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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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We now complete, in several heavy tables, the documents appended to the report of the secretary of the treasury—being several curious and interesting statements concerning banks generally, and the “deposit banks” particularly. But these afford only approximations to truth. We have heard and know, too much of transportation and transfer of specie, from bank to bank, so that it was counted from five to ten times over—to make an amount, to rely on its authenticity; the secretary, however, has done all that he could, (we have no doubt), to represent things fairly and fully. It shows a queer account, of CASH vs. CREDIT; and that “paper does the business.” The space occupied by these papers, has materially affected the general contents of the sheet.

Money is said to be very “scarce,” that is, it has a sluggish circulation at Boston, New York, and other places.

Bicknell's Philadelphia “Reporter” says:

The pressure still continues to exist in our money market; and unless relief is speedily afforded, we fear that much distress will ensue in our business, and mercantile walks. However incredible it may seem, we can assure our readers that within the last week, some of the best paper has been offered at the rate of interest of two per cent. per month, or twenty-four dollars a year for the loan of one-hundred dollars. In many cases capitalists who have money in their possession, either alarmed at this condition of things, refuse to loan it, or hold on with the expectation of obtaining still more enormous usury. Scarcely a day passes by that a large number of applications for loans are not made to us, and we must confess that if they continue to increase for the fortnight to come, as rapidly as they have for the last fortnight, there is no conceiving the rate that they may be demanded for money. This condition of things cannot, however, continue much longer, as the western business will commence about the latter part of January, when some relief will unquestionably be afforded. Thus far we are happy to state that not a solitary failure has occurred in Philadelphia.

There are reports of great *gamblings* in the stocks, at New York.

The United States bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

We much regret to learn, that *Florida* is in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the murders and depredations of small bands of the Seminole Indians. They had cruelly deprived many of our people of their lives—and marked their progress with fire and desolation, committing great injuries to property. The citizens were under arms—and a complete organization has, by this time, been made; and the miserable creatures will be speedily swept from the face of the earth. Some accounts say that they have about 1,500 warriors, and 600 vagabonds and runaways. If so, they are stronger than we had supposed them to be. Gen. Clinch, of the U. S. army, had about 300 regulars under him; but it is said that his baggage and provisions had been captured by the Indians. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama were lending their aid. Gov. Eaton was at Mobile on the 17th ult. on his way to Florida. The people were flying from their homes. This disastrous state of things cannot last long; but the damages done to the improvements and the crops, will be of a large amount.

Extract of a letter received from St. Augustine, (Florida), Dec 20:—

“The Indians have been committing depredations on the St. John's river—they have burned property on plantations and killed white men whenever there was an opportunity. The territory is up in arms. The laws require all men who have been in the territory ten days to perform military duty.”

The National Intelligencer has the following:

We learn that information has been received by private letters, in this city, of the ports of Mexico having been shut against the vessels of the United States; a measure induced probably by the embarkation of so many of our citizens in

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hostilities against the authorities of that country. We have no further information, however, than the naked fact of the shutting of the ports. This measure, will be very seriously felt in New Orleans, the exports to Mexico from that city, for which specie has been usually received in return, amounting to six or eight millions of dollars annually.

There are rumors also, from New Orleans, of one or two very heavy mercantile failures in that city.

Another account says that the Mexicans have embargoed our vessels. They are reported to be collecting a large force at Matamoras to act against Texas. Things look “squally,” as commodore O'Brien said.

A melancholy event, attended with loss of life, happened on the 25th ult. at Dover, Del. Midshipman P. B. Adams made an attack upon James H. M. Clayton, esq. at his office—and was killed by a pistol discharged by Mr. C. The jury brought in a verdict of “excusable homicide.”

There are volumes of speculation about our affairs with France. Some, who are supposed to be of the “initiated,” assert that there will be no war; but others hold a different opinion. Mr. Pageot's furniture was sold at auction on Thursday last; and it is unreservedly said that

The French consul at Philadelphia has been officially apprised by his government, that by an arrangement between the governments of France and Great Britain, the British charge des affairs, is instructed to protect French citizens, residents of the United States, during the impending interruption of diplomatic relations between this country and France.

And of Mr. Barton, the following is a “literal extract” from a letter of a gentleman at Paris, of “high standing,” &c.

“Paris, Nov. 21 We have communicated to you from time to time the different versions current as to what had passed on the subject of the treaty, and we may now add that it has been stated to us, that M. de Broglie had declared to Mr. Barton he was ready to pay the money instantly, provided the latter would write a few lines to the effect that the American government had not intended to menace or insult France—which was declined.”

The New Bedford Gazette learns from the master of a ship just from the Pacific, that three French whalemans (one of them the John Jack) are cruising about the South seas in pursuit of whales, each having a crew of sixty men, (with eighteen guns on board), and among which is a surgeon, a chaplain, &c. &c. and that they are making boast at the islands, that as soon as they hear that war is declared, they will whip the oil out of our Yankee whale ships, in the quickest time. This story is extensively told, and may be true. No one, however, believes that these French vessels were fitted out for the purpose of which they boast. Nothing is more common, says the Gazette, than for French and English vessels—especially whale ships—to carry a number of guns and their necessary tackle in the hold, to be drawn out for use at any moment.

The latest news from Texas, received by way of New Orleans, says:—

By the schr. Julius Cæsar, we learn that the last accounts from camp received by express at Bragoria on the 11th instant, states that on the morning of the 5th an attack was made on the town of San Antonio by the Texian army, headed by captain Milane, and after a hard fight of 36 hours, succeeded in getting possession of three stone houses, from which they had silenced two or three of the enemy's guns, commanding important points, and when the express left at 4 o'clock on the 6th, the fight still continued—the Texians had 2 killed and 12 wounded—the loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but during the first 12 hours of the fight the enemy carried off all their dead, and when the courier left, 17 dead bodies could be counted round one of the guns that was silenced.

Thomas W. Veazy, of Cecil county, has been elected governor of Maryland—and Gwynn Harris, of Charles,

John McKenny, of Queen Ann's, William H. Johnson, of Baltimore county, Nathaniel F. Williams, of Baltimore city, and John C. Henry, of Dorchester, his council.

The rapidity with which we ascend the "ladder of independence," through manufactures, is astonishing. In a little while, as things go on, the domestic supplies of most goods will be fully equal to the domestic wants. The cotton crop shows an immense increase—but we doubt whether it is equal to the value of the cotton manufacture, alone. It sounds large, however; and immediately strikes at foreign exchanges; and is important in settling "balances of trade."

Mr. Elias Willis, of Deerfield, has recently commenced the manufacture of hair cloth. This article is well known to the ladies as furnishing a superb springy covering for sofa and chair bottoms, &c. and to gentlemen is next in value to bristles for easy and elastic stock bodies. There is no other manufacture of hair cloth in New England, and but two in the United States. Most of the hair cloth used in this country is imported.

An authentic statement—published in the Philadelphia *Daily Advertiser*, gives the quantity of rain that has fallen for 26 years. The highest, in 1830, was 45.070 inches; the lowest, 1816, 27.947 inches. The average of the 26 years 36.169 inches. In the last year, 1835, there fell 39.300 inches of rain. Whole quantity in the 26 years, 954.043 inches.

It is apprehended by some of the merchants of New Orleans, that the assistance given by citizens of the United States to the Texans, will have a deleterious effect upon the trade of that city with Mexico. The Bee states the amount of the export trade of New Orleans to the ports of Mexico, during the past twenty months, at upwards of \$3,500,000—of which \$3,500,000 were of the domestic manufactures of this country. The imports from Mexico, during the same period are estimated at \$9,000,000. The import trade consists chiefly of bullion or specie, which is of immense importance to the credit of banking institutions. The same paper states, that five or six months since, there were upwards of six millions of specie in the banks—it is now reduced to less than three millions, and is gradually lessening.

We adverted some time since, to a large investment contemplated by certain capitalists of the north, at the head of ship navigation in this District, for commercial purposes. We now learn that the plan has been matured, and that a commencement will be made with suitable ceremonies, on Friday next, on the south side of the Potomac, near the end of the free bridge. We have been requested to state that the particulars will be duly announced, and invitations to the respective corporations, &c. be issued without delay. *[Nat. Int.]*

[The new city is intended to be called "Jackson," and the corner stone was to have been laid yesterday—the 8th of January; but postponed to Monday, on account of the inclemency of the weather. We shall give an account of the ceremonies in our next.]

