The Lancaster Intelligencer.

"THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."—BUCHANAN.

VOL. XLVIII. CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1848. NO. 52.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

WITH the present number, the *Lancaster Intelligencer & Journal* will be owned and conducted by the undersigned. In early life we were bred to the profession of a journalist, and discovering here an opportunity to return to it, we have chosen this ancient city as our permanent location, and invoke the support of the Lancaster reading public.

We feel, too, that our lot is cast in a pleasant place. With a population exceeding in numbers that of the entire state of Delaware, and not far behind that of Rhode Island—with a vast territory, fertile as the banks of the Nile, and abounding in every element of plenty and contentment—the county of Lancaster constitutes almost a *commonwealth* within itself. A solitary cloud darkens the horizon. Here Federalism rejoices in its largest majorities. But even this serves only to widen our field of action, and to increase the necessity for active and energetic exertion. It was the boast of the ancient Spartans that they attacked their foes without waiting to count their numbers. And here there is a Spartan minority of more than 5,000, who, undismayed by superior forces, and without a selfish stimulant, are ever ready to engage in valiant battle for their principles.

On an occasion like the present, a custom, which is of sufficient antiquity, we think, to form part of the "common law," demands a frank avowal of the principles by which we intend that our editorial career shall be governed.

We design, then, with whatever ability we may possess, to advocate and defend the broad and comprehensive principles of Democracy, as handed down by the revered fathers of our political system. These are the principles which constitute the "Good Old Cause," and which have made our nation the greatest on the face of the globe. They lead to the recognition of THE PEOPLE as the fountain of all political power, and the "greatest good of the greatest number" as the legitimate aim of well-administered government. Whatever measure tends, therefore, to confer privileges on the few, which are not possessed in common by the many, we deem an infraction of our boasted system of Equality of Rights, and to that extent a diminution of the stock of popular Freedom. Against all such heresies we intend sternly to set our face. We are the avowed foe of class-legislation, in all its Protean shapes and guises.

Under our State Governments grants of incorporation are the chosen instrumentality to which monopolists resort in furtherance of their schemes of covetousness and ambition. These give to interested classes a control over the currency, often over the price of food and raiment, and eventuate as effectually in the subjection and spoliation of the masses as Kingcraft itself. Not unfrequently, as in the melancholy history of the United States Bank, they lead to the corruption of legislation, and the demoralization of all the avenues of public authority. How immeasurably wiser that immunities so destructive of the general welfare were never granted; and that men were left free to the state of property which results to each from his own industry and that of his fathers.

The doctrines of the Democratic party on this subject are those of common honesty and common sense. It believes, that whatever objects are within the compass of individual enterprise men should be left free to accomplish in their own way, without the intermeddling of Government; and that, when *association* is necessary, the substance of the individual partners shall stand pledged for the liabilities incurred in the work's prosecution. Accountability is a law of Heaven, and should also prevail upon the Earth. We opine it would tax political casuistry to its utmost to stammer out a decent plausibility why it should not apply to corporators.

Whilst advocating these doctrines, we shall never cease to render merited homage to that virtuous and inflexible statesman, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, who has dared and done so much for their establishment in our State Government.

In the same spirit we shall sternly oppose that twin agent of oppression, which craft and cunning have sought to engraft on the policy of the general government, and whose real character they cover with the flattering phrase of a "protective tariff." Among all the dexterous devices by which men in modern times have contrived to impoverish and subjugate the masses, none has proved more effective, because none is so insidious. The monarchs of the Old World, when they made the earnings of their fellows mure to themselves, reached the end by means of edicts, to which belonged at least the merit of bold and undisguised rapacity. But we live in an age of fashion and improvement, when the old modes of oppression would be voted common-place and vulgar. There be no royal masters now, who, like King John of England, extort wealth by tearing the teeth from the mouths of its possessors, but there be refined tariff-mongers, who levy invisible and indirect contributions on the people, all the while roundly affirming that it is a process intended for the people's own special benefit and advantage!

Thanks to the sublime art of printing, and the spirit of free inquiry and free discussion, the light of a saving experience and an ever extending public intelligence, the day has forever passed away, when contradictions and paradoxes passed current for sound philosophy and truth. It is difficult to persuade men now, that the more they are *taxed* for an article, the cheaper the price of it—or that the higher the rates of duty imposed on foreign importations, the more abundant the source of revenue to the government. The Tariff of 1846 has dissipated to the four winds the entire legion of fallacies, with which our opponents were wont to fill the public mind. It has proved the "ounce of example" that has outweighed whole tons of false precept. Not prophets nor politicians, not preachers nor laymen, not statesmen nor sooth-sayers, not the maledictions nor lugubrious lamentations of the tariff-ocracy, have sufficed to defeat the stupendous truth, established by the crowning results of the past year, that the producing interests, foremost among which stands AGRICULTURE, flourish best, when the laws are free from the taint of monopoly, and when Equality, not Privilege, is the pervading principle.

