the consequence of disobedience. It was death, political death. The blood hounds of party would have been let loose upon them if they had failed to obey; and they would have been hunted down like wild beasts.—The fangs of Blair would have been more sharp for vengeance, and he would have fleshed them in the exultation of the offenders. Is it strange, then, that weak and timid men should have been compelled to do what their consciences disapproved? The Administration, whose policy compelled them to the course which they pursued is to blame, and should be held responsible.

I might, sir, have gone on to show the conduct of the majority, after all their professions of economy, in paying for the printing of this House *ten per cent.* more than others had offered to do it for. But I forbear. A mere glance at the expenditures for the last three years being enough to convict the party of the grossest wastefulness and prodigality!

Mr. Chairman, having been interrupted in the current of my remarks, by the construction given to the rules, I will abandon the course of argument I intended to pursue, and proceed to review, as briefly as possible, the experiments of the Government upon the currency and safe keeping of the public funds. In doing this, I will endeavor to show—and it will be my own fault if I do not succeed—that these experiments are the fruitful parent of the whole family of misfortunes which have afflicted the country for the last few years. I will show that the derangement of the currency is the result of these experiments; that they have produced improvident legislation in the States; that our immense foreign debt, and the embarrassments and distress which prevail in the country are attributable to them. When I have done this, I will attempt to show that this measure—the Sub-Treasury—can be productive of nothing but mischief, present and prospective; that its effect will be to reduce the value of property; the wages of labor; the products of the farmer; and that it will be destructive to the individual portion of the community; and, finally, that by placing the Treasury of the nation in the hands of the President, the liberties of the country will be endangered.

Mr. Chairman, let us recur to the period when these experiments were put into practical operation. What was the condition of the country at that time? Had it a sound currency? Was it prosperous?

In 1833, when the Government commenced its warfare upon the Bank of the United States, this country enjoyed the benefits of a currency equal to that of any nation upon earth. The notes of this institution were equal to gold and silver throughout the length and breadth of this vast country; and the notes of the State banks, within the sphere of their circulation, were as good, being every where convertible into specie. The holder of any of these notes could, at any time, exchange them for gold or silver without any inconvenience. A man who had one of these notes was not obliged to go to the bank which issued it for the specie. He could get specie for it at the counter of any merchant, or from the till of any mechanic. But, sir, the credit of the Bank of the United States was not confined to this country; its paper was sought after amongst the people of remote nations. In China and India its bills of exchange frequently commanded a premium of eight or ten per cent. Such a currency could not but be a great auxiliary to commerce. It promoted and increased trade, and enhanced the property of the people in every department of business. It stimulated enterprise; but not to the point where it degenerates into a spirit of speculation. The property of the country was sound; commerce and agriculture flourished; and labor of every kind met with a certain and liberal reward. These were the results of a sound and uniform currency. But this state of things was not to last. It became a prominent part of the policy of the Government to destroy the institution which furnished this currency. The motives which actuated the Government in its warfare upon this institution, were very clearly exposed by my honorable friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Tillinghast,) a day or two since; and it is no part of my purpose to recur to them. I refer to the institution, and the warfare waged upon it, only as a matter of history and fact, necessary to my argument; not as the eulogist of the bank, or to recommend its re-establishment. Like the prosperity of the country, it has ceased to exist, by the fiat of the party in power. Upon that party rests the responsibility of its destruction; it may also take the responsibility of its restoration.

By the act of its incorporation, this institution was made the depository of the public funds, and was required to disburse them for the public creditors without charge, at such points as the Government should designate. This duty it performed with fidelity. The public creditor was promptly paid, and the character of the Government, for unswerving punctuality in all its transactions, most carefully maintained. This is no longer the case, as I shall take occasion to show. But, in order to accomplish the destruction of this institution, it was deemed necessary to remove from its custody the public money. This was done. But at that time it was "considered," by President Jackson, "as against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation;" and that "such treasure would doubtless be employed at some time, as it has in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition." Some other place of deposite was to be found than the vaults of the Treasury; and the State banks were adopted for that purpose. The public money was removed from the Bank of the United States, its legal depository, and placed in the custody of certain State banks, selected by Amos Kendall, as the agent of the Government for the purpose of making the experiments. From this fatal step all our difficulties have proceeded. Were these difficulties unforeseen? Did nobody predict the consequences which have resulted from this experiment? Yes, sir, they were predicted. Every wise and far seeing statesman in the land foretold the manifold mischiefs which would flow from this unprincipled measure. Turn to the debates of that period; they are full of warning; but the warning voice of wisdom was disregarded. The advocates of this experiment were so confident then as the advocates of the sub-Treasury experiment are now. These quacks and empirics lauded the State bank system as the *ne plus ultra* of financial wisdom. If you had believed them, the measure was to operate like the touch of Midas—to turn every thing into gold.

