

We learn that the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston road company have purchased the Charlotte and H. railway road, and that it will be immediately put under the direction of a local Board and a first rate engineer.

The directors have also decided to put the road from Columbia to Branchville, under contract on the first of next February. The route decided on, is to run from Columbia in a straight line 25 miles to the Congaree river, a little above McCord's ferry, where it will cross that stream and proceed by way of Orangeburg, or a little to the east of it, to Branchville. The reasons which influenced the Board to select this route, we understand, are these:—the river at this point can be passed where it is not more than 450 wide, on a rock bottom; at this point, too a road can be united from Camden, on good ground, passing by Statesburg, and through the richest part of Kershaw and Sauter districts, while the road from Columbia to the Congaree river will pass through the richest part of Richland district. Between the Congaree and Orangeburg the road will be accessible to the best part of St. Matthew's Parish and of O. angeparg district.

By crossing the Congaree so low down, it meets the stream at navigation, where it will rarely be interrupted, the difficulties in that navigation being above that point.

Another great object in selecting Branchville as the point of junction is, that it will enable the cars from Columbia to meet those from Charleston, so as to convey all the passengers from the north, from Camden or Columbia, to Augusta, thus forming an important part of the great rail road route from Boston to New Orleans.

The line thus selected will be a few miles longer than the one by the Columbia bridge and the sand-hills to Orangeburg, but the trip can always be performed in a day. This line by McCord's can also be graded to a rise not exceeding 25 feet to a mile, while the sand-hill line has many difficult ascents to ascend, and besides it would bring no trade to the road.

The State of North Carolina and Tennessee having given their assent to the bank charter, it became necessary to increase the capital of the railroad company to eight million of dollars. This we understand has been done, and the bank charter is now secured.

The State of South Carolina has pledged its credit to secure any loan which the company may make not exceeding \$2,000,000. This will enable them to borrow on moderate terms, and remove the necessity of calling on the stockholders for any considerable instalments till times are easier.

Should the bill be passed, which is now before the Tennessee Legislature, for taking one million of the stock of the company, the work will be immediately commenced to construct the road in that State from Knoxville to the North Carolina line.

The road will also be undertaken from Lexington, south, as soon as the subscriptions in that State shall have been sufficient for the purpose.

By the terms prescribed by the stockholders, the funds raised on stock are in the first instance to be applied in the State where they are raised. It will thus be seen, that enough has already been provided in South Carolina to carry the work through that State, and the surveys are expected to be completed above Columbia to the Flat Rock, by August next, when the stockholders will meet again and decide the route. The work above Columbia to the North Carolina line, may be expected to be put under contract next autumn.

Virginia Legislature.

The Legislature of Virginia met on the 31st inst.

In the Senate, the old officers were unanimously re-elected.—Stafford H. Parker, Esq. Speaker; Addison Hansford, Clerk; Littlebury Allen, Sergeant at Arms; Julius Martin and T. L. Nelson, Doorkeepers, and John Watrook, Printer.

In the House of Delegates, Lynn Banks, Esq. was elected Speaker without opposition. G. W. Montfort, Esq. Clerk; Col. Winston, Sergeant at Arms; and Messrs. John Stubblefield, Thos. Davis, and Robert Bradley, Door-keeper.

We make the following extracts from Gov. Campbell's Message. They are upon topics which have greatly agitated the public mind, and will therefore be read with interest.

The subject which, unhappily, at this time, is forced upon our attention by its deranged condition, is the currency of the country.

The advantages on the one hand, of an uniform and stable currency, and the evils on the other, of a currency depreciated and unstable, cannot be easily exaggerated. The conviction of this truth is universal. The People, and the Government as well as the People, have an inappreciable stake in what is permitted to pass as money. It was, therefore, to be expected that the first appearance of derangement in our monetary system, would give rise to earnest inquiries about the causes which have produced it, and that these would lead to numerous propositions of amendment, and as Banks form a prominent part of that system, and exert a controlling influence over the currency, it is not a matter of surprise that the evil by some should be imputed to their agency. It is all important to separate the accidental from the ne-

cessary results of the banking policy, that we may not fall into the error of abandoning institutions of great and acknowledged usefulness, under the mistaken impression that they are intrinsically impolitic.

