

long in the atmosphere of this Capital as to suppose, so far as liberty is concerned, that the one from of suppressing debate is less objectionable than the other, if equally effective? Or do you imagine it to be possible, that if the one is submitted to the other, so soon as it is convenient, will not be resorted to? How have all monarchies arisen from Republics? Do you know—can you imagine but two steps? First, the control of the majority; and second, the silence and subjection of the minority. And can you conceive a more dexterous method of destroying a minority, than by destroying its use? If it is silent, what use is it? How can the abuses of a majority, or the designs of a tyrant against the liberties of the people, be exposed in a deliberative body, if the minority is gagged? Is it the want of a majority or an ambitious pretender, to lay bare before the eyes of the people, the true character of their measures, or do they not rather seek to command them by all the arts and sophistries that mortal ingenuity can devise? To do wrong is the great difficulty. To give it the appearance of right, with the powers belonging to us, is easily accomplished. To destroy or silence a minority in a popular representative Government, is to destroy liberty itself. The minority is the great check, the sole restraint on a majority, and if a majority is unrestrained, what is it but despotism? Can there be a better definition of a despotism than unrestrained power?

And then, have you thought at all, in connection with this subject, of the people, these members of Congress, composing the majority, represent? How come they in the Capitol? They stand the embodied political power of fifty thousand people. In themselves, as men, they are comparatively nothing; but as representatives, they may wield a power, "as terrible as an army with banners." When you silence them, you silence the people they represent. For what purpose were they sent here? Was it not by speech, and speech only to endeavor to preserve the Constitution—to protect the people they represent from oppression and injustice, and promote equal liberty to all? Why should they stay, if speech is denied them? Why should the mockery of representation be preserved, when all its power, its vitality is destroyed? Why should the people send them, merely to subvert the purposes of a majority, and give the air of authority to edicts which they are the dumb instruments of registering? With such power in a majority, exercised only as it has been when yet not three months old, the very object of representation is destroyed. The people represented by the minority do not rule themselves. They are ruled absolutely, without the poor privilege of remonstrance or complaint through their representatives, against laws passed for their governance, in their opinion, unconstitutional in principle, and, if unrepented, fatal to their liberties.

I have no doubt you have been astonished at the patience with which the minority in Congress have submitted to this state of things. I tell you, it was easier to have deluged the Hall of Representatives in blood, than to have submitted to this imposition. It was not difficult to have stopped utterly all legislation, until that rule was rescinded. But, after due deliberation, it was determined to submit, at least for the time; because we believed that the people would come to the rescue. We looked over the whole scope of the policy of the party in power—their tyrannical proceedings here—their unconstitutional and corrupt legislation for the country—and we have not doubted their speedy overthrow. Our policy, therefore, has been, with calmness and dignity to await the coming of the people—that people, whose rights through us have been invaded and insulted—to whom the Constitution and the Government belongs—whose we are, and whom we serve. They are sufficient for themselves; and if they are not, who can be sufficient for them? Who but the people, can make the people free?

Should People and Representatives both submit to such legislation, it needs no prophet to foretell the consummation. Let no man suppose that good can result from the practice of evil to those who practise it. The almighty often scourges a nation for its offences; and he may permit the utmost criminality in the instrument of his chastisement, but in the end, the instrument and the chastised suffer both alike. Suppose the minority in Congress so debased as to submit entirely and forever to the tyranny of the majority, and the people they represent, as abject as they acquiesce in a mere nominal representation, mute, meek, slavish instruments for recording the mandates of a majority, hatched in whispers and engendered in caucus corners;—will the matter end there? Can a pure and free majority, (admitting them to be pure and free whilst practising oppression,) coexist with a debased minority? Will not the corrupters, soon become corrupted—the enslavers enslaved? Do you not see, that at every turn of public affairs, new parties are formed, or new combinations from the old parties, created? And how long do you think that a corrupt majority, under the continual shifting of parties, will remain so? Do men depraved adhere to principle, and avoid power? Will they not seize upon the differences of the majority to elevate themselves? And when the power of the State is in their hands, how will it be—how must it necessarily be used? Self-respect will be gone. Respect and reverence for the people will be gone. With the absence of representative responsibility, (destroyed, in the uselessness of representation,) all moral responsibility will be merged in numbers. The love of self and the lust of power will prevail. Combinations will be made to subvert the objects of each, and mutual concessions, at the expense of all principle, for mutual interests. Then, when the harvest of corruption is ripe, and universal distrust exists amidst a general depravity, a Cromwell or a Caesar will be hailed as a deliverer. If every other maxim in Government shall fail, this shall remain for ever true—to be free ourselves, we must permit others to be free.

