ception until the 15th of the present month, in favor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences. It checked the career of the western banks, and gave them additional strength in anticipation of the pressure which has since pervaded our eastern as well as the European commercial cities. By preventing the extension of the credit system, it measurably cut off the means of speculation, and retarded its progress in monopolizing the most valuable of the public lands. It has tended to save the new States from a non-resident proprietorship, one of the greatest obstacles to the advancement of a new country and the prosperity of an old one It has tended to keep open the public lands for entry by emigrants at Government prices, instead of their being compelled to purchase of speculators at double or treble prices. And it is conveying into the interior large sums in silver and gold, there to enter permanently into the currency of the country, and place it on a firmer foundation. It is confidently believed that the country will find in the motives which induced that order, and the happy consequences which will have ensued, much to commend and nothing to condemn.

It remains for Congress, if they approve the policy which dictated this order, to follow it up in its various bearings. Much good, in my judgment would be produced by prohibiting sales of the public lands, except to actual settlers, at a reasonable reduction of price, and to limit the quantity which shall be sold to them. Although it is believed the General Government never ought to receive any thing but the constitutional currency in exchange for the public lands, that point would be of less importance if the lands were sold for immediate settlement and cultivation. Indeed, there is scarcely a mischief arising out of our present land system, including the accumulating surplus of revenue, which would not be remedied at once by a restriction on land sales to actual settlers; and it promises other advantages to the country in general, and to the new States in particular, which cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration of Congress.

Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State Banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government, at the time of the removal of the deposites. It was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the United States that the State Banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury Department, could not make the transfers required by Government, or negotiate the domestic exchanges of the country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges performed, through discounts, by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, were at least one-third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of service rendered by these institutions, on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the United States Bank in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges transacted by it, the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks.

The whole amount of public money transferred by the Bank of the United States in 1832, was $16 000 000. The amount transferred and actually paid by the deposite banks in the year ending the first of October last, was $89, 819,899; the amount transferred and paid between that period and the sixth of November, was $5.599 000; and the amount of transfer warrants outstanding on that day was $14 450 000, making an aggregate of $59 168 894. These enormous sums of money first mentioned have been transferred with the greatest promptitude and regularity, and the rates at which the exchanges have been negotiated previously to the passage of the deposite act, were generally below those charged by the Bank of the United States. Independently of these services, which are far greater than those rendered by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, a number of the deposite banks have, with a commendable zeal to aid in the improvement of the currency, imported from abroad, at their own expense, large sums of the precious metals, for coinage and circulation.

In the same manner have nearly all the predictions turned out in respect to the effect of the removal of the deposites—a step unquestionably necessary, to prevent the evils which it was foreseen the bank itself would endeavor to create, in a final struggle to procure a renewal of its charter. It may be thus, too, in some degree, with the further steps which may be taken to prevent the excessive issue of other bank paper; but it is to be hoped that nothing will now deter the Federal and State authorities from the firm and vigorous performance of their duties to themselves and to the people in this respect.

In reducing the revenue to the wants of the Government, your particular attention is invited to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life. The duty on salt was laid as a war tax, and was no doubt continued to assist in providing for the payment of the war debt. There is no article the release of which from taxation would be felt so generally and so beneficially. To this may be added all kinds of fuel and provisions.—Justice and benevolence unite in favor of relieving the poor of our cities from burdens which are not necessary to the support of our Government, and tend only to increase the wants of the destitute.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the accompanying documents, that the Bank of the United States has made no payment on account of the stock held by the Government in that institution, although called upon to pay any portion which might suit its convenience, and that it has given no information when payment may be expected. Nor, although repeatedly requested, has it furnished the information in relation to its condition which Congress authorised the Secretary to collect at the last session—such measures as are within the power of the Executive, have been taken to ascertain the value of the stock, and procure the payment as early as possible.