We are authorised by several respectable members of the society of Friends, to state that "the proceedings of the lady who spoke from the gallery of the representatives hall the other day, and who is denominated a 'Quaker lady' in some of the notices of this subject, are not sanctioned or approved by the society, but are at direct variance with its requisitions. The society of Quakers are friends of order; and if any approved ministers should wish to address the members of congress, such minister would not be permitted to act in the manner adopted by that lady. No one who undertakes the important office of travelling about to preach the gospel, is allowed to proceed unless the meeting to which he belongs is satisfied of his attachment to good order, his prudence and religious experience; in which case, he is furnished with a certificate stating the unity of, his friends with his [or her] proceedings." *[Alex. Gaz.]*

A new mineral called fossil wax, by M. de Humboldt, has been found in Moldavia. The specimen in the mineralogical collection at Jassy, weighs 85 lbs. It is employed in making wax candles, and is presumed to be yellow amber in a state of incipient formation.

Mr. Thorn, a well known bridge builder in that region, proposes to construct a bridge across the Ohio river

at Louisville for the sum of \$350,000, and take half the capital stock himself.

Dr. Meyer relates that a mountain exists on the banks of the Danube, which, every year, moves from 60 to 80 yards. Six years ago a terrible noise was heard in the night, and half of the mountain fell with a tremendous crash, and buried sixteen houses with their inhabitants. This detached part, consisting chiefly of freestone, in a state of efflorescence, could advance when its bed in the spring had been rendered slippery by the abundant rain and melted snow.

A fellow has been sent to the Maryland penitentiary for five years, for the offence of kidnapping a negro woman—a slave.

In a recent pamphlet on the slavery question, Dr. Channing states the following objection to the doings of the fanatical abolitionists. It admits of general application:

"Another objection to their movements is that they have sought to accomplish their objects by a system of agitation; that is, by a system of affiliated societies, gathered, and held together, and extended, by passionate eloquence. This, in truth, is the common mode by which all projects are now accomplished. The age of individual action is gone. Truth cannot be heard unless shouted by a crowd. The weightiest argument for a doctrine is the number which adopts it. Accordingly, to gather and organize multitudes is the first care of him who would remove an abuse or spread a reform. That the expedient is in some cases useful, is not denied. But generally, it is a showy, noisy mode of action, appealing to the passions, and driving men into exaggeration.

I know it is said, that nothing can be done but by excitement and vehemence; that the zeal which dares every thing is the only power to oppose to long rooted abuses. But it is not true that God has committed the great work of reforming the world to passion. Love is a minister of good only when it gives energy to the intellect, and allies itself with wisdom."

We learn from the New York Courier, that the amount of revenue collected at the custom house in that city, during the quarter ending on the 30th September last, amounted to no less a sum than \$5,472,042 04, which is more than half the revenue of the year 1834.

The British revenue ending Oct. 10, was £41,801,567, which is a deficit of £1,081,600 from last year to the same period. Chiefly owing to the falling off of the assessed taxes. The transfer of a class of duties from the excise to the customs, and vice versa make these about even. The stamp day has increased the last quarter; also, the post office receipts.

A letter from *Antigua* says:

"Troubles and anxieties have been experienced this year in abundance; first, the hurricane, and then the fever. This year only about three-fourths of the usual quantity of cane has been cultivated, and this not kept in order, on account of the laziness of the negroes, who are getting every way worthless. Till the 13th of February, our port is open for corn, corn meal, flour, beans, peas, pork, &c. tonnage and duty free."

The letter from which the above is an extract, gives, in addition, a gloomy account of the state of the cane that is cultivated, and of the general prospects and business of the island—with a prediction that in a few years there will not be a white inhabitant left in it. *[Alex. Gaz.]*

Letters, received on Saturday, mention the arrival of the Crescent, on the 21st ult. at Constantinople. Her sailing from Liverpool had been 3,600 miles in 13 days at sea, exceeding 11 miles an hour during the whole progress of the voyage. *[Liverpool Chron.]*

It is said that nine of the sovereigns of Europe, are over sixty years of age. According to seniority they rank as follows—king of Saxony, who is 89; king of Sweden, Bernadotte, 71; the pope, 70; the king of England, 70; Denmark 67; Prussia 65; Holland 65; and France 62.

An attempt has been made, at New York, to estimate the damages sustained by the late fire.

An important report was presented to the general committee of the citizens, by Mr. Disosway, as to the losses by the great fire—

From that report it appears that the whole number of buildings destroyed was 527, exclusive of the Merchant's Exchange and South Dutch church; and that the estimated amount of

loss is \$17,115,692. This estimate is based upon the statements of 276 firms and owners of real estate, who reported a loss of \$1,179,700 in (the destruction of 129) buildings, and \$6,557,846 in goods. Total \$7,969,150, on which was \$7,969,150 insurance. A much less proportion of the owners of buildings reported to the committee, than of the proprietors of merchandise. The whole loss in buildings, is estimated at \$4,000,000
Merchandise, 13,115,692

\$17,115,692
This amount exceeds by more than two millions, the estimates heretofore made, and when the expense of clearing away the ruins is brought into the account, another million may be added. [N. Y. Com.]

The *Hartford Times* says—We are informed that at the present time, there is a larger number of patients at the hospital, than at any former period. Within the last two weeks, five persons have been admitted, (one a clergyman and the another a deacon),—whose unfortunate and melancholy derangement, was apparently caused by religious excitement. We simply state the fact, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions.

If some of our editorial brethren were informed that five persons had been admitted to this institution, in two weeks, whose insanity was apparently caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, would they deem it their duty to hold up the information to their readers, as a dreadful illustration of the evils of intemperance? We only ask for information.

EFFECTS OF FANATICISM. The Milledgeville Recorder says: "The bill in regard to abolition writings, &c. provides—that introducing or circulating, or aiding in any manner in introducing or circulating, any writing, painting or print, calculated to excite insurrection, or shall use language calculated to produce this result, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and punished on conviction, with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor to exceed twenty years.

The bill accompanying the report on the abolition subject, provides—that no clerk shall register free persons of color, who shall not prove to the inferior court that they are free persons according to the laws of this state, or have been registered and exercised the privileges of such for five years before the passage of the act.

The 2d section renders it unlawful for any other than such free persons registered as above, to remain in the state, under the penalty of one hundred dollars—the same fine to be repeated at the end of every 30 days.

The 3d section makes it unlawful for any free person of color who leaves the state to return to it—unless it is a mere temporary absence to an adjoining state.

The 4th section refers to the right of property in slaves.

The 5th provides, that hereafter no male slave who shall have been in any non-slaveholding state, shall be brought back to this state by his owner, or other person.

The 6th gives the inferior courts jurisdiction of the offences created by this act.

The 7th excepts from this act Indians, Moors, or Lascars.

The 8th gives discretionary power to the inferior courts, to deny to free persons of bad character, the right of registry—in which case, they become subject to the penalties and provisions of this act."

WASHINGTON'S OPINIONS OF SLAVERY. The annexed extracts of letters written by general Washington may be found in the ninth volume of Mr. Spark's edition, just published.

To Robert Morris, dated April 12th, 1786.

"I hope it will not be conceived from these observations, that it is my wish to hold the unhappy people, who are the subject of this letter, in slavery. I can only say, that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it; but there is only one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this as far as my suffrage will go, shall never be wanting."

To the marquis de Lafayette, May 10th, 1786.

"The benevolence of your heart my dear marquis, is so conspicuous on all occasions, that I never wonder at any fresh proofs of it; but your late purchase of an estate in the colony of Cayenne, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country. But I despair of seeing it. Some petitions were presented to the assembly, at its last session, for the abolition of slavery, but they could scarcely obtain a reading. To set the slaves afloat at once would, I really believe, be productive of much inconvenience and mischief, but by degrees it certainly might and assuredly ought to be effected; and that too by legislative authority."

To John F. Mercer, September 9th, 1786.

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted, by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law."

YALE COLLEGE. The whole number of students in this institution is five hundred and seventy-two. The number of

freshmen is 135—the largest number ever entered in that class in any college in the United States. Old Yale is by far the largest university in America, and bids fair in a few years to become one of the largest in the world.

TRINITY CHURCH SALARIES. The officiating clergymen of Trinity church, including the two chapels, St. John's and St. Paul's, are four in number, with their salaries and perquisites as follows:—Onderdonk, bishop, \$6,000, and a house—Berrian, rector, \$4,000, and a house—Anthon, assistant, \$3,000, and a house—Schroeder, assistant, \$3,000, and a house—total, \$16,000 and perquisites. [N. Y. Sunday News.]

FOREIGN IMPORTS. Within the last five years the imports of foreign merchandise into the United States have increased fifty per cent. and what is worthy of remark is, that this increase has been almost entirely in articles paying no duty. A statement accompanied the late treasury report, from which we collect the following: [Philad. Gaz.]

