main question shall be now put.

Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 164, nays 74.

The house then adjourned.

*Thursday, April 21.* Mr. Ripley, of Louisiana, by general consent, submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the secretary of the treasury by commissioners (subject to his approbation) to select sites and prepare reports and estimates of hospitals to be built upon the western rivers and lakes for disabled and sick seamen and boatmen on said waters.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer, by general consent, offered the following resolution; which was agreed to:

*Resolved,* That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement of the various surveys made pursuant to the act of the 30th of April, 1824, specifying therein, as nearly as practicable, their respective cost, the date of the commencement, and, where already completed, the report of each survey; and distinguishing such as have had their entire expense defrayed out of the annual fund appropriated by that act, and the several appropriations subsequently made for the same object, from those surveys which have been made at the joint cost of this government, and various states, corporations or associations of individuals.

Mr. Granger said that he asked, and did not doubt that he should receive, the unanimous consent of the house, to present a memorial of the heirs-at-law of baron DE KALB, asking compensation for his sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle. To this petition is appended a memoir presented by Simeon De Witt Bloodgood, of the city of Albany, in behalf of the petitioners.

Mr. G. further said, that, did the rules of the house permit, he should have felt it to be his duty, as it certainly would have been his pleasure, to have made a few remarks upon the character of this gallant German, the story of whose services and death, in the cause of freedom, was so closely interwoven in our country's history; but, under existing circumstances, he must content himself with moving that the petition and accompanying memoir be printed, and that they be referred to the committee on revolutionary claims.

It was so ordered.

The general appropriation bill came up. The previous question was called for, and seconded—88 to 64.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, called for the yeas and nays on the question "Shall the main question be now put?" and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Ash, Ashley, Bean, Boon, Bouldin, Bovee, Boyd, Buchanan, Bunch, Burns, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, J. F. H. Claiborne, Cleveland, Coffee, Coles, Connor, Cramer, Cushman, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dromgoole, Fairfield, Farlin, Fowler, French, Fry, Wm. K. Fuller, J. Garland, Gillet, Glascock, Grantland, Haley, Hamer, Hannegan, S. S. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Haynes, Howard, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingham, J. Jackson, Jarvis, Joseph Johnson, R. M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, J. W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinnard, Klingsmith, Lane, Lansing, Lawler, G. Lee, J. Lee, Leonard, Loyal, Lucas, Lyon, Abijah Mann, J. Mann, Martin, John Y. Mason, William Mason, M. Mason, May, McKeon, McKim, McLene, Montgomery, Morgan, Owens, Page, Parks, Patterson, F. Pierce, Dutee J. Pearce, Pettigrew, Phelps, John Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Seymour, Shields, Shinn, Sicles, Smith, Speight, Standefer, Sutherland, Thomas, J. Thomson, Toucey, Towns, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Webster—108.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton, Allan, H. Allen, Bailey, Bell, Bond, John Calhoun, W. B. Calhoun, Campbell, George Chambers, Childs, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Clark, Corwin, Crane, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Evans, Everett, Philo C. Fuller, Granger, Grayson, Griffin, Hilland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Harper, Hazeltine, Heister, Hoar, Howell, Hunt, Ingersoll, Wm. Jackson, James, Jenifer, Henry Johnson, Lawrence, Lay, L. Lea, Lewis, Lincoln, Love, S. Mason, Maury, McCarty, McComas, McKay, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Morris, J. A. Pearce, Peyton, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Rencher, Robertson, Russell, W. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Slade, Stone, Spangler, Storer, Talianferro, Waddy Thompson, Underwood, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, Williams—75.

The chair having decided that the main question would be, "Shall the bill pass?"

The question was then put and the bill passed, and sent to the senate.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS—RAIL ROADS.

In the U. S. senate on Monday, the bill reported by Mr. Grundy, authorising the post office department to make contracts with the various rail road companies for the conveyance of the mail and property of the United States, was taken up, read and considered as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Grundy advocated at large the expediency and necessity of the bill. He argued the impracticability, without enormous expense, of competing in rapidity of conveyance with rail road companies. He admitted that the expense of contracts with such companies would be very great. But he insisted that till 1841, land bill and all, the surplus of the public money would be so great that it could not be expended with all the aid of expenditure that could be derived from fortifications. He thought it would be one of the best ways of distributing the surplus, to employ it in procuring a rapid transmission of information through the mail or rail roads.

