Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

Printed and Published, Weekly, by Geo. M. Phillips & Geo. W. Veazey, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

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TERMS.

THE "CARLISLE HERALD AND EXPOSITOR," will be issued at TWO DOLLARS per annum; to be paid half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square of three insertions, ONE DOLLAR, and every subsequent insertion, Twenty-five Cents, longer ones in proportion.

Letters addressed to the publishers on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed Agents, for the Carlisle Herald and Expositor to whom payment for subscription and advertisements can be made.

D. SHELLY, Esq. Shiremanstown, Cumb. Co.
SCOTT COYLE, Esq. Newville, do.
P. KOONTZ, Esq. Newburg, do.
THOS. W. HIMES, Esq. Shippensburg, do.
JOHN WONDERLICH, Esq. do.
J. MATEER, Esq., Hoguestown, do.
R. WILSON, Esq. Mechanicsburg, do.
WILLIAM RUNSHA, Esq. Hopewell, do.
R. STURGEON, Esq. Churchtown, do.
DR. ASA WHITE, New Cumberland, do.
THOS. BLACK, Esq. Bloomfield, Perry county.
A. BLACK, Esq, Landisburg, do.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act regulating the general elections within this commonwealth," passed the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, it is enjoined on the Sheriff of each county within this commonwealth, to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, MICHAEL HOLCOMB, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do therefore hereby make known and give this

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the

Second Tuesday in October next,

(being the 10th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time, and for the several officers hereinafter named, they will vote by ballot viz:

TWO PERSONS

to represent the district composing the counties of Cumberland, Adams, and Franklin, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS

to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE COMMISIONER

for the county of Cumberland, to serve for three years.

TWO SHERIFF'S

TWO CORONER'S

ONE DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

and of the House of Employment; and

ONE AUDITOR

to settle the public accounts of the county Commisioners, &c.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said general election shall be chosen by ballot on the *Friday next preceeding the first Tuesday in October* (being the 29th day of September next,) at the usual place of holding township elections to be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's public notice of such election) and the said constable in each township shall be assisted by two qualified to vote as shall then be present, and the Inspectors chosen are required by said act to be at the proper election districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties enjoined on them by law.—And the Return Judges of the respective districts are hereby required to meet at the Court House in Carlisle, on the *Friday next after the 2d Tuesday in October next,* then and there to perform those things required of them by the aforesaid act.

And in and by an act of the general assembly, passed 2d of April, 1821—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special election within this commonwealth, shall give into the inspector of such election separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which ticket shall contain no more than the proper number of names, but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting of the votes should the same contain fewer names than the proper number—those for sheriffs and coroners excepted.

Section 4 And be it enacted by the authority of the aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner; as the case may be, of such and every county within this commonwealth to give public notice at the same time and place, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commisioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge Inspector, or Clerk of any election in this state.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and, of the Independence of the United States the 62d.

Michael Holcomb,
Sheriff.

September 4, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome new Carriage, newest style, with a complete set of double Harness, will be sold cheap or exchanged for a second handed one.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

August 7, 1837.

DR. W. EVANS' MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

AS the enjoyment of health depends on preserving the complicated functions of the STOMACH, LIVER, INTESTINES, & LUNGS, in a healthy and vigorous state, through the operations of which the body receives its growth, its nutrition, and its support. It can no longer be astonishing that when these viscera are deranged and cannot perform their proper functions, the whole system should suffer and become disordered. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or billious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the antimonial mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food.—Is the blood to blame for this? A NERVOUS ACTION of long continuance, will produce settled DYSPEPSIA with head-ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid, prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this?—Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known, that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucuous, or that dreadful insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are the makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system; he thus seeks disease in the most subtile fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His APERIENT PILLS will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, combining as they also do, the most delightful ANODYNE known in medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discovered. Of this he has innumerable proofs, and this no man can deny without falsehood.

