er the gentleman now thinks the law constitutional or unconstitutional, he cannot deny that his own object, and the object of Congress, was to furnish a circulating medium for the country. And here again, so unimportant, relatively, was the mere custody, or deposite of the public moneys in the bank, that the bill, as originally introduced, contained no provisions for that object. A section was afterwards introduced,in Committee of the Whole, on my motion providing for the deposite of the publie moneys with the bank, unless the Secof power to the Secretary which, as I ly abused by the removal of the deposites. in 1833.

By reference to the debates sir, it will be found that other friends of the measure followed up the general ideas of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, and supported the bank, as a necessary agent calling Congress together, are confined to the or instrument for establishing, anew, a national currency, for the uses of commerce and exchange.

The operation of the joint resolution of April, 1816, aided no doubt, in a proper degree, by the institution of the bank, and the currency which it farnished, accomplished the great end of the resumption of specie payments; and for a long period, we had no further trouble with the curren-CV.

And I now proreed to say, sir, that the late President of the United States has acknowledged this doty, as often, and as fully and clearly as any of his predecessors. His various admissions, or recognitions, of this obligation, are too recent and too fresh in every one's recollection, to require, or justify, particular citation. All the evils we now feel, indeed, we have encountered in the search after a better currency It has been in the avowed 'attempt to discharge the duty of Government, connected with the circulation, that the late Administration has led us to where we now are. The very first charge

that the late President ever brought against the bank was, that it had not maintained a sound and uniform currency. Most persons probably. will think the charge quite unfounded : yet this was the charge. Its dereliction of duty, or its want of ability to perform what had been expected from it -its failure, in some way, to maintain a good currency, was the original professed cause of dissatisfaction And when the bill for re chartering the bank was negatived, it was to do with the national currency; but that a better provision for it might be made, than we had or thrown off, or neglected ; new agents, only, were to be employed, that it might be better per formed The State banks would do better than the national bank had done ; the President was confident of this, and therefore he had rejected the national back as an agent, and a lopted the State banks And what he solconstantly promised us would happen, he as resolutely main tained, afterwards had happened. Down to his last message, downlin the last flour of his ad ministration, he insisted upon it that the State banks had fulfilled all his expectations, and all their uwn duties : and had enabled the Government to accomplish in the very best manney, the great and important objects of corrency and exchange. We have the same head of the Trea sury, sir, who has repeated and echned all these statements, whether of prophecy or fulfilment, in successive reports, some of them, not less tersely and intelligibly written than that now before us; and we have heads of other departments, who occurred, I presume, from time to time, in the original statements, and in the taith ful echoes of them, from the Freasury, Al these functionaries have been laboring with the ulmost zeal, as they professed, imperform their constitutional obligation of furnishing the conntry with a good currency, with a better curren ey, with the best currency ; and they have dragged Congress, dragged the country, and dragged themselves into difficulty, perplexity and distress, in this long and hot pursuit. And now, behold, they draw up all at once, and declare that the object of all this toil and stroggle is one with which they have nothing at all to do ! But as the last message of the late President. way loud and warm in its praises of the State banks, for the good services which they rendered to corrency and exchange, so no doubt would it cannot be misur derstood ; and we are now to the first message of the present President have, commended, with equal earnestness, portant, how the country will settle it. the success with which Government had been able by means of the State banks, to discharge this important part of its duties, if the events of May last had not left that subject no longer a together, informed them that their affairs were topic of felicitation. By the suspension of spe- threatened with danger, that they could not colcie payments, all was changed. The duty of lect their deuts in specie, and might not be able thovernment was changed, and the Constition to pay their creditors in specie, and recommendwas changed also. Government was now to ed such measures as he thought their interest give up, and abandon forever, that very thing required; his policy, in all this, would have which had been the professed object of its most been no more exclusively confined to the interassidnous care, and most earnest pursuit, for es s of his corporation than the policy of the eight long arduous years !-

what'it proposes. Congress is called together | Are they not the well known voices which we | his swill (ub and empted the hull scrape on't] in a great commercial crisis. The whole business of the country is arrested by a sudden dis order of the currency. And what is proposed ? Any thing to restore this currency ? Any thing, with a direct views of producing the re-Not one. No, sir, not one. The Administration confines its measures to the Government it sury notes, to make good the deficiency in the directly to that print, and recommend measures of adequate relief ? No such thing. It abthe interest of the Government, as a Govern-

ment ; and it looks no further. Sir, let me turn to the Message itself, to show that all its recommendations, and indeed, all the objects in parrow and exclusive purpose of relieving the wants of Government.