Mr. Chairman, it is a part of the system of the party in power to deceive the people by denouncing the banks; yet the policy of this party multiplied banks and bank capital to an extent never before known. It was the removal of the public money from its legal place of deposite, and entrusting it to the custody of the State banks, which so greatly increased the number of banks and amount of bank capital between the year 1833 and the year 1837. The subjoined table will show the ratio of increase, before, and during that period.

The number of banks in—				
No. banks.	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.	
1829 was 303	$19,629,240	$48,563,344	$137,131,031	
1830 " 330	22,414,717	61,323,898	145,192,068	
1834 " 506		94,839,576	200,005,944	
1835 " 658	43,927,025	103,092,483	231,200,247	
1836 " 767	40,919,924	149,391,035	251,870,292	
1837 " 624	37,915,249	149,185,890	299,772,093	

From this table, it appears that in the *ten years*, from 1820 until 1830, but *twenty-seven* banks had been created; while in the *seven years*, from 1830 until 1837, *three hundred and four* bank were created. It also appears that, during the period of *ten years*, from 1820 until 1830, the banking capital of the country increased but $8,681,657; and, that during the next *seven years*, from 1830 until 1837, it was increased $145,579,523. This is, during the first period of ten years, from 1820 until 1830, before an impulse had been given to banking by the policy of the Government, *less than three* banks a year were incorporated; and the increase of banking capital was but $808,165 a year. During the second period of *seven years*, from 1830 until 1837, *more than forty-three* banks a year were incorporated; and the increase of bank capital was $20,795,689 a year. This was the average amount for *seven years*; but the increase was much greater after 1833, when the great impulse to banking had been given by the removal of the public money from the bank of the United States to the State banks. Where it was that bank charters were sought after with an eagerness never before known. The halls of the State Legislatures were thronged with thousand of applicants, seeking to be incorporated into banking companies, in hopes that (they might become the depositories of the Government funds, and without capital of their own, attain to wealth. Besieged as they were—urged as they were from every quarter, and falling in with the policy of the general Administration, the Legislatures of the States multiplied these institutions to an unwise and injurious extent. In the course of four or five years, after the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, upon those three hundred State banks were incorporated; while during a period of ten years, from 1820 to 1830, but twenty-seven banks had been created. Such an impulse given to the banking system by the policy of the national Administration, and its earnest recommendations to the deposite banks "to afford increased facilities to commerce, and extend accommodations to individuals," was the primary and chief cause of all the difficulties which have since come upon the country in such thick array. It produced in the first place a redundant issue of paper money. This stimulated, to an ordinary degree, a spirit of speculation, which embraced, not only every purchasable commodity in this country, but also every fabric of foreign skill which American money or American credit could command in the markets of Europe. Nor was this all. This spirit was not confined to commerce and the transactions amongst individuals. It was extended to legislation. The same individuals, or at least those who felt the impulse of this spirit, were the legislators of the land; and the consequence was, that the States were hurried forward in a career of expenditure beyond their immediate resources, and beyond the limits of prudence. State stocks to an enormous and unprecedented amount, were created, which became depreciated, saleable at home, found their way into the European markets, and now constitute a principal item of the foreign debt in this country.

Mr. Chairman, am I wrong in imputing the enormous issue of State stocks to the policy of the general Administration? No, sir; it is the legitimate result of the spirit of speculation, growing out of the increase of banks and the immense amount of paper money put in circulation by them, at the instance and request of the Secretary of the Treasury. The same State Legislatures, which in the course of four or five years, after the removal of the deposites, incorporated upwards of three hundred banks, and created upwards of $145,000,000—of bank capital, issued during the same period $140,000,000 of State stocks. The annexed table will show the amount of stocks issued by *eighteen* States, in each period of five years, from 1820 to 1838.