If the tariff policy of JAMES K. POLK thus commends itself to our approval, how much more his admirable war policy. An unpardonable dereliction of duty we would deem it, if we failed to devote a large portion of our columns to this subject.

When we review the series of wanton insult, aggression, and depredation, committed by Mexico against the government and people of the United States, for a number of years, our wonder is, not that the sword is the arbiter now, but that it slept in its scabbard so long. No nation on earth can point to a similar example of patient and long-suffering forbearance. Forever will it stand emblazoned on the page of history, itself its only parallel. Possessing the power to *inflict* violence, the United States for years preferred to *suffer* violence. Strong enough, at any moment, to crush the foe in his feebleness, we have contradicted all the received maxims of mankind, by permitting our strength and his feebleness to serve as a pretext for the endurance of the most humiliating accumulation of Wrong. If the *generosity* of nations has heretofore been considered a non-entity, its existence is undeniably proven now. The brow of the republic is encircled by many laurels, but among them all none appears so lovely as its moderation.

But sadly has this humanity been thrown away. The divinities seem to have sat in conspiracy against Mexico, and, as the prelude to her destruction, to have made her mad. Besotted by ignorance, and the mere sport of military adventurers, she is making rapid strides towards the banks of the Rubicon, and with very little progress in folly and madness, she will be undone. Fast sinking by the weight of her own decadence, unless she speedily retraces her steps, Mexico will deserve no better fate than to be blotted from the catalogue of nations. Impossible as it is to contemplate her, without mourning over her degradation, may we not believe that, looking beyond the narrow circle of the present, the chastening rod is upon her *for her own substantial good?* When sufficiently scourged by war, it *may* be, that she will be brought under the perpetual dominion of an enlightened and enterprising race of people, who will revive her commerce and her manufactures, work her mines, and educate and civilize her people. Though the logic of Providence sometimes seems slow and incomprehensible, it is not the less perfect and infallible in working out its ends.

We cannot conclude this salutation, without the positive pre-commital of our paper to the established usages and authorities of the Democratic party. We regard adherence to REGULAR NOMINATIONS, whether general or local, as not less vital to Democratic ascendency, than is the air we inhale to the preservation of animal existence. To these usages, therefore, we consecrate, in advance, our unqualified allegiance. Whilst in all controversies about mere men, which are often unavoidable, we shall claim the right of exercising our own preferences, it will be our study so to respect the opinions of others, that we may extend a cordial support to *their* favorite, in case the tribunal, which is to decide for us *all*, shall award in their favor. We invoke from and among the Democracy that fraternity, without which the charms of politics are few and its hopes feeble. This is surely not the time to turn our weapons on ourselves.

It will be our aim, also, as much as possible, to make the *Intelligencer* a welcome FAMILY PAPER—to fill its columns with articles of general interest and information, both original and selected,—so that each reader may find something suited to his taste. Congress is now in session, and soon the State Legislature will be, whose proceedings we intend carefully to chronicle.

Having said thus much—more than we intended at the outset—we now launch our vessel on the waters. With the Lancaster County Democracy it remains to say, whether its sails shall be filled by prosperous breezes.

E. W. HUTTER.

LANCASTER, Dec. 28, 1847.

The World's Illation!

THAT the Piles is disarmed of its terrors by Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary. The great sensation which was created among the Medical Faculty, and throughout the civilized world, by the announcement of Dr. Upham's Electuary, for the cure of Piles, (a disease that resisted all former medical treatment,) has settled down into a thorough confidence, that it is a positive and speedy cure in all cases of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, External or Internal, and also for all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as severe and habitual costiveness dyspepsia, liver complaint, inflammation of the spleen, kidneys, bladder, bowels, and spine; alceration of the intestines; flow of blood to the head, &c.; and for the relief of married women.

The *Symptoms*, Cause and Nature of the Piles, together with its conjunctive diseases, will be found in the pamphlets, to be had of all agents and dealers gratis.

VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATES.

United States Marshall's Office,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1847.