Dr. WM. EVANS' medical preparations are for all Stomach and Nervous Diseases. In Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billious Affections or Liver Complaints, Heartburn or Acidity in the Stomach, Tightness at the Chest, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the side, or Flatulency, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestions, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Colorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysteral Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Doloreux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the Inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chilness, Tumors, Watchings, Anxiety, Spasms, Bad Dreams, Agitations, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of *Evans' Camomile Pills.*

Ladies, during the time of pregnacy, are often troubled with Sickness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms *effectually relieved by these preparations.*

Dr. WM. EVANS' MEDICAL OFFICE, No. ARCADE, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Herald and Expositor Office.

June 5, 1837.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A first rate Limestone Farm, situate about 6 miles west of Carlisle, containing 278 Acres, about 200 Acres clear and in a high state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered, and there is a large quantity of Locust on the place.

The improvements are a new

BRICK HOUSE,

and tenant Houses, a

LARGE BANK BARN,

and two Apple orchards. There is a well of water, and several very large springs near the House. The turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg passes through the farm, and the Rail Road passes nearly in sight.

This property is well calculated for two farms.

The above property is worthy the attention of capitalist, as it will be sold low. The title is indisputable.—Enquire of

WM. BAKER,
E. BOSSERMAN.

Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837—4w.

Lancaster Examiner & Herald, and Bear's Volksfreund, 4 w. mark price & send papers, charge this office.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills, and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

A CONTRAST,

All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens.—Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntary offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Meteria Medici. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the *Vegetable Life Pills* does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnacy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness*, of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach so discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 15 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a cetain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleureux*, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy*, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

September 18, 1837.—1y.

The Garland.

——"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens curll'd with care."

For the Herald & Expositor.

TO A SISTER ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

Sister,—The world is bright before thee,
And all is fair and gay;
Hope's calmest sky is o'er thee,
Life's sunbeams round the play.
Those sparkling gems in joyous youth,
Shine forth with power unknown;
"While thoughts that breathe and words that
Are heard in every tone. [burn,"

But Sister,—This bright world may be shrouded
With sorrow and with pain—
Thy clearest sky be clouded,
And all be dark again.
Those eyes of thine may yet be dimmed
With tears of bitter sadness;
And hushed be every burning tone
Which once burst forth in gladness.

And Sister—Another birth day may not dawn,
Fraught with rich dreams of joy—
The world's vile train may round thee
And smile—but to destroy. [fawn
The loved of youth may from the fall
In thy first wintry hour;
And those who once heard friendship's call.
May then deny its power.

Still Sister,—Though all this may hap to thee,
One gem will ne'er depart—
Pureness of soul—'t will purer be—
The life-spring of the heart.
And when by those once loved—deserted,
Affection's flow'rets thou'lt rend—
Flee then to one who yet will love thee,
And still in whom thou'lt find a friend.

LEE.

The whole matter in a Nut Shell.

Finding that the good ship "United States" had got foul of rocks, owing to ginorance and obstinacy of its pilots and commander, and that the breakers were making bad work with all on board, Captain VAN BUREN, by and with the advice of his forecastle council, piped Congress together to do something, as all supposed, to relieve the ship and crew, and, if possible, get her afloat in smooth water again. On coming to the quarter deck and taking their seats, the Captain made a long speech to them, informing them that the vessel was "in a bad fix," and telling them how some of the *hands* had put on too much *sail*, and that she had dashed ahead too fast; that, in consequence, some of her yards and masts had given way. Congress sat and listened to this, and knew that it was all true, though the Captain didn't say a word about the weather having been fine, and a good ten knot breeze blowing, the sky clear, and all that, which together with his frequent hints that the good old ship was staunch and could bear any amount of sail, and that she was going ahead merrily, induced the *hands* to crowd on sail;—nor did he say a word about the carelessness of the man at the helm in running the ship, in broad day light, and in smooth sea, right among the rocks, though warned over and over again by some of the shrewdest & most experienced old sailors aboard.

