of those intended by the Constitution to

is tolerably clear that it is unauthorized by the Constitution ; if the pro and the con haug so even to balance his judgment, a just respect for the wisdom of the Legislature, would naturally decide the balance in favor of their opinion : it is chiefly for cases, where they are the negative of the President."

VETO MESSAGE

To the Senate of the United States :

The bill entitled, "An act to incorporate ral weal, the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the Unitmy reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual which I made, and but a short time before duty of said directors to establish such office the late Presidential election, I referred to my or offices accordingly." previously expressed opinions as being those

then entertained by me.

us in answering this inquiry:

corporation. A uniform currency was not live authority is implied, and the directors of provided, exchanges were not regulated, and this contemplated institution are authorized to little or nothing was added to the general cir- establish a branch or branches in such State culation; and in 1820 its embarrassments had whenever they may find it conducive to the become so great, that the directors petitioned interest of the stockholders to do so; and Congress to repeal that article of the charter having once established. it, they can under which made its notes receivable everywhere no circumstances withdraw it, except by act | Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Qut's \$5-Eighths \$2 50 in payment of public dues. It had, up to that of Congress. The State may afterwards pro- Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$260 period, dealt to but a very small extent in ex- test against such unjust inference, but its auchanges, either foreign or domestic, and as thority is gone. Its assent is implied by its late as 1823 its operations in that line amount- failure or inability to act at its first session, ed to a little more than seven millions of dol- and its voice can never afterwards be heard. lars per annum. A very rapid augmentation To inferences so violent, and, as they seem soon after occurred, and in 1833 its dealings to me, irrational, I cannot yield my consent. of each lottery will be sent immediately after it is in exchanges amounted to upwards of one No court of justice would or could sauction hundred millions of dollars, including the them, without reversing all that is established

Richmond, V.

must be added, however, that, unless ment of extraordinary neans. The currency ces at the expense of teason. A State in a condition of duress would be presumed to transactions were effected without the emploything, which is urged for and against this bill ciations in the exchange were carried on at speak, as an individual, manacled and in priwas increased to more that \$22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as equal to specie all over the country; thus showing and submission is demanded. almost conclusively that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advanclearly misled by error, ambition, or interest, tages. It may be remarked, too, that notwith-

lowing words: thousand shares shall have been subscribed, endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, or may be held, whenever, upon application have, in regard to it, entertained different and of the legislature of such state, Congress may conflicting opinions. Congresses have diff- by law, require the same. And the said di ered. The approval of one President has rectors may also establish one or more combeen followed by the disapproval of another. petent offices of discount and deposit in any The people, at different times, have acquiesced territory or district of the United States, and time to time thereafter be repeated, in full in decisions both for and against. The coun- in any State with the assent of such State; view of its own interest, which can never be try has been, and still is, deeply agitated by and when established, the said office or offi- separated from the wise and beneficent operathis unsettled question. It will suffice for me ces shall be only withdrawn or removed by tion of this government; and yet Congress to say, that my own opinion has been uni- the said directors, prior to the expiration of may, by virtue of the last proviso, overrule its formly proclaimed to be against the exercise this charter, with the previous assent of Con- law, and upon grounds which, to such state, of any such power by this Government. On gress: Provided, in respect to any State will appear to rest on a constructive necessity all suitable occasions, during a period of which shall not, at the first session of the le- and propriety, and nothing more. I regard twenty-five years, the opinions thus enter- gislature thereof, held after the passage of this the bill as asserting for Congress the right to tained have been unreservedly expressed. I act, by resolution or other usual legislative incorporate a United States Bank with powdeclared it in the Legislature of my native proceedings, unconditinally assent or dissent, er and right to establish offices of discount State. In the House of Representatives of to the establishment of such office or offices and deposit in the several states of this Union the United States it has been openly vindica- within it, such assent of the said state shall be with or without their consent; a principle to ted by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the thereafter presumed: And Provided, never- which I have always heretofore been opposed, presence and hearing of many who are at theless, That whenever it shall become ne- and which can never obtain my sanction .this time members of that body, it has been cessary and proper for carrying into execu- And waiving all other considerations growaffirmed and reaffirmed, in speeches and re- tion any of the powers granted by the Constitu- ing out of its other provisions, I return it to ports there made, and by votes there recorded. tion, to establish an office or offices in any the House in which it originated, with these In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly of the States whatever, and the establishment my objections to its approval. announced it; and the last public declaration | thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to es-With a full knowledge of the opinions thus tablish a branch in any State which has yielentertained, and never concealed, I was elec- | ded its assent; and having once established ted by the people Vice President of the U. such branch, it shall not afterwards be with-States. By the occurrence of a contingen- drawn, except by order of Congress. Such cy provided for by the Constitution, and aris- assent is to be implied, and to have the force ing under an impressive dispensation of and sanction of an actually expressed assent, Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential "provided in respect to any State which shall office. Before entering upon the duties of not at the first session of the legislature therethat office, I took an oath that I would "pre- of, held after the passage of this act, by resoserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of lution or other usual legislature proceedings, the United States." Entertaining the opin- unconditionally assent or dissent to the estabions alluded to, and having taken this oath, lishment of such office or offices within it, the Senate and the country will see that I such assent of said State shall be thereafter could not give my sanction to a measure of presumed." The assent or dissent is to be the character described, without surrendering expressed unconditionally at the first session all claim to the respect of honorable men-all of the legislature, by some formal legislative

