on of such system as you may propose, reserving ... myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the wars between maritime States. We cannot yet Constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does our vicinity, and an attendant dimunition in the even if I would, but which I will not believe any eat of yours will call into requisition-

I cornect avoid recurring, in connexion with this -thicet, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the ultimate creason of banks by the States may be corrected in talore. Such result can be most readily achieved the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbatom of this Covernment: a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, metifiably be given in advance of any action by the custes as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, collessing itself to the colm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of thance can prove for any length of time successful while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their

With the adoption of a financial agency of a sat-

istactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its succeas, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. A nong such, a distribution of the proceeds of the the sales of the public lambs, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of troposing upon commerce heavier bordens than shose contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought guards, and, inspired by an ordent love of country, directly in aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I ranst reguliate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guaranty to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution, as long as Congress shall consult that conslity in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of same of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and induces taxetion. If the distribution be for a resert to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributtons for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Governmant; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Covernment if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon noe derived from the land sales, might be abandirectly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, further call upon the general Treasury. or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would deserve its consideration. Nor

treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in and which claim the immediate attention of Con-

quences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in see the extent to which this power may be applied with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations, if the genius and additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The enterprize of our fellow citizens receive proper en- highest considerations of public honor, as well as couragement and direction from Government. True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dic-

tate the necessity of placing in perfect condition trade. those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emerboth promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock militia. They constitute the great body of national to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties, to attend to their complete organization and decipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the third of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions, that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July next, \$84,006 061, and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of \$60,000. In addition to these sums, about \$6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole \$150,006 061. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department the sum of \$28,040, leaving a deficit of \$121,966 c61. The public faith requires payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable not made in some form, or other, the necessity will found to be indispensably necessary. To mature you precise dates for any thing except that three daily become more urgent with the debtor States a plan having for its object the accomplishment of men were taken from the Croscent, which vessel

the direction to report at the usual annual session of the passengers overboard, which they accomof Congress, the Postmester General has presented plished, and some of the most horrid and revolting to me some facts connected with the financial con- scenes took place. all the States would immediately be manifested, dition of the Department which are deemed worthy | There were two brothers and a sister of one fa-With the deltar States it would effect the relief to the attention of Congress. By the accompanying mily; the brothers were thrown over and the sister a great extent of the chizens from a heavy burden report of that officer, it appears that the existing li- jumped in after them. One fine boy prayed for a of direct taxation which presses with severity on abilities of that Department, beyond the means of few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and the laboring classes, and contently assist in resto- payment at its command, cannot be less than five builed him into the sea at once. Some clung to ring the general prosperity. An immediate ads bundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing the side of the boat, praying for mercy, but their vance would mke place in the price of the State that branch of the public service confine the ex- hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the securities, and the statute of the States would penditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the became once more, as it should ever be, lotty and cannot be presented under the usual estimates for boat. One hour after this massacre, the Crescent creet. With states laboring under no extreme the expenses of Government. It must therefore be fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this pressure from delt, the fund which they would de- left to Congress to determine whether the moneys hourid deed. The passengers remained on board tive from this source would enable them to improve | now due to contractors shall be paid from the pub- the Crescent, the crew arrived in the Ville de Lytheir condition in an eminent degree. So far as lie Treasury, or whether that department shall con- on-they are now under examination before the this Government is concerned, appropriations to tinue under its present embarrassments. It will be American Consul. The result I will not fail to demestic of itely, at proaching in amount the reve- seen by the report of the Postmaster General, that communicate to you; but you may rely on what I the recent lettings of contracts in several of the doned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore | States have been made at such reduced rates of com- heard of. The dates of the Ville de Lyon have unjust legislation would be sustained by one dis- pensation, as to encourage the belief that if the depensing equally to all the members of this confed- partment was relieved from existing difficulties, its additional particulars are given by Galignani's eracy. Whether such distribution should be made | future operations might be conducted without any | Messenger .- The ship was of Philadelphia; her

