

of money in another State, and the holders of bank bills were, on all occasions subjected to the loss of having their money shaved at a discount of from five to thirty-seven and a half per cent. The Banks had generally suspended specie payments, and there was no possible means of compelling them to give gold and silver for their notes. In short, the people were threatened with a return of the old continental paper money system of the revolution, and with having it irrevocably fixed upon the country. In this condition of things, Mr. Madison, whose virtue and wisdom were equal to every exigency however critical or trying it might be, came forward and recommended the establishment of a National Bank, as the only corrective of the evils which existed. The Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Dallas, followed up the recommendation, and suggested a plan or general outline of the measure proposed—After great deliberation, corresponding to the magnitude of the subject, Congress in 1816, passed the law for creating a Bank of the United States. When this measure was adopted, all doubt about the constitutionality of it appeared to have subsided, or, at least, no formidable objection was urged on that ground. Subsequently to this, however, in the year 1819, a case directly involving the constitutionality of the Bank was brought up from the State of Maryland, and after patient laborious investigation, aided by arguments of the most distinguished counsel on both sides, the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously determined that the Bank was constitutional. So that we have in favor of the Bank, the opinion of Washington and thirty-two out of thirty-nine of the framers of the constitution; we have the decision of Congress in 1791, and again in 1816, on the same point; we have the solemn and unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, who, for their virtue, legal learning and general intelligence, may be compared to any tribunal of the kind on earth; we have lastly the acquiescence in the measure of a large majority of the American people for about forty years, all going to show that the Bank is constitutional; that it is necessary and proper and highly expedient.—With these reasons in its favor, why, I ask, in the language of Mr. Dallas, should not "the constitutionality of a National Bank be regarded as forever settled and at rest?" It is a question of law, or if you will of supreme law, but yet like all other questions it ought to be settled, for otherwise the whole system of government and all the laws involving the rights of property will be exposed to the variable schemes, the wild caprice and often the wicked machinery of party spirit. The laws of a country should be fixed and determined, and there cannot possibly be any better exponents of that law than the persons who framed it.

When the act was passed in 1816 for creating the present Bank, Congress wished to guard not only against the evils of a depreciated paper money, but also against the inconvenience and loss which might arise from the employment of different State Banks as places of deposit for the public money. It was obvious that the State Banks, which had issued the depreciated paper money, and over which Congress had no control whatever, could not be as safe a depository for the public money as a Bank of the United States, which should at all times pay gold and silver for its notes, and over which Congress should have a control. It was, therefore, provided that the government should own seven millions of dollars, that is, one-fifth of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States; that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to call upon the Bank for a statement, not exceeding a weekly one, of its concerns; that it should not suspend the payment of its notes in gold and silver, without being chargeable with interest at the rate of twelve and a half per cent per annum; that it should give the necessary facilities, without charge, for transporting the funds of the United States from place to place; that it should perform the duty of commissioner of loans in those States where branches had been established; that it should be lawful, at all times, for a committee of either House of Congress, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the Bank; that if there was reason to believe any violations of the charter had been committed, a *scire facias* should be sued out, and the matter tried by a Court and jury, &c. &c. Such were some of the precautionary provisions contained in the law. But more effectually to guard the public money and the interest of the people, it was further enacted in the sixteenth section of the law, "that the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and Branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or Branches thereof; unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at any time, otherwise order and direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons for such order and direction."

In obedience to this section of the law, all the public money up to the month of October last, has been deposited for safe keeping in the Bank of the United States, which has received and disbursed since it went into operation, between four and five hundred