	Imports paying duty	Imports free of duty	Total value.
1832	\$86,779,813	\$14,249,453	\$101,029,266
1833	75,670,361	32,447,950	108,118,311
1834	58,128,152	68,393,180	126,521,332
1835	73,587,132	77,443,236	151,030,368

PAUPERISM IN EUROPE. According to recent calculations, there are at present in Europe 10,897,333 paupers, that is, one-twentieth of the total population. The number of the laboring class who depend wholly on their toil, and whom the least change would plunge into want, amounts to 50,000,000, or one fifth of the general population. The mass of the indigent approaches 17 millions.

London includes 105,000 paupers in 1,350,000 inhabitants.

In 1801, there were estimated to be at Vienna, in a population of 270,100,36,554 paupers. In 1822, in consequence of the adoption of wise administrative measures, the number was reduced to 20,581.

In 1793 there existed at Copenhagen, 3,400 paupers in 120,000 inhabitants.

In 1798, when the religious orders were suppressed, the poor list of Rome amounted to more than 30,000 in a population of 147,000.

The poor population in Italy amounts to one twenty-fifth of the whole. At Venice it was lately estimated that in a population of 100,000 there were 70,000 poor!

At Amsterdam not long since, there were more than 80,000 poor in a population of 217,000. At Berlin of 180,000 inhabitants but 12,000 are paupers. In the canton at Glaris in Switzerland the fourth of the population is in indigence.

[Philadelphia Herald.]

Gov. THOMAS. The following just tribute of respect is paid to gov. Thomas, by the *Maryland Republican*—his term of service having just expired. In the suavity of his manner and conscientiousness to do the right, and firmness united with moderation, he had no superior. He is one of the old stock of *Marylanders*.

Governor Thomas with his family we understand design leaving the seat of government this day, on their return to their residence in St. Mary's county, having concluded the duties of his station. We regret to add that the governor has not been in good health for some weeks and is yet indisposed. We know of no instance in which the chief executive of Maryland has, (during an administration of three years to which the constitution limits eligibility), become more endeared to the community where his official duties have so often called him, than governor Thomas. All men of all parties here, will part with him with sincere regret, for he has eminently acquired the respect of all—and the sincere attachment of those who have an opportunity of knowing him most intimately. His administration has been one of peculiar interest to the state. The public spirited measures which have especially characterized the period, owe no little of their origin, of their intrepid support in progress and of their final success, to the statesman-like and liberal views which it has been the uniform policy of governor Thomas to infuse into all such measures. The future historian of Maryland will regard his disinterested efforts as among those of which her people may well be proud. May his health be speedily restored and happiness accompany him and his family through the residue of a long and honorable life.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE. A letter to the editors of the *American*, from a friend at Washington, communicates the information that the commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens under the indemnity treaty, concluded their labors on the night of the 31st ult. and finally adjourned. The commissioners allowed claims on 361 vessels, to the amount of nine millions three hundred and fifty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars, and forty seven-cents. This is equivalent to about 53 cents on each dollar awarded, without calculating the interest already due on the original indemnity agreed on, and which would increase the dividend about ten per cent. The whole number of memorials presented was 3,148, of which about 1,560 obtained allowances—the balance rejected. Claims on about 870 vessels were presented, and 361 obtained allow

ances—the balance rejected. Upwards of one million of dollars were awarded on claims not allowed until within forty-eight hours of the expiration of the commission, and which before that period were considered as rejected cases. [Balt. Am.]

A GOOD HIT. A Mr. Martin having drunk a toast at the Grundy dinner at Nashville, abusive of the Nashville Whig, the editors made the following "retort courtois."

"NENO NOS IMPUNE LACESSIT."

BLACK LIST.

JAMES G. MARTIN, of Davidson county.
To subscription to the National Banner & Whig from 1st Jan. 1829, to 31st December, 1835. Seven years at \$6 \$42 00
Mr. Martin will please call and settle his account.

W. HASELL HUNT & Co.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

January 4. Petitions having been presented and referred—Upon the motion of Mr. Kent to refer the petition of the bank of the Metropolis to the committee on the district of Columbia,

Mr. Benton stated that, in order not to take the senate by surprise, he gave notice that to-morrow he should move for the appointment of a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the system of banking as it obtains in this District, how far that system had or had not been abused; and whether, in point of fact, the necessity existed for a solitary bank in these ten miles square. One or two of these institutions had already failed, and that under circumstances of rather a suspicious character, if, indeed, a title of the reports which had reached his ear had its foundation in truth, then, to say the least of it, the petitioners should have leave to withdraw.

After other business—

The bill to amend the judicial system of the United States was taken up, and read a second time. After a slight chronological amendment, by Mr. Goldsborough; an amendment by Mr. Black, to strike out "Natchez," and insert "Jackson;" an amendment by Mr. Leigh, enlarging this jurisdiction of the circuit court of Alabama; an amendment by Mr. Wright, to insert after the word "hereafter," in the ninth line of the first section, the words, "the districts of Connecticut, Vermont, and New York, shall constitute the second circuit," (that is, to extend the benefits of the circuits to the western district of New York; carried, yeas 28, nays 12).

The bill, on motion of Mr. Clayton, was laid on the table until to-morrow.

And then, on motion of Mr. Porter, the senate adjourned.

January 5. Mr. Ewing presented a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which on motion, of Mr. Grundy, was laid on the table without debate.

Mr. Leigh, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom the subject has been referred, made a report on the legacy of the late James Smithson, of London, for a university in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a joint resolution authorising the president of the United States to appoint an agent or agents to take the necessary steps to secure said legacy for the purposes mentioned and specified in the will. Read, and ordered to a second reading, and the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That a select committee of five members be raised, to act jointly with any committee raised for similar purposes by the house of representatives, to whom shall be referred all the petitions now presented to the senate for the renewal of bank charters in the District of Columbia, with authority to examine into the conduct and condition of said banks; and for that purpose to have authority to send for persons and papers, to inspect books, and to examine witnesses on oath; also, to examine into the condition of the currency in the District of Columbia, and the means of improving it, and approximating it to the currency of the constitution; also, to inquire into the necessity, if any, for banks of circulation in the District of Columbia, in contradistinction to banks of discount and deposits, and for dealing in bullion and exchange; to inquire how far banks of any kind are wanted for the uses of the federal government in this District; and wherefore the treasurer of the United States may not act as keeper and payer of the public moneys within the District of Columbia, and drawer of checks and drafts in favor of those who choose to receive their money elsewhere. The said committee to have leave to employ a clerk, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. King, of Alabama, on leave, introduced a bill authorising certain experiments to be made with Lemar's iron steam-boats; read twice, and referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate, before the third Monday of the present instant, the amount of the revenue, from all sources, during the year ending on the 31st December last, as far as returns have been received, with an estimate of the amount to be received.

The judiciary bill being further amended—was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform the senate what has been the whole cost attending the purchase and management of the public lands up to the 1st of January, 1836, designating the amount of cash of the various heads of expenditure. Also, that he inform the senate what amount of land has been surveyed and offered for sale in each of the states and territories the amount which has been sold in each, and the net proceeds of such sales to the said 1st of January, 1836.

Other business being attended to, and some time expended in executive affairs—the senate adjourned.

January 6. Mr. Hendricks, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for the completion and continuation of the Cumberland road. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, (adding one to the number of judges of the supreme court, and altering the judicial districts, &c.) was read a third time; and the question on the passage thereof was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White, Wright—37.

NAY—Mr. Hill.

On motion of Mr. Preston, the resolution offered by him to rescind the restrictions in regard to the admission of spectators upon the floor and in the gallery of the senate was taken up and considered.

A considerable discussion took place on this resolution, in which Messrs. Preston, Porter and Calhoun participated, and, on motion of the latter, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Clayton then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting the following words:

"That the circular gallery of the senate be open for the admission of spectators, and that each senator be allowed to admit any number, not exceeding three, into the lobby of the senate, in front of the chair."

After debate—

Mr. Niles demanded a division of the amendment, and the question was taken on the first clause of the amendment, as follows: "That the circular gallery of the senate be opened to the admission of spectators;" and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Hendricks, Porter, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—7.

The question was then taken on the second clause of the amendment, viz: "That each senator be allowed to admit any number, not exceeding three, into the lobby of the senate, in front of the chair;" and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, Goldsborough, Leigh, Mangum, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Linn, McKean, Moore, Morris, Niles, Porter, Prentiss, Ruggles, Southard, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wright—24.