The power of appointing to office is one of a of my fineal agency having those proceeds as its character the most delicate and responsible. The -with a foil cargo on board. She had a rough appointing power is evermore exposed to be led into passage out, and struck against a field of ice at 9 error. With anxious solicitude to select the most P. M., when going under all sail, at the rate of ten would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales | trustworthy for official station I cannot be suppo- knots an hour, in lat. 43 deg. 40 min. north, and in any manner preent Congress from time to time sed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualififrom passing all necessary pre-emption laws for cations of every applicant. I deem it therefore the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on another field of ice. new arrangement as to the price of the public the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the charlands which might in future be esteemed desirable. acter and pretensions of every person whom I may I beg leave particularly to call your attention to bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomithe accompanying report from the Secretary of nation for office. Unless persons every way trust- ty passengers who could not be taken into the beat War. Besides the present state of the war which worthy are employed in the public service, corruphas so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and tion and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, the various other matters of interest therein referred with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the de- Newfoundland,-The long boat, being very keavily to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has in- cision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely con- laden with so many persons, 42 in all, could not be stituted an inquity into abuses, which promises to stituted to sid the Executive department in the managed, and was obliged to steer to the south. develope gress enormines in connexion with Indian performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its At midnight she fell in with more ice, and the wind "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance the extenditures for the removal and subsistence of of the best interests of the country. I shall also, and shipped a good deal of water. Finding she the Indiana. He represents, also, other irregularities at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention | was likely to sink, the mate consulted with the crew. of a scrious nature that have grown up in the prac- of Congress to such measures as in my judgment and it was deemed necessary to throw overboard tice of the Indian Department, which will require will be best calculated to regulate and control the such of the passengers as were nearly dead. sixthe appropriation of upwards of \$200,000 to correct, Executive power in reference to this vitally impor- teen were then thrown into the sea and perished, tant subject.

Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular atention to the interest of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty by the Ville de Lyon, and has had them committed to repeal the existing sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be aparent to all.

I heve felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the founded as well in economy as in true wisdom, adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the gency, for the introduction of a system of decipline task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonable to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; will be found ready at all times and at all seasons, to preserve the Federal and State Government within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all JOHN TYLER. useless expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

HORRID AFFAIR AT SEA. Loss of the Ship William Brown, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

The Caledonia Steamer brings the following distressing intelligence of a most melanchely ship-

HAVRE, May 10, 1841 .- The Louis Phillippe, New York packet ship, has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shiprecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmeric were in waiting, and immediately took that immediate provision should be made for the into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brewn, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the efficiency, a new system of accountability may be latter part of last month, for as yet I cannot give an end so important, and to meet the just expecta- had nicked them up in their long boats. But a tale tions of the country, require more time than has of horror is to be told about them. It appears yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the when the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the The Albany papers received it by the steamboat Department. The hope is indulged that by the mate, and eight of the crew, took to the long boat; time of your next regular session, measures of im- the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passenportance, in connexion with this branch of the pub- gers took to the jelly boat; all the rest sunk with lic service, may be matured for your consideration. the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some Although the laws regulating the Post Office De- days after, the mate and crew determined (as they partment only require from the officer charged with say, in order to lighten the boat) to throw seventeen

> have already stated. The jolly boat has not been company consisted of seventeen persons, and she had sixty five steerage passengers-nearly all Irish long, 43 deg. 34 min. west, by account. She stove Biddy ! in her larboard bow, and within two minutes struck

The ship soon began to fill, and the captain and crew got out the boats, which were cleared away at 11. At midnight the ship went down, and the thirwere drowned in her. They lay by each other till 5, A. M. when the captain in the cutter steered for came on to blow hard, the boat began to leak badly, while the rest were nearly stiff with the extreme I shall also, at the proper sesson, invite your at cold. Shortly after a ship hove in sight, and the

shall be ready to concur with you in the adop- the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the conse- sion of the slave trade, which may require to be the boat, and atood for her at the immediate risk of of hard coal as fuel, over good pine wood, was about and on another occasion I will continue the further rendered more efficient in their provisions. There his own safety. This proved to be the Crescent. is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. and they were received with the greatest humanity and kindness on board. At that time ice was in sight on the surface of the Atlantic as far as the eve could reach. Out of the passengers saved, ten were women. The Havre Journal adds to this dreadful narrative, that the first passenger thrown overboard was a woman! Sisters and relations were afterfor a respite to say his prayers, was not allowed it, but was sent into the deep! This journal adds that the most serious rumors are affoat as to the cause and nature of this horrible catastrophe, which, however, cannot be cleared up until the Crescent, which is daily expected, arrives with the surviving passengers. The American Consul at Havre has interigated the sailors of the Wm. Brown, brought



#### THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, June 12, 1841,

Democratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

TY We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder for Congressional Documents.