Messrs. Wyatt & Ketcham:—

Gentlemen—Understanding that you are the general agents for the sale of Dr. Upham's Vegetable Electuary, for the cure of Piles, I have deemed it my duty to volunteer a recommendation in behalf of that invaluable medicine. I have been afflicted for many years with the Piles, and have tried various remedies, but with no beneficial effects. Indeed, I began to consider my case hopeless. But, about the first of September last, I was prevailed upon by a friend to make a trial of the above named medicine; I took his advice, and rejoice to say that I am not only relieved, but, as I believe, perfectly *cured*. I most earnestly recommend it to all who may have the misfortune to be afflicted with that annoying and dangerous disease.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
ELY MOORE.

New York, November 2, 1847.

Messrs. Wyatt & Ketcham:

Gentlemen—I am constrained to give you a statement of the benefit I derived from using Dr. Upham's Electuary, in a case of Piles, by so doing, I shall render a benefit to those who are suffering from that troublesome disease. I was reduced for several years by the Piles so much that it was with great difficulty for me to walk or attend to my business. I also suffered from other diseases, which were extremely troublesome, and which I am pleased to say two boxes of the Electuary entirely removed; and that my health is better now than it has been for many years. It has done me and my family since more good, and with less expense, than all the physicians to whom I have applied, or medicine that I have used.

I remain, still in perfect health,
Your obedient servant,
NELSON NEWTON,
250 Spring street, cor. Renwick.

New York, Nov. 15, 1847.

Messrs. Wyatt & Ketcham:

Gentlemen—I consider it a duty which I not only owe to you, but to my fellow beings, to speak in praise of Dr. Upham's Electuary, a medicine which I think has saved my life, and restored me to full health. For several years I was afflicted with Piles, together with Dyspepsia, and a general disarrangement of the system. I employed different physicians, with no good result, and they at last told me they could do no more for me, and said that I must die. I thus had given up all hopes of ever having my health restored, until I had called to mind the benefits that a nephew of mine in Philadelphia, (Benjamin Percival,) had derived in a severe case of chronic dysentery, by your medicine, that I purchased a box, which, to my surprise, after taking a few doses, I received great relief, and thank God, by continuing its use, that I am now restored to perfect health.

MRS. SARAH T. AMES.
112 Mercer Street.

NOTICE.—The genuine Upham's Electuary has his written signature, thus J. A. Upham, M. D. The hand is also done with a pen. Price $1 a box.

Sold, wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHAM, 121 Fulton Street, N. Y., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

For sale by only GEORGE A. MILLER,
Druggist, West King Street, Lancaster, Pa
Jan 4 '48 49-1y eow

Consumption,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the side, and breast, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Palpatation of the Heart, Whooping Cough, Hives, Nervous Tremors, Liver Complaint, and Diseased Kidneys, are radically cured, by Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha.

ALTHOUGH the great fatality of Pulmonary Diseases, at this time shows that there are particular cases that render still too applicable the designation, *opprobia medicorum*—the disgrace of physicians—to this call of diseases; and that these are stages in their progress, which having once been reached, recovery is doubtful. Still no one should despair. The writings of physicians, who have given to these affections particular attention, abound with many recorded cases of recovery when the patient had reached a seeming hopeless stage of the disease; and there is at this time, a remedy *prepared in Philadelphia* which has met with the most triumphant and cheering success in the most obstinate forms of Throat and Pulmonary Diseases—so as to have obtained the sanction and employment in the practice of many physicians.

Allusion is had to Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha—the preparation of one, who, having given to diseases of the Lungs and their means of cure, the most careful and thorough attention, presented to the public this great remedy.

The soothing and curative power of TAR has often been observed in severe coughs, and Consumption. But in the above preparation, beside some of our most valuable vegetable pectorals there is conjoined with it the Wood Naptha, a medicine but lately introduced, but which has been employed with most satisfactory results in England, in Pulmonary Consumption, especially of a Puberculous form.

Read the following from Dr. Young, the eminent oculist. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1847.

Messrs. Angney & Dickson:—Gentlemen—Having recommended in my practice, and used in my own family, Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha, I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best preparations of the kind in use, and persons suffering from colds, coughs, affections of the throat, breast, &c., so prevalent at this season of the year, cannot use any medicine that will cure or prevent Consumption sooner than Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha. WM. YOUNG, M. D.
152 Spruce street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1844.

I hereby certify that after lingering four years with pulmonary consumption and given up by four physicians, who pronounced me incurable, the disease was arrested and I was restored to health solely by the use of Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptha.