After a few words from Messrs. Clayton and Benton the question was then taken on the resolution, as amended, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, Goldsborough, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Linn, Porter, Ruggles, Southard, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—11.

The resolution was thereupon adopted in the following form: "Resolved, That the circular gallery of the senate be opened for the admission of spectators."

The senate adjourned.

January 7. The petition offered by Mr. Morris was from Ohio, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun demanded the reading of the petition and afterwards the question "shall it be received?"

On this question a debate ensued which occupied the whole of the day, and in which Mr. Morris, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Porter, Mr. Preston, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Brown and Mr. Leigh, took part.

Mr. Buchanan moved that the question be postponed until Monday, which was agreed to.

The bill from the house of representatives making appropriations for suppressing the disturbances with the Seminole Indians, was read twice, and referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was

Ordered, That when the senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 4. Mr. Manning, of South Carolina, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; and remarked that, in conformity with the course heretofore adopted, he should move that the petition, without reading, be laid on the table. Mr. A. was here interrupted by

Mr. Patton, who asked whether the petition had been received.

The chair replied in the negative.

Mr. Glascock moved that the petition be not received.

The chair stated that, upon looking into the authorities, he had formed the opinion that the first question to be decided upon the motion of a member was, whether the petition be received or not.

Mr. Glascock felt it his duty, he said, notwithstanding the great discussion which had taken place on the subject, again to bring before the house, for its decision, the question of the reception of these petitions. He contended that, according to Mr. Jefferson's authority, which he cited, the motion was a proper one, and did not conflict with the right of petition; and, moreover, that it was expedient for the house to sustain the motion, if they wish to avoid the consideration of the question.

The chair here stated that the discussion must be confined strictly to the question of the reception of the petition.

Mr. Glascock resumed his remarks in support of the motion not to receive the petition.

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to a point of order.

A wide debate followed. At last—

Mr. Vinton rose, he said, not to take a part in the discussion, but to endeavor to put an end to it. The whole question debated was whether the motion not to receive should be debated to-day or to-morrow, and this day already spent in the discussion. If the house adjourned they would settle the question, and, to-morrow, the motion would be in order for debate.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the house then adjourned at four o'clock.

[Messrs. Thomas, of Md. Pierce, of N. H. Read, of Mass. May, of Ill. Beaumont, of Pa. Huntsman, of Ten. Pinckney, of S. C. Garland, of Lou. and Claiborne, of Miss. were appointed the committee on the District banks.]

Friday, Jan. 5. Mr. Cambreleng reported some appropriation bills; and a substitute for the second section of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New York—which extends the period for the payment of the duties.

Many reports from the standing committees, and otherwise, were received, referred, &c.

Mr. Beardsley asked leave to present a memorial from the senate and house of representatives of the state of Michigan.

An objection being made,

Mr. Beardsley moved the suspension of the rule.

Mr. Bond said he should move that the memorial be not received.

Mr. Kinnard called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. Ashley inquired what was the character of the memorial. Mr. Beardsley said it related to the general boundary question.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the rule, and it was determined in the negative; yeas 110, nays 101.

Various minor matters being attended to—

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams, it was

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring to the list of pensioners for services in the revolutionary war, the names of all persons who were entitled to and obtained pensions under the act of congress of 18th of March, 1818, but whose names were afterwards stricken from the list, and have not since been restored, for the single reason that they were not in abject poverty.

Mr. Wise rose and said, that on the 8th day of December, it was, on his motion, ordered that 15,000 copies of the president's message and accompanying documents, and 5,000 copies of the message without the documents, be printed for the use of the house. By the law of 1819, it was provided that, in case of inconvenient delay in the printing of documents by the printer to the house, it should be the duty of the clerk to employ another printer, and charge the excess of cost to the printer guilty of such delay. He had risen to ask the clerk if he could inform the house what was the cause of the delay and gross negligence which had occurred in the execution of the order of the house? The message and documents were annually ready in ten days; and now a month had passed, and but a few copies had been laid on our tables.

The chair said he could not entertain the discussion without the assent of the house.

Mr. Gillet offered to give the explanation required.

Mr. Reynolds moved an adjournment; which was agreed to, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. Reed asked to be excused from serving on the select committee on the banks of the District of Columbia, on account of duties on another committee, and the request was granted.

A select committee was raised to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of capt. Nathan Hale.

The chair proceeded to call the house for resolutions.

Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this house, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by congress.

And he if further resolved, That in case any petition, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the house, that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. Jarvis said the resolution was precisely in the terms of that which had been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Owens), on a former day. In now offering it, he was actuated not by common courtesy alone, but by strong and hearty approbation of the course which it recommended.

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to suggest the expediency of postponing the consideration of the subject to another day, with a view to enable the members now to offer resolutions.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table being negatived, 123 to 66—and amendments being offered—

Mr. Glascock submitted the following as an amendment to the amendment:

Resolved, That any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this house is calculated to disturb the compromises of the constitution, to endanger the union, and, if persisted in, to destroy, by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Glascock wished, he said, to offer his amendment as a substitute for that moved by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Wise.

After some conversation as to a point of order between the chair and Mr. Glascock,

Mr. G. wished, he said, to see how far gentlemen would go on this subject. The resolution of the gentleman met his approbation as far as they went, but they were not adequate to the occasion. The time had arrived for ascertaining the sense of congress on this question; and if the house would not declare that they had no power over the subject of slavery in the District, he wished to see how far they would go. He looked upon the agitation of this question as calculated to destroy the union. Simply to lay the petitions on the table would not satisfy the south; but the resolution he had offered would, he thought, have a tendency to quiet the apprehensions of the south, and at the same time meet the approbation of gentlemen from the north. He hoped his proposition would meet the views of the gentleman from Virginia. He was free to admit, that he did not impugn the motives of those who differed from him on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

He knew that the most celebrated jurists in the country differed in opinion upon that question, and that even at the south conflicting opinions in regard to it were entertained. He had no disposition, therefore, to censure those at the north who might hold that congress had power over the subject, and, he would on that account give them the more credit for going with the south against all interference with it. The object of the resolution was to soothe the exasperated feeling of the south and of the house itself. The declaration that congress would not interfere with this subject, would come to the south with healing in its wings. It will have a tendency to secure the south in the most important rights, besides those of life and property. The slaves themselves would become satisfied that no agitation would be kept up, and the people of the south would again rest in security from all apprehension. He hoped that the gentlemen from the south would unite on some course which would satisfy the south and meet the views of the north. If this was done, it would be what we had a right to ask, and all which we had a right to expect.

Mr. Halsey made some remarks in favor of a direct vote on the constitutional question, and asked his colleague to move his amendment as an additional resolution.

Mr. Wise explained that he had offered to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, in addition to his own.

Mr. Glascock, after some explanations with the chair, from which it appeared that Mr. G. had misapprehended the chair in regard to the manner in which his amendment would be offered, submitted it as an additional resolution to the proposition of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Halsey hoped, he said, that the house would now be permitted to discuss the merits of the propositions submitted by his colleague and by the gentleman from Virginia. He was proceeding to speak on the subject; when

Mr. Cambreleng suggested that the hour for the consideration of resolutions had expired, and asked the gentleman to give way.

Mr. Halsey assented; and,

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the house proceeded to the orders of the day.

And various matters were considered in committee of the whole, and certain bills were reported to the house.

Thursday, Jan. 7. Mr. J. Q. Adams rose, he said, to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, on the subject of the relations between this government and that of Mexico. He adverted to some statements on the subject, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, and which, at his request, were read by the clerk.

Mr. A. said the question which he wished to ask of the chair-

man of the committee on foreign relations was, whether the committee had received any communication from the state department on the subject of the relations, political or commercial, between the United States and Mexico. If they had not, he concluded that they might receive such information to-day or on Monday, for a motion would probably be made to adjourn over till Monday.

Mr. *Mason*, of Virginia, (chairman of the committee on foreign relations), said, in reply, that the committee on foreign affairs had received no communication from the state department on the subject of the relations of the United States with Mexico, whether commercial or political; and that they had no information on that subject other than that contained in the message of the president of the United States, delivered at the commencement of this session.

Having seen a statement in a newspaper of yesterday's date, founded on a commercial letter, that the arbitrary measure alluded to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, had been adopted by the Mexican government, he (Mr. *Mason*), had called at the state department, and was informed that no intelligence had been received on that subject. He, (Mr. *Mason*) had no doubt that, if the rumor proved to be true, information would be promptly communicated to congress.

Mr. *Adams* said he would give notice that, unless to-day or on Monday information on the subject should be received by the house, he would submit a proposition in regard to it.

A great many petitions were presented—beginning where the house left off on a former day.