Congress, however, didn't mind this, because they know he didn't like to say much about that part of the business; they were expecting, however, to hear him propose some plan to get the ship off again, when, to the astonishment and the surprise of the whole crew, he merely proposed that they should assist him to get out the little jolly boat, called "the Treasury," in which he and his forecastle council would save themselves and the crew, Congress and all, might look out for themselves;—as to the ship, the crew must take care of her as well as they could; it wasn't his business, nor that of Congress, he said, to take care of her, and he should always look out how he meddled with other people's business, especially when they were in trouble—and he advised Congress to be as cautious and cunning in this matter as himself. Having delivered this speech, the Captain retired to the cabin to wait for the jolly boat "Treasury" to be hoisted out and put afloat for him and his forecastle counsil. It is surmised that in order to get Congress into what he recommended, he promised a considerable number of them that if they would get the jolly boat, "Treasury," out and put her afloat, and also rig out a fleet of *little* jolly boats, to be called "Sub-Treasuries," they and their friends should have births aboard and be taken care of in case the old ship went to pieces; for no sooner had he retired than one man got Wright up and urged Congress to go to work and hoist the jolly boat as quick as possible, and also to build four or five little "subs" at once. There were some who demur to this plan, thinking that the ship and crew ought to be provided for before the officers, especially as the latter brought them into the scrape; but it seems that a *majority* of Congress have been promising places in the "subs," and are therefore for building them; it is thought they will carry the plans into execution notwithstanding the strong symptoms of opposition among the crew, and especially that portion of them that occupy the MAINE hatchway. We shall, however know more about it in a few days.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Friday, September 15, 1837.

The bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the fourth instalment of the Deposite Bill, was read a third time; and the question being upon its passage—

Mr. PRESTON, of South Carolina, said he should not now undertake to make a formal opposition to this bill, as he understood its fate to have been decided on the second reading, and it might be considered as having already passed. He thought, however, it ought to have met with more discussion than had taken place upon it, and he would therefore beg the indulgence of the Senate while he briefly expressed his opinion upon its merits.

The first enquiry he should make was, whether a case had been made out justifying the withholding of this instalment of the deposite with the States; and, secondly, he would inquire if, supposing the case had arrived, this was the proper and the most advisable course to be adopted to assist in replenishing the Treasury.

My opinion (said Mr. P.) decidedly is, that the *casus fœderis* has not arrived for Congress to encroach upon the fund set aside for deposite with the States; and I further am of opinion that, even if it had now arrived, yet this is not the course by which we shall best consult the interests of the country, in attempting to bring relief to the Treasury.

Let us briefly consider the history of the deposite act. That act was passed cotemporaneously with other acts of most prodigal expenditure. We had a surplus which we knew not how to dispose of. To expend—to get rid of our overflowing funds, was then the order of the day. We were in the full tide of an inauspicious prosperity, and the Departments were stimulated and goaded on to find how much they could spend, while the majority in Congress seemed to be employed in finding out how much they could give. The Departments asked for twenty millions, and Congress, eager to get rid of the surplus, outstripped even their extravagant demands, and gave them thirty millions. Then it was, sir, that this deposite bill was originated. It went hand in hand with bills of the most extravagant and prodigal expenditure.

Now, sir, under these circumstances, when we give so prodigally to the Departments, at a time of high prices, it is well worth our while to inquire whether the time has not arrived to lop off and curtail from our expenditure, rather than to withhold this instalment from the States. I am of opinion we might save the nine millions of this instalment by curtailing the extravagant expenditures of the departments, and so pay the instalment—not by distressing the States in withholding it, but by introducing a wholesome measure of retrenchment in the expenditure of Government.

This, sir, is the ground I take; namely, that it would be far better to curtail our expenditure than to stop the payment of this instalment.

Again, I would ask, does the proposition embraced in this bill go to relieve in any manner the pressure upon the People? Not in the least, sir. Neither will the Government place itself in funds by the operation of this law. The banks have laid violent hands on the deposites; they will pay them no longer in the medium they were expected to pay them in. Of what use, then, will this bill be to Government? The money is locked up in the banks, and the wildest enthusiast in favor of this measure would not go so far as to say that the mere fiat of this body, a bill such as this, is going to fill the country with gold and silver. We have not got the magician's wand, by one touch of which we can make the gold come forth from its hiding places. We may call, indeed, by our enactments, the spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when you do call them? Will money be obtained for the Government when you pass this bill? No, sir; we all know that this bill will bring no money into the Treasury.