confidence on the part of the people—all self- act; and if not so expressed, its assent is to respect-all regard for moral and religious ob- be implied; and the directors are thereuponligations, without an observance of which no invested with power, at such time thereafter Government can be prosperous, and no peo- as they may please, to establish branches ple can be happy. It would be to commit a which cannot afterwards be withdrawn, excrime which I would not wilfully commit to cept by resolve of Congress. No matter gain any earthly reward, and which would just- what may be the cause which may operate ly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all with the legislature, which either prevents it from speaking or addresses itself to its wis-I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time dom, to induce delay, its assent is to be imto enter upon the reasons which have brought plied. This iron rule is to give way to no my mind to the convictions I felt and enter- circumstances -it is unbending and inflexitain on this subject. They have been over | ble. It is the language of the master to the and over again repeated. If some of those vassal-an unconditional answer is claimed who have preceded me in this high forthwith; and delay, postponement, or inoffice have entertained and avowed different capacity to answer, produces an implied as opinions, I yield all confidence that their con- sent which is ever after, irrevocable. Many victions were sincere. I claim only to have of the State elections have already taken place, the same measure meted out to myself. With- without any knowledge, on the part of the out going further into the argument, I will say People, that such a question was to come up. that in looking to the powers of the Government | The Representatives may desire a submisto collect, safely keep, and disburse the public | sion of the question to their constituents prerevenue, and incidentally to regulate com- paratory to final action upon it, but this high merce and exchanges, I have not been able to privilege is denied; whatever may the mosatisfy myself that the establishment by this tives and views entertained by the represen-Government of a Bank of discount in the tatives of the People to induce delay, their ordinary acceptation of that term, was a ne- assent is to be presumed, and is ever aftercessary means, or one demanded by proprie- wards binding, unless their dissent shall be ty, to execute these powers. What can the unconditionally expressed at their first seslocal discourts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the They may, by formal resolution, declare the revenue? So far as the mere discounting question of assent or dissent to be undecided of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial and postponed; and, yet, in opposition to to this question whether the discount is ob- their express declaration to the contrary, their tained at a State Bank or a United States assent is to be implied. Cases innumerable Bank. They are both equally local-both be- might be cited to manifest the irrationality of ginning and both ending in a local accommo-dation. What influence have local discounts, tion suffice: The popular branch of the Legisgranted by any form of a bank, in the regulat- lature may express its dissent by an unaniming of the currency and the exchanges? Let ous vote, and its resolution may be defeated the history of the late United States Bank aid by a tie vote of the Senate, and yet the assent is to be implied. Both branches of the Legis-For several years after the establishment of lature may concur in a resolution of decided that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in dissent, and yet the Governor may exert the local discounts, and during that period the veto power conferred on him by the State country was, for the most part, disappointed Constitution, and their legislative action be in the consequences anticipated from its in- defeated; and yet the assent of the legisla-

sales of its own drafts; and all these immense | in judicial proceeding, by introducting presumptions at variance with fact, and inferenthe lowest possible rates. The circulation son, might be presumed to be in the enjoyment of freedom. Far better to say to the gress.