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."
This is the motto by which the majority in Congress have driven through the measures at the present session; but remember, these were the words of a murderer who, whilst stealing to his fell purpose, could whisper—

"This sure and firm set earth
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
The very stones shall do it wheretoe'er."

The Constitution may be murdered at this session—murdered in your distribution bill—twice murdered in your Bank bills, but the people may yet arise, "with twenty mortal murderers on their crowns, and push us from our stools." He who thinks that by multiplying wrongs, resistance to them will be weakened—that by haste in execution, guilt can be disguised, has but the wretched morals and poor policy of a fearful robber. In a mighty country like ours, whose step is the advance or retrogression of nations, whose every deed should look to the ages of futurity, to eternity itself, so far as the world is concerned, when they are to be developed in their consequences, to suppose that such a people, with such destinies, are to be caught in a trap of accidents, or tied up by the willow wisps of precipitate legislation, or gagged by rules, is too ridiculous to be even contemptible, were it not that all wickedness is to be pitied or despised. We are

great—and to be made far greater—mightier than our thoughts can grasp, if true to our destinies, by weighing coolly and cautiously every act of legislation, by a faithful observance of the Constitution, and by holding fast to every guarantee of liberty transmitted to us by our ancestors, or discovered in the course of our own experience. Ours will then be the greatness of justice, truth, and liberty, combined.

Second Veto Message.

MESSAGE FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Returning, with his objections, the bill "To provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

To the House of Representatives of the United States: It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by my duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union; and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case immediately involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants.

This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe their oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case, I admit, unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone, do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a National Bank, to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safekeeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its power, functions, and duties, are those which pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be executed is a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in the character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia; but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons, bodies corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguishable from a bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the foresaid, power of Congress, over the whole Union.

The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is, obviously to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general, or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State

bank. Yet who can indige the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look at the details of the bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First, it may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is to be guarded against. It may, in fact, assume to be most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real, or substantial exchange basis; a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey; at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange; thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences. A resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchase could only be made in specie, or in notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that, whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal Bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the Bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill; others might be urged, of much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them: suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years, without a competitor; that the defects to which I have alluded being found in the fundamental law of the corporation, are irrevocable; and that, if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, I inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, and perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections simply to this bill; but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution, to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient. And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session; by the performance of an immense mass of labor at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this; and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I, too, have been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country?

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution; that, in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, September 9, 1841.

From the Washington Globe September 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
At 12 the discussion of the veto message was opened by Mr. Botts of Virginia. The House was adjourned yesterday after the reading of the message, on the motion of a Federal member, as usual, what it would do in Congress. This mode of settling by a majority in caucus, what the majority in both branches shall do, was avowed by Mr. Clay in the Senate as having been properly adopted to effectuate the measures of the party at this extra session, and he only regretted that it had not been more constantly resorted to. From this admission of the leader of Federalism, we infer that the postponement of the consideration of the veto message yesterday, was to afford opportunity for a party consultation, and that we have, in the demonstrations of this day, the ultimate decisions of Whiggery on the course to be held by that party towards the President. The selection of Mr. Botts to make the onset, was, of itself, evidence of a resolution to draw the sword and fling away the scabbard. His coffee-house letter, designed to apprise the Federal junta in Richmond of the plans devised "to head Capt. Tyler," sufficiently indicated the disposition of the individual selected to do the office of public denouncer (when denunciation was resolved on) in the most remorseless manner. All the dissembling ex-

pressions of friendship thrown into Mr. Clay's speech against the first veto in the Senate, was changed for unmingled bitterness; and the President was vehemently, and by name, denounced as a traitor—as a Hull and an Arnold—as having been guilty of perfidy towards his political friends, and treachery towards their common cause.

All this Mr. Botts undertook to establish, by proofs and retailed conversations held by the President, reminiscences of unpublished speeches made by party editors on this point, since the first veto. In this course of denunciation, Mr. Botts was followed by all the speakers on his side of the House; up to the hour when we left the Capitol at five o'clock.

Mr. Gilmer of Virginia answered Mr. Botts in an eloquent, spirited, and keenly sarcastic speech. He threw, in brief glances, much light upon the motives which actuated such partisans as Mr. Botts at one time to advocate, with the utmost zeal, candidates who have been distinguished for uncompromising hostility to a National Bank, and then to denounce them for maintaining in power the attitude by which they are recommended to its attainment.