From 1820 to 1825	$12,790,728
1825 to 1830	13,669,659
1830 to 1835	40,009,765
1835 to 1838	103,223,583
	$174,698,994

From this table it appears that the amount of stocks issued from 1820 to 1830 inclusive, being *eleven years*, was $26,470,417.

Amount issued from 1830 to 1838, being *seven years*, $143,228,577.

From 1820 to 1830 the amount of stock issued annually was $2,360,000.

From 1830 to 1838 the amount issued annually was $21,142,000.

By reference to this table, taken in connexion with the preceding one, in relation to the increase of banks, two things will appear: First, that the great increase of banks and banking capital took place immediately after the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to the State banks; and, second, that the great increase of stocks took place during the same period. And by a singular concurrence of events, these things more will appear, namely, that the same Legislatures which incorporated the most banks, issued the most stocks; and that these *Legislatures were composed of a* majority of those friendly to the national Administration. I think, sir, that I have now shown that the general Administration is responsible for the increase of banks and the redundant circulation of bank paper. But, in order that this may not be left to inference, I beg leave to call the attention of the committee to the following extract of a communication, addressed by R. B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the Girard Bank; in which he says:

"*The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to commerce, and to your accommodations to individuals*; and as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred in the *addition of accommodations which the public deposites will enable your institution to give*, wherever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community."

This communication is signed, R. B. Taney, and dated September 26, 1833, and addressed, as I have said, to the President of the Girard Bank. Similar communications were addressed to all "the banks," amounting to seventy or eighty in number.

This communication is to be found in No. 2, of the Senate documents of the 1st Session 23d Congress, vol. 1st, page 33.

Mr. Chairman, here is an official communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, authorizing and inviting the whole cordon of deposite banks to extend their accommodations, and issue paper money on the faith of the public deposites. Will I be told, after this, that the Administration is not responsible for the flood of paper money which was poured out over land? This flood was not only the natural result of its policy; but it was poured forth by its authority, advice and recommendation. But this was not all. A spirit of speculation grow out of it, which imparted a feverish and wild impulse to commerce, to trade, to every department of business. This spirit diffused itself everywhere. The old and safe roads to prosperity were abandoned, as being too long and laborious to travel. Men of every pursuit and calling caught the contagious. All in public life as well as private life became infected by it. Legislation exhibited its effects in large and imprudent appropriations for internal improvements and in the creation of enormous amounts of stock—commerce, in the purchase of every commodity at home and abroad. The result of all this spirit of speculation, was to immense domestic and foreign debt.

I have already exhibited tables showing the increase of banks and banking capital, and the amount of stocks issued during seven years. I will now exhibit one showing the amount of imports and exports during the same period. The following is the amount of imports and exports for each year, from 1820 to 1830, inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1820	$36,441,971	$51,683,691
1821	41,285,235	43,671,994
1822	60,955,339	49,874,097
1823	50,928,493	47,155,495
1824	65,211,859	60,549,600
1825	83,759,472	99,535,342
1826	64,431,865	77,146,036
1827	66,850,922	59,291,651
1828	69,914,607	50,679,667
1829	67,884,949	55,795,197
1830	56,509,441	59,462,029
	$625,451,627	$597,385,555

Excess of imports over exports in *eleven years*, from 1820 to 1830, inclusive, $628,066,172, or an average of about *three millions four hundred thousand dollars*, per year.

The following is the amount of imports and exports for each year from 1830 to 1839.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1831	$62,162,669	$61,271,867
1832	76,939,783	63,137,470
1833	95,395,250	70,317,094
1834	103,526,521	81,924,162
1835	122,239,357	101,189,093
1836	168,233,675	106,976,860
1837	119,134,155	95,564,414
1838	101,254,602	46,033,821
	$829,780,394	$675,460,354

Excess of imports in *eight years*, from 1830 to 1838, inclusive, $154,319,020, or an average of more than *twenty-four million dollars* per year.