establish branches under such circumstances. Bill. But this is a question of power, and this bill standing the immense transactions of the Legislature of New York, or Pennsylva- campaign, had on them "NO BANK OF bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses bank in the sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts the suspended debt, was there be any security furnished against such a From the President of the U. S., returning, enormous; and proved most disastrous to the enormous; and proved most disastrous to the step on the part of the directors? Nay, is it not fairly to be presumed that this proviso was introduced for the sole purpose of meeting the Fiscal Bank of the United States, August, 16 count has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike de- contingency referred to? Why else should structive to the public morals and to the gene- it have been introduced? And I submit it to the Senate, whether it can be believed that The capital invested in banks of discount any State would be likely to sit quietly down ed States," which originated in the Senate, in the United States, created by the states, at under such a state of things? In a great meahas been considered by me, with a sincere de- this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the sure of public interest their patriotism may be sire to conform my action in regard to it, to discounting of local paper could have produc- successfully appealed to; but to infer their that of the two Houses of Congress. By the ed any beneficial effects, the United States assent from circumstances at war with such Constitution it is made my duty, either to ap- ought to possess the soundest currency in the inference, I cannot but regard as calculated prove the bill by signing it, or to return it with world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact. to excite a feeling at fatal enmity with the my objections, to the House in which it orig- Is the measure now under consideration of peace and harmony of the country. I must, inated. I cannot conscientiously give it my that objectionable character to which I have therefore, regard this clause as asserting the approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th power to be in Congress to establish offirequired of me by the Constitution—to give fundamental article of the 11th section it is ces of discount in a State, not only made otherwise. That article is in the fol- without its assent, but against its diswing words:

"The directors of the said corporation it. On general principles, the right in Conshall establish one competent office of dis- gress to prescribe terms to any State, implies count and deposit, in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, the transaction of all pretence to compact between them, and terminates, as we have seen, in the total abrogation of freedom of action

on the part of the States. But further: the State may express, after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1841.

We insite the attention of all who desire a chance for a FORTUNE to the follow-

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES.

prizes of \$25,000 amounting to \$100,000, for 25th September: and \$50,000, \$30,000, \$25,000, FOR 23D OCTOBER.

J. G. GREGORY, & CO., Managers. VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY,

Extra Class No. 23, for 1841. be determined by the drawing of the UNION LOTTERY, Class No. 8, 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, 25th September, 1841.

		BRILL	IANT SC	HEME.	
1	Prize	of	-		\$25,000
	66			(4)	25,000
Mic I	66				25,000
	- 66		-		25,000
	**		-	_	10,000
	66			4	8,000
	66				6,000
	66	-			5,153
2		- 2		-	4,000
4	66		144		2,000
50	66		-	i -	1,000
50	66		-		500
50	cc	-	/. 	-	250
100	66	-	·	-	200
	14]	Drawi	Numl	bers out	78.

Tickets \$15-Halves 7 50-Quarters 3 75-Eighths 1 87. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets \$200 26 Half do 26 Quri'r. do 26 Ei hths do

\$50,000, \$30,000-\$25,000.

IRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 25, for 1841. To be determined by the drawing of the UNION LOTTERY, Class No. 9 for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 23d, 1841.

16 Drawn Ballots.

0	NE G			CAP	
	IZE	of	50		,000
1	"	* 151			30,000
	cc	-		7 =	25,000
	66	N ⊕ I	•	y 14	10,00
	"	-:	-	187	8,00
	66	•		-	7,00
	**		-		6,00
	44	-	-	₩ IIIQ	5,00
	46		-	-	4,00
	66				2,50
	66	-			2,31
4 .	66				. 2,00
5	46	3-1 V	26		1,75
10	66		-	-	1,50
10	66		-	-	1,25
50	66			4	1,00
50	"	-			50
50	66	-			40
100	66			AST TO	30
100	66				25
170	**	-	5 # 8		20
	16 Dr	awn N	umb	ers out	of 78.

26 Half do 26 Qurt'r do 65 Do 26 Eighths do 32 50 Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid schemes will re-

Richmond, Va.

against the U.S. Bank as follows:

1. In 1811, in refusing to recharter it. 2. In 1832, in re-electing Andrew Jack-

CAROLINIAN

son, after his veto. 3. In electing the Twenty-fourth Con-

4. In electing Martin Van Buren, after his letter to Sherrod Williams. 5. In passing the Independent Treasury

6. In electing Harrison and Tyler; for invests them with full authority to do so. If the banners carried by the Whigs, during the it be abolished:

Vote for the Bank by States.