millions of dollars without the loss to government of one solitary cent. This has not been the case with the State Banks, for the government and people have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by employing them as places of deposit for the public money. By means of the United States Bank, the government can pay its debts without charge in every part of the country. If money has been collected in New-York or Boston, and a debt is due in Charleston or New-Orleans, the funds can be transported and the payment made without charge to the government. While all this has been done for the government, the Bank has supplied the people with a circulating medium better than gold or silver in our own country, and equal to it in foreign countries. In Europe, and even in China, the notes of the Bank, it is said, pass currently at their par value. Now it is not possible in the nature of things, to have money of better credit than this, and what more can we reasonably want or expect? Every citizen must know it to be the fact, and must feel a lively interest in its continuance. Suppose the Bank to be destroyed; suppose the worthless paper money system of the revolutionary war, or the depreciated system of the late war to be returned and fastened upon the country, who I ask would be the sufferers? I answer the people would be the sufferers, and among them the poor people would suffer with peculiar severity. Did the rich or the poor suffer most by the total loss of all the paper money of the revolution or by the depreciation of the late war? The history of those days and all experience assure us that the poor were the greatest sufferers. In all countries and every age, the poor people are most interested in having a sound circulating medium, which will not depreciate or be lost while in their hands, and it seems to me that any one who would hold a different opinion or pursue a different policy, deserves not the confidence or regard of his fellow citizens.

In the commercial operations of the country, the Bank has also afforded immense facilities to the people. The whole amount of exchanges through the Bank is about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, and this has been annually effected at the low average rate of one-eleventh or one-twelfth of one per cent, whereas without the Bank it could not probably be carried on at a less rate than from five to thirty-seven and a half per cent. Such was the rate of exchange during the late war, and supposing it were to be only ten per cent, the people would lose twenty five millions of dollars annually; and if it were twenty per cent, they would lose the enormous sum of fifty millions. The same proposition may be differently expressed by stating that the people of the United States, has been transported from place to place by the Bank, say from Boston to Charleston or from New York to New Orleans, for less than nine cents on every hundred dollars; whereas without the Bank the people would be obliged to pay from five to thirty-seven and a half dollars on every hundred dollars thus transported. Viewing the subject in this light it may be easily and distinctly perceived how immensely the people are interested in the operations of the Bank, which enables them to exchange the value of the annual produce of their labor, at fifty times, or perhaps at one, two or three hundred times less expense than they would otherwise be obliged to incur. Let it not then be said the people have no interest in the Bank, for it is evident on the contrary that they are most deeply and vitally interested in it, because it enables them to carry on their trade and intercourse with each other on the best possible terms.

VALUABLE LAND for Sale, On a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 25th day of August, being Monday of our next Superior Court, a small, but very valuable

Tract of Land, containing 28 1/2 acres, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining the lands of O. Pierce and others, belonging to the heirs of Ed Springs, dead, and sold for the benefit of said heirs, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

June 30th, 1834. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

DON QUIXOTE.

MY Jack Don Quixote having closed his spring season in the lower end of the county, will stand at my house, within sight of Charlotte, from this time till the middle of September, and be let to Mares at the low price of Four Dollars the Season, to be paid by the 25th day of December next.

June 23rd, 1834. STEN. FOX.

To all whom this may concern I WOULD once more, and positively the last time, inform all persons who are indebted to the late Jas. G. Hoskins, dead, Dan'l. Gould, dead, or Lemuel Bingham, either by Note or Book account, that I have been constituted the Agent for and authorized to settle the business of the before named persons; and that I have received express instructions to extend no further indulgence, but to proceed according to law, without respect to persons, which instructions I feel bound to obey. P. THOMPSON, Agent.

June 25th, 1834. 95-4f

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING Of all kinds, neatly executed at this Office.

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF MCKENLEBURG COUNTY.

Are you all aware of the fact, that in supporting a Jackson Candidate for the next Legislature, you are thereby adding strength to the cause and claims of Martin Van Buren? Will not the Jackson candidate if elected vote in the Legislature for a Van Buren man as a Senator of Congress?—most unquestionably you will say—if so, do you feel willing to do any act by which strength will be gained in favour of Van Buren? or are you willing to have such a man for the next President?—I hope not. Well my friends, rest assured, that if you elect a Jackson Van Buren man to the Legislature and he votes for a Jackson Van Buren man for Congress, you are giving your votes to advance and sustain the cause of Van Burenism? The parties are completely and effectually united—inseparable—and indissoluble, if you continue to support Jackson Van Buren men for office. I feel myself unwilling to believe that you will give your suffrages to advance such a cause, one which I have no doubt seven out of ten men throughout this county would feel unwilling to sustain. The people of this county are not prepared to say Van Buren shall be the next President—but I hope they are ready to say—Van Buren shall not have my vote—neither directly nor indirectly, by supporting a Jackson Van Buren man. If you vote for such a man you are giving your assent to the claims of Van Buren—You will not go for Van Buren—I feel confident upon this point.