MARY HENRY, 48 Spruce street.

This invaluable medicine is prepared only at the North East corner of Fifth and Spruce sts. Phila. Sold also by J. F. LONG, Lancaster.
R. WILLIAMS, Columbia.
ENGLAND & McMAKIN, Reading.
Dr. McPHERSON, Harrisburg.

And by respectable Druggists generally.

Price of large bottles $1.00, or six for Five Dollars. Beware of imitation. [oct 19-38

SHAWLS.—A large assortment of long and square French Shawls for sale at reduced prices. C. HAGER & SON.

Notice.

THE co-partnership of ALBRIGHT & SHERER is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

Lancaster, January 6, 1848.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

The subscriber (of the late firm of Albright & Sherer,) will continue the Forwarding and Commission business at the establishment occupied by the late firm of Albright & Sherer, in Chesnut st., where he expects a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed by a generous public.

J. ALBRIGHT.

N. B. Flour, Grain, Whiskey and Country Produce of every description will be purchased at fair prices. J. A.

jan 11 50-3t

Estate of John Townsend, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Townsend, late of the township of Sadsbury, in the county of Lancaster, dec'd., have been granted by the Register to the subscribers, one of which resides in the county of Chester, the other in the county of Lancaster. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to make known the same to them without delay, and those indebted to make payment to either of the subscribers.

JOSHUA B. LINTON,
Of Londonderry twp., Chester co.
AMOS TOWNSEND,
Of Sadsbury twp., Lancaster co.

dec 28-6t*

Estate of Michael Wenger,

Late of West Earl township, Lancaster County, deceased, who was one of the Trustees under the last will and testament of Mark Groff, deceased, over certain moneys and bequeathed for the use of the said Marks Groff, deceased's daughter, Susanna Reiff, (formerly Susanna Groff.)

In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lancaster.

WHEREAS, Mark G. Wenger, Michael G. Wenger, and Levi Groff, administrators of the estate of said Michael Wenger, dec'd, &c., did on the 20th day of December, 1847, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, their account of the said estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said estate, that the said Court have appointed the 24th day of January, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST: J. H. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1848. } 49-4t

Estate of Michael Wenger,

Late of West Earl township, Lancaster county, deceased, who was Trustee of Amos Good, under the will of Michael Good, late of West Earl twp, deceased.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Lancaster.

WHEREAS, Mark G. Wenger, Michael G. Wenger, and Levi Groff, administrators of the estate of said Michael Wenger, deceased, &c., did on the 20th day of December, 1847, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, their account of said estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said estate, that the said Court have appointed the 24th day of January, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST: J. H. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1848. } 49-4t

Estate of Amos Good.

By Administrators of Michael Wenger, who was Trustee of said Amos Good, under the will of Michael Good, late of West Earl township, dec'd.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster.

WHEREAS, Mark G. Wenger, Michael G. Wenger and Levi Groff, Administrators of the estate of Michael Wenger, deceased, &c., did on the 20th day of December, 1847, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, their Account of the said estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said estate, that the said court have appointed the 27th day of January, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST, J. H. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1848. } 49-4t

Estate of Adam Hess.

In the District Court for the City and County of Dancaster.

WHEREAS, Samuel Hagans, Assignee of said Adam Hess, of Bart township, did on the 29th day of December, 1847, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said estate, that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST, J. H. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1848. } 49-4t

Estate of Susanna Reiff.

By Administrators of Michael Wenger, who was one of the Trustees under the last will and testament of Mark Groff, dec'd, over certain moneys and estate therein given and bequeathed, for the use of the said Mark Groff, deceased's daughter, Susanna Reiff (formerly Susanna Groff.)

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster.

WHEREAS, Mark G. Wenger, Michael G. Wenger and Levi Groff, Administrators of the estate of Michael Wenger, deceased, &c., did on the 20th day of December, 1847, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, their Account of the said Estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 27th day of January, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST, J. H. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, Jan. 4, 1848. } 49-4t

Estate of Jacob Berg, a Lunatic.

In the court of Common Pleas for the County of Lancaster.

WHEREAS Jacob Heisey, Committee over the person and estate of said Jacob Berg, did on the 5th day of January, 1848, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court, his Account of the said estate:

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the said Estate, that the said Court have appointed the 7th day of February, 1848, for the confirmation thereof, unless exceptions be filed.

ATTEST: J. H. KURTZ, *Prothonotary.*
Prothonotary's Office, }
Lancaster, January 11, 1848. } 50-4t.