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent
Maine,	4 .	4	
New Hampshire,		4	1
Vermont,	4		1
Massachusetts,	10	2	
Connecticut,	6		
Rhode Island,	2		
N. York,	17	20	3
New Jersey,	6		
Delaware,	1		
Pennsylvania,	11	15	2
Maryland,	5	2	1
Virginia,	7	14	
North Carolina,	8	5	
South Carolina	1	7	1
Georgia,	8	1	
Kentucky,	9	3	1
Tennessee,	8	5	
Ohio,	12	7	
Indiana,	6	1	
Alabama		5	
Missouri,		2	
Louisiana	2 .		1
Michigan,	1		
Mississippi,*			2
Arkansas,			1
Illihois,"		yarı ile	3
		1	
	128	97	17
*No Representat	ivo electe	ed.	× ×
Better Market & Service	HOUSE CHARGO		-

WM. H. BAYNE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. FAYETTEVILLE:

Saturday Morning, August 21, 1841.

Consideration of the Veto Message postoned till Thur day 18th. The Whigs can beree upon nothing. The Bankrupt bill has PASSED.

Our thanks are due to the Globe and Baltimore Sun, for the first copies of the Veto Message.

IP We furnished our Town readers with the Mes-age on Thursday evening. We were aware that it contained many errors, but we were too hurtelligence of our patrons to discover and correct tract from the journal, at page 308, as follows: ried to correct them, and trusted, besides, to the inthem thunselves.

The Veto Message.

Our friends will find this document in another part of this paper. We can only say to you, read it. Our heart is too full of gratitude to Divine Providence, for this one testimony of His ever watchful eye and protecting arm, to give utterance to all tha we feel, and all that we think on this momentou

We confess we did not believe Mr Tyler to be the approved April 10, 1816." man that he has shown himself to be, by this message. We thought he would be swayed by Mr Clay. But we thank God and Mr Tyler, that THE CONSTITUTION IS SAVED.

Hon. Francis Thomas has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mary

on the announcement of the veto message, in the every one from their place.

David R. Cockran has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Montgomery county, over Jas. McRae; and C. W. Wooley, over Mr. Martin, who has been Clerk for 20 years, of the Superior Court.

! FOblt .-- Mr P. J. Carpenter, from Montgomery, Alabama, died in Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst. of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a schoolmaster, and a native of Vermont.

The Cheraw Gazette mentions peaches nine and a half inches in circumference. We are glad to hear of such fruit-it speaks well for the people.

Lightning.

As many cases of the effects of lightning have been recorded in the papers of late, we are inclined to notice a case which happened in the vicinity of this town, a few weeks ago.

A pine tree was struck, and the fluid appears to have forked off into several directions; the main branch, however, entered a cornfield, leavin gits track in the shape of the recent furrow of a plough, and finally entered the ground, making a hole about six inches in diameter. A rod forty feet long has been put down without finding any bottom, and ev-

Perfect Yankee.

and asked for 25 cts. to get a breakfast. Some one of them asked if he had not better go to work. He said he was willing to work if he could find any to do. They then told him they would give him "one dollar and a good dinner" if he would carry a brick bat back and forth, the space of 40 yards all day. as "the Bank and Federal candidate." I A hundred tales of course are scattered from as ma-He closed the bargain and commenced the operathink it would puzzle the writer to adduce any ny mouths, but nothing definite can be obtained. tion. In a few hours a crowd began to gather. act of my life which warrants him in identi-Some one offered him seventy-five cents to stop. fying me with the interests of the first, or He threw down the brick-took the money-got his politics of the latter." * brick and commenced again, saying he must finish the contract. The crowd, however, beginning to the 13th, and those of the 14th Congress, will get inconveniently large, they paid him eight dollars show that my votes are recorded against them

KEEP THE BALL AGOING--NEVER TIRE It is announced in the Globe that a meeting has been called at Centreville, Md., by respectable Citizens of both parties for the purpose of considering measures to prevent the use of money and treating in procuring votes at elections.

The thing is now fairly started, and may it never public interest in relation to the collection

The people have recorded their votes | stop, until every voter from Maine to Mexico, and from the seaboard to the farthest western settlement be pledged against the disgraceful and corrupting practice. Then shall we see the elective franchise in all its purity; then will it be an honor to be elected by the people, where now it is none, for the greatest rascal as often succeeds as the honorable man-Then we shall be, indeed, a free people; now we are slaves and dupes to liquor and lies, and he who has the most impudence is always elected.