Mr. Webster said he had early in the session offered two resolutions of inquiry on this subject, one of which indicated a measure similar to this bill. He was in favor of the land bill, and if he thought this measure would interfere with that, he would certainly give that the preference. But he thought it could not so interfere. It appeared from the treasury report of this morning, that on the 1st inst. there were \$31,895,000 of surplus money in the treasury. The income of the first quarter of this year, ending on the first of March, had been \$10,725,000, and the prospect of revenue for the whole of the present year, is \$20,000,000 for land, \$20,000,000 for customs, and \$1,000,000 from other sources, making an aggregate of \$41,000,000 of revenue for the present year. Besides this, there are \$7,000,000 in the old United States bank. What could be done with all this money?

The secretary at war had given a judicious and interesting view of the subject of appropriations for national defence, on all the objects of fortifications, armament and naval preparations, and he had justly represented the navy as the main arm of defence in controversies with foreign states. We can properly rely on nothing so well as a superior naval force on our coasts to defend our principal cities. Mr. W's views on this subject accorded with those of the secretary. But after all reasonable expenditures on these and other objects, there must inevitably be a large unappropriated surplus in the treasury.

Gentlemen here were not generally aware of the pressure on the money market along the whole coast, and to some extent in the interior. That pressure was singular in its character. Money is scarce beyond all example, and prices high at the same time, beyond all example. There is a tendency, too, to accumulate all the money of the country in the treasury, and hold it in the deposit banks. At a proper opportunity Mr. W. designed to go into the causes of this peculiar and very singular condition of our financial affairs. But for the present he was most happy to give the bill his support, and hoped it would receive it elsewhere.

Mr. Buchanan thought there would be great difficulties attending this measure. He had no constitutional difficulties on the subject of internal improvement. But he thought in this case there would be much danger of rail roads, with bankrupt companies, coming into the hands of the government.

Mr. Clay gave an amusing account of the manner in which rail road projects are in many cases got up. The whole stock is subscribed for by speculators to sell at an advance; other speculators buy of them to sell at a still greater advance, and so the project grows while the price is rising, with a total uncertainty in regard to the completion of the work when the stock should begin to fall. Mr. C. thought this bill would give a great impulse to this kind of speculation. This speculation was one cause of the pressure on the money market. Property had risen and was still rising; and while it rises speculators will be disposed to buy, and there will be a great demand for money. At the same time money is depreciated, owing to the great quantity of the public money in the deposit banks, and to a want of confidence. The present state of the finances cannot endure. It is seen that there is, there must be an explosion, there is therefore a tendency to hoard hard money. Mr. C. would not now declare for or against the bill; but he thought at such a time the government should proceed with great caution.

Mr. Davis characterized the bill as a measure of mere inquiry as to the kind of contracts which may be made with the various rail road companies. The power would still remain with congress to accept or not accept the contracts. Information on this subject is greatly needed; the mail must run on the rail roads, as all admitted; and viewing the bill in this aspect, which he considered the true one, he was in favor of it.

Mr. Mangum insisted that the bill was a resuscitation of the old system of internal improvement in a much more latitudinous and objectionable form than ever. It would be a greater political instrument of the treasury department than even the deposit banks and the surplus revenue.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Grundy, Mangum, Denton, Webster and Leigh, the bill was laid on the table.

[It is supposed that Mr. Grundy's bill will pass. Indeed, we do not see how the mails, to and from the "great west," are to

be lugged, after a little while, over the Alleghanies, unless at a tortoise-like rapidity, without the use of rail roads.]

INDIAN WAR, &c.

The western Indians. We regret to learn from the Washington Globe that information has been received at the adjutant general's office from general Brooke, commanding at Green Bay, stating that a war belt from the Seminoles is circulating among the Winnebagoes, and that there is reason to apprehend that these latter Indians may be induced to commit hostilities against our settlements.

Accompanying the above statement, the Globe makes the following judicious remarks:

"The state of things among the Indians generally seems to render an increase of the army indispensably necessary. We are satisfied that the best arrangement which can be made with respect to all the Indians living within our settled frontier, is to remove them without delay. The proposition made by the secretary of war to the military committees of both houses, seems to us to present the best plan which can be adopted for protecting our settlements against Indian depredations. This plan proposes that a military road should be opened from somewhere near St. Peters, on the Mississippi, to Red river. That a cordon of posts should be established along this road, supplied with proper garrisons, and with all the munitions of war, and means of subsistence, necessary for immediate operations. That the dragoons should be kept ranging along it, during all the open season of the year, and that all the garrisons in the Indian frontier, within this line, should be transferred to it as soon as the removal of the Indians from their neighborhood will permit.

From Florida. Tampa, March 20. A letter from captain Hitchcock says—I obtained from Tuck-alustre Har-jo, or Black Dirt, the friendly chief, a list of the Indian chiefs and their forces engaged with general Gaines.