Estate of Mary Clepper, late of E. Donegal Township, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands will present the same duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make payment, without delay to NICHOLAS CLEPPER,
JACOB GILMAN,
Admrs. East Donegal twp.

Jan. 11-7t-50.]

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of William Glatz, dec'd., have been taken out by the undersigned, residing in Lancaster city; and all persons having claims upon the Estate of said deceased, are requested to make known the same without delay.

CATHARINE GLATZ, Administratrix.

Lan. Jan. 4, 1848. 49-7t

Turnpike Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the Lancaster, Elizabethtown and Middletown Turnpike Road, have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy Five cents on each share of stock, payable after the 4th instant.

jan 11—50] J. M. LONG, Treasurer.

Tavern Stand For Rent.

THE subscriber offers for rent the large two story tavern house, at present occupied by Henry H. Lichty, sign of the treaty of Ghent, situated in West King street, in the city of Lancaster, about one square from the Court House and next door to the subscribers store. The house is well calculated for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for the last sixteen years, the stabling is extensive with sufficient yard room, and a garden, and plenty of good spring water with other conveniences attached, and is well calculated to do an extensive business. Possession given on the first day of April next. DANIEL HARMAN.

dec 14 46

Lancaster Intelligencer,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY E. W. HUTTER.

Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS:

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the year. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.—Such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

Political.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Paper Money.

General complaint against the present paper currency shows the public mind much dissatisfied on the subject. Incorporate Banks have now, by acts of Assembly, the exclusive privilege and profit of making and issuing what is called paper money. The Franchise of banking is also hedged round by laws denouncing severe penalties upon persons, or incorporations without banking privileges, infringing this exclusive grant to manufacture paper currency.

Why is the public mind dissatisfied? What is the cause of complaint? And why so much seeking after the proper remedy, and discrepancy in the means proposed? The fact is every body feels, though he may not clearly see, that the present system of currency-making works extremely bad. And yet no one seems to know or have arrived at a settled opinion what remedy to apply publicly; or even how to regulate his contracts and dealings, so as to avoid loss by the failure of Banks, much less, by the rise and fall of prices occasioned by expansions and contractions in the issues of these institutions. Experience indeed has shown that there are inherent evils in Banks, which no regulations by law can counteract, and no individual foresight or caution prevent.

In addition to smarting under these defects, the public find that the legislative grant to follow banking is a monopoly. And it is not only an exclusive privilege, but one granted without correspondent personal responsibility. The incorporation and not the individuals composing it, are alone liable for their breach of contracts. Some of the recently granted charters have the individual liability clause inserted; but it is so confined to quantity of stock held, that in practice it is little else than a tantalizing nullity. The banking privilege, therefore, as it now exists is not only a power granted dangerous to the enterprize and welfare of the citizen; but is extremely galling, because a direct infringement of natural liberty. It curtails the constitutional right of free and equal opportunity to all to pursue any business not immoral or injuring your neighbor.

Bank notes are not money; nothing is but gold and silver coin. A measure of value or price is as requisite in trade as a measure of length; and government has stamped coin from unit upwards by which to estimate and count value, as is the yardstick divided into inches and feet as a measure of length in communicating our ideas upon that subject to each other. These measures of value are fixed and stable, being composed of materials of the requisite fitness, which experience evinces fluctuate in quantity least of all. Now Bank notes are not coin, nor like money in either of its requisites, any more than a promise in writing to furnish an axe on demand is an axe.

Yet, having been long substituted by practice, under the operation of our banking laws, in place of money, they are by habits of business arising out of the system treated as money. Bank notes are consequently used in payment of debts without much scrutiny as to whether the promissors, the banks, are solvent, or if sound likely to remain so long. Indeed so chronic has the illusion, that bank notes are legal money, become, that a creditor loses character who makes the slightest objection to receive them, almost as a legal tender, in payment of a debt, or of the stipulated price of an article purchased for cash.

This habit of considering a paper promise to pay issued by a bank as an article of the actual value indicated on its face, and not what it really is, a mere *contract* to pay its amount in gold and siver when demanded, engenders much of the evils of bank note currency. All vigilance as to whether the notes would bring on demand the specie indicated on their face, is in a great measure destroyed. And of consequence, the banks, relieved from all suspicion that their notes are not good, grow careless about pay-day, and push their issues for the sake of increased profit, far beyond their means of redemption; and on the slightest revulsion of trade, or a panic and run on them for payment, break and scatter ruin all around.