Mr. Lane of Indiana claimed in with Mr. Botts' strain of invective; imputing to Mr. Tyler the design of supplanting Mr. Clay in the next Presidential term, and seeing Democratic votes to effect that object, by sacrificing the Bank to their principles, at the expense of his own, and the Whig party.

Mr. Sampson Mason of Ohio followed in the same vein, and began war upon Mr. Tyler as it was once waged by the same party against Gen. Jackson, by assuming that the exercise of the veto in the present instance was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution.

The whole course of the recent developments proves that President Tyler is to have the ban of excommunication put upon him by that majority in Congress through which Mr. Clay is elevated to the Dictatorship, and he is renounced as a friend to the Whig party, not because he has proved perfidious, but because he would not be perfidious, and thus accomplish their stealthy designs.

It will be remembered that Mr. Tyler was first adopted as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Judge White, when their candidate for the Presidency. Both these gentlemen were signalized as most unflinchingly opposed to every principle to which a National Bank could rest. Both had opposed such an institution in every form it assumed, and through long lives of public service. General Harrison and Mr. Tyler were preferred by the wings against their Bank candidates for the Presidency, from the same motives which nominated Messrs. White and Tyler in the election of 1836. It is clear, from present manifestations, that they were chosen to enable the Federal party to throw off the weight of the Bank in the canvass, while they profited by its means; and that it was expected, the election having been gained, their candidates would be true to the Bank party, and false to the people. This was the perfidy expected from Mr. Tyler; and proving himself to be true to his principles, and honest to the people, Federalism proclaims that he is unworthy of its support! In this, he receives from it the highest encomium it could bestow.

Let it be marked in the calendar that, on this day, (Friday,) Federalism opened with its anathemas on Mr. Tyler, and has made it the most glorious epoch in his life, as being pregnant with the most disastrous consequences to it as a party.

U. S. BANK.
The Philadelphia Public Ledger gives the following account of the assignment of the "great regulator":

"The assignment of the United States bank, the general condition of the institution, and the probable amount that will be realized from the wreck, were the main topics of conversation to day. The general conclusion is that the whole of the immense capital—thirty-five millions of dollars—is squandered, and that not one per cent. will ever be restored to the stockholders; and whether the note-holders, depositors and bond-holders will realize any considerable amount of their claims, has grown a question of serious doubt.

This last, it will be remembered, is the third assignment that has been made by the bank. The first was to secure the other banks of the city and country for the payment of post notes and balances to the amount of about four and a half millions of dollars! The second was to secure the circulation and deposits, set down at about five millions. To secure the first, pretty good assets were assigned, to the amount of about seven millions. With what success the other banks have met in the collection is not precisely known, though, it various givings out are true, but poor.

The kind of guarantee that was given by the second assignment, which was to secure the note holders and depositors, may be inferred from the fact that it was composed of the following items of account, viz:

Real estate on books at Philadelphia,	\$139,072
Mortgages at Mobile,	80,000
Sundry Bank balances,	3,812,133
Stocks and Loans,	3,659,329
Bills and Notes on Boston,	19,574
" " New York,	435,372
" " Mobile,	884,241
" " New Orleans,	2,245,228
" " Louisville,	216,063
" " Natchez,	926,944
Mississippi State Warrants,	55,589
Making an aggregate of about	\$12,473,800

On the above aggregate of twelve millions, and upon which is based the security of the note holder and depositor, are the following items, viz:

Morris Canal, \$1,000,000, worth nothing;
Lemon Hill Mortgage, 150,000, worth perhaps \$100,000;
Sandy and Beaver Canal Loan, 300,000, worth nothing;
Norristown Railroad, 300,000, worth nothing;
Suspended Debt, 3,000,000, worth perhaps 200,000;
Planters' bank and other Mississippi obligations, 5,000,000 worth perhaps 200,000;
Texas Bonds, 300,000, worth 30,000;
New Orleans Cotton presses, 300,000, worth perhaps 50,000.
Totals—\$10,350,000, \$580,000.

Here is nearly ten and a half millions of the twelve and a half millions assigned to secure the circulation and deposits, and which, according to the best estimate that we can make, is worth but little more than half a million! The assignment is very long, and composed of so many items as to require a great deal of investigation and labor to collect them, but we have here shown enough, we think, to satisfy the bill holders and depositors that the security is not sufficient, even admitting that the remaining two millions of assets, unaccounted for in the above estimate, should prove to be worth all that they call for; but we have no reason to suppose that they are different from the sample here exhibited. The particular creditors for whose security the above assets were set apart, will have the right, finding its insufficiency, to fall back, and come in as general creditors. In this case they may receive all their claims, provided the preferred creditors, by the last assignment, have not too large demands. The intimation, at present is, that these preferences are small, and though no aggregate sum is named, they are said to include only one or two small demands besides about two hundred thousand dollars, incurred by persons who have made themselves responsible for liabilities of the bank, particularly those who have entered security on judgments.