Mr. *Vinton* moved to reconsider the vote by which the following resolution offered, on leave, by Mr. *Jones*, of Michigan, was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting and extending the right of pre-emption to the miners or diggers of the mining company, situated in the territory of Michigan.

Mr. *Vinton* spoke in support of the motion, and stated that the government had been defrauded under the pre-emption acts out of a million of dollars. He wished these people distinctly to understand that the proceeding will not be countenanced by the government, and he therefore opposed the resolution even in the form of an inquiry.

Mr. *Jones*, of Michigan, briefly replied to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. *Ripley* said the experience which the government had had of the operation of the pre-emption acts ought to satisfy the house that the system ought not to be carried any further. In one case, to which he referred, in Louisiana; ten millions of dollars worth of public lands were covered by pre-emption rights—not of actual settlers, but by fraudulent settlements made by capitalists from New York and New Orleans. He had himself drawn up a resolution proposing an inquiry on this subject, with a view to detect and punish such frauds.

Mr. *Williams*, of North Carolina, said the facts disclosed went certainly to prove that congress ought to be exceedingly guarded in relation to acts of this kind. Even if no fraud nor abuse had been practised in relation to them, still he thought the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan ought not to pass, because it introduced a new kind of pre-emption not heretofore recognised by the government. It had been heretofore granted only to actual settlers who cultivated their lands, but this proposition went to give the right to individuals who lived by digging lead. The principle, he thought, was wrong, and he was opposed to the inquiry, because it encouraged an expectation in the parties concerned, which would never be realized.

After Messrs. *Ashley*, *Lane*, *Johnson*, of Lou. and *Reynolds* had spoken, Mr. *Johnson* offered the following resolution,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the different acts of congress granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, so as to protect the rights of the settlers, and prevent fraud against the United States.

Which, after debate, was agreed to.

Mr. *White*, of Florida, moved to suspend the rules in order to proceed to the orders of the day. It was his purpose, he explained, to call up the bill making appropriations for repressing the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He said, very distressing news had been received this morning in regard to the progress of the Indians. They were now on their way to the seat of government of Florida. The president was anxious to take immediate steps for checking them, and, in order to do so, it would be necessary to call upon the governor of Georgia for a militia force.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill appropriating \$80,000 for the repression of the hostilities of the Seminole Indians was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *Connor*, though opposed by Mr. *Whittlesey* (who demanded the yeas and nays, which were refused) the house adjourned to Monday.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

John Spencer to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne, Indiana, from the 30th December, 1835, when his present commission will expire.

John Henry Owen, to be receiver of the public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, Alabama,

from the 21st of January next, when his present commission will expire.

James Evans, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Galena, in the state of Illinois.

Isaac Poulson, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Batesville, in the territory of Arkansas, *vice* Townsend Dickinson resigned.

Samuel M. Rutherford to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, *vice* Bernard Smith, deceased.

John J. Coleman, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Huntsville, in the state of Alabama, *vice* Benjamin S. Pope, resigned.

James McGoffin, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Stephen's in the state of Alabama, *vice* John R. Hazard.

Robert J. Hackley, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Tallahassee, in the territory of Florida, *vice* George W. Ward, deceased.

John James Taylor, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana *vice* Valentine King, deceased.

Anthony W. Robb, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Washington, in the state of Mississippi, *vice* Francis Lewis, resigned.

Ralph Guild, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Jackson, in the state of Missouri, *vice* John Hays, resigned.

Aaron W. Lyon, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Batesville, in the territory of Arkansas, *vice* Caleb S. Manly, resigned.

David Thompson, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Helena, in the territory of Arkansas, *vice* Littlebury Hawkins, removed.

John L. Daniel, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, *vice* Benjamin R. Rogers, removed.

Levi W. Lawler, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Mardisville, in the state of Alabama, *vice* Joel Lawler, resigned.

Stephen R. Rowan, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, *vice* John Caldwell, deceased.

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Report of the joint committee of federal relations on so much of the governor's message as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states.

Mr. *Hamilton* of the senate, from the committee of federal relations, submitted the following report:

The joint committee of federal relations, to whom was referred so much of his excellency, the governor's message, as relates to the institution of domestic slavery, and the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists in the non-slaveholding states, beg leave to report:

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the executive, it so obviously demands.

They desire to respond in terms of the most emphatic concurrence and approbation to the view, which his excellency is pleased to present of the mild and patriarchal character of the institution of domestic slavery in the southern states, its influence on national character and civil liberty, and the nature of those obligations, resulting from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so inviolably rests.

The present condition of the slave question in the states of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles which, your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world. We see sovereign states united by a common league, in about one-half of which states the institution of slavery not only exists, but its legal existence is solemnly recognised and guaranteed by their compact of union. Yet in the face of this compact, and the clear and distinct admission, that the non-slaveholding states have not the slightest right, either constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere with this institution, the most incendiary associations are tolerated or permitted to exist within their limits, the object and ends of which not only strike at the prosperity and happiness of eleven states in the confederacy, but at their very social existence.

Painful as it may be, it is impossible to disguise the fact, that this is a condition of things which cannot, in the long run, be permitted to exist. Every wise instinct of self-preservation forbids it. Let it be admitted, that the three millions of free white inhabitants in the slaveholding states are amply competent to hold in secure and pacific subjection the two millions of slaves, which, by the inscrutable dispensations of Providence, have been placed under our dominion. Let it be admitted, that, by reason of an efficient police and judicious internal legislation, we may render abortive the designs of the fanatic and incendiary within our own limits, and that the torrents of pamphlets and tracts which the abolition presses of the north are pouring forth with an inexhaustible copiousness, is arrested the moment it reaches our frontier. Are we to wait until our enemies have built up, by the grossest misrepresentations and false-

hoods, a body of public opinion against us, which it would be almost impossible to resist without separating ourselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world? Or are we to sit down content, because from our own vigilance and courage the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin may never be applied? This is impossible. No people can live in a state of perpetual excitement and apprehension, although real danger may be long deferred. Such a condition of the public mind is destructive of all social happiness, and consequently must prove essentially injurious to the prosperity of a community that has the weakness to suffer under perpetual panic. This would be true, if the causes of this excitement proceeded from the external hostility of a foreign nation. But how infinitely interesting and momentous the consideration becomes, when they flow from the acts and doings of citizens of states, with whom we are not only in amity, but to whom we are bound by the strongest bonds of a common union, which was framed to promote the happiness, peace, security and protection of all.

We have, therefore, a claim on the governments of the non-slaveholding states, not only moral and social, but of indispensable constitutional obligation, that *this nuisance shall be abated*. They not only owe it to us, but they owe it to themselves, to that union at whose shrine they have so often offered up the highest pledges, by which man can plight his temporal faith.

Your committee would be inclined to recommend to this legislature to make an explicit demand on the non-slaveholding states, for the passage of penal laws by their legislatures, providing for the punishment of the incendiaries within their limits, who are engaged in an atrocious conspiracy against our right of property and life. But a cordial confidence, a fraternal feeling, and the comity which belongs to our social and political relations, forbid us for one moment to doubt, that every effort will be made by the states to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectations on this subject, but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril. Indeed, when we remember the strong demonstrations of public opinion, which were presented at various gratifying public meetings, which were held during the last summer throughout the non-slaveholding states, denouncing as anti-social and unconstitutional the proceedings of the fanatics and incendiaries; when we remember, too, that the avowal, universally made by the public press in those states, that vast and overwhelming majority of their people viewed such proceedings with horror and detestation, we cannot but believe that every rational expectation which the slaveholding states can cherish on this vital question, will be cheerfully met and responded to by those on whom we have such inviolable claims.

We concur entirely in the view which our own executive takes of the grounds on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

Apart from all those obligations, resulting from the constitutional compacts which unite these states, and which make it the imperative duty of one member of this confederacy not to allow its citizens to plot against the peace, property and happiness of another member, there is no principle of international law better established than that even among foreign nations; such atrocious abuses are not to be tolerated, except at the peril of that high and ultimate penalty by which a brave and free people vindicate their rights.

Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that no legislation can be adapted to arrest the proceedings of the abolitionists by the non-slaveholding states, without violating the great principle of the liberty of the press. We consider that this objection rests on no just foundation. There is certainly some difference between the freedom of discussion, and the liberty to deluge a friendly and coterminous state with seditious and incendiary tracts, pamphlets and pictorial representations, calculated to excite a portion of its population to revolt, rapine and bloodshed. We would fain believe, that the northern liberty of the press, would never be construed into a liberty to lay the south in ashes. Under a law honestly passed to meet this crime against society, and treason against the union, the whole circumstances of the case, and the *quo animo* of the offender might be left to a jury to determine like any other criminal issue, and if we are to believe in the condition of public opinion, as recently exhibited in most of the non-slaveholding states, we are far from thinking that such legislation would be a mere dead letter.