Tr We have received the following additional information in relation to the lost ship William Brown: Capt. Harris, the second mate and a lady passenger, and three seamen have been saved in the small boat. They were picked up on the 6th day. and had but a half buiscuit and a half wine glass full of water for 24 hours, while in the boat,

T. Dr. BRADDER, the mail robbes has been convicted on three distinct charges. His punishment will be from 6 to 30 years' confinement.

ar The St. Louis murderers have all been arrested and convicted, in six weeks from the time of committing the offence.

or Mr. Ewing, the Secretary of Treasury, in his report, recommends a national Bank. Mr. Clay it will be seen, has offered a resolution, calling upon the Secretary for his plan of such an institu-

Tr The New York Express, a whig paper, intinates that the Whigs had adjurned Congress for the purpose of attending a horse race. The Express says, the Whigs were elected to carry out measures of reform, and that better things were expected from them, and that if they do not mend their manners in this particular, they shall take further notice of them hereafter,

The President's Message has been carried eat despatch in some parts of the Union. It bout 9 hours. The distance is about 240 miles. Troy, from New York, and issued it immediately the atmosphere became extremely cold as I crossed in extras, arrangements having been previously made this extensive coal region, the clouds being suffito put it in type on board the steamhoat. It was ciently broken to give me a constant view of the carried on some of the rail roads at a rate varying carth; I never before found them so extensively from 30 to 60 miles an hour.

# Small Notes.

The Bank of Northumberland has commenced issuing small notes under the late act of assembly. Thus, in a few days we shall be supplied with a small note currency, in which we all have the utmost confidence.

# A Onestion for Young Lawyers.

Suppose the plaintiff A. brings his action against the defendant B. for a dog, and sets forth in his declaration, as descriptive of the unimal, that he had the end of his tail cut off -is it not incumbent on the plaintiff, in order to support his declaration, to how that the dog had no end to his tail, or, in other words, that he had an endless tail or a tail without end ?

# Salting the Rags.

A few years since a gentleman of our acquaintance in Philadelphia took into his house a raw Ibeen anticipated by the Acadia. The following rish girl, fresh from the "Emerald I-le," whose good nature was only equalled by her entire ignorance of every thing that apportained to house-work. Her mistress one day told Biddy to go up stairs and sort the rags. Biddy having staid rather long, she went up to see what kept her, and to her utter surprize discovered Biddy with a pile of rage on one side, and the salt box on the other.

An sure, did'nt you say I should salt the rags, made the prospect highly interesting.

mishthrus, and aint I after doing what you tould me. to assort and not to salt them.

# Coal vs. Wood.

fected, by the use of anthracite coal instead of pine known, have not long ere this adopted the use of it. The locomotives running from this place to Shamoyears. The following is from the U. S. Gazette:

In reflecting on the proper means of defending tention to the statutory enactments for the suppress captain, who was up sloft looking out for ice, saw and three quarters running hours, the saving in favor phere nearly an hour longer than I had intended, the exertions of our citizens.

ninety-four per cent. The cost of the former was investigation of the subject. The pulsations work-\$5.25 per top, and the wood was obtained at an a- ed at intervals of 23 seconds, and made a revoluverage expense of \$3 72 per cord. So satisfied are tion in 50 seconds, this was the result of five sucthe directors of the company in the result of this cessive tests. There is no motion in nature, that I experiment, that they have ordered the necessary alterations to be made to the Linnaus, (now engaged in towing on the Chesapeake Bay,) to adopt that boat to use coal also, as an important measure wards thrown over; and a young boy who begged of economy, and saving in labor to the hands engaged on board."