The President says that the regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safekeeping of the public moneys having become in operative by the suspension of payment by the bauks ; and apprehending that the same cause would su dominish the revenue that the receipts into the Treasury would not be sufficient to detray the expenses of Government ; and as ques tions were also expected to arise respecting the October instalment of the deposite to the States, and doubting whether Government would be able to pay its creditors in specie, or its equivalent, according to law, he felt it to be his duty to call Congress together. These are the reasons for calling Congress. They are all the reasons ; and they all have exclusive regard to the Government itself.

In the next place, let us see what measures the Message recommends to Congress In its own language, the objects demanding its attention are-

" To regulate, by law, the safe-k-eping, trans fer. and disbursement of the public moneys ; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government ; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it ; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories." These are all objects recommended partica-

heard so often when the late "experiment" was right over em: 1 never in my born days heard begun ? We know of one accession. The the like. voice from the honorable member from S. Caro-Any lina is heard, it is true, now mingling with the the re- general strain; and that is all. Where, then is the ground for confidence in this expe-

This scheme, too is against all our usages and all our babits, It locks up the revenue, under self. It proposes a luan, by the means of Trea- builts and bars, from the time of collection to the time of alsbarsement. Our practice has been oth- am a leetle pazzled to know which port to carry revenue; and it proposes secure vaults, & strong perwise, & it has been a useful practice. In 1833. boxes, for the safe-keeping of the public moneys; the Secretary of the Treasury admonished the and here its paternal care ends: Does the Mes. deposite banks, since they had obtained the cusretary of the Treasury should at any time, sage propuse to grapple, to any way, with the tody of the puble funds, to accommodate the otherwise order and direct, a reservation main evil of the times ? Seeing that that evil is public, to loan freely especially to importing one affecting the currency, dues the Message, merchants And now, a system is proposed to think, and always have thought, was great- like that of Mr. Madison, in 1815, address itself as, according to which any use of the public funds, by way of loan or accommodation to the public, is made a criminal offence, and to be stains from all general reliet. It looks out for prosecuted by indictment ! Admirable, admirable cunsistency !

But the great objection to the measure, that which so much diminishes the importance of all other objections, is its abandonment of the duty Government. The character of this project is severance of the Government from the people. This, like the mark of Cain, is branded

not from the banks merely, but, from the com munity. It withdraws its care, it denies its protection, it renounces its own high duties. am against the project, therefore, in principle and in detail; I am for no new experiments; but I am for a sound currency for the country. And I mean by this a convertible carrency, so far as it consists of paper. I differ, altogether, o this respect from the gentleman from South arolina. Mere Government paper, not payable otherwise than by being received for taxes, has no pretence to be called a currency. After all that can be said about it, such paper is merepaper money. It is nothing but bills of credit. It always has been, and always will be, depreciated. Sir we want specie, and we want paper of universal credit, and which is convertible into specie at the will of the holder. That sys tem of currency, the experience of the world,

and our own experience, have both fully approved I maintain sir, that the People of this coon try are entitled, at the hand of this government to a sound, sale and uniform currency. If they agree with me, they will themselves say so They will say, 'it is our right, we have enjoy. ed it for forty years, it is practicable, it is ne cessary to our prosperity, it is the duty of Gov-