It would be better, therefore, under such circumstances, to let the law go on, and let the States receive the whole of the deposite. The States, sir, are willing to take the instalment in the only mediums in which the State institutions are able to pay it. They are not going, at this crisis, to clamor for a hard money currency. They will be satisfied with receiving the State currency, their own domestic currency. But the President says, "no;" and by passing this bill, according to his recommendation, you will not let them receive a currency which they are willing to receive. The amount of the instalment now in the banks would be useful, in that currency, to them, for they would gladly receive it; but it will be of no use whatever to the Government, for the Government will not receive it. Then, sir, if I may use a homely similitude, by such an enactment as this, you act the part of the dog in the manger, you will not take the money of the States yourselves, and you will not let them have it, though they wish to receive it. Is this a noble or even a politic proceeding? Is this your reforming the currency? Is this aiding and relieving the embarrassments of the People, to stamp a bad name upon their currency, to refuse to receive it?

Again, sir: there is another view which I think ought to be taken of this subject; and, had it received its due consideration, such a measure could surely never have been proposed. In fifteen days from now this instalment will be due to the States. They have already made their disposition of the money. It has been disposed of in various contracts, and been directed to various great and useful purposes; and now, suddenly, at this short notice, the expected sum, the sum which the law had pledged to them, is, by another law, to be withheld. But, by the terms of the deposite law, a specific time was fixed upon and accorded to the states in which the States were to have notice of any demand to be made upon them for the sum deposited. By the law, therefore, they are entitled to a notice before this fourth instalment can be withdrwn from them. For they have already expended it; and this bill to withhold it is equivalent in its action to taking back the money from them, without the notice which the law provided for.

Mr. P. then proceeded to show that there were other and better methods of raising money for the Treasury, without resorting to this expedient, which, while it would be onerous and oppressive to the States, would be, at the same time, virtually useless and unpraductive to the government. One mode which he should point out was that of an issue of certificates of deposite, which would immediately provide available funds for the Government, without this measure of withholding an expected and promised instalment. Mr. P. remarked that such a provision had been originally inserted in the deposite bill, but he greatly regretted that, in order to overcome the prejudices of an illustrious person, and to make the bill acceptable to him, (the late President of the United States,) that provision had been stricken out of the bill, in order to secure its passage and save it from his veto. Mr. P. remarked that he should not permit himself now to dwell upon that painful recollections, but should content himself with merely expressing his deep regret that so wise and salutary a provision had been stricken out of the bill from considerations so individual—personal and little.

If (continued Mr. P.) that wise and salutary measure had been carried out in the original deposite bill, we should not now be here. The Senate would not now be fatigued with its present labors, and all the trouble we have now undergoing would have been avoided. The Treasurer would then have only had to throw the certificates into the market to raise what sum he required for the use of the Government. Such a course, sir, (observed Mr. P.) would have been enough and ample to pry up the Government out of the slough of despond in which now it is sunken. Not only would it have given funds to the Government, but also it would have given relief to the People. It would have thrown money into circulation, it would have benefited all parties. It would have been twice blessed, giving double relief both to the States who gave the certificates, and to the General Government, which received them.

By this proposition to suspend or postpone the payment of the instalment, Mr P. said, no one will be benefited. He would venture to suggest how both parties might be benefited, and the issue of Treasury notes might be avoided. Let the clause exscinded from the original deposite bill be re-enacted; let the states issue their certificates, which will be as good as specie to the Government. Let the States receive this instalment, and let the Treasury receive the certificates, and sell them. In this manner, instead of adding to the general distress of the times, both parties would be eminently benefited. Surely (said Mr. P.) those gentlemen who hold our destinies in their hands, who carry all the measures they please to imagine, good or bad—and he (Mr. P.) was sorry to say he could not look back and call their measures good, nor could he look at this measure and deem it either wise, or good, or politic—surely, he would repeat, those gentlemen ought to be willing to adopt such measures as would be the least distressing, the least painful, onerous, and distnrbing, at a time of general distress, such as the present, when we are called together to relieve, not to aggravate, to benefit, and not to injure, to heal, and not to take vengeance.