The opinions which I had the honor to express, with much diffidence, in a late communication to the General Assembly, have been confirmed by subsequent reflection. It would, I humbly conceive, be attended by ruinous sacrifices, public and individual, to abandon suddenly the banking system as it has been established among us, or to restrict it in such a manner as to deny to the community the facilities to which it has been accustomed. The interest of the subject, and the novel, and I fear dangerous tendency of some of the plans recently proposed in connection with the currency, will excuse, if they do not require, a candid, yet diffident statement of the conclusions to which my own anxious enquiries have led me.

It has been more than thirty years since banking as now practised, was incorporated with the settled policy of the Commonwealth. The Bank of Virginia was created in 1804—eight years afterwards, time having been allowed to witness the good or evil tendency of the policy, the Farmers' Bank was established. Subsequently, the North Western Bank and the Banks of the Valley, and at a later period, the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling were incorporated. Instances yet more numerous, arising from the renewal of Bank charters which were about to expire, the General Assembly has by decisive votes given expression to its sense of the community in favor of the banking policy.

It is wise or politic, suddenly to abandon a policy so long and fondly cherished, and commit the property, business and welfare of the community upon the issue of an untried experiment? If it could be shown that the resources of private and national prosperity would have been better developed under a different system, still the consideration that the habits of the community are adapted to the existing order of things, and that revolutions therein would unsettle public confidence, and involve unavoidable sacrifices, might well be set off against the demand for theoretic perfection. But the reverse of that supposition is believed to be true, and that we are in no slight degree indebted to our liberal system of credit and exchanges for the hitherto unexampled growth and prosperity of our country. Without such actual capital, our country was insignificantly endowed with all the elements from which wealth might be securely derived;—its position, therefore, was that of all others in which the facilities of a generous credit were most needed, and could with the most safety be dispensed.

Among other instances of permanent advantage, may be mentioned the works of Internal Improvements, canals, rail roads, and turnpikes. These must have been delayed to a remote period, if the spare capital necessary for their construction had first to be accumulated—and in the interim the whole country would have suffered for the want of the requisite channels of intercommunication, and the industry of those parts of it more remote from the sea board, have been, to a great degree, paralysed. Indeed, the fostering influence of the credit system, hitherto upheld, is altogether too visible in our past history, in the development of the rich resources of our country, the rewards of industry, and the growth of population, not to satisfy us that its agency has been extensively and signally useful. I respectfully submit that a policy repeatedly approved by the deliberate sanction of the Legislature and the community, and that so far has been found, in friendly connection with the great interest of the Commonwealth, should not be lightly nor hastily departed from.

It is objected to banks that they foster a spirit of reckless speculation, create artificial values, and expose the currency to dangerous convulsions.

The proof is said to be found in the sad vicissitudes which we have lately experienced, and from which we have not yet recovered. Until the suspension of specie payments, the State Banks enjoyed the confidence of the people and the Government, and their agency was generally conceded to be useful, if not indispensable. They had been not long before selected, as the depositories of the General Government, and under that arrangement, a large addition was made to the money which they held on deposit. The question occurs, whether the suspension of specie payments be not referable to causes which the Banks had no necessary agency in creating; and whether it be not in the reach of prudent legislation to guard against the recurrence of the evil, without impairing the capacity of Banks to be useful. And, after all, whether it be not better to incur the risk of occasional inconvenience from mismanagement or indiscretion, on the part of the Banks, than submit to the greater and inevitable inconveniences that must attend their overthrow. It is by no means peculiar to banks, but on the contrary, is a property common to all the inventions of man, for contrivances which are in the main beneficial, are in the main liable to the occasion of mischief or confusion; and it is the part of wisdom not to abandon such

as are generally useful, but to apply it to the work of judicious improvement.