Arter this address was over, we all gave three times three good hearty cheers, and the Two Pollies, she fulled from side to side like sumption of payment by the banks? Is a sin-gle measure effered, or suggested, the main pur-pose of which is general relief to the country? last? The Two Pollies, as I said afere, is son in her hull, and all her ground tackle is as good as ever ; but she wants refittin, and as yet, 1 her to for an untit. Some think she ought to be rigged on a new plan, and that a 'convention of iggers' is to meet in New York on the 27th of this month, to fix upon a plan for rigging ves sels generally This being the case, I don't know but it is best to take the Two Pollies to New York, and let them all take a look at her, and then decide. I must suy, I sint got much confidence in any 'new rig.' especially if it has any thing like an 'experiment' about it-all] know about it is, the I'wo Pollies was a clinper in her day, and with her rig she had, and unless I am sarting that a change will be best, wont give my consent .- As the Two Pul-lies was never abandoned to the under writers Senate of the United States of the 28th by the owners, who are all of the 'dont give up the ship' order-there wont be any trouon its forehead. Government separate itself, ble on that score-but more of this in my next. the President, in the late Executive procee. of the statesman & patriot, and entry

What in natur has got into folks ? What has become of the party ? Do tell, now by the Constitution and laws, but in dero-I want to know !-- I have hearn tell of gation of both.' meets the decided appro-"knocking folks into the middle of next batton of this Legislature; and we regard week'-but if the news I got is only half the expanging of that resolution from the ceives our decided and hearty apres true, you wont find some folks for a good Journals of the Senate as an open infracmany weeks to come-Sich a gitten up tion of one of the plainest provisions of stares'-(as they say down in Georgia)-I the Constitution, and of most dangerous never hearn on afore,-why it seems to lendency me, them plagy Whigs have hoed out toseed

cation on this matter on the 22nd inst -I law, as the mere agents of the President must git the Two Pollies up to town by whom he may on all occasions control and that time if possible, and take a hand in it dismiss at his pleasure, are inconsistent -but I hope it will be one of that kind that with the republican principles of our instiwill do more good than evil. Now I'll tutions, an assumption of regal perogative, tell you what notion is about it, and what and tend to the establishment of arbitrary I for one mean to do-I mean to make a government. kalkilation of what it would cost to illuminate the biggest house (if I had one) in this money in this way, jist lay it by till

THE VOICE OF NEW JERSEY.

The following Resolutions were pass in both branches of the Legislature of No JERSET La Luursday last :

> STATE OF NEW JERSEY. RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it is the right and duty of the People to express their opinions in relation [to public measures ; and whereas, the peculliar and embatrassed condition of our public affairs loudly demands an expression our republican institutions; and way of the sentiments of the People of New our soleron conviction that they in Jersov : therefore

1 Resolved, (Council concurring.) That it is the constitutional right and duty of conform their acts and votes to the Congress to provide for the safe keeping of their constituents by a faithful me and disposition of the public treasure ; and of their adoption, and disposition of the pointe treby it is re- 10 Resolved, That in unwayering moved from the custody of those to whom sition to all the foregoing measures Congress have confided it, is a violation of triotic and eloquent support of the law and a dangerous abuse of power.

March, A. D. 1834, which declares that wel L. Southard has discharged the Well now about the late elections. dings in relation to the public fevenue, assamed authority and power not conferred itude.

3 Resolved. That the claim and practice ther party completely, and not left enul for of the National Executive, which regard all Executive officers, and especially those to I hear tell you are goin to have a jollifi- whom the public moneys are i wisted by

4 Resolver, That the circular letter from the Treasury Department known as the the city,-then I would, instead of spendin 'Specie Circular,' and issued by direction of the Executive, was not justified by law, ernment to fornish it; we ought to have it, we the winter comes, and either take it my- inexpedient in relation to the currency of the country, unjust in its operation on different sections of the Union, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the States and the People.

sd. The passage of a special law, applicable to State banks, beviolates the Constitution of the States, and is partial in its application interferes with the States; masmuch assumes to the General Guvernme power to dictate the terms on which or tions created by the States shall be in ted and destroyed.

9 Resolved. That we regard them sures as ruthous to the best interests of country, and dangerous to the exercise deally disapproved by the People State, and that our Representatives a

recited resolution, and his untiring a 2 Resolved, That the resolution of the defence of the rights and interests States and the People, the honorally self to our highest respect and earned

11 Resolved. That the torduer Representatives of this State in the House of Representatives merits a - 12 Resolved That the Governme quested to transmit a copy of the tions to each of our Senators and a sentatives in Congress, with a feet present the same to both Houses

-----A regular John Bull-Out when his late Majesty's ship Hese at the cape a seaman named Wal to Lieutenant Strangeways for law on shore.