NO VAN BUREN MAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Holton.—The following is taken from some remarks contained in the speech of Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky. He said that "to illustrate still further the idleness of the clerks in the Post Office Department, or, if they do their duty, the little business assigned to them, I would call the attention of the committee to the Blue Book, and there they will find the third in the examiner's office of the Post Office Department, (A. S. Merriwether) at a salary of \$800 a year. I will ask the members of the committee do you know him? Gentlemen if you do not I will tell you—he has occupied yonder seat in the Stenographer's box, taking down the debates of this house for the *Globe*, during the whole session, until a few days ago, about the time we commenced this bill." As I am ignorant of such subjects, will you be pleased to inform me through your next paper, whether it is customary for clerks employed by the Government to take down speeches of the Members for the Editors of newspapers, and whether they receive pay from Government whilst engaged in such business.

A FARMER.

[We are unable to inform "A Farmer" whether the officer in question received his salary or not, but we have no doubt he received it regularly. The circumstance of a clerk in the P. O. Department having time to act as a Stenographer for the *Globe* is not surprising to us, as it was stated by Mr. Lincoln, of Mass. in debate that in 1827, there was only thirty-nine persons attached to the P. O. Department—thirty-three were clerks. In 1828 Congress authorized the addition of five more clerks. At this time, as shown by the "Blue Book" (published by the Department,) there is attached to the Department ninety-two persons—seventy-five of whom are clerks. It is believed that the law made provisions for only thirty-eight, so that the residue (thirty-seven) have been appointed at the irresponsible pleasure of the head of the Department. So that "A Farmer" need not be surprised if a clerk under the present arrangement of the P. O. Department should have time to take notes of the Debates in Congress, for the use of the *Globe* and receive his salary.]—Ed. Jour.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

WRITTEN ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

All hail glorious morn! Once more hast thou with the revolving year returned to witness the rejoicing of millions of freemen, and to revive and perpetuate in us that spark which fired the bosoms of our heroic forefathers. Once more have the morning beams been ushered in by the roar of cannon and repeated orisons to the God of Liberty for the welfare of our beloved Republic. Once more do those honny headed veterans, who stood undaunted "in the times that tried men's souls," take a fond retrospective glance at the day when the unconquerable spirits of Franklin, Adams and others, declared to an astonished world, that the sun of American liberty should rise in glory, or set in the blood of a brave but injured people. Fifty and eight years of glorious freedom have been their need—a need that tyrants—those monsters of the human race—never enjoyed. After struggling through a long and arduous contest with the colossus of Europe, they have beheld the population of their beloved country increased from three millions to more than quadruple that number; they have beheld its commerce spreading its white sails on every sea, and waiving its products to every clime; they have beheld their sons and their son's sons growing up around them amid prosperity and wealth more than realizing their former anticipations, and promising fair to nourish and perpetuate those blessings for which they toiled and bled.