In the name of Liberty-in the name of moralityin the name of our country, and for God's sake, let

Mr Thomas H. Pope, one of the Representatives of that District, in the Legislature, before the last election. He publicly and perseveringly refused to treat to liquor to ob- ment." tain votes, and notwithstanding the whole grog-shop influence was arrayed in virulent opposition to him, yet there were found men

enough of sober discretion, who loved Tempe-

rance, morality and good order, to elect

Many candidates in our various Districts say they are opposed to treating, but when the canvass begins, they plead as an excuse, that the people demand it, and they must save in the event the powers granted to Contreat or be defeated.

Defeat is unquestionably far more honorable in such a case than victory; but we are far from being sure, that defeat would follow a refusal to treat .- Trust the good sense, and sober discretion of the intelligent and orderly portion of your District, and you will find, probably in every District, enough of such men, to sustain you, and ensure success. It is an honor to represent such men, but it is a foul disgrace to creep into office through the bung hole of the whiskey barrel .- S. C. Agricultural Register.

Great loss of Human Life.

The Steamboat Ere, left the city of Buffalo, New York, on Monday the 9th inst. in the afternoon. A number of painters, with their materials, were on board. About 8 o'clock the same evening, when about 40 miles from Buffalo, and 6 miles from land, a demijon of varnish belonging to one of the painters, and which was setting near, the boiler, burst, from the heat, and immediately a sheet of fire was spir distributed the deck. There were supposed to be upwards of 2 0 passingers, many whom were German immigrants, going west. The Steamboat De Witt Clinton came to the resene, and saved 27 only; 200 supposed to be lost. The city of Buff. is wrapt in gloom. The papers give extended ac counts, but the above we deem sufficient.

Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the constitutionality of a National Bank and the doctrine of Repeal.-Upon examining Harrison's opinions, as we give them below, published in the the highest whig authority, besides the proceedings Madisonian, a whig paper, it seems, that he was clearly against the constitutionality of a National Bank; and further, that he was one of the fathers of the doctrine of Repeal. On this latter question, the right of repeal, it seems he took an early stand; for when a member of Congress, in 1819, his vote was in favor of repealing the charter. Mr Allen, of Ohio, ernment is corruption—the power of money—effice in his late Bank speech in the Senate, quotes the journals of Congress to prove it. Here is the ex

"The question was then taken, to concur agreement to the resolution submitted by Mr

Among the nays is Harrison.

From the Madisenian.

and to the views of the President.

But reference being frequently made to the opinions of Gen. Harrison on this subject, to Mr M.'s proceeding.] it is due to our readers, and to his memory, Mr M. Sir, I pronounce the course of should be fairly represented.

dated Sept. 16, 1822, he said: "I deem myself a republican of what is

called the old Jeffersonian school, and believe longing to it, particularly the celebrated re- a just responsibility on our part-is gone. solutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr Adams.

ers expressly given into effect.

necessary to carry any of the expressly gran- yet, or I am greatly deceived. ted powers into effect; and whilst my voles | Here is a ! louse, that voted, in the beginning of ery other means has failed to reveal where the fluid in Congress will show that I will take any the Extra Session, to receive abolition petitions, and constitutional means to REVOKE THE are now rejecting the remonstrances and comp'ain's CHARTER, my votes in the State Legisla- of the people, (their lawful masters and principals,) ture will equally show that I am opposed to against odious and pernicious public measures, A young man from "down east," a few mornings those which are unconstitutional or violent, which it seems, their federal servants claim the right, ago, stepped up to some gentlemen at the Hotel, and which will bring us into collision with to force down their masters' throats the General Government.

In his letter to Sherrod Williams in 1836, Gen. Harrison said:

"I have before me a newspaper, in which the fact that she tended a cigar store, has been mur-I am designated by its distinguished editor dered, and no clue can be found to the perpetrator.

[the Banks] upon every question in which their interest was involved." * *

"The question, then, for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstance you state, if would, if it were clearly ascertained that the ment."

and disbursement of the revenue would terially suffer without one, and there were upequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary forthat purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce. The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at came out as a thorough Temperance man, least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Govern-

In his speech before the great Convention at Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1840, (his latest expression on the subject) Gen. Harrison said:

"My opinion of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank remains unchanged. There is not in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power gress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. [Applause.]

"I am not a Bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands; [shouts of laughter; and I shall never indulge in this way again."