South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis, which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slaveholding states, to accord to us the protection of such legislation, or such other means, as they may select for the suppression of the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and amity of her sister states. She desires to live in peace and harmony in this union. In the assertion of her rights and in preferring her claims to be secure in the enjoyment of her property, under the compact, she desires to act in entire concert with those states, whose interests are identical with her own. She is, however, prepared to do her duty to herself and posterity, under all and every possible conjuncture of circumstances.

In conclusion, your committee, desirous of making a matter of record, both of our rights, and the assertion of the just expectation that they will be respected by those, who are united with us in the bonds of a common union, beg leave to offer the following resolutions, for the adoption of both branches of the legislature.

1. *Resolved*, That the formation of the abolition societies, and the acts and doings of certain fanatics, calling themselves abolitionists, in the non-slaveholding states of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, dissocial and incendiary in the extreme.

2. *Resolved*, That no state, having a just regard for her own peace and security, can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly state, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.

3. *Resolved*, That the legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slaveholding states, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, and she earnestly requests that the governments of those states will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be abolition societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts and pictorial representations, calculated and having an obvious tendency to excite the slaves of the southern states to insurrection and revolt.

4. *Resolved*, That, regarding the domestic slavery of the southern states as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said states, we shall consider every interference, by any other state or the general government, as a direct and unlawful interference, to be resisted at once, and under every possible circumstance.

5. *Resolved*, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the abolitionists, the non-slaveholding states are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right, either on the part of themselves, or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery, either in the states or in the territories where it exists.

6. *Resolved*, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that territory was ceded to the general government, and as an usurpation to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. *Resolved*, That the legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the post office department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary tracts. But if this highly essentially and protective policy be counteracted by congress, and the United States mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we, in this contingency, expect that the chief magistrate of our state will forthwith call the legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our territory.

8. *Resolved*, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and resolutions to the executives of the several states, that they may be laid before their respective legislatures.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

House of representatives.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS.

Read Dec. 5, 1835, and made the order for Friday, Dec. 11.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That limited partnerships for the transaction of any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing business within this state, may be formed by two or more persons upon the terms, with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities herein prescribed. But the provisions of this act shall not be construed to authorise any such partnerships for the purpose of banking or making insurance.

Section 2. Such partnerships may consist of one or more persons who shall be called general partners, and who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners now are by law, and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash payments, a specific sum as capital to the common stock, who shall be called special partners, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the fund so contributed by him or them to the capital.

Section 3. The general partners only shall be authorised to transact business and sign for the partnership and to bind the same.

Section 4. The persons desirous of forming such partnership shall make and severally sign a certificate which shall contain,

- I. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted.
- II. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted.
- III. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general and which are special partners, and their respective places or residence.
- IV. The amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock.
- V. The period at which the partnership is to commence, and the period at which it will terminate.

Section 5. The certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same in the manner and before the

same persons that deeds are now acknowledged, and such acknowledgment shall be certified in the same manner as the acknowledgment of deeds is now certified.

Section 6. The certificate so acknowledged and certified, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county, in which the principal place of business of the partnership shall be situated, and shall also be recorded by him at large in a book to be kept for that purpose open to public inspection. If the partnership shall have places of business situated in different counties, a transcript of the certificate and of the acknowledgment thereof duly certified by the recorder, in whose office it shall be filed, and under his official seal shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the office of the recorder of every such county.

Section 7. At the time of filing the original certificate with the evidence of the acknowledgment thereof, as before directed, an affidavit of one or more of the general partners, shall also be filed in the same office, stating the sums specified in the certificate to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock and to have been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

Section 8. No such partnership shall be deemed to have been formed until a certificate shall have been made, acknowledged, and filed, and recorded, nor until an affidavit shall have been filed as above directed, and if any false statement be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership shall be liable for all the engagements thereof as general partners.

Section 9. The partners shall publish the terms of the partnership when registered for at least six weeks, immediately after such registry, in two newspapers to be designated by the recorder of deeds of the county in which such registry shall be made, and to be published in the senate district in which their business shall be carried on, and if such publication be not made the partnership shall be deemed general.

Section 10. Affidavits of the publication of such notice by the printers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published, may be filed with the recorder directing the same, and shall be evidence of the facts therein contained.

Section 11. Every renewal or continuance of such partnership beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partner be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required for its original formation, and every such partnership which shall be otherwise renewed or continued, shall be deemed a general partnership.

Section 12. Every alteration which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business or in the capital or shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, shall be deemed a general partnership, unless renewed as a special partnership according to the provisions of the last section.

Section 13. The business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without the addition of the word company, or any other general term, and if the name of any special partner shall be used in such firm with his privy, he shall be deemed a general partner.

Section 14. Suits in relation to the business of the partnership may be brought and conducted by and against the general partners in the same manner as if there were no special partners.

Section 15. No part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock shall be liable for any debts previously contracted by the general partners, nor shall any part of such sum be withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or otherwise at any time during the continuance of the partnership. But any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital, and if, after the payment of such interest, any profits shall remain to be divided, he may also receive his portion of such profits.

Section 16. If it shall appear that by the payment of interest or profits to any special partner the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount necessary to make good his share of capital with interest.

Section 17. A special partner may from time to time examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management, but he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose as agent, attorney or otherwise. If he shall interfere contrary to these provisions he shall be deemed a general partner.

Section 18. The general partners shall be liable to account to each other and to the special partners for management of their concern, as other partners now are by law.

Section 19. Every partner who shall be guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the partnership shall be liable civilly to the party injured to the extent of his damage, and shall also be liable to an indictment for a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court by which he shall be tried.

Section 20. Every sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property, or effects of such partnership, made by such partnership when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after, or in contemplation of the insolvency of any partner with the intent of giving a preference to any creditor of such partnership, or insolvent partner over other creditors of such partnership, and every judgment, confessed lien, created or security given by such partnership, under like circumstances, and with like intent shall be void as against the creditors of the partnership.

Section 21. Every such sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of the general or special partner made by such general or special partner when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, or after, or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, with the intent of giving to any creditor of his own, or of the partnership, a preference over creditors of the partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by any such partner under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void as against the creditors of the partnership.

Section 22. Every special partner who shall violate any provision of the two last preceding sections, or who shall concur in, or assent to any such violation by the partnership, or by any individual partner, shall be liable as a general partner.

Section 23. In case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall under any circumstances be allowed to claim as a creditor until the claims of all the other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

Section 24. No dissolution of such partnership by the acts of the parties shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded in the recorder's office, in which the original certificate was recorded and published once in each week for four weeks, in a newspaper printed in each of the counties where the partnership may have places of business.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. TO CONGRESS.

Report from the commissioner of Indian affairs.

War department, office Indian affairs, Nov. 24, 1835.

SIR: In compliance with your order of 4th September last, I have had the honor to present an estimate of the amount required by the commissioner of Indian affairs for the ensuing year; also the estimated amount of current expenses of the Indian department for the same period, exclusive of the expenses of emigration; and also an estimate of the sums required for the payment of annuities due to individual Indians, and Indian tribes, and for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations for the coming year. Those estimates were referred to in the several papers then submitted, and marked A, B and C.

Such other statements as might seem to comport with the spirit of your requisition, are herewith added, for the purpose of communicating specific details of our Indian concerns, under the superintendence of the department.

In the paper marked D will be found the amount drawn from the treasury, and remitted for disbursement, under the different heads of appropriation for the first three quarters of the present year; also the amount of the accounts rendered for the corresponding period, under their respective heads together with the balances remaining to be accounted for, according to the books of this office. The remittances for disbursement form a sum total, as there appears, of \$1,075,693 66; accounts have been rendered for the amount of \$317,238 35, and the sum of \$558,455 31 is still out, remaining to be accounted for in ordinary course. It lies in the hands of officers having the charge of paying Indian annuities, or clothed with other specific pecuniary trusts. It not unfrequently happens, that unavoidable causes prevent regular and timely transmission or reception of documents required by the regulations of the department, for the rendering of accounts without culpability attaching to the agent in the smallest degree. Among such causes are, extreme distance, disbursements not completed, mischance of conveyance, and other incidental circumstances, precluding complaint and admitting apology.