The conduct and present condition of that bank, and the great amount of capital vested in it by the States, require your careful attention. Its charter expired on the 3d day of March last, and it has no power but that given in the 21st section "to use the corporate name, style, and capacity, for the purpose of suits for the final settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation, and for the sale and disposition of their estate, real, personal, and mixed, but not for any other purpose, or in any other manner whatever, nor for a period exceeding two years after the expiration of the said term of incorporation." Before the expiration of the charter, the stockholders of the bank obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, excluding only the United States. Instead of proceeding to wind up their concerns, and pay over to the U. States the amount due on account of the stock held by them, the president and directors of the old bank appear to have transferred the books, papers, notes, obligations, and most of all of its property to this new corporation which entered upon business as a continuation of the old concern—Amongst other acts of questionable validity, the notes of the expired corporation are known to have been used as its own, and again put in circulation. That the old bank had no right to issue or reissue its notes after the expiration of its charter, cannot be denied, and that it could not confer any such right on its substitute, any more than exercise it itself is equally plain. In law and honesty, the notes of the bank in circulation, at the expiration of its charter, should have been called in by public advertisement, paid up as presented, and, together with those on hand, cancelled and destroyed. Their reissue is sanctioned by no law, and warranted by no necessity. If the United States be responsible in their stock for the payment of these notes, their reissue, by the new corporation, for their own profit, is a fraud on the government. If the United States is not responsible, then there is no legal responsibility in any quarter, and it is a fraud on the country. They are the redeemed notes of a dissolved partnership, but, contrary to the wishes of the retiring partner, and without his consent, are again reissued and circulated.

It is the high & peculiar duty of Congress to decide whether any further legislation be necessary for the security of the large amount of public property now held and in use by the new bank, and for vindicating the rights of the government, and compelling a speedy and honest settlement with all the creditors of the old bank, public & private, or whether the subject shall be left to the power now possessed by the Executive and Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether the persons, who as managers of the old bank, undertook to control the government, retained the public dividends, shut their doors upon a committee of the House of Representatives, and filled the country with panic to accomplish their own sinister objects, may now as managers of a new bank, continue with impunity to flood the country with a spurious currency, use the seven millions of government stock for their own profit, and refuse to the U. States all information as to the present condition of their own property and the prospect of recovering it into their own possession.

The lessons taught by the Bank of the U. States cannot well be lost upon the American people. They will take care never again to place so tremendous a power in irresponsible hands, and it is to be fortunate if they seriously consider the consequences which are likely to result on a smaller scale from the facility with which corporate powers are granted by their State governments.

It is believed that the law of the last session regarding the deposite banks operates very unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that Congress on proper representation, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent this consequence.

[To be concluded in our next.]

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 5, 1836.

Thirty members of the Senate, besides the Vice-President, and 183 members of the House of Representatives, answered to their names on Monday.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary of the Senate, by letter, resigned his office—Mr. Mackin, the first clerk, fills the station until an election takes place.

Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him the two houses were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that the President would make a communication to-day at 12 o'clock.

The message of the President was received and read, occupying nearly an hour and a half.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, 5000 extra copies of the message, and 1500 copies of the documents were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, 1500 extra copies of the report of the commissioners of the Land Office were ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF MR. GOLDSBOROUGH

Mr. Kent then addressed the Senate to the following effect:

Yonder vacant seat, heretofore so ably and so faithfully filled, but too significantly indicates the object of my addressing you at this time.

I rise, sir, for the purpose of announcing to you and to the Senate the melancholy intelligence of the death of my worthy and excellent colleague, the late R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. He departed this life during the late recess, after a short illness, in the midst of his usefulness and at a period when we should have been justified in allotting to him many years of vigorous health.

But few individuals have occupied a greater share of public estimation in his native State than Mr. Goldsborough. He filled, from an early period of his life with no inconsiderable degree of reputation, various public stations, and was twice elected to a seat in this body—Possessing the advantages of a liberal education, which had been well improved, with the most polished address, he was ever found a ready and efficient debater, remarkable for his courtesy and politeness. He may truly have been said to be 'a man of manners and of letters too.'

Mr. Goldsborough's exertions for the benefit of his fellow men were not confined to political life. He was pre-eminent as an agriculturist, making frequent and judicious experiments, expressing his views by very able essays, thereby directing the attention of the agriculturists to such objects as were calculated to ameliorate and improve the condition of exhausted lands. Truly exemplary in all the relations of private life as a friend and neighbor, and in the domestic virtues he was unrivalled.

To me, personally his loss is intensely afflicting. A severe hoarseness under which I have labored for some time obliges me to be thus brief. I therefore beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved unanimously, that the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, deceased, late a member hereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec 6th.

Mr. D. J. Pearce, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses were organized and ready to receive from him any communication that he might be pleased to make, reported that they had discharged the duty and that the President would make a communication in writing, to both Houses at 12 o'clock this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States by the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr. Esq his private Secretary, and was read by the Clerk.