Free banking as it is called, or the plan of issuing notes based on the deposit of State stocks with some officer of government, has been resorted to in New York as a remedy for the outrage of incorporated banks having the *exclusive* privilege of making and issuing *paper money*. But although it has the appearance of removing the odious monopoly, by granting to any one able to procure and deposite the requisite stock for redemption of his issues, the privilege of issuing a corresponding amount of notes as currency: yet the worst feature of incorporated banking remains: that of lulling the public into confidence in the safety of the issues, and therefore destroying or impairing the vigilance of enlightened self-interest; and thereby inducing the reception of these notes as money without scruple.

Experience is proving this mis-named free banking as hardly a paliative of the old incorporated banking system of currency. Indeed many consider it only an increase of the evil. The deposit of stocks being considered ample security, the issues based thereon have gone into circulation as money, and expanded the paper currency of New York far beyond the exigencies of trade. Loss of credit to free bankers, as to incorporated banks, is often immediate. And before the stocks can be sold under the free banking law and turned into money for redemption, the note-holders, unwilling to run any further risk or unable to wait, sell to brokers, at a vast sacrifice, that which was taken under the free banking law as equal to coin!

The real remedy for the present system of Banking is quite simple, and must also be satisfactory to republicans; since it is nothing more nor less than allowing each and every citizen, the natural just and constitutional liberty, of entering into every kind of honest contract that he pleases, promise to pay to A. or bearer on demand inclusive.

Let the Banks in existence live their time out as they are. No sudden change in the habits of those who choose to do business in the ancient mode, through incorporated Banks is needed. All the legislation requisite is to repeal, by a simple section of a law, all prohibitions and penalties heretofore enacted, against A. writing down or printing and executing a *contract* with B, to pay to him or bearer on demand, if B or bearer choose to take it, any sum of money from a cent to a thousand dollars, or upwards.

This would at once, or very quickly, destroy the present fallacy of habit, that engraved promises-to-pay were money, and place them on their true footing. They would be current, and therefore currency, or a part of the circulation only, when the promissor, one or many, was known or believed to be able to pay according to contract, on demand; or in other words, not only perfectly solvent, but ready always when called on to redeem his promises. Competition would furnish ample currency. The circulation would be specie and paper mingled by the combined operation of convenience and safety in the due ratio. The laws of trade, subject to the fluctuations of the great enterprize of a free country, would confine it, like any other article in the market, to the useful point of expansion.—The supply could not go beyond the business demand. Any attempt to *force* paper credit beyond that useful point would be checked by the vigilance of self-interest. No one would take a currency note of another, unless he thought it safe, and it suited him as well or better than coin. Notes would not be current, and therefore only currency, unless they were undoubted. Every one having money to receive would be, so far, a government agent, to check a spurious issue or unsound circulation. Taking bank notes, or other paper credit in payment, would then be a matter of *contract*, and not as now a matter of *course*.

That Bankers under this new state of things might sometimes deceive themselves, and also, even the most vigilant self-interest, and that some of them, like people in trade generally, would by misfortune or fraud break up, is certain. Nothing human is perfect! But it is confidently believed, that no other system of paper currency than one regulated by the vigor of free competition, and guarded by the sleepless vigilance of self-interest, can be at once so satisfactory, just, and useful. It regulates itself, without the aid of other law, than the prompt enforcement of contracts by the courts of justice.

Whether the administration of justice in this State is in the best form, and generally in the best hands, may well be doubted. And the Commonwealth can never be deemed as safely prosperous as she ought, until that vital part of government is made equal in talent, industry and virtue, to the requirements of this great Body Politic. On the subject of the Judiciary you may expect another communication. REFORM.

Account of the Establishment and Treasure of the Bank of Amsterdam.

The Bank of Amsterdam was established by the authority of the States General, in January, 1609; and, for the more speedy improvement of this institution, it was determined that all bills of exchange, or sums for goods, not being under 600 florins, should be made in the Bank; that sum was since reduced to 300, no sum under which can be entered in the Bank books, except by the East and West-India companies: private persons who are allowed to do it pay six livres for every entry.