I entreat those gentlemen, therefore, said Mr. P., to take these things into consideration; I entreat them to give more time to the States, not to stop the payment of this instalment; I entreat them to let the money go where it might almost be considered a vested right it should go. Mr. P. concluded by saying he was sorry to have detained the Senate at this stage of the bill, but he had not expected that he could have weighed enough to change the course of the gentlemen of the majority, or to prevent the passage of this disastrous bill. All he had desired was, to give brief expression to his views of. He had now done so, and in doing so he felt that he hone his duty.

Friday, Sept. 22, 1837.

SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the collection and custody of the public revenue.

Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate about two hours in opposition to Mr. Calhoun's sub-Treasury hard money scheme, and in defence of banks, of the value of credit and confidence, and in support of the plan embraced by Mr. Rive's bill. The following sketch comprises the principal points of his argument:

He began by observing that this measure appeared to him, as he looked at it, to be fraught with incalculable evils to the whole community. It was not a new scheme; it had been brought forward in the House by a member of the opposition; it was then denounced by the friends of the Administration as being disorganizing and revolutionary, and, on being put to the vote, this very measure now proposed was able then to command 33 votes only. What had occurred since then to make the measure different? It was still the same measure, though taken up now by those who vehemently denounced it then.

Mr. T. proceeded to say that, when the United States Bank was put down, and the State banks adopted as depositories of the public money, those who had conscientiously opposed the former bank did not contemplate a general warfare so soon to be assumed against all the banking institutions of the country.

After strongly depreciating such a complete warfare against the whole credit system of the country, Mr. T. proceeded to argue, that if the former bank had deserved the measures taken against it, the whole body of State banks had not merited the war being now declared against them. Mr. T. contended that the State bank deposite system had not failed, and in proof and evidence hereof he confidently referred to the positive declarations of the late President, General Jackson, to the assurances of the present incumbent, and to the reports and reiterated declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury. To those evidences of the utility and benefits of employing banks in connexion with the fiscal affairs of the Government. Mr. T. could boldly refer, and he considered them as good authority on the question.

Mr. T. then proceeded to maintain that the present crisis was only an exception occurring to a general rule; he argued that if the Government itself had not entered into measures destructive of confidence, and causing ruins upon the banks, then the present crisis would never have arrived. Mr. T. stated also that this crisis had further been produced by the manner in which the Secretary had carried the deposite law into execution, in making transfers of specie between distant places in such a manner as to create a disturbance in business affairs, and lead to a crippling of the banks. All these circumstances, Mr. T. contended, had produced the destruction of confidence; this destruction of confidence flowed from the acts of Government itself, and was not the fault of the banks, nor errors belonging to the banking system.

Mr. T. proceeded, at great length, to examine the question of the expediency and policy of adopting the sub-Treasury system. In the course of his remarks, he observed, in substance, as follows:

1st. This system, if carried into effect, will be the cause of total ruin and perdition to the country.

2d. It is physically impossible to be carried into execution in New York.

3d. It will produce a complete, universal, and far-spread stagnation of business.

4th. It will cause the working men to be thrown out of employment all over the country, making the manufactories and every branch of business to come to a stand-still for want of money to carry them on.

5th. It will render the resumption of specie payments impossible.

6th. It will render money ruinously scarce.

7th. It will cause property of all kinds to fall to a ruinous degree of depreciation.

8th. It will throw gold and silver in the hands of office-holders, giving them 10 or per cent. more than Congress has allowed them for their salary, while it will leave to the People a depreciated currency.

9th. The public funds have been always safe in former depositories; they cannot be safer in the hands of individual officers, spread over the country.

10th. The banking institutions of the country will be obliged to wind up their concerns.

11th. It is an anti-republican scheme, dangerous to liberty; it is an alliance, not a divorce—a marriage within the unlawful degrees of powers which are too near in kin, and ought not to be married.

When Mr. T. concluded,

Mr. Strange, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Rives each made some further remarks on incidental points, and in explanation. After which,

Mr. Benton took the floor, and spoke until 4 o'clock, in support of the bill, &c. When he had concluded,

On motion of Mr. King, of Georgia, the Senate adjourned.