All material information in relation to the Indian schools participating in the benefit of the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, is communicated in the paper marked E, together with the particular disposition of the education funds, set apart for that object, in treaties with the Indian tribes. With a wish to bring this interesting subject more under general notice, there is incorporated in this statement, whatever has come to the knowledge of the department, from societies and institutions, co-operating in the same beneficent purpose. The cause of humanity finds an advocate in every feeling bosom, and the sentiment is as universal as grateful, that education and civilization march hand in hand in the progress of improvement, civil and religious. The number of Indian children taught at the schools, included in this report, cannot be given with accuracy, inasmuch as returns have not yet been received from all the teachers. It is supposed to be about seventeen hundred.

There are, besides, one hundred and sixty-three Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the education expenses of whom are defrayed from funds provided for this special object, under treaty with several of the tribes. This academy has heretofore steadily increased in reputation, in pro-

portion to its extensive usefulness; and is now progressing successfully, in the adoption of mechanical education, superadded to the common elementary branches of tuition.

In a former report this topic was adverted to, and arguments that spontaneously presented themselves, were then introduced in support of the views there taken; in relation to the subject of Indian instruction in the mechanical arts as a material part of the system of education. These in fact, must become, if not the first, the principal step in the ladder that leads from the aboriginal to the civilized state. However agricultural may be the prevailing disposition or pursuit of any mixed community, nothing is more clear than the position, that all cannot be agriculturists. Diversity of inclination, physical adaptation, and especially the positive requirements in society for the productions of mechanical skill and labor, set at naught so illusive an opinion. Employments must be found in a wholesome condition of society, suited to different tastes and capacities. But fitness for employment pre-supposes instruction and acquaintance with the several branches in which it is exercised, by its denominated trades. Apprenticeship only can produce able workmen; and it is believed that the mechanic arts can be the more readily grafted on the Indian stock, through the means of mechanical instruction as a part of the system of education patronized by the government.

These suggestions are offered under a firm persuasion of the capability of the Indian to take his station through the ameliorating process of letters and the arts, by the side of the civilized man. And surely all will admit that there is a well-founded claim on our sympathies in behalf of the Indian race, when it is considered that our territories were once the hunting grounds of their forefathers, and that our cities occupy the former sites of their wigwags and villages. Humble instruments in the hands of Providence, let us lend our aid to the red man's helplessness, and assist him to ascend where civilization spreads its wide expanse, creative of new impulses, and affording a more genial home to his affections, a richer harvest for his exertions, and a brighter atmosphere for his intellectual vision.

Suitable measures have been adopted for the execution of the treaty concluded at Chicago with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie Indians, and a considerable portion of them are now on the way to their destined home in the west. The residue may be expected to follow speedily, so that the entire number may probably be congregated in their new domains in the course of the ensuing season. Meanwhile the commissioner appointed to investigate some of the individual claims under the treaty, has presented his report, which has given general satisfaction, and they have been paid, with the exception of those disallowed by him, and of which, by his appointment, he was constituted sole arbitrator.

Major J. Brooks has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Caddo Indians, by which they cede their land in Louisiana to the United States, and agree to remove at their own expense beyond our territorial limits, never to return. This alternative may possibly save the small remains of the tribe from total extinction, a fate that seemed to be impending on a continued residence in their present location, surrounded by a population that operates on the children of the forest like miasma on constitutions unused to its baleful influence. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith communicated.

A treaty has also been concluded by governor Stokes and general Arbuckle with the Camanches and Hitchetas, two of the three nations of Indians of the great western prairie. It is confidently expected that the Kioways, the third nation, will also become parties to the treaty; and there are good grounds for believing that it will have a salutary tendency in repressing a long-indulged spirit for depredation, and in preserving peace among all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith transmitted.

Major Francis W. Armstrong was associated in the commission with the above named gentlemen. He had left home to attend the council, but was suddenly arrested by disease, which ended in death, before he could reach his destination. By this unhappy event, the government lost a meritorious and efficient officer, and the Choctaws were deprived of a faithful, able and devoted agent. It affords me a melancholy opportunity of stating a matter highly creditable to the deceased, in which the good done will live after him, and consecrate his memory. In one of his communications to the department, he informed that the Choctaws had then recently condemned to death, and actually executed, two of their tribe, on a charge of witchcraft. Such, it seems, had been the practice among them in preceding times, showing the unhalloved influence of the superstition, and its concomitant horrors. Immediately on being apprized of the shocking transaction, he convened the chiefs in council, and prevailed upon them to abolish the custom, under penalty of death, for being instrumental thereafter in such execution, and of the lash on whoever should prefer a charge of witchcraft against any of their tribe. To his decision and firmness may be ascribed the termination of a superstitious custom, that triumphs in the weakness of human nature, gives a sort of legalized sanction to the most barbarous acts, and calls for the immolation of innocent victims, as an acknowledgment of its paramount authority.

There has been no intermission of exertion to induce the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, in conformity with the policy adopted by the government in favor of the Indians, and to which they form almost the sole exception. There can be little doubt that bad advisement and the

intolerant control of chiefs adverse to the measure, have conduced to the disinclination of a large portion of the nation to emigrate, and avail themselves of the obvious benefit in the contemplated change. Another portion has viewed the measure in a more favorable light, and enlisted in its advocacy with much warmth. Such a diversity of sentiment could not fail to create collisions and animosity; and the effect has been, so far, a prevention of the requisite unanimity to bring the question to a favorable issue. In this state of things, a provisional treaty has been made with John Ridge, and other influential members of the nation, favorable to the cause of removal, and by them submitted to their brethren, in May last. No accounts of their final decision have yet been received. The provisions of the treaty are so liberal, and the disadvantages of continuing among the white population that has entrenched itself on their borders, and even interspersed itself among them, are so glaring, that its cordial and speedy adoption might reasonably be anticipated. All proper efforts have been made by the government to ensure this result, under the conviction that its acceptance would lead to their tranquility, prosperity and happiness.

Indications of a contumacious and hostile spirit, on the part of the Seminoles, excited apprehension that they meditated resistance to the fulfilment of their late treaty, and that their removal could not be effected without compulsion. To intimidate the disaffected, and quell a spirit of turbulence, a military detachment was ordered to repair to their country, and they were expressly assured, that a compliance with their treaty, made by them with much caution and deliberation, and after an exploring party of their chiefs had examined the land allotted for their residence in the west, and passed upon it their unqualified approbation, would be enforced by the government. It is gratifying to add, that they have subsequently seen their interest and obligation in a clear light, and that they are busily engaged in preparations to remove during the spring.

The Creek Indians are beginning to wake from their long indulged lethargy, and a general spirit of emigration is manifesting itself among them. From recent communications, much confidence is entertained, that a considerable portion will be in readiness to proceed to their western home in the course of a few weeks, and that they will be followed by the residue of the nation within the coming year.

It is respectfully suggested as a matter of extreme importance, that early appropriation should be made for the annuity money due to the different tribes, that the publication of proposals, in those cases where goods are to be furnished, may be issued in sufficient time to ensure competition in the most eligible markets, and that thereby the most suitable articles may be procured on the most reasonable terms. In addition to this obvious advantage, much benefit would accrue to the Indians, and their convenience be materially promoted by the early transmission of their goods and money, so that distribution and payment might be made in the months of June and July, before the commencement of their sickly season, and avoiding the interference of a later period with their hunting campaign. Complaints have been repeatedly made by the different tribes of injury sustained by them, through the long delayed payment of their annuities, owing to protracted appropriation.

The year has passed without any marked event of a general character to communicate. The period has been a pacific one, with little of violence or bloodshed to record, and the Indian condition is decidedly on the improvement, so far as relates to their previous characteristic traits. The exclusion of ardent spirits, where it could be effected, has done much good; and on this exclusion, and the substitution of other pursuits for war and the chase, must depend their gradual growth and eventual proficiency in civilization: a consummation earnestly desired by every philanthropic mind. All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To the hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of war.

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TREASURY REPORT.
[DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING.]
CONCLUDED.
G.

Treasury department, September 18, 1835.

SIR: This department has commenced the preparation of the estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the year 1836, to be submitted to congress. As it has not been appraised in any way whether the bank of the United States contemplates paying to its stockholders, during the ensuing year, any portion of their stock in its capital, and as the United States is so large a stockholder that the course of the bank on that subject may affect its receipts for 1836 to the extent of seven millions of dollars, the department is anxious to be advised of the course intended to be pursued on that point by the bank, and will be obliged to you for information at as early a period as may be convenient. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI WOODBURY, secretary of the treasury.

N. Biddle, esq. president bank United States.

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Bank of the United States, September 22, 1835.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 18th instant, which was this day submitted to the board of directors, by whom I am instructed to inform you that they have not yet come to any decision on the subject of it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,
N. BIDDLE, president.
Hon. Levi Woodbury, sec. of the treasury, Washington, D. C.