The fourth of July, 1776, furnishes one of the most important eras in the history of nations. Anterior to that period, nations clanked their chains, groaned beneath the iron yoke, and bowed in meek submission at the shrine of ruthless despots. Long and dark was the night that enshrouded Europe in its gloomy veil. Long, long had the lion of liberty slumbered and slept beneath the rubbish of ignorance and superstition. The fair Goddess of Freedom sat enshrined in sable garb and wept to see her sacred rites profaned and her bravest and noblest sons immolated to glut the horrid orgies of hell-begotten tyranny. Denied a seat in Europe, she sought a more hospitable clime in the wild uncultivated forests of America. Driven to despair by oppression and Anti-Christian persecution, the Pilgrim Fathers were constrained to forsake the land which gave them birth and which contained the sacred relics of their forefathers. They found an asylum in America. No dread tyrant had as yet frowned on its soul-cheering prospects; no cruel despot, with his hand of ruthless myrmidons, had polluted its happy shores; the red man stalked wild and uncultivated as the panther of the forest, and pure and free as the breezes that floated by him. They came not in vain. Their souls were replete with holy ardor, and the love of God and the love of liberty alike burned within them. Such was the character of those who were destined to renew in the west, that spirit of liberty which had long since gone down in the east to slumber with the ashes of those who had immolated their lives on its holy altar. Such was the character of their sons, until America became rich, populous and powerful. But those halcyon days were not long to remain undisturbed, for under the semblance of a just and lawful sovereign, the base, the fell polluter comes! he comes with all the soul-fretting avarice and the desolating fury of an Attila; he comes with a horde of barbarous mercenaries, to pollute the sacred fane of freedom, and to baptize this happy land in the blood of its heroes. Goaded on by such demons as North and Walpole, he determines to crush in the bud, the sole surviving germ of freedom, and bury beneath its ruins Columbia's bravest sons. The fair Goddess uttered a piercing shriek, again veiled her beautiful form, and again wept tears of blood at the direful prospect. But blessed be God, the blood of Warren, the thunders of Bunker's mount, the blazing pyres of Charlestown and the soul-rending cries of widows and orphans rendered destitute by the insolent rapacity of an infuriated soldiery, rose like holy incense, to invoke the aid of that arm that rules the destinies of nations. The news flew as by magic from one end of the continent to the other, the patriots of every clime, young and higher, and as might well be expected of those who have long enjoyed the uncontaminated sweets of liberty, they grasped the deadly rifle, and by the sacred manes of their ancestors, swore that America should be free, or drink the blood of Britons and Americans in one promiscuous carnage. The situation of our country at that eventful crisis was eminently precarious—her coffee without a dollar, her shores unprotected by a navy, her army, without commanders, rendered skilful by experience, and famous by carnage and conquest, and her western frontier from Georgia to the Lakes exposed to all the horrors of the savage war-hoop, the tomahawk and the scalping knife. Yet in this critical state of affairs the unconquerable spirits of '76 rose in the power of their might, and grappled arms with the mightiest nation of Europe, and told the crowned heads of the old world, in voices louder than the thunders of their own artillery, that their thrones were tottering beneath them and would ere long crumble into dust. There arose the day-spring of Liberty which was soon to illumine even the dark abodes of tyranny, and dispel from the minds of its votaries, the thick clouds of ignorance and superstition, which had so long held them in bondage. Since that time how many have essayed to wreat from the tyrants hand the reins of absolute power, and grasp that liberty which none but the American enjoyed. It was not to be expected that such an immense burst of light as was then poured forth, should be without effect; no, the immortal Lafayette, after having enjoyed the blessings of liberty, and witnessed its happy effects, was unable to rest until he had tried the experiment in his own country, and the chain of the Bourbon monster had been shortened another link. Ireland too has not been dormant in the glorious struggle for liberty. For this the tongue of her Philips has exerted its energies in tones of eloquence that would have done honor to a Roman senate, and softened the savage heart of a Nero.—For this the patriotic and no less eloquent Emmet aroused his countrymen to arms and sealed with his blood, his devotion to the holy cause. The South American States too, have arisen in the power of their might, and burst asunder the accursed manacles of royalty that had for centuries weighed down their limbs. His Catholic Majesty essayed and essayed in vain, to coerce them back into their former state of servitude and disgrace; they have known the blessings of liberty, and he may now in silence pine over the wreck of a once powerful throne, the Inquisition and the stake, and muse o'er the doom of despots, and deplore his own degraded fate. Such are only a few of the