Jumper.....	30 men.
As-su-ho-la (Powel).....	7
All-bur-tu-har-jo.....	30
Jar-har-to Chee.....	30
Car-char Tosknusk (Mecosukee).....	470
Me-ca-no-pe (principal chief).....	80
Abram (negro).....	80
Wee-a-Flocko Mattez.....	70
Yar-har-hac-jo.....	160
Tos Kie-u-car.....	50
E-chu a Mattez.....	50
Hat How Ematez.....	30
Charles (negro).....	3
Co-a-har-jo.....	1
To-par-la-gee.....	40

Total.....1,131

A New York paper gives the following anecdote, on the authority of a brother of the officer to whom it relates—

"In the fight between general Clinch's troops and the Seminoles on the Wythlacoochee, express directions were given by Ocoela to his Indians, to avoid shooting lieutenant G——, though leading his men into the front and thickest of the fight—because he and Ocoela had been friends, and he had been kind to the 'poor Indian.' The order was strictly obeyed amid chances innumerable for taking off a dangerous enemy—and although finally wounded by a random shot, the gallant youth escaped with life, through the generosity of an Indian foe-man.

"As to the 'imaginary insult' over which Ocoela is said 'to brood,' it was the pretty positive wrong and insult of being put in irons by the United States agent, who had no rightful authority over him. His 'revenge' for that is sated, for it was by his rifle that general Thompson, the agent in question, fell."

From the Jacksonville Courier of the 7th of April.

The three divisions of the army must have met ere this. The consequences we are anxious to learn.

Some invalids who arrived a few days since from Volusia, report that, of seven hundred men belonging to col. Brisbane's regiment, three hundred were unable to proceed on their march, through sickness occasioned by the hardships to which the men were unaccustomed, and the prevalence of the measles among them. Poor fellows! they doubtless find that fighting Indians is not "what it was cracked up to be."

The latest. Darien, April 12. The Dolphin steamer, which arrived here on Saturday morning last, the 9th inst. brought the latest news from these places. There was nothing positively known from the army under Scott and Clinch, since they marched for Wythlacoochee. Two of the Macon volunteers returned to Fort Drane the day after the main body had left that place. They reported that the rear guard was attacked by a large body of Indians, while they were endeavoring to bring up a cart that had broken down, laden with provisions. They said that the army was at the time three or four miles in advance. They considered there was no time to be lost, and taking a horse from a light wagon, both of them got on his back, and galloped back to Fort Drane. While they were making the best of their way from the spot, they saw one of the U. States' soldiers dead. The Indians had dispersed. There was not much attention paid to this at Fort Drane; and the men left that place next day to follow the army. Their statement is, however, very probably, true. There was no force left at Fort Drane, excepting the sick and wounded. What makes the Macon volunteers' representations appear like the truth, is the

fact, that a number of Indians were seen to enter the field near the fort, the same day, and carry off all the horses that were grazing in it. This they did in the face of the small garrison of sick and wounded. We were not able to obtain any thing more of interest from the passengers in the Dolphin.

Important news may be daily expected from Florida.—Gen. Scott hoped to have met the Indians in the latter part of last month.

#### THE SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

SIXTH EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The president and directors of the *Savings bank of Baltimore* have this day declared an extra dividend of the profits of its business, for the last three years, amounting to \$25,000.

This amount is by law divided to such sums as have been in bank one year or more, in the following proportions:

To sums on deposit for 3 years, an extra dividend of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per ct.

To sums on deposit for 2 years, an extra dividend of 5 per ct.

To sums on deposit for 1 year, an extra dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per ct.

This dividend, added to the regular semi-annual interest of 4 per cent. which is carried to the credit of depositors on the 1st of April and the 1st of October in each year, makes for the last three years  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum; and this, without computing the profit of compound interest on the undrawn semi-annual dividends.

Agreeably to the by-laws, the above dividend will be carried to the credit of each depositor, and bear interest as a deposit, from this day, until withdrawn; but payment of the dividend, or of the deposit, will be made on demand, on the day for receiving and paying deposits, which is Monday.

It is to be regretted that many persons, by withdrawing their deposits during the panic of 1834, even where the same were soon after returned, necessarily lost by the withdrawal a considerable portion of the extra dividend, to which they would otherwise have been entitled.

The advantages afforded by the *Savings bank of Baltimore*, will be apparent from a short statement of the accumulation of deposits allowed to remain in bank. Eighteen years are now completed since it commenced operations; every sum remaining in bank for that period,

Of \$20, would now be \$52 38, which is 162 per cent. or 9 per cent. per annum.

Of \$100, would now be \$279 10, which is 180 per cent. or 10 per cent. per annum.

Of \$500, would now be \$1,414 28, which is 182½ per cent. or 10-1-7 per cent. per annum.