It is of the nature of credit, as implied in the objection, to present temptations to speculation, and to encourage demands for, and hence to raise the price of whatever is coveted as an object of property. But are these regarded as evils to warrant an attempt to annihilate all credit? It is the characteristic of man, and of no people more than our own, and regulated by a prudent forecast, no disposition is more commendable to anticipate coming events, and risk the present upon the realization of their hopes. This is speculation; and the American people will have lost their energy and enterprise when it ceases to be a requisite of them. Speculation will exist as well without Banks as with them, and in either case, the issue will be sometimes unfortunate, and then those who decide upon an enterprise by the event, will arraign the prudence of the adventurers. But, what is more to the point of remark, is, that as without Banks there will be speculation, and speculation in which large numbers will be embarked, so, when the result is unpromising, there will be complaints of artificial prices and disturbed currency as well in a community in which there are no Banks, as where they exist. It is not in power of legislation to guard effectively against pecuniary vicissitudes; and to attempt to prevent their occurrence by shutting up the Bank, would add immensely to the burthens of all profitable industry, without the recompense proposed in security against reverses.

Among the causes of the recent convulsion, certain measures of the General Government must be regarded as not the least influential. The measures alluded to, were, doubtless, expected to answer valuable and important ends; and their disturbing influence in other respects was not designed or anticipated. The executive Order, commonly known as the specie Circular, however salutary, considered in reference to its immediate objects, had the effect to transfer specie from points where it had accumulated by the ordinary course of trade, to points where it was not wanted for the current business of the country. This is one instance of disturbance to the currency, resulting from the indirect influence of the measures of the General Government. Another instance is to be found in the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States, performing the operation too suddenly, instead of making it as gradual as possible. Here again the act of Government came in conflict with the operations of trade, and had the effect of disturbing the equilibrium which had resulted from the general course of business. If these be added to the convulsions held out to such of the banks as were selected as depositories, to exercise the power of discounting liberally, we shall scarcely in view of these extrinsic and potent causes, feel ourselves justified in imputing the evil in question, to the ordinary and natural operation of the banking system.

The large funds which the Commonwealth has dedicated to the invaluable object of internal improvements, are invested in the stocks of our banks. The notes of these institutions have long performed amongst us the functions of money, and constituted, and yet constitute a large portion of our currency. Until recently, with a single exception, the banks have met their engagements with punctuality, and their notes have been convertible at will into coin. For the suspension of payments in 1814, the excepted instance, an excuse was admitted to exist in the embarrassments resulting from a war in which our country was engaged, whilst the valuable services rendered to the government, by the liberal use of their credit, conciliated friends. The ready sale of our produce, at prices which remunerate the labour employed in their production, has been and still continues to be effected through the agency of banks. The value of property, the wages of industry, the profits of every occupation whatsoever, are adjusted under the influence of the banking policy, and its influence is alike beneficial to all. To renounce this policy and attempt to obtain a currency exclusively metallic, would be attended by consequences extensively, and fatally mischievous. Observe its operation upon debtors. The redemption of the circulating medium would of course reduce the price of property—the effect of which would be relatively to augment the debt to be paid. And thus a debtor whose engagements were contracted light when they were contracted, might find his whole means had become inadequate, by a revolution in the currency, to the payment of his debts. The citizen in the case supposed, might well arraign the justice of his Government, that by its inconstancy had produced his ruin. This is but one instance of the mischiefs of the innovation. Numerous others will occur to every considerate mind.

