infantry was advancing, but it had little more to do than to secure the prisoners, except indeed toward the swamp, where the resistance of the Indians was much more vigorous, and where the contest was much longer maintained.

During the rapidity and excitement of the movement I lost sight of the Commanding General, but he passed through the British line, and I believe between the direction which I took, and the edge of the swamp for I encountered him immediately after, riding over the field, and giving the necessary orders. He directed me to take a party of mounted men, and pursue the fugitives, and particularly to endeavor to overtake the British General, who was said to have commenced his flight at the commencement of the action. The fact is scarcely credible, but it was asserted by the British officers. I was upon the point of obeying Gen. Harrison's orders, when the firing augmented upon our left, indicating that the Indians were making a formidable resistance. The General then directed me to wait a few minutes to ascertain the result of the action, and immediately rode to the point of contest, to take such measures as might be necessary. After a short time the firing diminished, and gradually died away, till nothing was heard but chance shots. I then set out with a small detachment in pursuit of the fugitives, and passed through the Moravian Towns continuing my route till dark when we were compelled to return not having succeeded in our principal object, and having picked up only a few soldiers, who had escaped from the field of battle.

To this narrative, I have little more to add. I have no patience to deal with the charges of cowardice and imbecility, with which the fame of a gallant soldier, was tempted to be tarnished during life, and which may affect his memory, now he is gone. No one who served with him could mistake this point of his character I have seen him in many trying circumstances, where I could not be deceived and his coolness, and self-possession never forsook him for a moment. An instance of his firmness, I may say rashness, presents itself at this moment to my memory. The Bridge over one of the deep tributary streams of the river Thames, had been destroyed by the enemy to impede our approach, and a large body of Indians was in the surrounding woods, to prevent us from repairing it. The work was commenced under the immediate direction of Gen. Harrison, who sat calmly upon his horse, overlooking the operations, and exposed to the bullets of the Indians; appreciating the value of his life, I entreated him to retire offering to remain and see the work executed But he would not listen to me. He did not tell me why, but I knew it as well as if he had told me. I read his thoughts in the surrounding circumstances. His army was new, officers and soldiers, suddenly collected from various parts of the country, and it was essential that their General should acquire their confidence. He considered the example of more importance, than any risk he may have felt he was encountering.

As to the charge of military incapacity, it is in singular contrast, with the history and scenes of General Harrison. He who lived in the field for nearly three years, engaged with the enemy, under the most difficult and perilous circumstances who was never defeated, and possessed the confidence of almost all around him, it is now ascertained was wholly unequal to his task, and was in fact an *imbecile*. If it were so, with excellent opportunities for observation, I had not capacity enough to make the discovery. It has been reserved for later years. Without arrogating to ourselves any claim to extraordinary discernment. I still think if such had been the true character of Gen Harrison, among the thousands who followed him to the field, some would have been found to proclaim it and call for his removal. I consider it no compliment to be told, that the man I respected, the General I had full confidence in, the friend to whom I was strongly attached, was as unworthy of all these sentiments as he was of the rank he attained. No it is not so. He is gone where my praise or censure is equally indifferent to him. But never while I live shall I cease to regret him, or to bear testimony to the purity of his principles, to the ardor of his patriotism, to the value of his services and to the high qualities which command the respect of all who were brought into contact with him.

A FEMALE ORATOR.—In the New Hampshire Legislature on Monday last, soon after the House was called to order, Miss Abigail Folsom, of Rochester N. H. who lately figured at an Anti Slavery Convention in Boston, rose in the gallery and addressed the Speaker, in a loud and distinct voice, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, I have come here with a message from God. I come to warn you against the appointment of select committees, to legislate for the people, for they are not of God and cannot stand."

The Speaker here interposed, and ruled her out of order. She declared that until God ruled her out of order she should speak, and continued her remarks until she was forcibly borne out of the House by the doorkeepers. Her remarks are reported in full by the Daily Patriot.

The Miltonian, published in Northumberland county Pa., says—"The crops of wheat in this neighbourhood are by no means as good as have been anticipated—they will not average half a crop.—Some of our farmers have already ploughed up their fields. The rye promises to be almost an entire failure."

The Lynchburg (Va.) Statesman of the 7th inst. says that fears are entertained for the wheat crop in that State.