It may be proper here to repeat the remark, that this bank is not intended for men of business; it neither collects notes and bills, nor discounts paper. Its loans are granted only on pledges of stocks, actually transferred, or on mortgages of productive real estate, taken at valuations so low as to preclude, so far as human foresight and caution can avail, the hazard of loss, either by the failure or death of a borrower.

The original object of the bank was to receive and employ the savings of frugal and industrious persons, who have not the opportunity or means of making investments for themselves. This has been constantly kept in view by the directors; and while the profits have exceeded their expectations, security has been their chief aim. Of upwards of two millions of dollars, which from time to time have been entrusted to their care and management, not a dollar has been lost by any investment; and of seven hundred and fifty thousand still so entrusted, which, besides a number of associations for mutual relief, embraces the earnings and savings of more than 2,600 individuals, in very many cases their all, in the best judgment of the board, not a dollar is at hazard.

No emolument or advantage, directly or indirectly, can accrue to the directors from an increase of the funds of the bank, as in the administration of its concerns their services are purely benevolent and gratuitous. The bank therefore seeks not deposits on its own account, but on the contrary, refuses them, where it does not appear that some benevolent aid or protection will be afforded the depositor.

The advertisement of the extra dividend has been thought a fit occasion for presenting the foregoing summary to the personal and attention of those persons in moderate circumstances, whose sense of obligation to themselves, their families and society, induces them not only to make proper effort for the present support of themselves and those dependent upon them, but also to provide for sickness and old age, and for the wants of their families in case of death. To all such the bank cheerfully continues its services. By order of the board,

JOSEPH CUSHING, president.

ARCHIBALD STIRLING, treasurer.

April 1, 1836.

List of the directors of the *Savings bank of Baltimore*.

Samuel I. Donaldson, Jacob Albert, George Decker, Joseph A. Wallace, William Stewart, William Krebs, John Berry, William Carman, Basil S. Elder, William Graham, Francis J. Dallam, Alexander Fridge, George Brown, B. C. Howard, William Heald, William C. Shaw, Samuel Jones, Jr. Joseph Todhunter, Elisha N. Browne, John Gibson, James Cheston, Thomas W. Hall, Robert Garrett, Joseph W. Patterson.

#### "EXPUNGING."

A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot* says— I am reminded, by this allusion, of a case with which I casually met the other day, in looking over the now printed "secret

journals of congress." It seems to me most fully to settle the question of precedent, so far as our legislators should be governed by such authority. It shows what was the opinion of this same doctrine of expunging the records of congress, by the first congress that ever sat in our country—a body which promulgated the Declaration of Independence—composed of the contemporaneous elucidators of the first principles of our government. As such, it seems entitled to peculiar weight and influence.

It appears that in 1777, a lieutenant colonel of the army in Virginia, was complained against to congress, by governor Henry, of that state, for some disrespect, and thereupon congress had passed a resolution declaring that that officer should, within five days after he was notified of the resolution, make a sufficient apology to governor Henry. This resolution was, of course, spread upon the journal, and bears date August, 1777. In the mean time, and before the resolution of congress had reached the colonel, he had of his own free will, gone forward and made an apology to the governor. Congress being informed of this fact, in May, 1778, a member moved that "the resolution of August, 1777, be expunged from the journal." No record exists of the debates that took place at that time, but we may judge as to what they must have been by the proceedings. As soon as that motion was made, another member moved to amend it by substituting two resolutions. The first of these expressed it, as the opinion of congress, that the conduct of the officer had entirely reinstated him in his former position, and that he stood, and deserved to stand, precisely where he did before the passage of that resolution. The second provided that the said resolution should not be published with the rest of the journal, which was contemporaneously printed, I believe, every week. THESE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE "EXPUNGING" RESOLUTION BY A LARGE VOTE; and it is observable that all the Virginian delegation voted for them! I beg Mr. Rives' particular attention to this fact—if this falls under his eye—for it is a Virginian precedent; it originated in the "Old Dominion;" the colonel was a valued officer (now living, I believe) of that state; it was Patrick Henry who complained to congress, and it was by Virginian votes that it was decided that though congress could do every thing else that was necessary to wipe out an undeserved stigma inflicted by itself, IT COULD NOT EXPUNGE ITS OWN JOURNALS. Are the "children of this generation wiser than the children of light?" O.

#### EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The committee on naval affairs in the senate have reported a bill directing an exploring expedition to the Pacific ocean and South seas, and authorising the president to send out a sloop of war for that purpose, together with such smaller vessels as may be required. In showing the importance of such an expedition, the committee say—

No part of the commerce of this country is more important than that which is carried on in the Pacific ocean. It is large in amount. Not less than \$12,000,000 of capital are invested in and actively employed by one branch of the whale fishery alone; and in the whole trade there is, directly and indirectly, involved not less than fifty to seventy millions of property. In like manner from 170 to 200,000 tons of our shipping, and from 9 to 12,000 of our seamen are employed, amounting to about one-tenth of the whole navigation of the union. Its results are profitable. It is, to a great extent, not a mere exchange of commodities, but the creation of wealth, by labor, from the ocean. The fisheries alone produce, at this time, an annual income of from five to six millions of dollars; and it is not possible to look at Nantucket, New Bedford, New London, Sag Harbor, and a large number of other districts upon our northern coasts, without the deep conviction that it is an employment alike beneficial to the moral, political and commercial interests of our fellow-citizens.

It is a nursery for seamen for which no substitute can be found; eminently fitted to form precisely such men as the nation requires for times of trial and struggle. The voyages are long, every climate is encountered; every sea, calm or tempestuous, is traversed, and a discipline and subordination enforced, which create a class of men unsurpassed, if they are equalled, by any who have ever made the ocean their dwelling-place. They are adventurous and persevering—hardened by toil and danger—bold, watchful and skilful. If the encouragement and protection of government should be extended to any portion of our citizens, these have claims which cannot be overlooked. It is to this view of the subject that the committee on naval affairs have directed their most anxious attention.

The commerce of the Pacific may be greatly extended in all its departments. Of the rapidity of its growth there is abundant evidence in the records of the departments of our government, and the theatre for its enlargement is most ample; but it requires aid and encouragement.

No part of our commerce is so much exposed to hazard and peril. That portion of the globe is less known, and the ocean more filled with dangers than any other that our seamen visit. There are hundreds of islands, reefs and shoals, unmarked upon any chart, and unknown to common navigators. Their location, situation, facilities for commerce, are yet to be explored and exhibited to the world. Many of those islands are inhabited by savages, who render access to them dangerous, and whom it is the duty of the government to conciliate. The loss of property and life in that region has been immense. The

committee refer to the accompanying documents to illustrate some of the facts upon these points; and they do not hesitate to believe that an examination of them will satisfy the senate of the policy and necessity of the measure which they propose.

[Anon.]

#### MR. HARRISON'S REPORT ON RECLAIMING THE UN- DUNDED LANDS.

*From the Globe.*

Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, reported a resolution from the committee on the public lands relative to the inundated country of the Mississippi, accompanied by a long and interesting report, evincing great labor and investigation.

This is a new subject, of great immediate interest to the valley of the Mississippi, and more remotely, but not less eventually, to the whole union. The alluvial soil on the great western river is of such inexhaustible fertility, that it must teem with population and the richest products, as soon as the annual inundation is arrested. The success which has attended the mode of redeeming the soil in Louisiana by *levees*, shows that it requires only the fiat of the government to rescue the whole upper region of the river from its floods.

Mr. H. is entitled to the thanks of the people in the whole valley, and especially of the people of his own state, who are so deeply concerned in the subject. We do not think the calculations made by Mr. H. both as to the cost of the work and quantity of land that may be reclaimed, at all extravagant. In saying this, we mean the *increased* amount which Mr. H. invariably adds to his estimate of costs for reclaiming them, and the *diminished* quantity which he assumes as correct, when taken from the *estimated* quantity subject to inundation.

But, if the government will do nothing in the matter, we concur with the sentiments of the report, that the government is bound to give these lands to the states in which they are situated. The third of a century has passed away, and nothing has been done towards the accomplishment of this object. It is time for the government to act in the matter, or give the lands to those who will. Mr. H. has presented the subject in such a definite form, that we hope to see the sense of congress tested on it. It is a grand design, and worthy of national support. Let competent engineers, as Mr. H.'s resolution proposes, be appointed to survey the country; and if congress should think, after their report is made, that it is impracticable to reclaim these lands, then give them to the states in which they lie, or to any body that will take them who will agree to undertake the work.

Although all have felt and have been willing to acknowledge the importance of reclaiming this country from the overflows of the Mississippi, yet none but Mr. H. has attempted to investigate the practicability of doing it, and of bringing together and condensing in some systematic form the necessary information to induce congress to move in the matter. And should the work be undertaken, and accomplished to any useful extent he will be entitled to, and will, no doubt, receive the gratitude of all who take an interest in it.