Now, sir, look at this table in connexion with those which I have exhibited, relating to banks and stocks, and you will discover that immediately after the great increase which took place in the banking capital of the country, and the creation of stocks, imports assumed a corresponding increase, by which the balance of trade was left ruinously against this country. Here we have the whole chain of effects, resulting from the Administration, in removing the public funds from their legal depository to the State banks, and in the recommendation to these institutions to extend their accommodations on the faith of the public deposites. First came the increase of banks and bank capital; next, a spirit of speculation, resulting in the creation of an enormous amount of stocks; then, overtrading by which the country became involved in an immense foreign debt. This was the condition to which the country had been brought in 1836. Still, it is possible that, by wise and prudent management on the part of the Government, the impending evil might have been averted; their folly at least might have been broken. But another experiment, rash and foolish as the former, aggravated the evils and hastened the catastrophe. The "Specie Circular" was issued, directing the agents for the sale of the public lands, to receive in payment for them nothing but gold and silver. Thus the Government bastardized its own issues—branded as spurious its own legitimate offspring, (that is, if its connexion with the deposite banks was ever *lawful*.) The issuing of this circular, by the Secretary of the Treasury, destroyed all confidence in the solidity and safety of the banks. It discredited the paper of those institutions which its own policy had called into being. It was a warning—a significant warning to the people, not to receive it. It was an unnatural policy for the Government to pursue, and could have but one effect—the destruction of all confidence. Its conduct was both unwise and wicked. It had seduced the banks into issuing large amounts of paper, and to discredit it, under such circumstances, was an aggravated species of fraud. This, however, was done. The people became alarmed; and the result was a suspension of specie payments in 1837. Such was the effect of the policy of the Government upon the currency. A currency, the best and soundest upon earth, when these experiments were commenced, was rendered worthless; and the country, from the highest degree of prosperity, was plunged into the deepest embarrassment and distress. Was this not the work of the Government? Was it not the necessary effect of its policy? Look at the successive steps of the experiments. First came the war upon the Bank of the United States; next, the custody of the public funds was given to some seventy or eighty State banks, which were advised to "increase their accommodations" from this resulted an extravagant issue of paper money, and an inflated state of the currency; upon this followed an inordinate spirit of speculation, which extended itself throughout the land, over all its concerns, embracing all its commodities; stocks were multiplied by millions and tens of millions; imports to an excessive amount flowed into the country; this created a balance of trade "against Cæsar," discrediting the paper money which the Government had provoked upon the banks to issue; and hard upon the heels of this followed the suspension of specie payments, the consequent derangement of the currency, and the embarrassment and distress of the country.—These were the results of the Government experiments which were preceded by terror, and followed by ruin.

But, sir, the Administration has not yet done with its experiments. The remedy for the evils of its former experiments, is *another experiment*. It does not propose to retrace its steps and return to the policy which produced this nation great, prosperous, and happy. No, sir; the nation is to be afflicted with another experiment, the sub-Treasury experiment—the last, we are sure, and I hope the last, that this Administration will ever have power to practise.

This measure, the great leading one of this Administration, has been denominated by its friends, a "Divorce of Bank and State." This is a misnomer. The gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Tillinghast) was right when he denominated it a "marriage." It is a marriage—an unnatural and unholy one—a union of the purse and the sword, whose fruit will be a monster—the monster despotism. What has the effect of such a union been in all other countries of the world? Has it not proved disastrous to liberty? Is it not a fact that the Commons of England by holding the purse with a firm grasp, were enabled to strip their Kings of those parts of the royal prerogative most pernicious to freedom?—But for this, the grasping and imperious houses of Tudor and of Stuart, would have effectually subverted the liberties of the British people. The separation of the money from the military power, has been the salvation of the liberty of England. Where these powers are separated no people can be completely slaves. Where they are united no people can be completely free; and gentlemen have profited little from the lessons of history, who have not learned this fact.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the present Chief Magistrate means, through the instrumentality of this measure, to strip the liberties of the country. He is not the kind of man to play Cæsar. Fortunately for the country, he lacks the bold vision of the courage, requisite in a usurper. Like Peggy Lobkins, Paul Clifford's foster-mother, when he wants a thing, he prefers to take it "by way of insinuation, not bluster," believing with her, that "they as swindles does more and risks less than they as robs."