'No, Wolfe,' said Strangeways, In allow you to go on shore. You have last time you got leave, you cannak drunk; and such conduct cannot bear ted 1

I promise you, sit, I won't get by said Wolfe .What do you want to do ashore? in ed Strangeways

Mr President, when I heard of the suspension of the banks, I was by the side of the Ohio, on a journey, in the course of which I had oceasion, frequently, to express my upinion on this to its fate. It surrenders all care over it, denew state of things ; and those who may have clines all concern about it, and denies that it has heard me, or noticed my remarks, will bear wit any duty connected with it. ness that I constantly expressed the opinion that principle, and a question of the highest impor- power essential to it, on any just plan or theory three had arisen, or would timmediately arise; that hereafter the dispute would not be so much about means as ends ; that the extent of the consumminal obligation of the Government would "be controverted; in short, that the question, whether it was the duty of Congress to concern itself with the national currency, must mevitably, become the leading topic of the times. So t thought whenever I had the pleasure of sddiessing my fellow-citizens, and so I feel and think now, I said often on these occasions, and I say now, that it is a question which the People, by the regular exercise of their elective, iranchise, must decide. The subject is one of so much permanent importance, and public men have become so committed, up the one side of the other, that the decision must, as I think be made by the country. We see an entirely new state of things. We behold new and untried principles of the administration advanced and adopted. Witness an avewed and bold rejection of the policy bitherto always prevailing -The Government has come, not to a pause, but to a revulsion. It not only stops, but it starts back ; it abandons the course which it has been pursuing for near fifty years, and it representes iself with having been acting all that time, beread the limits of its constitutional power. It was my second proposition, sir, that the Message, the bill, & the amendment, taken lugether, deny, in substance, that this Government has any power or duty connected with the cur-

This whole engineration, it is obvious, is conernment itself.

And now sir, let us see on what grounds it is will not get it." that the Message refrains from recommending "It was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed, authorized tor gulate, by law the com merce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value or medium of exchange in gold and silver; out it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, other-Post Office Department. As justiy might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise " And again :

"If therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving memantile em harrassipents, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the Gener al Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid."

The President, then sir, declines to recommend any measure for the relief of commerce. for the restoration of the currency, or for the benefit of exchanges, on the avowed ground, that in his opinion, such measures are not within the constitutional power of Congress. He is disunct and explicit, and so far entitled to credit. He denies broadly and flatly that there is any authority in this Government to regulate the currency and the exchanges, beyond the care of the coin. The question, then, is fairly stated see how Congress, and what is much more im-

Mr. President, if in May last, when specie payments were suspended, the president of one of the panks had called his conneil of airecturs Message is confined to the interests of this great corporation of Government. Both in practice, therefore, and on principle, in reality and avowedly, the Administration abandons the currency

a new era had commenced; that a question of one of the great powers of the Constitution; a where from the first to the middle of this menth of Government, a power which has been exer- Pollies' off, this was the time to keep a sharp look cised from the beginning, a power absolutely necessary and indispensable to the proper regu- last session, and might not at the next. And lation of the commerce of the country, be now sure enuf, on the 6th, jest at sunrise, it began to surrendered and abandoned forever? To this rise, and every followin tide kept goin a leetle point we have come sir, after pursuing the experiment" of the late Administration for five years. And from this point, I am persuaded, the country will move, and move strongly in one direction or another. We shall either go over to the gentleman from Missouri, and suffer into deep water. him to embrace us in his gold and silver arms. and hog us to his hard money breast, or we shall return to the long tried, well approved, and con- off, all come on board-and sich a time as w stitutional practice of the Government.