Deeply impressed with these views, I can not but regard with anxiety, any proposition proceeding from an imposing quarter, calculated to discredit the State Banks or to impair their usefulness. I respectfully submit whether such may not be the tendency of a proposition to refuse bank paper, and

collect the whole revenue of the Government in gold and silver. If the General Government shall come to that determination before the banks shall have resumed specie payments, it must add to their difficulties, and delay the return to specie payments; and if in view of that effect, the Government should for the present forbear, and adopt the resolution when specie payments had been restored, it will be found, I fear, to bear with severity on the banks, to sink their credit and to cripple them. If Banks be admitted to be safe, important and valuable agents in the economy of the State, Governments, and may not wish a just regard to the interest of their constituents be dispensed with, I respectfully submit whether the policy of the States in this respect be not so far entitled to respect from the General Government, as that it should not, if to be avoided, pursue a course calculated to oppress and embarrass it.

There is another view of the subject which demands the solemn consideration of the General Assembly. The State Banks have been heretofore regarded, and as it seems to me with much reason, the only safe and practical substitute for a great national establishment of credit and finance under some form or other. If these institutions, therefore, shall now be allowed to be crushed or discredited, their efficiency impaired, or the accommodation they are capable of yielding to both government and people thrown aside, the consequence will be, sooner or later, a resort to some central financial power as the exclusive fiscal agent of the General Government, and the privileged dispenser of a national currency, unfavorable as has been our experience of such an institution, we have not yet seen it, under its most dangerous aspect. Its natural relation is that of ally and instrument of the Federal Executive, not its rival and opponent. Where two such formidable engines shall work in concert, as under their natural bias and impulsion they would do, the result must be a fearful enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government, destructive alike to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. Is it not then incumbent on the friends of our Republic system, to uphold the institutions of the States, in all their competent functions; to oppose with firmness every project, which, in rendering the General Government independent of the people and the States, shall strengthen the arm of Federal power, and which, by leading to a multiplication of executive officers, and by giving to the executive head a direct control over the public money, shall augment the patronage, and add to the already formidable influence of that branch of the Government? The measures proposed in the national councils, before alluded to, force these considerations on the attention of every reflecting patriot, and they will doubtless be weighed by the General Assembly with all the deliberation and solemnity due to the occasion.

The approaching expiration of the charters of existing Banks, will present an early occasion for the revision and improvement of our Banking system. The defects which experience may have disclosed, will, it is to be hoped, be remedied, and new securities provided against the dangerous and excesses to which it is occasionally liable; but in the present advanced stage of commerce and civilization, considering the vast and increasing amount of exchanges to which the extraordinary developments of modern industry and enterprise have given rise, and contrasting therewith the limited supply of the precious metals in the world, the idea of abolishing every conventional medium of circulation and returning to an exclusive metallic currency, must be regarded as altogether behind the progress of the age. Least of all, is it adapted to a new and growing country like ours, where credit and anticipated capital have already achieved such wonderful improvements, and where so much yet remains to be effected by their necessary aid.

I had hoped to be enabled to communicate to the General Assembly, the intelligence that all the principal banks in the Union had agreed on a day to commence redeeming their notes in specie, and lament that I cannot convey that desirable information. I understand, however, the prospect of contemplating at no very distant day, is favorable, and that the banks in our own State have been and are now ready to fix on an early day; that they should do so is greatly to be desired, but however anxious we may feel on the subject, it is our duty so to act, as to render the operation as little distressing as possible, and avoid every thing which may tend unnecessarily to disturb public confidence. It will be seen from the last return of the Bank of Virginia, made the 1st of November, 1837, that her liabilities for notes in circulation, debts and deposits, amounted to the sum of \$5,637,866 27, and her means, exclusive of her stock, and excluding her real estate, to meet these liabilities to \$9,625,026 8. The like liabilities of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, at the same period amounted to \$4,177,754 81, and its means in like manner, inclusive of its stock, and excluding its real estate, were \$6,457,896 55. The condition of the other banks in the Commonwealth, renders it less secure the holders of notes and depositors of money.

Tuesday Jan. 2, 1838.