#### Mr. WISE'S ASCENSION.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Cook of the Danville Democrat, for an extra containing the following communication of Mr. Wise. The Ascension of Mr. Wise, we believe, gave entire satisfaction to the vast multitude assembled to witness | Downingtown, where I took the cars, and returned it. Every thing was conducted with the utmost order and decorum, from the time the inflation commenced until the ascension, a sufficient evidence that Mr. Wise is well versed in the business in which he is engaged. It was a magnificent sight, and will be long remembered by those who were present. Mr. Wise says Danville was in sight 20 minutes, while, if we mistake not, the balloon was visible 32 minutes. We have not room to say more

From the Danville Democrat, Extra, June 8. On Saturday last, Mr. Wise, the intrepid eronaut, made his 28th grial voyage from this place. Eurly in the morning crowds of people flocked into town, to visit so magnificent and splerded a sight, At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. W. took his seat in the car attached to the Balloon, and gently ascended from the Court House yard; and a more splended and truly magnificent, and sublime sight we have never witnessed. The multitude was standing in astonishment scarcely believing their own eyes, until, a loud "Hurrah!" gave vent to their feelings, which was responded to by Mr. W. by swinging his hat and hankerchief, bidding farewell to his fellow beings below. He soared slowly and majestically towards the clouds, and was visible in a South-Easterly direction, for nearly half an hour, when he disappeared.

Mr. W. returned on Monday morning last, in fine spirits and highly gratified with his trip into the upper regions. The rest of the story he tells himself in the following interesting communication, with which he has kindly furnished us:

MR. EDITOR :- In compliance with your request I furnish you with the following memoranda of my zerial Log Book I took my departure from the Court House yard at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock, the wind blowing from the N. N. W. drifting the ves sel S, by E, until I reached the Roaring Creck Furnace and gliding fast towards the mountains. The atmosphere was very heavy which limited my prospect to an area of about 35 miles in diameter; the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna with the two bridges and the towns of Northumberland & Sunbury made a beautiful view; Cattawissa. Bloomsburg and Berwick of the North Branch fell more distinctly to my view which rendered the scene up the North Branch most interesting. At 2 o'oclock, 35 minutes I lost sight of Danville, and a few minutes after passed into the rays of the sun; the balloon began to expand from the heat which caused it to ascend very fast. The river was soon lost to my view by the intervention of the clouds, and the country beneath presented one vast wilderness as far as the eye could reach; diversified in hight the lower strata cumulostratus resembling high and rugged precipices, the upper layers were more of the cirrostratus, indicating the approach of a storm. My vessel, however, soon attained a hight of 24 miles sufficiently high to avoid any thunder storm.

At 2 o'clock, 45 minutes, I crossed the Potts ville road between the Bear Gap and the Northumberland road, travelling at the rate of 55 miles an hour; at 3 o'clock I crossed Pottsville, and again brought to view the cultivated fields of the husbandman. My altitude was so great that I could not at first recognise the town until I crossed Schuvlkill Haven, and got in sight of Orwigsburg. The cold atmosphere became so unpleasant that I made preparations to descend, but after lowering some distance I found that I had only passed the valley to reach the chain of Blue Mountains, and was again obliged to seek refuge in the clouds.

At 3 o'clock, 49 minutes the clouds began to thicken beneath so that I could at intervals only see the face of the country, and in crossing a little village I threw overboard a bread basket that was lying in my car; its descent presented a beautiful appearance to my view; the dish of the basket remained uppermost, and it acquired a rapid rotary motion giving it the apperance of a fancy wheel. At 4 o'clock I crossed the Harrisburg and Reading turnpike about 3 miles E. of Reading. This town had a handsome appearance—the white streets What on earth\*are you doing with that salt, crossing at right angles, and the beautiful steeples newly painted, with their glittering balls and vanes

I found the atmosphere much colder in crossing It is needless to say Biddy was informed the rags | the mountains than it was at the same height in would keep without salt, and that she had been sent crossing over level and cultivated land. During this voyage I observed a peculiar motion in the Balloon, which I had experienced on former occasions when travelling very fast, but never made any par-Proprietors of Steamboats are just beginning to ticular investigation. When sailing along with a discover that a saving of nearly one half can be ef- steady current, whilst the Balloon is in equilibrium, it revolves slowly; on this occasion it drew my parwood, as fuel for generating steam. It is some- ticular attention on account of the regular pulsawhat singular that steamboats in Pennsylvania, tions that it moved with. At first I attributed the where the economy and safety of coal is so well regular vibrations to the pulsation of my body, but on holding my breath I found it to continue more perceptibly; in fact, the less motion I produced in off, one of which struck violently against the ac kin, have used nothing but anthracite coal for two the car, the more regular were the vibrations of the my, and destroyed several windows, and some vessel; whenever the Balloon, by discharge of Bal- of the outside wall. The scholars barely escape "We learn from an authentic source, that in a last or Gas would ascend or descend, the pulsation the skin of their teeth. A small frame buil recent experiment made on board the tow boat was sufficiently arrested not to be observable. This near the river was struck by lightning, and bur John Jay, of the Havre de Grace Line, in forty-four phenomenon caused me to remain in the atmost the ground. The adjoining building was save

can as yet attribute it to, and to me it has opened another remarkable and very interesting wonderful source of investigation.