But, sir, the existence of such a power as is conferred upon the Executive by this bill, will beget usurpers and despots. Mankind have not changed. Men are the same now as always—ambitious, selfish, anxious to possess power, rapacious in its exercise.—What guarantee have we that the present condition of human society that men will not abuse power? Is it to be found in the conduct of the money kings who have made the people of New Jersey? No, sir; we have no such guarantee. Pass this bill; clothe the President with the power which it confers; place the treasury of the nation in his hands, or, what is the same thing, in the hands of agents to be appointed by him, and removable at his pleasure, as is provided in the 2nd section of the bill; give him the command of more than *twenty thousand officers* to superintend the machinery of this sub-Treasury, to be appointed in pursuance of the sixth section; give him or his subordinates, in addition to this, the power to appoint special agents, to examine the accounts of this army of officeholders and to direct their operations, under the provisions of the twelfth section, and in some evil day some modern Cæsar, or Cromwell, or Napoleon, will set his foot upon the necks of his countrymen. Sir, let this bill become a law, and History yonder, (pointing to the Muse of History in front of the Speaker's chair,) who has thus far been recording the progress of the nation to greatness, the diffusion of knowledge, the triumph of industry and constitutional freedom, will write—"Here end the liberties of the American people, for they have placed in the hands of their rulers the power to make them slaves," and folding her scroll, she will deposite it amongst the archives of the past, and assuming other labels, she will inscribe on the title page, "The decline and fall of the American Republic."—Sir, is this fancy? If it be, then is all history false, and the chroniclers of past ages have imposed lies on posterity.

But let us look abroad over the world, and see what is the condition of the people in those countries where the treasure and the sword are held by the same hands. It is so in Russia; and there the people are slaves, without rights of person or of property, and without security of life or reputation. It is so in Germany and Prussia, and what rights have the people? It is so in Turkey, and there the life and property of every man is at the mercy of the Sultan. And wherever on the face of the earth, you will point me to a government in which the money and military power is united in the same hands, I will show you a people poor and miserable, without civil or social rights. Yet these are the Governments which the present Administration has taken as exemplars.

(CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.)

From the Hagerstown Herald, of Wednesday last.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!—On Sunday evening last, about half past nine o'clock, a fire was kindled, by an incendiary, in the hayloft of a large stable belonging to the Messieurs Knodes, merchants of this town, in the rear of their beautiful and valuable two story brick buildings, known as Hager's Row, east of the *Hagerstown Bank*, on Washington street. The cry of fire and the ringing of bells assembled the firemen and citizens generally; but such was the combustibleness of the materials upon which the fire was ignited, that it enveloped several back buildings in flames, which lighted up the horizon in a blaze before the engines could be brought to bear upon it. The west end of the Row, occupied for many years as the office of the Torch Light, was first reached by the flames from the back buildings, from which they rapidly extended upward, and were soon beyond control. They had consumed, that portion of the extensive buildings, occupied by the "Torch Light," "Our Flag," "Herald of Freedom," Barber Shop, occupied by Tyler Davis; Store, by Mr. Ainsworth; Book Store, by Mr. Stewart; Sadler's Shop, by Mr. Kealhofer and Painter's Shop, by Mr. Hurley. The roof on the back extension of the bank and near the origin of the fire, caught from the sparks but was speedily extinguished—the front body of the building is covered with slate upon which the fire made no impression. The Globe Inn, and several other buildings on the opposite side of the street, were for some time in imminent danger; the sparks having fired the roofs, but were extinguished by the columns of water poured on them by the engines. The furniture and merchandise in the buildings generally were generally removed; except the books, stationery, and other valuable articles in the second story of Mr. Stewart's book store which were stolen by Mr. Stewart who was absent at the time, sustained a heavy loss—the buildings in Hager's row, we understand were insured. Fortunately the atmosphere was calm; but for which the conflagration must have been more extensive.

A TERRIFIC ACCIDENT.