The language of the Administration, on the larly to the care of Congress ; and the enumer- other hand, is. Good masters, you are mistaken tion of them is followed by a general suggestion, You have no such right. You are entitled to not on the ground that Government had nothing that Congress will adopt such further measures no such thing from us. The Constitution has as may promote the prosperity of the country .- been misunderstood. We have suddenly found out its true meaning A new light has flashed in the bank. The duty, was not to be disclaimed fined to the wants and convenience of the Gov- upon us. It is no business of ours to futnish a national currency. You can not have it, and you

> Mr. President, I have thus stated what measures of general relief. The President says: think to be the real question now before the country. I trust myself cheerfully, to the result. I am willing to abide the test of time, and the ultimate judgment of the people ; for it is a sentiment deeply infused into me, it is a conviction which pervades every faculty 1 possess. that there can be no settled and permanent prosperity to the commerce and business of the country, until the constitutional duty of Government wise than through the facilities afforded by the in regard to the currency be bonestly and faithfully fulfilled.

> > From the New York Daily Express

ALL HAIL -THE TWO POLLIES IS AFLOAT.

Among the numerous 'all hails' of late, and e have had a 'hail storm,' none gives as more gratification than the information contained in the following Letter from our friend Major Downing

The release of the 'I'wo Pollies' from her long perilons position, it is in our opinion a mere prelude to the escape of, handreds from the modand guicksands in which they have been plunged,-the moral is a plain one-we hope it will not be lost

We commend the proposition touching rejoicing to the Committee of 76. It is well to bear in mind that we are callled on, not to imitate bad examples, but to set good ones. We believe that is the Major's notion, and the Major is knowing in all these matters.

ON BOARD THE TWO POLLIES, Rockaway, L. I. Nov 11 1837. To the Editors of the New York Daily Express.

GENTLIMEN; - I thank you for sendin me the papers regularly-but I haint had time to write to you now for some time.

I believe my last letter tell'd you about the condition of Uncle Sam and his buttons ; but am not sartin.

I have now the satisfaction to tell you-and yon may tell it to all creation-the THE 'Two Pollies' is afloat, and this is nigh upon the way it come about-Some weeks ago I got a letter from Uncle Joshua, tellin me to keep a sharp look-out on the tides along about the beginnin of November-that they had bad a plagy high one down there in Maine-and shortly before that there was a considerable rise in Rhode faland, and it would sartinly be the same all along shore-and accordin to his kalkalation, there Sir, the question then comes to be this: Shall | would be a real rouser along by York State some | to tack ship.

self or give it to a ward committee to buy wood or coal for such families as by misfortun are sufferin and destitute-I would make no distinction of party, but wherever there were found sufferin woman and children there I would go in and make an illumination in their stores or fire places; this is the kind of illumination I hope ev

ery good Whig will go for, and take my word for it, it will bring blessing on the cause and the party. This course will be rank poisin to the leedin dimigogues of the Loco Foco party-they are the chaos that the ignorant but honest poor Whigs are there very worst enemies; and some believe it, when it is well known- and none know it better than these Loco Foco leaders, especially the Buffalo tribe-that it is a rank lie. There are no people in the wile world more charitable than the American people I know it,-and who dares deny it? Let any man go abroad-and which, by the operations of commerce, it then come home-and then hear what he says about it. Well then, if this is so, who is it gives liberally of the fruits of the Government, constitute a succession of his industry,-the man who has somethin. or the man who has nothin ?--- and yet we

hear some of these Loco Foco dimigogues, who are too idle to work for an honest li vin, talkin round among the ignorant and the wicked, and tellin 'em to join in the ery of down with the rich, and tryin, in fact, to make it appear a sin in any man to have more with his industry and vir-

tues, than they have with their idleness & in writin more on this matter, as my 011%.

But about this jollification talk'd on, I dont see that better could be done than the gress, founded on the recommendation of lingering in the neighborhood of the la plan I propose,-and I hope something as the President, which withholds from the nigh like it as possible will be adopted ;- States nine millions of dollars which had however. I dont know but we must have been pledged to them disappointed the just something by way of markin this election; expectation of the States; and was an unjust drunk. sur?' replied Wolf, with the me and instead of an illumination, let a big gun and unnecessary violation of faith, leading possible expression of countenance, and tell the story from every hill top. 76 times to consequences injurious to the States and Strangeways burst cut into an made -'slam bang'-from the ses shore to the the People.