The cause of dizziness or vertigo, as I have before stated, is now beyond a doubt in my mind destroyed by isolation, and invites the attention of anatomists and oculists to the further investigation of that delicate and most essential organ-the Eye.

At 25 minutes past 4, I made a descent near the house of Mr. Wm. McIlegin, near Morgantown, and was cordially received by this gentleman and his hospitable lady. I proceeded from that place to to Danville via Lancaster and Harrisburg.

My numerous and respectable audience, also the gentlemen who assisted me during the arrangements and inflation, will accept the warmest thanks and good wishes of their most obedient servant.

Danville, June 8, 1841. JOHN WISE.

Twenty Seventh Congress. We copy the following Congressional Proceedings from the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1841. SENATE.

Mr. BAYARD of Delaware, from the select Comlittee appointed to take into consideration the espect due to Gen. Harrison, the late President, eported joint resolutions, providing that the chair of the President of the Senate, and the seats of members be shrouded in black during the session, and that the members wear the usual mourning during that time, The Resolution also rppropriate a sum for the remuneration of the expenses incurred by the late President. These Resolutions were subsequently ordered to be engrossed.

A FISCAL AGENT.

Mr. CLAY then introduced a Resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to communicate to the Senate with as little delay as possible, the plan of such a Bank, as will, in his opinion, produce the happiest results, and lasting and important benefits to the country.

Mr. CLAY in offering the Resolution, said he was induced so to do by the suggestion in the Treasury Report, that a Bank might be created which would reconcile the conflicting opinions of all parties. Mr. Clay doubted the possibility of effecting so desirable a result, but was anxious nevertheless, to see what plan the Secretary had.

Mr. WOODBURY read a portion of the Report to show that the Secretary had doubts in his mind whether a Bank was constitutional, Mr. CLAY said the criticism was hypercritical

but the Senator from N. H. would be relieved of the necessity for criticism, if he would pass his (Ma Clay's Resolution) and see what his plan was.

Mr. WRIGHT had two exceptions to the Reso lution. 1st, That it required the Secretary to repor the plan of a Bank; and 2nd, that it must be as incorporated Bank. Mr. CALHOUN wanted the Resolution to take

wider scope, not to be confined to a Bank, but a teport in extense the Secretary giving his views Mr. BUCHANNAN was very anxious to sebring about a millenium at once. The Constitu tion, he added, would trouble them as much wheth er the Bank was located in Wall street or the District of Columbia

After some modifications suggested by M RIVES, calling upon the Secretary for his plan c a fiscal agent or a Bank, the Resolution was ado;

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MERRICK presented memorials from th Patriotic Bank at Washington, and the Farmers an Mechanics Bank of Germantown, praying for renewal of their charters.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Mr. MERRICK also presented certain Resol

tions from the Maryland Legislature upon the su Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved: in the opinion of the Senate, at it present sersion of Congress, no business ought to transacted but such, as being of an important a preent nature, may be supposed to have influence the extraordinary convention of Congress, or su as that the postponement of it might be materia detrimental to the public interests.

Resolved, therefore, in the opinion of the Sens that the following subjects ought first, if not exc clusively, to engage the deliberations of Congr at the present session, viz-

tst. The repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

2nd. The incorporation of a bank adapted to wants of the people and of the Government. 3d, the provision of an adequate revenue for

Government by the imposition of duties, and inc ding an authority to contract a temporary loan, lessen the public debt created by the last Admir 4th. The prospective distribution of the proce

of the public lands.

5th. The passage of necessary appropriation b 6th. Some modification of the banking sysof the District of Columbia for the benefit of people of the District.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute business proper to be done at this session, betw the Senate and House of Representatives so a allow of both Houses acting on the same subjec-

#### Extract of a Letter, dated DANVILLE, June 9, 184

The thunder storm, vesterday afternoon, made havor among our buildings, roofs, &c. being