COLLISION OF STEAMBOATS—*Loss of Steamboat North Carolina.*—The Baltimore American of yesterday says: "The Chapman Hogan, Capt. Scott, of South Carolina, who reached this city yesterday evening in the Norfolk steamboat, we learn the particulars of a fearful collision which occurred at sea on Saturday night last, between the steamboats Gov. Dudley and North Carolina, and which resulted in the loss of the latter boat, together with the passengers' baggage, and the U. S. Mails for the south. Providentially no lives were lost. These boats both belong to the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad Company, and at the time of the collision, which took place at sea, about 60 miles south of Wilmington, the North Carolina was running towards Charleston with the northern passengers and mails, while the Governor Dudley was on her way towards Wilmington.

Among the passengers in the North Carolina were several members of Congress.—Among others, Gen. Dawson of Georgia, lost fifteen thousand dollars in his trunk. Other passengers also lost considerable sums of money, and some were losers of their little all. The aggregate loss in money was large.

There were no ladies on board except the wife of the Hon. Mr. Hubbard, whose loss in money was larger than that of any other person on board. Some few of the passengers received slight personal injuries, but terrible as the occurrence has been, we have cause to be thankful that no life was lost. We will endeavour to furnish soon a more detailed statement of the matter.

FENCEMEN, LOOK AT THIS!

From the New York Express.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The election in Louisiana being over, we now give the final results of the contest, for the encouragement of *weak brethren*, and a token for those who "look before they leap."

In 1836 it will be recollected that Genl. Harrison received the votes of the following seven states, viz:

	Votes.	Majority.
Vermont,	7	0,951
New Jersey,	8	545
Delaware,	3	580
Maryland,	10	3,674
Ohio,	21	8,477
Indiana,	9	8,803
Kentucky,	15	3,662
Total,	73	votes, sure for Harrison in 1840.

Elections held in the following seven States since the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, indicate that they will vote for that ticket by about the majority named:

	Votes.	Majority.
Massachusetts,	14	6,000
New York,	42	15,000
Connecticut,	8	5,000
Rhode Island,	4	1,500
Virginia,	23	2,500
Michigan,	3	1,000
Louisiana,	5	2,000
Total,	99	
Add Harrison's capital in 1836,	73	
	172	

Whole number of electoral votes 294—necessary to a choice 148. We have therefore 24 votes to spare from the above list. Should we loose more than that number, we will give "the grand hailing sign of distress," to the following respectable states, all considered good for "Tip and Ty."

North Carolina,	15
Tennessee,	15
Illinois,	5
Pennsylvania,	30
	65

"A word to the wise," is sufficient.

NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.—It is not generally known, that Sir Hudson Lowe, anticipating that France would, sooner or later, claim Napoleon's corpse, caused him to be buried in a manner which renders his removal perfectly easy, and will prevent any necessity for rudely disturbing his remains.—Though Napoleon desired that his body might rest on the banks of the Seine, he bequeathed his heart to Maria Louise; and from that he could have desired no better, as far as by in his power, with the Emperor's will, the heart is not, we believe, placed in the coffin, but is deposited in the tomb in a separate urn.

GALENA GOLD.—The Galena Democrat of July 4th, says: "We were yesterday shown a lump of Virgin Gold, picked up on the surface of the ground in Iowa Territory, a short distance from Galena. This is the first piece of gold that has been found in this section of the country, and we have no doubt, when search is fairly made, that it will be found in large quantities." It is possible that gold may be discovered among the mountains of the northwestern region of the United States; but the surest and easiest method of procuring it there, as well as elsewere we imagine, will be to plough for it.

COLONIZATION.—The efforts of the Colonization Society, in spite of the discouraging circumstances they have had to encounter, have a fair prospect of being crowned with success. One of their most active and efficient agents, Judge Wilkeson of New York, states that the Colonies are in a very flourishing condition, and agriculture is rapidly advancing, and new schools being opened.

The Methodists are actively engaged, and the Church is rapidly adopting, now converts. They have established an academy where one hundred are taught gratuitously. The ship Mariel is to sail from Norfolk on the first of August, and has already on board some $10,000 worth of goods, $1,000 of which was furnished by the New York State Colonization Society, and $2,000 from New Jersey. Two Baptist Missionaries and their wives go out in her.