The message having been received and read,

On motion of Mr Loyall, 15000 copies of the message and accompanying documents and 5000 copies of the message without the documents were ordered to be printed.

The Chair communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the state of the Finances.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, 20 000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last year; also an estimate of the appropriation for the service of the year 1837; also a letter transmitting the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office; all of which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. E. Whittlesey called up the motion yesterday submitted by him for the immediate appointment of the standing committee.

Mr. Parks moved an adjournment; agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

During the last spring, one of our merchants employed an English miner of practical experience, to examine the banks of the Upper Mississippi in pursuit of Coal, who we are pleased to learn, that his exertions have been crowned with success. After a tedious examination of the shores and banks on both sides of the river, from the Rapids down to the mouth of the Missouri, an inexhaustible bank of Coal was discovered, and effectually opened, in Calhoun county, Ills. 10 miles above the mouth of the Illinois River, at the south-east point of bend of the Mississippi, in a direct line, and about five miles from St. Charles on the Missouri River, 20 miles from Alton, and but 50 miles from St. Louis, by the river—The Coal bed extends from one and a quarter to one and a half miles along the banks.—Eight shafts have lately been opened, commencing with the first appearance of the strata to its extent with the line of the river, all of which were within two to four hundred yards of high water mark, and from sixty to seventy feet above the level of the river. The coal is bituminous and of the finest quality,—we should think superior to any discovered in this section of country, and probably equal if not superior to the Pittsburg or Brownsville and in quantity inexhaustible. We are informed that as soon as it was discovered, the gentleman interested, purchased the whole bluff extent of land bordering on the Mississippi and is of opinion that in another season, Coal can be furnished at Alton and St. Louis for six or eight cents per bushel.—Alton Telegraph.

The celebrated Horse Industry, died lately in Virginia. He could not have been purchased for less than $30 000 *Rich. Gaz.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, December 10.

We erroneously stated in our last, that the House of Delegates adjourned until the *first* Monday in this month—it should have read the *last*.

We are indebted to the kindness of the Editors of the Baltimore American for copies of the President's Message—the greater part of which appears in our paper to-day.

Treasury Department, Dec. 2, 1836.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July last, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and, also, the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice, that "the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was, on the 1st instant, $12 899.167 49, and "the amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was $4 177.219 88. Of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, the sum of $130.822 64 belongs to special trusts and is not applicable to the public service.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEXT CABINET.—Some of the Washington prophets who look very deeply into mill stones, are making up Mr. Van Buren's cabinet. The department of state is assigned to Mr. Rives—a post which it is not unlikely he may be called to fill, and which he would fill very well. Governor Marcy is spoken of as the prospective secretary of war. To this arrangement we object decidedly. We like Governor Marcy too well to lose him—*particularly under the circumstances*. Nor do we believe he will accept a post in the cabinet, although it will probably be offered to him. Governor Marcy could not, as a man of honor, consent to play off such a fraud on the people, as to relinquish the governorship of this state to his lieutenant. Nor do we believe he will do it. We are told that the secretary of the treasury is the only one who is to be retained. We hope not. We hope that Mr. Van Buren does not intend to continue any such affliction to this nation. Let all the rest remain—even Amos Kendall—but of the secretary of the treasury, we say, most feelingly—O, that he *Hood* busy himself in the smiles of everlasting retirement'—*N. Y. Com.*

It appears from an article in the Delaware State Journal that the removal or resignation of Mr Clay on the supreme bench is understood that it is his wish and intention to resign his seat in the Senate but it is thought he has not done so yet. We hope that he may yet be prevailed on to retain his place, at least for the residue of his term—this is the more to be desired, as in that time, we may look for the political redemption of the country.—*Balt. Chron.*

An Indiana Journal is excessively severe upon a particular patriot in that region. Probably 'Bob Houston' will not threaten again to 'go to Texas,' but wait and go with the old hero to the 'Desert of Arrabby.'