Mr. Buchanan presented the memorial of a Lieutenant Colonel of the Army of Poland, the nephew of Kosciusko, recounting his sufferings in the cause of Poland, and praying Congress to grant him a section of land, to be paid for, if required, as soon as it might be within his power. Referred.

The bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Numerous anti-slavery and anti-Texian petitions were presented.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the present tariff of postage charged upon letters, pamphlets, &c. transmitted by mail, that it shall correspond with the coin of the United States.

Mr. Wise submitted the following:

Resolved, That a Committee to consist of _____ members be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to prohibit the appointment of members of Congress to Executive offices during the time for which they are elected Senators or Representatives, and the time of two years thereafter.

Mr. Wise accompanied the resolution by a few remarks, which gave rise to debate in the course of which free allusion was made to the use of the appointing power during the late Administration, in contrast with the doctrine of President Jackson on that subject. Messrs. Wise, Haynes, Williams, of North Carolina; Underwood, Jenifer, and Yell took part in the discussion. Before the presentation of any other memorial or resolution.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, January 3.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions came up for consideration.

After they were read, Mr. Calhoun rose, and explained that he had introduced his resolutions as an antagonist to those of the Legislature of Vermont, introduced by a gentleman from that State. He had looked upon those resolutions as possessing a character entitling them to the consideration of the Senate. He had been embarrassed by the presentation of those resolutions, coming as they did from a sovereign State—a party to the federal compact, and entitled to present itself in that form to the Senate. As a State's Rights man, therefore, he found himself unable to vote against receiving the resolutions. But as a Southern man, he would not vote for them. He was reduced to a passive position upon the subject, and was obliged to leave others to act upon those resolutions. The Senate never votes directly on resolutions thus offered, either for or against. They were laid on the table, or referred, and there was the end. And his only mode of meeting those in question was to offer antagonistic resolutions; and he had taken that course.

Mr. Calhoun went over the old ground; that this was the only subject upon which the Union could possibly split;—that the South understood the people of the South, and on the other, those of the North, that he took this course, not only as a Southern man, but as a friend to the Union; and that it was his object to stay the tide, in time, which would destroy that Union, &c. Upon his resolutions, he claimed a direct vote of the Senate, and demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The proposition of Mr. Morris, of Ohio, to take the question on each resolution, separately, was agreed to, and the following being the first, was read.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally as free, independent and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with a view to its increased security against all dangers, domestic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

This resolution was adopted, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Lion, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rivers, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Clayton, Davis, Knight, Morrell, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Wall, Webster—13.

The question then recurred on the second resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police, and are alone responsible for them, and that any intermeddling of one or more States, or a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions and police of the others, on any ground, or under any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with a view to their alteration or subversion, is an assumption of superiority not warranted by the Constitution, insulting to the States interested, and tending to endanger their domestic peace and tranquillity, subversive of the objects for which the Constitution was formed, and, by necessary consequence, tending to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

This resolution, after various amendments, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lion, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rivers, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Conn. Spence, Strange, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—31.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Morris, Prentiss, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tipton, Wall, Webster—2.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bell introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on elections to distinguish, in reporting the facts in the Mississippi case, between the old facts, known to the House at the last session, and the new facts, which have occurred since. Such debate arose on this matter, but as you may recollect, the debate was merely incidental, and involving points of no great interest in their details. It resulted in a successful motion to lay a proposition of Mr. Bell on the table.

The rest of the day was spent in the reception of petitions. An attempt was made to get up a discussion on abolition resolutions from some of the States; but the Speaker decided that they must take the same direction, under the rule, as petitions on that subject.

Mr. President introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the just and true boundary of the United States, under the true construction of the Treaty of 1823, is the line extending from the southwest corner of the Grande del Norte, which river continues to be the boundary line until the mouth of the Sabine was surrendered to the United States by the treaty of 1819.