outlines of the effects produced by the American revolution. The star which then arose in the west is, as by retrogradation fast shedding its mild beams o'er the benighted regions of the east, and causing Monarchs to tremble at the dire prospect, and dread their own utter subversion, Every arrival brings the joyful news of a reversion of from the few to the many, and a nearer approach of the nobleman to the peasant, and the monarch to the menial. How vast the change that has been effected in this country in the short space of half a century! her territory extending from Maine to Mexico, and from one ocean to the other; her population increased from three to thirteen millions, and herself occupying a station in the scale of nations second to none on the globe. Could the immortal Father of this country now arise from Vernon's sacred vaults and view the fruits of his toils—a handful of infant colonies freed from the thralldom of British tyranny and now become a great and mighty nation, how would he rejoice that he had ever girded on the sword and nerved his giant's arm against the unhalloved claims of a ruthless oppressor. He would behold towns springing up as by magic, in the places where only a few years since, nought was heard save the war-hoop of the savage, or the more appalling screams of the pauper. He would behold her enterprising citizens overleaping the orders of nature—creating artificial streams and multiplying roads and binding by an inseparable tie, this vast territorial expanse; her harbors courting the commerce of the world, her fortifications bidding defiance, and threatening utter destruction to every hostile invader, her navy, in the number and magnitude of its glorious achievements second to none on the globe—a navy the first to curb the hitherto indomitable spirit of Algerine piracy; and her legislative halls resounding with peals of eloquence and learning, that would have done honor to Romans, in the best days of Rome. That the shades of those illustrious heroes who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in the holy cause of liberty, may never be doomed to weep over the severed fragments of a nation by them founded and consecrated, that no proud usurper be permitted to wield the accursed sceptre of monarchy over this beloved land, and that the strifes and bickerings that now agitate the contending parties may gently sink into the tomb of oblivion, and finally that by the perpetuation of our liberties, the diabolical triumph of the Holy Alliance be prevented, is our sincere prayer.

ALGERNON.

"Muzzling the Press."—The publication of the Dayton (Ohio) Whig has been suspended under rather novel circumstances: Messrs. Benjamin Dutton and John D. Maloy, the publishers, having differed as to men and things so materially as to lead to an altercation. Both of them (and of course their paper) are friendly to the Administration; but the former had taken to saying hard things, in his capacity of Editor, of Hon. Wm. L. Hellenstein, an aspirant to the support of the party for a seat in the next Congress, while the other was zealously inclined to favor the pretensions of the aforesaid Hellenstein. The dispute rose so high that Maloy at last entered the printing-office on Friday evening, with the intent of forcibly destroying the Saturday's edition of the paper which was being worked off, but was prevented. On Tuesday, he filed a bill in Chancery against Dutton for monopolizing the concern, and obtained an injunction; and this was responded to by a similar proceeding on the part of the latter, charging Maloy with acting under the instigation of Hellenstein to the injury of the concern in which he was partner, and to the derogation of the rights of Dutton as Editor; and thus the press and the paper are brought to a dead halt under two injunctions.

A Great Curiosity.—A few days since a gentleman residing in the vicinity of this city purchased several well grown hogs; and being about mowing time, when fat pork is peculiarly grateful to the knights of the scythe, he directed one of the above hogs to be slaughtered, which happened to fall to the lot of a good looking sow. On opening the animal, it was with young. This circumstance led to a more minute examination, when there were found within her ten well shaped pigs, perfect as they should be, together with an animal having a perfect resemblance to an elephant's head, instead of that of a hog. The head and countenance is not only like that of the elephant, with the proboscis in its proper place, but has only one eye, which is very brilliant, and placed directly in the centre of the forehead. The body, ears and tail, also correspond to those of an elephant. This singular production of Nature was presented to the Alexandria Museum, in good order, on the day it was discovered—has been duly preserved, and is well worth the attention of the naturalist and the curious.

Alexandria Gazette.

Very rich Coal Mines have been discovered in Greece; the working of them has been commenced. Two of the beds of the coal are near Cape Sattium, and the other in the vicinity of Gastini.

The Legislature of Connecticut has passed an act at the recent session, abolishing all Lotteries in that State.