

may use along with the certificate of deposit and the notes of specie paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver, every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and in addition they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the maximum, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded \$1,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to \$16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits, to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State Banks. I object that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange! It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite.—It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union,—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your actions on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to

submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you desire, you will, doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public monies, other than what is indispensably necessary to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements.—Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves will not fail to have the means, at no distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the People of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the Ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to confiscation or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its vic-

rier, and spread an imperishable glory over the Country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater thro' the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised, that in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, retaining the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smith, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1841.

SPIRITFUL.—Judge Huger has introduced a bill into the legislature of South Carolina to reject the share of the proceeds of the public lands to which South Carolina is entitled. It is said to be almost certain that the bill will pass. Let it pass; we hope the share of our "chivalrous" neighbor may be thrown into the common stock of the rest of the States. Why should the great, glorious, proud, chivalrous, sovereign, independent, imperial and big nation of South Carolina accept the pittance of federal money belonging to her? The "Chivalry" "regardeth silver as straw, and gold as rotten wood!"

THE MERCURY.

Oxford, No. Ca.
THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1841.

Dixon H. Lewis is at his post.

But little has been said of the Fiscal Project by either party. Ritchie condemns it.

The Small Pox is entirely stopped—nearly all the cases are convalescent and the danger is over in the neighborhood of its appearance.

Our Ridgeway correspondent must again wait. He will know how to excuse us.

R. E. C., W. H. O. and Nelly Flucker shall appear in our next.

There is late foreign news of much interest, but it is excluded from this number by the Message. The Queen has run her loving subjects distracted with joy, by giving birth to a hearty Prince.

MESSAGE.

When we received this document, our outside was filled and we had to put it inside—all editorial is therefore excluded—the remaining space we have occupied by a faithful digest of the proceedings of Congress. Our readers must therefore wait till next week for comment.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate, Monday 6th. The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and a quorum being present, they organized and informed the House they were ready for business and then adjourned.

House of Representatives: The Speaker, Hon. John White, took the chair and called the House to order. The roll was called by the Clerk, Matthew St. Clair Clark, and a message was received from the Senate informing the House they were ready for business. Mr. W. Cost Johnson moved that the rules of order of the last session be in force till those reported by a committee appointed for that purpose were adopted.

Mr. Adams offered an amendment by striking out the 21st rule, (relating to abolition petitions.)

After a good deal of discussion and remarks, relative to points of order, &c., the previous question was called—and the question first in order was an amendment offered by Mr. Stanly to Mr. Adam's amendment which was lost 83 yeas 86 nays. Mr. Adam's amendment next in order, was negatived, 84 yeas 87 nays, the question then recurring on Mr. Johnson's original motion, during its pendency the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, a few minutes after 12 o'clock, a Message was received from the President of the United States through Robert Tyler Esq. which having been read, on motion of Mr. Mangum the Message and Documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed. Mr. Smith moved that the usual number be printed.

Mr. Benton said he could not vote for the extra number of copies without expressing his opinion briefly on the Message and particularly that part in reference to a fiscal agent. He abused and denounced the scheme as one worse than any ever proposed by Alexander Hamilton, the father of Federalism, and thought the plan must have been furnished by Nicholas Bidelle. After a few other remarks relative to the number of copies the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the President's Message was received at 12 o'clock and read by the Clerk. Mr. Wise moved that 10,000 copies be printed.

Mr. Mason of Ohio, wished to know if he included in his motion the prospectus of the Congressional Globe which he saw appended to the message. Mr. Wise went on then to explain how this prospectus got there which however did not satisfy Mr. Mason who thought the President or some one in his confidence was privy to the matter. On motion of Mr. Cost Johnston, the House took up the proposition made by him the day before. After a few remarks from different members, the motion was taken and decided in the affirmative yeas 97 nays 95. So it was resolved that the rules of the 26th

Congress as they were at the close of that Congress, be the rules of this till others are adopted. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Dec. 8, Mr. Archer submitted the following resolution.

"Resolved, That two Chaplains of different denominations be elected to Congress during the present session, one by each House to interchange weekly."

This being agreed to, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution about Chaplains similar to that of the Senate was adopted. Nothing more of interest was done by the House this day.

FROM THE SMALL POX REGION.

From a note last night, from Dr. Manson, who has practised in the small pox region, it appears that there were 52 cases in all. Six have died and the rest all convalescent.

Oxford Lyceum.

The Lyceum has been in the vane for some time past, but is now rising again in the full moon of her accustomed splendor, reflecting from her lonely disk the cheering and benignant rays of the sun of science. By the provisions of the newly amended constitution, none of the former members, either regular or honorary, will any longer be considered members of the Society, except those who come in and sign their names to the constitution: notice of which is hereby given, pursuant to an order for that purpose passed. The Society will hold a public meeting at its Hall in the Male Academy, on the evening of the 20th inst. (it being the 3rd Monday.) The ladies and gentlemen of Oxford and its vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. The query for debate is

"Is it the duty of the Legislature to protect the public against the impositions of quackery?"
JEREMY HILLIARD, Sec'y.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 9th instant, Mrs. Phebe Royster, consort of Mr. John Royster.

DOCTOR O. F. MANSON will supply orders for genuine vaccine matter. Address post-paid, Williamsboro', N. C. Dec 16 22

DR. HERNDON

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a small quantity of fresh genuine Vaccine Matter. Those who desire a protection from the Small Pox can be vaccinated by application. Dec 16 22

DR. DUTY

HAS located himself in Oxford, and offers his services as a practitioner of medicine, to his friends and the public. His office is the second door North of the Episcopal Church, where he may always be found when not otherwise employed. He has for the last five years had considerable practice in most of the diseases to which our climate has been subject, and has been successful in every case of Bilious Fever, Bilious and Cramp Cholera, Hooping Cough, Group, Inflammation and Putrid Sore Throat, Rheumatism Pleurisy and Dysentery. He respectfully invites his brethren who administer Opium, Digitalis, and Calomel to a comparison. A general supply of Thomsonian Medicines are expected in a short time from Baltimore, which will be disposed of low for cash only, and the community may rest assured, that they will be genuine, as they are prepared under the immediate inspection of a committee of distinguished gentlemen appointed for that purpose. Dec 16 22

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6, 1841.

To the Editor of the Oxford Mercury:
Dear Sir—Please insert in your paper the following advertisement:

\$600 REWARD,

payable in gold or silver, at Southall's Hotel Henderson, N. C.

I left Henderson on the 4th of December for Philadelphia, and learned from two gentlemen on the road where I staid the night before at Williamsboro', that some citizen of that place spread over Granville County, a report that I brought the small pox into Warren and Granville. I do not deny travelling in the neighborhood of Williamsboro', Oxford and Henderson, but I never travelled lower down in Warren than Richard Bullock's; and A. Henderson's, James Eaton's, James Taylor's, S. Smith's, Mr. Hargrave's, and James Bullock's in Granville. I travelled over the same country three times, and if any body in the world saw me travelling, selling, or sending dry goods or clothing in the neighborhood where the dreadful disease has broken out, they shall cheerfully be paid the above reward of \$600. I feel happy in the assurance that all my customers who have dealt with me in any way, are free from the contagion, and that none of them have or will suffer with the pestilence from my goods. I do heartily wish all the citizens in that community may pass unscathed. I return them my sincerest thanks for former custom; I know they will treat me with merited justice, and I only ask them rigidly to examine. There are some men who wish to injure my business and are willing to accuse me without just cause.

I will return from Philadelphia in ten days with a large and fine assortment of Dry Goods, and will sell greater bargains than I ever did before.

M. FULDA & CO.
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