In this manner the Bank of Amsterdam is become the universal depository of the riches of all its inhabitants, as well as of a great many foreigners; its credit being so good, that nobody pretends to call it in question, as there can be no apprehension of its failure so long as the government of the country subsists, for the city of Amsterdam is its security. Nor would there be any reason to doubt the sufficiency of this Bank, even though the city were no wise engaged for it, because there is a real treasure in it, much more than sufficient to answer all demands, as will plainly appear by the following instance:

In the heat of the war, 1672, between France and the United Provinces, the French King having taken Utrecht and a great many other towns, people were jealous of the event of the war, and fearing that he might likewise become master of Amsterdam, vast numbers of those who had money in the Bank demanded it, and their demands were punctually answered; some who were in remote places, not having patience till they could be conveniently paid by the Bank, disposed of the sums they had in it at a considerable loss, giving 105 or 106 florins, Bank money, for 100 florins current, by which they lost 10 or 12 per cent. the Bank money being generally between 5 and 6 per cent. higher than the currency. But the war soon taking another turn, the credit of the Bank was restored to its former condition.

The real treasure of the Bank of Amsterdam, which is supposed to be the greatest in the world, consists of real specie, and bars of silver and gold. The specie is received at a certain rate, and the bars of gold and silver, and other bullion, by weight per ounce, according to their fineness, which is tried by a public officer appointed for that purpose. This treasure is kept in a vast vault under the Town-house, and secured by all the means that human prudence can invent, from any danger of robbers, fire, or other accidents.

REMARKS of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Whig Senator, from Maryland, at the QUITMAN and SHIELDS Dinner, in Washington city:

Mr. President, differences of opinion have existed, and still exist, among some of the best men of the land, as to the necessity and justifiable origin of the present war. I entertain no doubt about either, [great cheering,] and I thank my God that I live among a people, who, if I desired to entertain it, would not suffer me to be here as their representative. [Applause.] But upon one question, Mr. President, nowhere throughout our wide country, is there any difference of opinion. However the war originated, whether necessarily or unnecessarily, constitutionally or unconstitutionally, the war has existed, and the war has covered us over with glory. [A voice: That's good talking.] As far as I am concerned, Mr. President, not only is the talk good, but the voting will be just as good. [Applause.] No man more deeply regrets than I do the blood which has almost literally mired the Mexican soil; no body is more disposed than I am to weep over the heart-rending agonies which the war has carried to the homestead; it is the result of all wars. But there will be found, one hundred years hence, as the result of this war, that if we have not already by our army been able to "conquer a peace," we have forever been able to secure peace with the nations of the world. England has heretofore imagined that we were the universal dollar people. (Mr. Buchanan, *sooto voce:* Dollar-*loving* people.) My friend on the left never forgets the word *lover*. (Laughter.) I repeat, sir, that England has heretofore imagined that we were the universal dollar-loving people; but that we have been taught, since the 13th day of May, 1846, that, much as we love the dollar, we love the honor and glory of America infinitely more, (applause) and are prepared to spend the last dollar in the locker, rather than surrender a single right of the American people.

Mr. President, my purpose was—besides the gratification I have in being present on an occasion like this—my single purpose was to offer a sentiment, and I should have said nothing if I had not been called out by a native of Maryland. Permit me to conclude by accomplishing my purpose. I give you—

"The army and volunteers: If they have not yet conquered a peace with Mexico, their deeds have conquered for us a permanent peace with the other nations of the world."

Miscellaneous.

The Family of Smiths.

In the Legislature of New York, as in every other legislative body ever heard of, there are numerous representatives who rejoice in the celebrated patronymic of SMITH. Not less than *five* of this distinguished family were delegated to represent the interests of confiding constituencies at Albany. These SMITHS are organized into a select standing committee, and the reports which they have frequently made upon various subjects, referred to their special consideration, have created no inconsiderable degree of merriment. Recently a petition was presented from one ALBERT J. SMITH, another of the "same sort," praying that his name might be changed to something more definite and distinctive, which was referred to this committee of SMITHS, with power to send for persons and papers. The committee, after the most mature and prayerful consideration, submitted the following curious and interesting

REPORT.

The Committee of Smiths report, that they have taken into careful consideration the only reason upon which the prayer of the petitioner is based.

As the request seems to be founded on the assumption that Smith could not properly be called a name, it appeared to be incumbent on your committee to examine whether this position was tenable or not.

Your committee, after an arduous investigation, are prepared to show that Smith is not only a true name,

"But 'tis a name so spread o'er sir and madam,
That one would think the first who bore it Adam."

There appear to be various opinions amongst the learned as to its origin.

There is an ancient tradition extant, that when men began to multiply upon the earth, in the paucity of language, it became difficult to find names for them all.

It was suggested, upon the ground of a careless expediency, that never looks a-head to consequences, that the number yet left should all be called Smith.