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the currency, &c. of which Mr. Clay of Kentucky is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate on Monday.

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress. under the Constitution of the United States to establish a National Bank.—After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both. it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank. engrafting upon it such restrictions, guarantees, amendments. and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816.—On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorised by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposite.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum, and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent is to be paid into the public Treasury.—And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock; is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surplusses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorised to contract, over and above the deposits, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceeding of the Bank down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secresy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at the result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia.—This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposite would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District Banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that. if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is likely to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States; and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from a will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestable.

It will give the People a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaing extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case the opinion is whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered, solely in reference to foreign interests, or we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They subjoin that wherever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

From the National Gazette of June 19th.

The proposed fiscal agent constitutes as might be supposed, the chief subject of remark in our exchange papers, and opinions in regard to it differ as widely as did those in relation to the Sub-Treasury. In nothing, however, do they differ more than as to the place in which it should be established. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore appear all to be disposed to press their claims, and as no one will be likely to give way to the other, it is not improbable that it will be placed in the only neutral ground, the city of Washington, which can claim it upon no other ground than that of being the seat of government, the main reason why, in our estimation, it should not be selected.

The chief cause of the difficulties experienced within a few years is to be found in the connection of banks and currency with politics and politicians.—The losses of stockholders have generally been in the direct ratio of the connection between the institutions and the government. The *State* banks of the South have wasted nearly, if not quite, the whole of their capitals. The deposit banks throughout the Union have generally suffered heavily, and almost the only institutions that have passed unhurt through the past four years are the independent banks of the Eastern States, that obtain charters without solicitation or expense, and relinquish them if they find the trade of banking unprofitable. The danger of political influence is strikingly shewn in the conduct of the "selected" banks of Boston, every one of which, we believe, was ruined.

Such being the case, it would appear desirable, in establishing a new bank, a fiscal agent for the Union, to put an end, as far as possible, to the connection between politics and currency; and if this be not done, capitalists will, we think, take part in it with fear and hesitation, if at all. However great may be their confidence in Mr. Ewing, they have no security for the continuance of his life, or of his tenure of office. The successor of Mr. Tyler may have notions similar to those of General Jackson, while that of Mr. Ewing may be as deficient in all the qualities necessary to constitute a good Secretary of the Treasury as Mr. Woodbury; and although the influence of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Ewing may now be exercised advantageously to the institution and to the community, there can be no certainty that the same amount of influence shall not in a few years be exercised to its destruction. Government influence can do little good, but there has been abundant evidence that it can do much harm, and therefore are we of opinion that a bank should be freed entirely from it.

Mr. Ewing's plan is the reverse. He proposes that the Governments, both Federal and State, shall have a large interest in the institution;—that the former shall have a large share in the direction of the principal bank and the latter an equal share in that of the branches; and that the head quarters shall be established in Washington, surrounded by needy members of Congress, who have too much political influence to produce confidence, which is now so much to be desired; and and we doubt if capitalists will be disposed to take any part in the formation of such an institution; whereas were a law passed to authorise the formation of a bank in which the Government should have no share, and in which, consequently, politicians could not meddle—and over which there should be no control except that which was needed for the prevention of fluctuation in the value of the currency, by limiting the amount of loans or dividends—it would at once be subscribed because it would have the public confidence. Men always put more trust in agents of their own selection than in those selected for them by their political servants. The place for such a bank would be a matter of indifference, and might, with great propriety, be left to the stockholders, who would never, we think select Washington.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

Sirs:—Having learned by personal application to you, that the article signed "Emigrants," in your paper of this morning, was actually written by one desirous of obtaining information upon the subject of African Colonization, I have to solicit of you the favor of a little space in your columns for a reply, not doubting from the interest you have so frequently manifested in the cause, that it will be readily granted.