GREAT MAIL.—On the last day of the session of Congress no less than *three hundred and forty four bushels* of documents and newspapers were sent from the City Post Office, by mail, to different parts of the Union.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESS.—*An Important Discovery.*—We learn that Mr. Justus E. Moore, of this city, has just effected an important improvement in taking likenesses on the Daguerreotype plate. He has succeeded in discovering a method by which a portrait of the human face may be taken in a single instant of time, as soon, in fact, as the light falls upon the object. This is an important fact, especially when it is remembered that the shortest time has hitherto been from one minute and a half to two minutes and a half.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

VAN BUREN'S FEDERALIZER.—We offer, among many others that might be cited, the following conclusive proof of the Federalism of Van Buren, who now claims to be the pattern of republicanism, the "bright" Jupiter Ammon "of democracy."

1. He voted against the war, and supported a federalist in opposition to James Madison.

2. He was associated with Rufus King, and the Essex Junto, then the fountain head of federalism.

3. In 1819, he supported in the New York Legislature, the return of Rufus King, as United States Senator.

4. In 1821, in the Convention to amend the Constitution of New York, he attempted to prevent persons from voting, unless housekeepers, thereby disfranchising the young mechanics, clerks, and all unmarried persons, out of the pale of the elective franchise.

5. In the same Convention, he voted to take from the people the right of electing many of their subordinate officers, and to place their appointment in the patronage of county Judges and supervisors.

6. He is now concentrating all possible power in the Federal Executive.

We might go on to enumerate many other equally glaring principles, but we leave it to themselves to these few.—The first five can be substantiated by a perusal of his life by Prof. Holland, and the other is evidence to all, who are conversant with his political history.—*Pa. Intelligencer.*

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—At the 21st annual conference of this denomination, held at Manchester, in England, a report was made, from which it appears there are now 73,096 members; 487 travelling, 6,550 local preachers; and 1,149 houses of worship.

THE CUNARD FESTIVAL.—The Bostonians have given the Hon. Sam'l Cunard, a precious testimony of his great enterprize, in establishing a line of steam packet ships between their city and Liverpool, and every way creditable to the hospitality of the Athens of America.

The Duke of Wellington takes precedence of Prince Albert as field marshal. The age of the eldest son of the duke is 33. His grace himself is 71 this year.

While we were going to our dinner on Wednesday, we saw several boys, about 10 years of age, making log cabins with chalk upon the fence. As we were passing them one of them turned up his face towards us and exclaimed—"Hurrah for Van Harrison!" "But why do you say Van Harrison, my little man?" quoth we. "Oh never mind," said he, "father has got far over and I am following in his footsteps—we shall leave the Van off by to morrow I reckon."—*Louisville Journ.*

AN HONEST LOCO FOCO!"—The Madisonian states that Jesse A. Bynum, of North Carolina, a member of the House of Representatives, was arrested in Washington city, last week, on a charge of *swindling*. but was discharged on the ground of PRIVILEGE!

AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, August 4, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

(BANNER.

State Elections took place yesterday in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama and North Carolina.

All Hail Louisiana!
THE WHIGS TRIUMPHANT.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last says:—"We have received New Orleans papers of the 24th ult. They contain the gratifying account that Moore, (the Whig candidate) is elected in the third district, margin all the boasting and bluster of the Locofocos. At the last accounts Mr. Moore had 285 majority over Winn, and three parishes to hear from—these three parishes give Winn 400 majority, and we have Moore a majority of 55 votes in the district. Thus we have two of the three members of Congress, a majority in the Legislature, ensuring the election of a Whig U. S. Senator, and better still, over two thousand majority in the popular vote! Well done, Louisiana."

The Census.