There is certainly something very plausible in this theory of the origin of the name, as it accounts for the multitude to whom it belongs, without resorting to the highly improbable supposition that the Smiths are a more thrifty and prolific race than those of any other name.

There is another opinion of a distinguished and learned critic, which the committee considers worthy of attention, viz: that the name Smith is a mere corruption of the term formerly applied to designate the Phrygian Apollo, whose sirname was Smintheus.

Now, by an easy transition, may it not be supposed that this august name has undergone a change that brings it to its present orthography?

Smintheus—Smitheus—Smithe—Smith!

Some of the family even now assume that this is the true origin of the name, and take a pious pleasure in writing the name Smithe.

Leaving these opinions, which, to say the least, are somewhat apocryphal, your committee will come down to some historical facts connected with the origin of the name.

There can be no doubt but it was originally applied to workers in metal. One of the heathen poets calls Vulcan "the smith of Jupiter."

In Ovid's Metamorphoses, where he describes a combat with the Centaurs, an allusion is made to the handicraft from which this name is derived. The hair of one taking fire from a burning brand hurled at his head, is thus described:

"His blazing looks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd like red hot iron, within the 'Smithy' drown'd."

If we come to a still later period, we find modifications of the name, derived from the German schmeisen "to smite," the Swedish smida, "to hammer," and the Danish smider, "to forge, to invent"—but the genuine name, Smith, is pure Saxon, from the word smitan, "to strike."

During the age of chivalry, artizans in metal were in great request, and as they took the appellation of smith, in addition to their former name, it gradually came in use as a sirname. This time-honored name has become established, and rendered conspicuous, by a multitude of eminent individuals—statesmen, historians, political economists, lawyers, physicians, merchants and bankers. The Mormon prophet (Joe Smith,) has rendered the name immortal.

We find, on examining the public records, cabinet officers and Governors of several States, bearing the distinguished name of Smith. The newly appointed Governor of the city of Mexico, is General Persifer Smith.

The name stands enrolled amongst men holding the first rank in literature and science.

In time of war, it has always stood out in bold relief amongst the killed, wounded and——missing; showing conclusively, that the race are not only conspicuous for their valor and patriotism, but that some of them at least, think with Falstaff, that—

"Prudence is the better part of valor."

Byron, however, bears testimony to their warlike spirit, for, in speaking of the select force, who led the attack at the storming of Ismael, he says:—

"Mongst them were several Englishmen of pith,
Sixteen called Thompson, and eighteen named Smith!"

Leaving the consideration of the name in general, the Committee would briefly call the attention of the House to that celebrated member of the family, named John.

John is a person of singular ubiquity, so much so, that go where you will you invariably find him.

His versatility of character and talent is no less amazing.

The first that we hear of him is fighting among the Turks. We next behold him conspicuous in founding the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, where he narrowly escaped from the Indians through the intervention of the celebrated Pocahontas.

John is subsequently found in the Senate of the United States—he becomes a member of Congress—and finally condescends to take a seat in the State Legislature. Strange to relate, he again appears as an eminent Doctor of Divinity.

John was the first President of Union College, in this State.

His warlike propensities again seize him, and we find him figuring in the war upon the northeastern boundary.

By one of those strange vicissitudes, which sometimes occur in human affairs, we next see John in a position entirely new. In examining the police report of the city of New York, we then find John enrolled as a candidate for the penitentiary. The last authentic account we have obtained of his whereabouts, he was suffering severely from a railroad accident, from which it was thought he would not recover.

From the foregoing considerations, your committee are of the opinion that Smith is not only a name, but that it is rendered venerable by its antiquity, and respectable by the dignity of its origin and the characters of those who bear it. It is perfectly notorious, and your committee can state from personal experience, that the gentler sex have always been eager to assume this distinguished name, when opportunity offered, and it is matter of unqualified surprise, that in view of the facts presented in this report, a petition like the one under consideration should ever have been pressed upon the notice of the Legislature.

The committee would sooner have expected to see petitions from individuals praying earnestly to be received into this eminent family.

A circumstance has occurred since the petitioner presented his memorial, which, if known to him, might have induced him to withhold it.

We allude to the news that reached Boston a few months since, that an immense estate had been left by one of the ancestors of the Smith family, residing in England, and that a meeting would be held on Boston Common to investigate the matter. Your committee deem it unjust to invalidate the claim of the petitioner to his share in the estate by changing his name before the contemplated meeting shall have been held.

It is apparent that your committee, in coming to the conclusion they have, are actuated by no selfish motive, unless