'*Bob Houston* talks of leaving these diggings' for Texas, if General Harrison should be elected President. Pity they did'nt let the people know this prior to the election! Harrison's majority here would have been double what it is, had the citizens known it would be the means of getting clear of such a *thing as Bob Houston*'

The message of Gov. Veasy of Maryland, is a plain manly and firm assertion of the great cause of constitutional order, and treats the mischievous renegade as unceremonously as they deserve.—*New York American.*

Letters from different parts of Ireland speak of arrangements being contemplated to introduce bone manure, hitherto much neglected in that country, into use on a grand scale. Twenty bushels ground into dust are said to be the proper quantity for each acre of land. Its effects are astonishing; vegetation is quickened, and the young plant soon gets into that state that it is no longer assailable by the destroying fly. The expense of bone manure mixed with other manures which may be commanded with, seems to be about 1*l* per cartload. Large supplies of bones, however, are now pouring in from abroad, and it is more than suspected that some of our continental neighbours scruple not to sell the bones of their 'good ancestors' to the merchant. If such be the case the supply is not likely soon to fail off, and the price may be expected to decline, but, according to the views of experienced agricultural writers both in Scotland and England at present, the value of the article is moderate.—*English Paper.*

It forms a curious item in the agricultural commerce of this country, that we are now exporting hay to America. A vessel is about to sail with a cargo of ten thousand stones of hay from Aberdeen, & a larger will follow from the Clyde. Of course we are led to presume that the russes have been subjected to the compression of the hydraulic press, and that the bulk has been thus reduced.—*Ib.*

A GOOD IDEA. An English paper states that the Constitution of New York prescribes a singular mode of keeping the Parliament of Northing always in. The number of members consists of 96, and each town and district elects as many substitutes as representatives, so that, in case of the illness or death of the one, his substitute is sent for, and takes his seat.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The rapidity with which territories are formed and converted into States is such as to startle even those who have watched with a steady eye the growth of the Union. It was, as it were, but yesterday that we saw Michigan, a territorial wilderness;—now she is *quasi* a State, and stands upon her sovereign dignity with all the punctiliousness of the most powerful member of the confederacy. No sooner have we seen Michigan converted into a State, than up springs the territory of Ouisconsin and to day we find on our desk the Governor's Message, published in the Gazette,' a handsome sheet printed at Belmont, Ioway county, the temporary seat of Government. These things we confess are marvellous in our eyes, and remind us of the story of old about men made from dragon's teeth, starting up ready armed—but to Gov Dodge's message. His excellency commences by stating that under the organic law of Congress the Judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, and recommending the early attention of the Legislative Assembly to the task of defining the jurisdiction and power of the respective Courts and fixing the times for holding terms, as subjects in which the lives, liberties and property of the community are involved.

The Governor recommends that the Legislature shall at as early a period as possible, cause to be forwarded to Congress a memorial praying that a right of preemption may rest in actual settlers, who relying upon the justice of the government, may have settled themselves upon public lands. The policy of granting this preemptive right, is, in the opinion of his excellency, wise and just, inasmuch as he thinks the relation of landlord and tenant should never exist in this country as the family of the actual settler should be shielded from the grasp of the speculator. As much is made to the fact of a right of pre emption having been extended to owners of town lots at a fixed price, as a precedent in favor of what should be the course of the government on the subject. A hint is thrown that in the present condition of the national treasury, there exists no necessity for holding the lands at so high a price as one dollar and a quarter per acre, but that the price should be graduated according to their actual value. The Governor thinks that the establishment of a Surveyor General's office within the territory, and of two land offices west of the Mississippi would promote the public interest.

In regard to the mining districts, it is suggested that it would be proper to memorialize Congress in favor of granting to all the miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral ground under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States Lead Mines by purchase or discovery, the right of buying the lots at the minimum price of public sales, as much as the value of the mining districts has been enhanced by their labor and the soil has been defended by their bravery. A memorial is recommended to Congress, praying an appropriation on the part of the General Government of $250 000 for the removal of obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi. It is further suggested, that as the marine on lake Michigan is of great importance, and much property and many lives have been lost for the want of safe harbors, application be made to Congress for such sums as may be necessary for the survey and construction of such harbors and light houses as may be adequate to the security and protection of the lake trade. It is recommended to ask for appropriations for a survey of Fox river from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, and the removal of obstructions between Winnebago lake and the Ouisconsin and Fox river, through the medium of which a communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river would be opened. The improvement of Rock river and the construction of a rail road commencing at some suitable point on the Mississippi, and passing thence to Rock river and so onward to Lake Michigan, are strongly recommended. Education has its share of the Governor's attention, and it is suggested to ask Congress for a township of land, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied under the direction of the Assembly to the establishment of an Academy at such place as shall be designated. In conclusion, the necessity of organization and arming of the militia is recommended as a measure of precaution, and tending to promote the future security of the territory.