lakes and back again-and I call on my friend Prentiss of the Louisville Journal lions of Treasury drafts to enable the Govaway over in old Kentucky, to charter the big thunder cloud he promised a spell ago, to let off a real rouser, and I hope every the abundant revenues and resources of the ter; but since you have keitness State will take its own time in jinin in Nation, an unnecessary addition to the pawith this victory, till it comes round thro' old Virginny. & let the last roar of the big of the professions and promises which have with the same immovable gravity day guns be heard on the day when Congress heen made to the People. gits together, jest to tell the folks there, that the wind has shifted and it is high time

And as regards returnin thanks for blessins received, the Governor has already appointed a day for a general thanksgiven all over the State and if any man will read that proclamation' now, he will see that the Governor must had a notion that in addition to good crops and good health: good sound constitutional principles would be estab- kept and disbursed by them, and will be lished-and now if all these aint worth be ing thankful for, then we are ungrateful .-As a day then is appointed by the Governor, letus all as our good old fathers and grandfathers did before us, go to church

the law of the land required them to be since in "quating that I am afraid to se kept, and where they were safe and availa- to my bargain. This is the normal ble at all times, their deposite in banks not selected or authonsed by Congress, or capable of performing the duties of fiscal agents of the Government, the encouragement to them by the Administration to enlarge their discounts and circulation, and increase the paper money of the country, impute it to cowardice. You prome a countenance given to the creation of an immense amount of new banking capital by the States, the unnecessary, unwise, and forced importation of specie from countries to which our own was indebted, and to must be restored, and the refusal to receive the ordinary circulating medium for dues to acts founded in ignorance of the condition

and interests of the country, whose inevitable tendency was to derange the business and exchanges of the different portions of the Union, create distrust, embariass every branch of industry, destroy the prosperity of the country, and oppress the laboring classes of the community; and that in the opinion of the People of this State, these acts of the Government have destroyed the busw:ckedness. I dont like to trust myself iness of the Nation, and are the immediate causes of the depreciated state of our cirdander always begins to lift when I think culating medium, and of the universal distress of the community.

6 Resolved, That the recent act of Con-

7 Resulted, That the issue of ten milernment to meet the expenses of its administration is evidence of a wanton waste of per money of the country, and a violation once to go? Thank you, su, and

8 Resolved, That this Legislature look pulling off in one of the Malar board with alarm to the measures proposed and ded the ship with fruit He kept urged by the National Executive, and in the faithfully on this as on the formet certain name, and on the behalf of the People of this and towards evening he was called State. do most earnestly and so maly protest board in a state of the most bliss vion .- Theodore Hook's new work against-Gentleman Jack, or Jack Brag-1st. The adoption of what is usually called the sub-Treasury scheme, whereby From the Philadelphia Guzille all the public treasure will be in the hands LOUIS PHILIPPE -Werner of the officers of the Government, to be through a friend's policeness, to prot the ing epistle from the King of the Freeh conjectoral & erroneous information has unsale, may be used for party and corrupt culating in this country, in relevant purposes, and will augment the Executive tinguistied monarch, and in particular as a power to a dangerous extent, inasmuch as his occupation, while an exile in the the control of the whole treasure of the States, about forty years since. Nation will, by the power of appointment The ensuing letter, written by himself and removal, be in the hands of the Presiswer to some enquiries be this head, the question at rest. In short, if he evel dent alone. school in Jersey or elsewhere when 13 2d. The establishment of the principle he would not have omitted the fart in and practice of compelling all dues to the to a letter written expressly with the rash Government, and all debts from the Govern-As a writer Louis Philippe, through al taining information. ment, to be paid in specie alone, because it man, appears sufficiently familiar with will enable the Government to obtain posof the English language, to maintain session of a large proportion of the specie pundence in accordance with the tasked # of the country, and thereby control at pleaglo-American His language is fell sure and destroy the circulating medium created by the States; and it also establishes a most odious distinction between the People and those who hold public office, inasmuch as the latter will receive for their salaties, and in payment for their services, signated. gold and silver, while the labor of the Peomore and more depreciate and render worth-less.

.] want to fight."

"To fight" repeated Strangewart, 1 ty errand, truly! And with whom me you mean to fight?