Hear him.

THE WORST PARTY THAT EVER EXIS-TED IN ANY COUNTRY.

It is well known that Mr Mallory, of Virginie, is one of the most respectable and zealous whigs in Congress. We extract from the proceedings of the House, as reported in the National Intelligencer, of the 12th inst , the following remarks of that gentleman; which substantiate the complaints of the democratic party, and the well grounded apprehensions of every patriot bosom, that if the federal party long retain their ill gotten power, (we say ill gotten, because they got into power by trick, concealment, bribery and hard cider,) there will be an end to lib-

erry of speech, and of the press, in this country .-Let any bonest whig who loves his country, read this, and compare it with Clay's tyrannical course in the Senate-the suppression of free debate in the House—Webster's gog circular—Crittenden's se-lition rag-out, the appalling measures, Bank, public debt—distribution and taxes, which the present Congress is forcing upon the people, and we hesitate not to say, he will condemm as posterity must condemn, the eign of federalism to everlasting infamy. The facts are indisputable; here we have of Congress to vouch for the truth. All honest men, when that is the case, of both parties, will be brought to think alike. The federal party cannot rule a free country; they borrow all their modelsfrom England. England! where, as Hamilton said to Jefferson, the great agent of vitality in the govand patronage to carry the elections.

Mr Mallory rose and said he had received, and asked permission to present to the House, a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting with the committee of the whole in their dis- held in the town of Portsmouth, Va., in opposition to the distribution of the proceeds of the Johnson, of Va., in the following words, to sales of the public lands and the Bank of the United States, and instructing him, so far as "Resolved, That the Committee on the Ju- the voters there assembled had the power to diciary be instructed to report a bilt to REFEAL do so, to vote against these measures. The the act entitled 'An act to incorporate the sub- attitude in which I stand (said Mr M.) toscribers to the Bank of the United States,' wards the majority on this floor, and towards a large and respectable portion of my friends at home, who are adverse to the course I have pursued, made me desirous of expressing my He who has perused the history of Mr Tv- views on these great and important questions. ler's past opinions in relation to a National It was in vain, however, that I have repeated-Bank, which has occupied several preced- ly attempted to obtain the floor, and, in conseing numbers of our paper, will have formed quence of the arbitrary rules fastened on us by by this time, doubtless, an opinion as to the you, Mr Speaker, and your associates, I have possibility of his approving, at this period of been compelled to vote on measures deeply his life, such a bill as is now before him. affecting the interests of my constituents with-The Baltimore Sun says that immediately There will be time enough for us to allude out the privilege of uttering a word in explana-Senate, precisely at 12, the roar of cannon started more particularly hereafter, both to the bill tion of my views or in justification of my con-

[Several members here rose, and objected

that the principles of that lamented patriot the majority in this Hall tyrannical and oppressive beyond all endurance; worse, indeed, In his letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, than the acts of the worst party that ever existed in any country professing to be free. [Cries of order.]

Mr M. We are no longer a deliberative in the correctness of that interpretation of the body, Mr Speaker. [Cries of order, order.] Constitution which has been given by the Freedom of speech, so dear to a freemanwritings of that enlightened statesman, who so essential to the preservation of our rights was at the head of the party, and others be- and our liberties, and to the maintenance of The Speaker called Mr M. to order.

Mr M. Well, sir, if I cannot now proceed "I deny, therefore, to the General Govern- I will, on the first occasion, denounce the tyment, the exercise of any power but what is ranny and oppression of this House. I will expressly given to it by the Constitution, or resist it to the last, let the consequences be what is essentially necessary to carry the pow- what they may; and to those who object to my proceeding, I have only to say that I will "I believe that the charter given to the object to any motion, petition, or resolution, Bank of the United States, was unconstitu- from now till the end of the session, which is tional-it being not one of those measures not strictly in order. I will finish my speech

IF A young lady in New York, said to be very beautiful, and called the "pretty cigar girl," from trothed to a young man by the name of Payne.-The circumstance seems to be good employment "The journals of the second session of for the newspapers, from which we should infer that considerable excitement existed. When we hear who the murderer is, we will let you know.

Failures of the Mails.

We perceive that the National Intelligencer has, elected to the office of President, I would sign public, that the recent failures of the mails have of late, apparently been at great pains to inform the an act to charter another Bank. I answer, I been "from causes beyond the control of the Depart-

Now we ask, in the name of fairness and justice,