A BLACK ARISTOCRAT.—There is a negro named George Washington Jefferson, (without a surname) residing in a most magnificent style in Bogotá, the capital of New Grenada. His income from investments in the funds of that city, is over 10 000*l* ($50 000) per annum. Besides this he has 20 000*l* in Bank of England stock, and is also a partner in an extensive country bank. Jefferson took a conspicuous part in the Hayden revolution in 1781, and went to England in 1804, where he met Emperor of Hayti, and asked the throne. He was then a great stickler for democracy, and it is assumed the name he goes by. It is supposed he had considerable property when he came to London.—*English paper.*

Baron Munchausen Rivalled.—Everybody knows that the veracious Baron Munchausen refuses to his adventures in the polar regions, that sounds as they issued from the mouth, were frozen, and remained ice bound till the next thaw.—The following remarkable refutation of this statement was mentioned by Mr. Reid, the President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, before a committee of the House of Commons: 'Sir John Ross told me lately, when I met him in Dublin, that he had no difficulty in conversing at the distance of a mile in a still and silent atmosphere, which often occurs in the Polar regions. Lieut. Brown has conversed at the distance of a mile, or upwards, across a frozen lake.' So opposite in this statement from the German Baron's, that, as it is known sound increases as the squares of the distance diminish, the sound of the voice in those northern latitudes, even at the respectable conversing distance of three yards, would be three hundred times louder than necessary to be audible; and even during a hard frost the Baron would have been obliged to stop his ears to avoid the deafening sound; a whisper, according to this calculation, must nearly equal the report of a cannon! The Baron was a sad romancer.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Baltimore, Dec. 6.	
Wheat White,	$1 12 a	0 00
Red,	1 50 a	2 10
Corn, White,	70 a	71
yellow,	70 a	73
Rye,	1 23 a 1	25
Oats,	45 a	46

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will take place on Thursday, 15th December. The Managers are requested to attend.

dec. 10

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 28th day of December inst at "Hayland" near Easton, by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, all the personal estate of the late Robert H. Goldsborough, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

FARMING UTENSILS,

the entire stock of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;

A large quantity of Corn, Fodder, Cornblades, Hay, Straw, &c. with a variety of other articles. Terms of sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
of R. H. Goldsborough, dec'd.

Dec. 10, 1836. 2t.

A CARD.

Mrs. E. NICOLS, intends opening her house at the South end of Washington street, near the Point road, on New Year's day next, for the accommodation of Boarders by the day, week, month or year. She hopes by using her utmost exertions to please those gentlemen and ladies who may patronize her, to be able to give general satisfaction.

Easton Dec. 10 3t

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore, & opened, at his Store House, a further supply of

NEW GOODS,

suitable to the season; he considers his assortment now very general and complete, & therefore invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call.

Dec. 10 (Wtawfw)

Chesnut Cord Wood Wanted.

The subscribers will contract for four or five thousand cords Chesnut Wood, to be delivered at their Iron Furnace, Whetstone Point, near Fort McHenry, or they will purchase the wood standing, provided it is not too remote from navigation.

Having ample wharf room, there will be no delay in unloading the vessels

ANDREW. & JNO. ELLICOTT & CO.

Baltimore, dec 10 3w

ATTENTION.

THE TALBOT GRAYS

Will Parade on Saturday, 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Court House, fully armed and equipted.

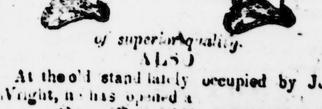
By order,
T. HENRIX, Jr. O. S.

Dec. 3, 1836.

New Hatting Establishment.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has opened a New Hatting Establishment, in the shop lately occupied by Wm Rowell & Beasman, opposite to Wm Newnams, and next door to the Bank, where and from superintendance of Mr Duncan, he keeps constantly on hand, and is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice

SILK AND FUR HATS



of superior quality.

ALSO

At the old stand lately occupied by John Wright, he has opened a

BOOT AND SHOE

establishment & has lately returned from Baltimore with a new and general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES &c. which he is prepared to sell on the most accommodating terms.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Mr Wm. H. Shepard will pay particular attention to all orders in the shoe line.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Nov. 12 3t

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