With black Samby, the prize-figures 5 Resolved, That the removal of the He re llenged me to match before in public moneys from the deposite in which the tip, and has been taunting or a which we were to meet, sir, and if Id attend, they will call me coward." "It is extremely foolish in votice into such engagement, sir,' replied sug ways; but what you say is true: I int not attend, those Cape Town Bulles a

you won't get drunk?" · promise, sir.' 'Then you may go?' Wolf accordingly went on short, mild ter an absence of about an hour mining he returned without having fasted a down liquor. As soon as he got on der here to Strangeways and reported himself. 'I am come on board. su, sober."

.Well,' replied Strangeways, I in p you have kept your word. Did you 🙀 the match?"

"I did, sir." •Was it a long one? "Fifty minutes, su, by the watch?" "Who conquered?" 4 did, sir,

'Drd you punch your opposent setter

"Why. sir, I beat him, and that's jet a ng enough

'Right! You may retire, sir.' hope. sir, you will have no objection to let me go ashore again.' said Wall sh

tenant. "What! at present?- Yes, sit"-In what do you want to do ashore non?fit of langhter .- May I go, sic costan Wolf, when he thought the Lieuenant sufficient time to indulge his mental. this contrary to all rule? said Star ways scarcely able to articulate for whether

mise so faithfolly. I will permit in finds tensace. and in a few minutes he was

As to the employment of the State banks, for carrying on the operations of exchange, I cerand have none now.

relation to exchanges.

surance in regard to that.

of the Message by what it omits, as well as by voices do we hear raised in its recommendation? ignorance, and their wilfullness, he just took op

-and that if I ever expected to git the 'Two out, for Congress had done nothin to help at the beyond the last one ; and by sundown of the Sth-'THE GLORIOUS STH NOVEMBER'-the Two Pollies begun to lift out of the sand, and roll-and to rights up she came on an even keel and swong off to her anker, which had been ton

The next mornin the folks begun to gather a long shore and every livin critter who could git had there for a spell, I kalklate haint been seen for many a day on board a vessel, sound the purpose of maintaining the corrency, and as ever in her hull, but wattin spars, sails, and riggin. My old triend Z-kel Bigelow, was tainly never had any confidence in that system, among the visiters, and nothin would do but he must deliver an address to the folks-and he is I think their respective spheres of action are you know, a complete hand at that-and so up so limited, and their currencies so local, that he got on the windlass, and did pour it out there they can never accomplish what is desired in for half an hour, most a wful. He stood I ke a tes pot, one arm a kimbo and tother spontin-

Still, I prefer the employment of State banks and such a stream !! there was no gitting by it. to the project before us; because it is less of a He thanked everybody and everything, that had project ; because it is less dangerous ; and chief- any hand in gittin the Two Pollies of shorely, because it does not surrender, effectually, said the same causes would lift more folks out and in terms, a great power of the Constitution, of the mod than we had any notion on-for that In every respect, this project is objectionable. the Two Pollies was not the only object that It is but another 'experiment ;' and those who re- had been run on shore by the wickedness, and commend it so jealously, were the authors of the the ignorance and selfishness of some folks, and rency, or the exchanges, beyond the more regu- last, and were equally full of confidence and as- when he come to speak of them folks, and tell And sir, is this not true? We are to judge | Who invite as to try this experiment? What the country entirely by their wiekedness, their how and why all this trouble had been brought on

and have a good sermon and jine in the sarvices of priase and thanksgivin, and then

come home and git the family together, and invite in as many as there is room for and who aint got no family, and if there be any pumpkins in creation I hope they wont be neglected; and I hope no man of the rale grit will,on that day fail to top off a thanksgiving dinner with a genuine pumpkin pie, and do all in his power to see that his poorest neighbor has one too. I somehow feel sure things go right when pumkin pies are respected; our pious and patriotic fathers patronised them-and no two things, in my mind, seem to hinge together so snug, and have hung together so long, as patriousm and pumpkins.

Your friend, and oh't serv't. J. DOWNING, Major. Downingville Milatia, 2d Brigade. less.

spicnous thoughout, and directly in mi He appears to be no stranger to the Society of friends,' and in his observations lerence to this subject, has avoided the and affensive term by which it is succeived It is scarcely necessary to add that the of France has shown himself in all the main