And whereas such surrender of a portion of the territory of the United States is a precedent and doubtful constitutional measure;

And whereas many weighty considerations of policy make it expedient to re-establish said true boundary; and to re-annex to the United States the territory occupied by a State of Texas, with the consent of the State;

Be it therefore resolved, That, with the consent of the said State previously had, whenever it can be effected consistently with the faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, it is desirable and expedient to re-annex the said Territory to the United States.

Which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALHOUN'S resolutions then came up, and amendments were offered by Mr. NORVELL, Mr. SMITH of Indiana, and Mr. ALLEN, and discussed to a late hour, when on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The day's sitting was consumed in the consideration of private and unimportant business.

Friday, Jan. 5.

Disturbances on the Canadian Frontier. A message was received from the President, extending to the southwest corner of the United States, in both houses, alluding to the insufficiency of the existing laws, and asking Congress to give more effective powers to the Executive for preserving peace on our borders. A discussion followed the reading of this message and accompanying papers, in both houses; in which reference was had to the moral conduct of our citizens on the frontier, and the outrage committed by the British in the destruction of the Caroline and massacre of those on board. The whole subject was treated with a gravity proportionate to its importance; no excitement was manifested; but such as became the occasion, and no other feeling being exhibited than was purely national, patriotic, and, in the main, pacific.

In the Senate, the subject was referred, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, to the committee on Foreign Relations. In the House, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for further information on the subject, and what measures have been adopted by the Executive to preserve our neutrality with Great Britain.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were taken up and discussed in the Senate till a late hour, by several gentlemen, without arriving at a decision. Speaking of the debate, the Globe says:

The liberal, sagacious, and statesmanlike course of Messrs. Calhoun, Rivers, Buchanan, Hubbard, and others, is worthy of all commendation. The discussions upon this point, exciting topics have been, for the most part, characterized by calmness, dignity, and modesty to meet upon some common ground, and discuss some common means of producing harmonious action, and of avoiding, for the future, the dangers and difficulties which appear to be the result of this question.

CANADA.

New York, Jan. 2.

Hot work in Upper Canada! There has been a fight near Navy Island and Buffalo and Rochester are in the highest state of fury, for excitement does not seem to express the feeling. Sir Francis Head has erected batteries upon the Chippewa side, and commenced an attack by boats on Navy Island; but Gen. Van Rensselaer, with his cannon, knocked his batteries to pieces, and drove back his boats, with some loss of lives. During this action, a rumor reached Buffalo that Sir FRANCIS HEAD had made a lodgment upon Grand Island, (American territory) upon which the People met in mass, and demanded, if such were the fact, that the militia forthwith be called out to repel the attack. The rumor, however, was unfounded, although it does seem that some Indians in the employ of the British had been sent there to cut off the retreat of the Navy Island People, or at other sources of information say, "to hunt."

Some of the British regulars had reached Toronto. When they reach Chippewa, the attack upon Navy Island will be a serious one.

Affairs at Washington.

The Whig letter-writers at Washington concur generally in asserting that the President will waive the Sub-Treasury system and adopt that of Special Deposits in the State Banks. The acceptability of this plan will depend very much upon its details. If it report that the Public Money is to be collected and deposited in whatever money the Banks receiving it shall be willing to carry to the credit of the United States as cash and pay, whenever required, in specie if demanded, such money meanwhile to remain simply as a deposit, and not to be used, loaned, or discounted upon, as a portion of the available means of the Banks, we believe it may easily be carried. If it provide that the Banks shall so receive it, but keep the whole amount in specie, positively at command of the Government, we presume this may be carried also, though by a desperate struggle. But if it be proposed that the revenue shall be collected, kept, and disbursed exclusively in specie, its fate must be at least very doubtful; and so far as the business interests of the country are concerned, there is no essential difference between this and the Sub-Treasury plan. Besides, what Banks would undertake the Government agency on such conditions?

New Yorker.

Any additional circumstances very wanting to exhibit not only the folly, but the wickedness of the Abolitionists in seeking to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, it would be supplied