The New York Herald's account: "In another column will be found the assignment of the Union Canal for \$1,700,000, and also

the details of the final assignment of the United States Bank of all its effects for the benefit of its creditors. The stockholders, of course, will never get any thing. The circulating bills were selling yesterday here at 32 per cent. discount, and in Philadelphia at 35 per cent. discount, for currency. Large amounts have been sold by the leading brokers here, at 30 per cent. discount, seller 30 days. This is the end of a National Bank, that but a few years since ruled the country financially and politically. \$35,000,000 of capital at least, have been lost and squandered, leaving not a cent to the poor stockholder. This loss is, however, but a very trifling compared with those occasioned by the violent fluctuations in the currency and the convulsions in trade caused by the movements of the institution while in existence. The immediate cause of the assignment, it appears, was the accumulation of innumerable suits brought against the Bank, particularly one for \$30,000 in the name of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, to procure payment of the notes of the Bank, and also of the property of the Girard Trust.

"In these we see the first effects of the Bankrupt law, which is to go into operation in February next. That law will require a uniform operation, and all the creditors must receive alike. To avoid this, all the insolvent concerns will immediately assign their effects, divide them among preferred creditors, and get out of the way as fast as possible."

RIOT IN CINCINNATI OHIO.

A Letter to the editors of the New York Era, from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated the 4th inst., gives an account of a very serious riot in that city. On the evening of the 2d, a quarrel occurred between several negroes and two white men, in which the latter were badly wounded with dirk knives. About 9 o'clock on the following evening, a large concourse of people, without concert or arms, assembled in the immediate vicinity of "Five Points," or, as it is called, "Nigger Town." A few persons in the mob which consisted of 3 or 400, threw stones against the buildings of the negroes. The negroes immediately poured into the mob a volley of bullets, from muskets and rifles, with which they had previously provided themselves in anticipation of an attack. The mob, being unarmed, fled precipitately, and were pursued for nearly a square by the blacks, who yelled out a wild shout of triumph and defiance, and returned to their houses. About midnight the mob advanced to the position they had occupied in the early part of the evening, provided with arms and a six-pounder. The six-pounder and small arms were fired, which was returned by the blacks, and the parties engaged in a terrible conflict. Fortunately for the lives of many, the prompt arrival of the military silenced the firing, restored peace and dispersed the mob. There are various reports of the number killed and wounded on both sides, the truth of which cannot at present be known. The city was all in confusion and uproar again, on the 4th, and the negroes flying in all directions. There was no fighting or lynching, but the people were taking the negroes into custody as fast as they could be caught, with the design of enforcing a law which requires all colored residents of Ohio to give bond for their good behavior or leave the State.

The Cincinnati Gazette of a later date says: At 3 p. m. Saturday afternoon, the Mayor, Sheriff, Marshall, and a portion of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military, though in the presence of the mob, and so far controlled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying with the law. Several negroes gave bail, and obtained the permission of the authorities to go away, with sureties, some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under the protection of military and civil authority. From 250 to 300 negroes, including sound and maimed, were, with some difficulty, marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed.

The Glorious 17th of August.—An old friend has reminded us that the 17th of August, the day on which Tyler vetoed the Bank, is the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, when John Stark whipped to death the British and Hessians and their allies the Tories, and gave the colonies the glorious presage of the utter defeat and capture of the whole northern British army in the ensuing month of October.—Hill's Patriot.

The United States Gazette states that the first deposit of silver from a mine of the United States, was made at the Mint in Philadelphia this week. It was from Davidson county, North Carolina, and it is believed that the mines there will prove very productive. The assay made at the Mint showed that 1,000 parts of the bullion contained 973 of silver, and 8 of gold.

THE CHARLOTTE Female Academy
WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.
THIRD CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, \$ 5 00
SECOND CLASS.
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, \$10 00
FIRST CLASS.
Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c., \$16 00
EXTRA BRANCHES.
Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session, \$3 00
The French Language per session, 5 00
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess. 10 00
Oriental Tinting, per course, 10 00
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 6 00
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted &c. Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c., 5 00
French Screens, Screens, and Work Baskets, 5 00 per course.
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.