The following extracts show the conclusions which Mr. Harrison brings his calculations on the subject:

"The aggregate quantity of inundated land on the Mississippi, according to the estimates he has presented, is 23,469,260 acres; to ascertain how much of this belongs to the United States, the amount owned by individuals should be deducted, which cannot be said, upon a fair calculation, to exceed one million. Although we are inclined to think actual surveys would show that we are not very far wrong in the aggregate calculation just submitted, yet, for the purpose of bringing our estimate within limits which no reflecting mind can controvert, we will deduct one-half, upon the supposition that the calculation is too great, and on the conviction that a considerable quantity of these inundated lands will prove to be, upon experiment, wholly irreclaimable. This will leave the quantity of 11,234,630 acres of land that can be redeemed from its present worthless state.

"The quality of this land is the finest on the habitable globe; the rich and fertile lands of the Nile do not excel it; and if we take into view its great extent, the variety of climate, and the great variety of staple articles which it may produce, we may safely say that there is not an equal extent of land in the known world that can vie with it for fertility of soil and the variety of its productions. Extending from the northern line of the state of Missouri to the southern extremity of Louisiana, every species of produce which can be raised within this range of latitude will be the rich return of the farmer and the planter, it is the opinion of your committee that the United States do not own any lands as valuable as these would be if reclaimed; independently of the fertility of the soil, their contiguity to the Mississippi river, and adaptation to such a variety of important staples, give them a value that can scarcely be properly estimated. Wheat, hemp, tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice and indigo, are the principal of these staples, and will abundantly repay the farmer and planter for his industry and labor. As the importance of the commodity enhances the value of the land, and as the most important articles to commerce and manufactures are exclusively produced on such lands as these, your committee do not hesitate to fix the minimum value of these lands at five dollars per acre. According to this computation, the quantity which we have assumed as entirely practicable to reclaim, will bring the sum of \$56,173,150; the whole cost of reclaiming, according to the calculations submitted, will amount to the sum of \$2,267,000, an amount which your committee

are willing to double, as being altogether sufficient to cover every expense that may be necessary for the completion of the work; this will leave a balance in favor of the government of \$51,353,000. But, on considering every circumstance connected with these lands, your committee are willing to express it as their opinion, that they will bring to the government a net amount of at least a hundred millions, when put up at public auction."

#### CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

*In senate, March 15, 1836.*

Mr. Preston made the following report: The committee on the library, to whom was referred the following resolution: "Resolved, That the committee on the library, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the library of the late count Boutourlin, at Florence, for the library of congress," report:

That, in investigating the propriety of making so large an addition to the library as that contemplated in the inquiry referred to them, the committee thought it advisable to look into the progress and present condition of the library, and to lay before the senate some general statements concerning them.

In the act of 24th March, 1830, making provision for the removal and accommodation of the government of the United States, the sum of 5,000 dollars was appropriated for the purchase of such books as may be necessary for the use of congress at the city of Washington, for fitting up a suitable apartment for containing them, and for placing them therein. It was also provided that the purchase of books should be made under the direction of a joint committee of the two houses, and when purchased, should be deposited in a suitable apartment in the capitol, for the use of both houses of congress and the members thereof, according to such regulations as said committee shall devise and establish.

By the act of January 26th, 1802, the books purchased in performance of the above act, and also the books and libraries which had previously been kept separately by each house, were directed to be placed in a common room. The speaker of the house and president of the senate were authorized to make regulations for the library. The office and salary of a librarian was established, and the funds appropriated, or to be appropriated, were put under the control of a joint committee of three from each house.

On the 20th January, 1806, there was a report of the committee on a resolution of the 5th December preceding, directing whether further appropriations ought not to be made for the augmentation of the congressional library.

The utter insufficiency of the library is strongly set forth in the report; and, therefore, congress appropriated 1,000 dollars a year, for five years, to be expended under the direction of the joint committee.

In 1811, this act was continued for five years longer. Such was the care which had been extended to the library, up to 1814, when, in August of that year, it was utterly destroyed by the British troops, then in possession of Washington.—The autumn after this event, Mr. Jefferson proposed to sell his library to congress, stating, in his letter making the proposition, that it had been carefully collected, and at great expense, and giving a succinct account of its extent and character. The committee on the library brought his proposition before congress, whereupon, it was "resolved, that the joint library committee of the two houses of congress be, and they are hereby, empowered to contract, on their part, for the purchase of the library of Mr. Jefferson, late president of the United States, for the use of both houses of congress."

In pursuance of this resolution, the committee concluded the purchase of 6,487 volumes, at the price of 23,950 dollars, being somewhat more than three dollars and a half a volume. Of the books, 856 were in folio, 890 4to, 2,800 8vo, and 1,873 12mo; and, as a whole, it was an extremely miscellaneous collection. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter to Mr. Smith, says of it, that "it is rich in American history, and in writings which relate to the duties of those in high concerns; that it contained much of what was rare and valuable in every science;" and he very wisely and pointedly adds, "I do not know that it contains any branch of science which congress would exclude from its collection. There is, in fact, no subject to which a member of congress may not have occasion to refer."