We have been politely furnished by Col. Blake, with the following abstract of the census now being taken in this county:

	Reading Township. Males.	Reading Township. Females.	Latimore Township. Males.	Latimore Township. Females.
Under 5 years,	36	34	85	78
5 to 10	78	69	71	69
10 to 15	76	59	64	65
15 to 20	55	64	54	63
20 to 30	79	94	72	86
30 to 40	46	51	51	56
40 to 50	50	44	44	37
50 to 60	31	20	34	25
60 to 70	15	17	13	10
70 to 80	4	6	2	7
80 to 90	1	0	3	0
90 to 100	0	0	0	0
	531	494	500	497
	494		497	
Female slave,	1	14	free colored	
	1026		1011	
Census 1830,	1001		1007	
Increase,	25		4	

RUNNING TOGETHER.—Horses 456, Neat cattle 1316, Sheep 1512, Swine 1,982, Bushel Wheat 14,423, Rye 8,645, Corn 22,407, Oats 23,272, Buckwheat 165, Potatoes 3,504, lbs. Wool 2,138, value of Poultry $458, Tons of Hay 1,923, Cords of wood sold 227, Produce of dairy $2,622, produce of Orchards $80.

LATIMORE TOWNSHIP.—Horses 375, Neat cattle 1,000, Sheep 1,257, Swine 1,833, Bushel Wheat 12,350, Rye 6,877, Corn 18,511, Oats 21,025, Buckwheat 195, Potatoes 4,882, lbs. Wool 2,103, value of Poultry $400, Tons of Hay 1,884, Cords of wood sold 187, Produce of dairy $1,414, produce of Orchards $269.

Hampton, Reading township, contains 122 persons—German 6. Hunterstown, Latimore township, 52.

Martin Van Buren is in favor of withholding from the old States their honest shares of the proceeds of the public lands, and desires to appropriate them to the new States. Will the Keystone State be deceived? Will our citizens, who are sons of the Revolution, suffer themselves to be cajoled by such a proposition? Will they not, under the emphatic!!" You are sacrificing the products of the soil, and are subjected to enormous taxes, to sustain the extravagance of the Government, and to pay the immense sums of interest on debts improvidently contracted; and withal you are told that *direct taxation from the Treasury of the Government is to be expected.* Will you vote for Martin Van Buren—when that vote draws from you the pittance which you may have—to support swarms of Collectors and Assessors, sent out by the President! Can You!

Senator Tappan's Low Wages.

Instead of saying we misrepresented Senator Tappan, or "misrepresented" his sentiments, we create the charge and republish it, that "all creation" may read and reflect—

Look at this Freeman!!!
"The price of Labor is entirely too high. THE LABORER IN THIS COUNTRY CAN AFFORD TO WORK FOR ELEVEN CENTS A DAY AND LIVE WELL. NEVERTHELESS, I AM WILLING TO GIVE TWELVE CENTS TO THAT SUM, WHEN I AM ABLE TO DO SO. COME DOWN TO SIXPENCE, AND WHEAT WILL ALSO COME DOWN IN EFFECT, IN PROPORTION. THAT THING LEAD YOU TO THE DOOR, YOU WILL FIND IT STANDING OPEN. I WILL SHOW YOU THE WAY TO GO OUT. I AM GOING TO GO OUT MYSELF. I AM TIRED OF LIVING IN A COUNTRY WHERE LABOR IS DEAR. I AM GOING TO GO TO ENGLAND. I AM GOING TO GO TO CHINA. I AM GOING TO GO TO THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET LABOR CHEAP. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME FOR ELEVEN CENTS A DAY. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME FOR SIXPENCE A DAY. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME FOR NOTHING. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO AND PRAY AS I PRAY. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO AND PRAY AS I PRAY AND LIVE ON THE FRUITS OF MY OWN LABOR. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO AND PRAY AS I PRAY AND LIVE ON THE FRUITS OF MY OWN LABOR AND LET OTHER PEOPLE DO THE SAME. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO AND PRAY AS I PRAY AND LIVE ON THE FRUITS OF MY OWN LABOR AND LET OTHER PEOPLE DO THE SAME AND PAY THEIR OWN TAXES. I AM GOING TO GO WHERE I CAN GET A MAN TO WORK FOR ME AND PAY HIM FOR IT AND MAKE HIM BOARD HIMSELF AND FIND HIS OWN TOOLS AND SUPPORT HIS FAMILY AND PAY HIS OWN TAXES AND PAY THE PRESIDENT AND VOTE AS I DO AND PRAY AS I PRAY AND LIVE ON THE FRUITS OF MY OWN