My first impression in reading the article was, that no further notice of it was necessary, than was implied in your introductory remarks, viz: that all information respecting the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas, and of the facilities afforded by the Maryland State Colonization Society for going thither, could best be obtained by applying at the Colonization Office, where an agent can be consulted, whose principal business it is to disseminate information with regard to the subject, and to act upon all matters relating to the Colony. And I would now say to all those who have any wish or desire to become "Emigrants," that necessary, clear, and definite information can only be obtained by applying at the Office, where not only an agent can be consulted, but one of the Citizens of the Colony of Maryland in Liberia, who is now in this country for his wife and children. Many documents also, of deep interest and importance, can be examined there, as maps and plans of the Colony, drawn by the Colonial Secretary, delineating in full every feature and peculiarity of the Country, and the actual location of the farm or town lot of each and every individual emigrant, with their names affixed. Tables of statistics can also be seen, showing the number of acres of land under cultivation by each colonist, the articles raised on the same, the births, marriages and deaths in the Colony, the census of each several year since its foundation, with the occupation or mode of life of each individual, and in fact all information of the most minute and trivial character connected with the subject, can most readily be obtained by any and every colored person, on application, and they are most earnestly and kindly invited to call, even if they have nothing like a fixed determination to emigrate.

In answer to the one special question of your correspondent, respecting the sailing of the next vessel, I will say, that it is determined to despatch one from the 1st to the 10th of November next, capable of carrying 100 emigrants, should that number apply for passage. The terms now approved by the Society are as follows: All emigrants shall be supplied with farming utensils sufficient to enable them to cultivate their lots, and also with suitable and necessary fixtures and furniture for their voyage provided they do not already possess the same. Their passage and provisioning will be free, and good and ample rations and provisions furnished for six months after their arrival in the colony. All baggage trade goods, household furniture, &c, will be carried free to the extent of two barrels to each individual. Every adult head of a family, and every male member over 21 years of age, will be entitled on arriving at the Colony, to a lot of good land containing at least five acres, on which a good and comfortable house can be erected for one hundred dollars at farthest; and in case the heads of families have not the means of erecting their own dwellings, the colored agent will do so for them, at the above reasonable charge, or at the actual cost, and the occupant shall have a deed of the same, by paying for the cost of the house in labor, at from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to the capacity and occupation of the emigrant.

Having made a longer notice than I intended in simply answering the first question of your correspondent, I will defer until another time some additional remarks upon the character and condition of the present inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia, and upon the subject generally of emigrating thither, of the persons most suitable to emigrate, as it regards their own interest and the welfare of the Colony, and upon the preparations necessary preparatory to their departure. &c.; as you doubtless will be more willing to afford me a small space at sundry times, than a column or two at once; and besides, short articles will be more likely to meet the eye, and be read by those most interested.

Very respectfully yours,
J. HILL, General Agent.
Colonization Rooms,
Post Office Building June 15

IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamboat Columbia, with Liverpool dates of the 4th inst., arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening 16th inst., at about a quarter before nine o'clock—having thus made the voyage in twelve days and five hours—the shortest trip ever made. We publish extensive reports of the news brought by her, copied from the Boston and New York papers.

The important news is from China, and the accounts we publish embrace all the authentic accounts as well as many rumors. The New York Commercial of yesterday afternoon says:

"Several of the Boston papers, and the extras issued here this morning, inform their readers that the British had taken possession of Canton. This is a great mistake. The account is only that they had taken possession of the British factory near Canton, and even this comes only in the shape of doubtful rumor."

The New York American says.

The forts at the Bogue have been captured—but we see no account that Canton had been taken possession of, the rumor to that effect arose probably from the British having occupied the European factories which are outside of Canton.—The Emperor of China expressed a resolute purpose not to yield, and had disgraced his Commissioner Keshen.

The intelligence from Bombay is to the 1st of May, it being only *forty six days old* when it reached Boston, a degree of speed almost incredible.

The general appearance of the crops in Europe indicated a favorable harvest.

The Cotton market in Liverpool remained in a very dull state.

In the House of Commons, May 24th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his resolutions expressing a want of confidence in the Ministry on the part of the House, &c. The debate continued from day to day till Jan. 3rd, without any question being taken.

The London correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says:

The direct probabilities are that a dissolution of Parliament will occur in the course of the next three weeks—the new Parliament to meet in about six weeks afterwards—and that the new House of Commons will contain a large majority of members in favor of the principles of free trade. There are already appearances of very powerful agitation in the North of England—such persons as Mr. John Walter; immediately before the announcement of the new political questions, being returned from the manufacturing town of Nottingham,—having probably not the shadow of a chance to be again returned, after a vote against the present ministerial plans.

Nothing, we are sorry to say, had been heard of the President steamer, or nothing that could be relied on. Rumors were rife as usual, but unhappily they

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0998.jpg