Since this purchase, congress has annually appropriated sums varying from one to five thousand dollars for the general library, besides 5,000 dollars in 1833, and 1,000 dollars for five successive years, for the purchase of law books, making in all, since the destruction of the library in 1814, 99,950 dollars.

The whole number of volumes, in the library, exclusive of congressional documents, and the laws of the United States, is about 24,000, so that the library, thus far, has cost about four dollars a volume.

There are about 6,000 volumes in other languages than English, of which 4,083 are in French, 844 in Latin, 314 in Spanish, 268 in Italian, 281 in Greek and Latin, 66 in Greek, 29 in Chinese, 13 in Saxon, 12 in German, and 52 in all other languages, ancient and modern. In the additions which the joint committee have purchased with the annual appropriations made to the library, they seem to have been governed by the practical declaration of its intentions, made by congress in the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library. They had to build it up on this most various and miscellaneous foundation, and in the absence of any specific instructions in regard to its character,

(while they have had a special view to the peculiar wants of congress), have made additions to the original stock in all the branches of general science and literature. The primary object in instituting the library unquestionably was, to afford to members of congress the means of knowledge necessary for the intelligent discharge of their official business. It is very difficult to prescribe bounds to the demands which may be made for books in every branch of learning, by the multifarious subjects brought before congress and its committees. There is no subject, Mr. Jefferson says, "to which a member of congress may not have occasion to refer." The absolute necessity of congress suggested the library; the utility of extending it beyond actual necessities early became apparent, and erecting an institution upon these foundations, it was competent to congress to extend and adorn it in reference to the dignity and opulence of the government. As it was manifestly proper that, in the erection of the public buildings, vastness and elegance should be united with utility and comfort, so these qualities may be fitly consulted in whatever is required to be done for the use and accommodation of the government. The public buildings have been erected at a cost of six millions, and in many instances with an elaborate display of architectural ornament, intended to gratify, and, perhaps, to improve the public taste, or to indulge a just national pride. With the same feelings congress has not hesitated to make requisitions upon the arts of sculpture and painting. This enlightened and liberal regard to the gratification of the tastes and elegant improvement of the country, though made secondary by the nature of the government to other objects, is not without great importance. It is not a substantive power of congress to furnish means of knowledge, or models of taste, but, in the necessary and proper arrangements of its establishment, they may, and ought to be, so extended or modified as to contribute to both these objects. A library is necessary: that it should have a degree of completeness and elegance, is as proper as that the shafts of the columns around the halls should be polished or surmounted by a capital; and the remark applies with greater force to the library, not only on account of the superior value of learning, but on account also of the great destitution of the means of knowledge in a country so new as the United States.

In all the public libraries of the United States, including those of schools and colleges, throughout our wide territory, and counting all the duplicates, there are not as many books as are contained in the *bibliothèque du roi*, in Paris. It is a very large calculation to estimate all our libraries at 400,000 volumes, and of these there are not more than 50,000 distinct works. In Paris there are 1,200,000 books deposited in public libraries, and in all France 4,200,000. In Germany the reading public is still more liberally provided with books. The whole number of printed volumes of distinct works in the world may be estimated at 600,000; of these there is certainly not more than one-tenth in the United States. Our whole body of literature, if collected in one place, would not afford the means of investigating one point of science or literature through all or even a considerable portion of what has been written on it. Here, where the foundations of the government repose upon the aggregate intelligence of the citizens, the assistance afforded by public institutions to the exertions of intellect, is but one-tenth of that within the reach of the mind of civilized Europe.

Besides private libraries of much greater extent than the greatest public collections in this country, there are in many of the German towns collections of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand. The number of books in public libraries in Germany are to the population as one to ten; in the United States as one to forty; and this disparity is still more striking if we compare the means of knowledge within the reach of the functionaries of this government with those which are furnished at the principal capitals of Europe.

London and Paris, of course, are replete with means of knowledge, which would require much time even to enumerate; but it may be stated that there are in the British museum, besides its rich and vast collections of art, 180,000 volumes and 60,000 manuscripts.

The royal library in Paris has between 400,000 and 500,000; royal library at Berlin, 200,000; imperial library at Petersburg, 300,000; imperial library at Vienna, 300,000; the Vatican, 400,000; print and manuscript; at Stuttgart, 120,000; at Copenhagen, 250,000. In short, it would not be going too far to say that there is not a government in Europe, down to its principalities and dukedoms, which has not provided its functionaries with more ample means of useful and elegant knowledge than ours. We do not, however, ascertain our wants merely by a comparison with the abundance of other governments. The experience of members of congress has taught them how often their inquiries are arrested by the want of books. No day elapses, during the session of congress, that there is not a call for many volumes which cannot be furnished. On a recent occasion the senate's committee on the judiciary, in the investigation of an important question respecting the boundary of a state, was compelled to borrow the necessary materials from colleges and societies at a distance from the seat of government.

Whether it be proper for congress to remedy in some degree these defects, by the purchase of the library of the late count Boutourlin, at Florence, is the immediate subject of the committee's consideration; and they are not without difficulty in coming to a satisfactory conclusion. This collection consists

of 25,000 volumes, of which a catalogue has been before the committee, and other information in regard to it has been furnished by an intelligent and public-spirited gentleman, lately of the house of representatives. The collection was made under the most favorable possible auspices, during the French war, in Italy, when the monasteries and all the depositories of art and literature were thrown open to the plunder of invading troops, or exposed to the purchase or acquisition of public agents or wealthy private collectors. To this last class belonged the count Boutourlin. At the price of a million of francs, and with many years of enthusiastic industry, he made the present collection, which is perhaps richer and more valuable in its kind than any which is now or can be expected to be hereafter on sale in the world. It is especially rich in that species of literature which can be scarcely said to exist in this country, for neither the library of congress nor any of the public or private libraries of the United States possess anything in bibliography beyond an occasional specimen; or of that noble literature, (the whole body of which is contained in this collection), which was the first that came into existence upon the revival of learning, awakening the genius of modern Europe, and inspiring new views of literature, from Chaucer to Milton.

The catalogue presents a complete collection of the Italian classics, as designated as such by the academy Della Crusca; a collection so complete as perhaps to leave nothing to be added. It contains also a very full collection of the ancient, especially the Latin classics, leaving little more to be desired in this department. There are 419 copies of Aldine editions, 368 from the Bodoïn press, many hundred volumes printed in the fifteenth century, and many others illustrative of the early achievements of typography and its progress to perfection.

The library also contains many valuable manuscripts. In the preface to the catalogue it is said that there are "very few private libraries which present such a collection of valuable books, as well manuscript as printed, and in such perfect preservation;" and less questionable testimony is given to the same effect by the gentleman above referred to. After an attentive examination, and writing from the spot, he says, "it contains about twenty-five thousand printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that were issued from any press, the Aldine and other celebrated editions, and upward of 240 manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious. It is most complete in those departments in which the library of congress is most deficient, particularly the ancient authors, belles lettres, literary history, the fine arts, and the standard productions of France and Italy. After a careful examination of the books and catalogue, I have no hesitation in saying, so far as my opinion have any weight, that the collection is a most desirable one of its kind, and would be a valuable addition to the library of congress."

The 25,000 volumes are offered at fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The 24,000 now in the library have cost one hundred thousand dollars, and it will always happen that books purchased by retail will cost a great deal more than when purchased in large collections. In the collection of this library, the committee is informed by Mr. Wilde, the founder expended a million of francs upon it, or near \$250,000. If it be the pleasure of congress to add this collection to its library, the whole number of volumes will be about fifty thousand, and of them about one-half will be in our own language, and the others in foreign, ancient and modern languages. It will add several thousand duplicates in French, Spanish, Italian and Latin, which might either be sold without loss or exchanged for works in English.

The number of works in foreign languages would form an insuperable objection to the purchase if it was intended that the library should be completed by it; but this committee by no means believe to be the intention of congress, and when the collection shall consist of 100,000 or 150,000 volumes, 30,000 or 40,000 in foreign languages may not be an undue proportion when it is considered that not a fourth of the literature of the world is in our own language; still, however, this purchase will unquestionably give, for the present, an undue proportion to the literature of the Italian language over that of other foreign languages, especially the French and German. In the German language the library contains, at present, twelve works, and the proposed purchase makes but inconsiderable additions to them; and the number of books in the French language, whose literature is more extensive than that of any other, and the knowledge of which is more extensively diffused, is left entirely too small.

In Latin, Greek and Italian, the Boutourlin library would make the collection complete, and would add very considerably to the French and Spanish. It would make, with the library now owned by congress, about 50,000 volumes, of which 20,000 would be in English, 10,000 in French, 20,000 in Greek and Latin, Italian and Spanish, with a few German. The collection in Greek, Latin, Italian and Spanish, might be considered complete. Future additions would be necessary in English, French and German. If it be the purpose of congress to extend the library to 100,000 or 150,000 volumes, the committee think the proposed purchase is very desirable; and believing that such ought to be and is the intention, the committee recommend the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the joint library committee of the two houses of congress be, and they are hereby empowered to contract, on their part, for the purchase of the library of the late count Boutourlin, at Florence.