H. No. 1.

General statement of the condition of the state banks in 1834, 1835, and as near the 1st of January, 1836, as obtainable.

States.	Date.	Number of banks.	Number of branches.	Loans and discounts.	Stocks.	Real estate.	Due from other banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.	Specie funds.	Other investments.
Maine.....	January 3, 1835	29	.	4,359,874	.	97,077	455,974	132,701	137,409		
Do.....	May 30, 1835	1	.	146,835	.	3,860	38,207	1,443	6,950		
Do.....	Oct. 30, 1835	5	.	742,799	.	.	54,520	13,685	27,563	†28,196	
New Hampshire.....	May 4, 1835	25	.	3,805,383	.	86,890	.	110,508	.	508,854	
Do.....	Nov. 2, 1835	1	.	123,851	.	1,348	.	112	.	22,208	
Vermont.....	October, 1834	17	.	1,870,813	10,000	15,485	355,078	66,442	50,958	**286,116	
Massachusetts.....	May 3, 1834	103	.	47,300,477	.	867,761	2,824,984	1,952,417	1,160,296		
Do.....	May 2, 1835	2	.	1,700,665	.	.	66,000	54,779	20,268	††	
Rhode Island.....	October 1834	58	.	9,608,339	234,971	200,725	262,909	261,109	467,407		18,440
Do.....	October 1835	2	.	85,991	.	675	5,495	4,929	6,233		
Connecticut.....	March, 1834	28	3	8,307,824	365,000	169,468	702,979	37,724	118,640	1,119,417	13,652
Do.....	March, 1835	3	.	591,832	.	7,053	143,669	14,908	10,468	129,991	3,252
New York.....	January, 1835	84	2	61,968,094	551,568	1,594,937	12,241,905	6,805,045	7,169,949	670,363	27,813
New Jersey.....	January 1, 1835	1	.	43,189	.	28,528	.	.	.	8,736	††
Pennsylvania.....	Novemb. 1834	41	.	28,395,900	2,106,819	1,633,159	2,600,044	2,366,852	3,421,920		11,344
Delaware.....	October, 1835	3	3	1,232,830	157,731	89,275	251,519	96,138	173,183		
Maryland.....	January, 1835	2	.	6,257,842	1,582,979	364,205	1,067,491	504,367	651,039		53,885
Do.....	October, 1835	2	.	2,177,981	103,145	57,650	537,090	189,611	233,133		49,765
Dist. of Columbia.....	January, 1835	5	1	3,115,524	366,712	268,425	263,731	338,060	474,199		29,497
Virginia.....	January, 1835	5	17	11,377,504	128,715	633,093	975,162	458,921	1,160,401		
North Carolina.....	June, 1834	3	7	1,807,209	20,335	234,378	339,453	77,585	78,507		403,232
Do.....	August, 1835	2	.	1,534,768	.	24,368	824,222	282,287	197,152		25,676
South Carolina.....	Apr. & Oct. 1835	2	2	3,886,441	473,972	64,519	932,816	499,023	754,219		
Georgia.....	October, 1834	19	10	7,714,851	1,229,682	306,030	61,064	703,963	1,781,835		267,027
Florida.....	Decemb. 1834	2	.	233,200	7,959	14,947	8,285	16,320	14,312	41,305	
Alabama.....	Novemb. 1834	1	3	7,267,211	.	63,658	723,526	141,738	778,013		
Do.....	January, 1835	1	.	1,952,375	.	17,964	680,816	241,154	138,122		
Louisiana.....	June & Nov. 1835	10	31	37,388,839	40,000	75,705	2,850,701	40,670	2,824,904		2,531,684
Mississippi.....	January, 1835	2	7	10,379,650	16,930	128,208	353,252	158,410	359,302		
Tennessee.....	Feb. & July, 1835	2	4	5,589,966	.	29,059	441,267	158,347	258,724		383,391
Kentucky.....	Decemb. 1834	2	.	861,511	.	231,046	15,357	30,822	2,284		70,261
Do.....	Novemb. 1835	4	10	6,812,555	1,180,000	81,905	395,542	990,094	870,084		292,895
Missouri.....	July, 1835	1	.	85,707	.	.	20,040	322,328	155,341		
Illinois.....	Sept. 14, 1835	1	3	313,902	.	4,671	209,396	20,150	243,223		
Indiana.....	January 1, 1835	1	9	531,843	.	1,715	29,417	78,150	751,083		1,708
Ohio.....	January, 1835	15	.	4,183,926	2,500	72,745	739,930	524,848	822,221		27,433
Do.....	May, 1835	3	.	3,471,314	.	23,833	383,666	231,422	399,668		3,864
Do.....	Novemb. 1835	4	.	1,052,998	.	11,922	160,319	90,296	197,804		
Michigan.....	January, 1835	3	1	1,180,215	.	22,794	234,496	65,630	72,072	42,512	11,537
Do.....	Novemb. 1835	4	.	156,010	.	.	37,714	55,815	40,347		78,868
Maryland*.....	Decemb. 1835	502	114	289,446,847	8,578,998	7,528,081	32,901,737	18,138,713	26,029,173	2,857,698	4,305,224
		1	3	1,084,859	19,581	43,047	65,128	21,388	87,918		
Total of table II, statement B, (†)	1833 to 1835†	503	117	290,531,706	8,598,579	7,571,128	32,966,865	18,160,101	26,117,091	2,857,698	4,305,224
		6	.	1,126,382	.	.	.	.	250,265		
Total table III, do.	October, 1835	509	117	291,658,088§	.	.	.	.	26,367,356§		
		37	2								
Total table IV, do.	October, 1835	546	119								
		9	3								
No. of banks in operation	October, 1835	555	122								
Total to table V, do.	October, 1835	13									
Whole number of banks chartered	October, 1835	568	122								
Estimate of banks from which imperfect returns have been received	October, 1835	52	5	22,691,092	612,000	590,000	2,508,000	1,420,000	2,112,165	204,121	337,000
Returns as above..		503	117	290,531,706	8,598,579	7,571,128	32,966,865	18,160,101	26,117,091	2,857,698	4,305,224
Aggregate of returns and estimates	January 1, 1835	555	122	313,222,798	9,210,579	8,161,128	35,474,865	19,580,101	28,229,256	3,061,819	4,642,224
Note—U. S. banks		1	25	51,941,036	.	2,979,529	4,609,973	1,506,200	15,708,569		
Aggregate.....		556	147	365,163,834	9,210,579	11,140,657	40,084,838	21,086,301	43,937,825	3,061,819	4,642,224

*Farmers' bank at Annapolis; returns complete, but not of recent date.

†Statement B, which embraces those banks from which imperfect returns have been received, will be sent in with the tables giving the returns from each bank in each state.

‡Returns not complete, and those of two banks not of recent date.

§Loans and discounts and specie of 509 banks and 117 branches.

¶Amount of all debts due, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stocks and funded debts of every description, excepting the balances due from other banks.

‡Cash in vaults.

**Due from agents in New York and elsewhere, bills of other banks, and credits in Boston banks.

††Specie in vaults and credits in Boston banks.

‡‡Morris Canal and Banking company, independently of canal property.

Statement H. No. 1—Continued.

States.	Date.	Capital.	Deposites.	Due to other banks.	Circulation.	Other liabilities.
Maine	January 3, 1835	2,901,000	576,128	103,597	1,358,914	127,950*
Do.	May 30, 1835	100,000	13,882	-	80,058	-
Do.	October 30, 1835	498,850	72,973	15,988	270,348	-
New Hampshire	May 4, 1835	2,555,008	437,797	-	1,347,124	-
Do.	Novemb. 2, 1835	100,000	3,392	-	42,846	-
Vermont	October 1834	921,815	180,792	2,082	1,463,713	-
Massachusetts	May 3, 1834	29,409,450	4,910,553	2,393,301	7,650,146	8,398,005*
Do.	May 2, 1835	1,000,000	137,417	422,947	218,326	33,800*
Rhode Island	October 1834	8,041,032	1,278,226	-	1,251,485	153,891
Do.	October 1835	55,450	8,911	-	39,300	519
Connecticut	March 1834	6,851,909	1,167,964	-	2,407,496	-
Do.	March 1835	498,857	89,066	25,673	277,904	2,000
New York	January 1835	30,481,460	20,088,685	16,551,841	16,199,505	4,886,845
New Jersey	January 1, 1835	50,000	20,592	-	30,247	1,000†
Pennsylvania	November 1834	17,737,064	8,965,311	3,722,479	7,569,561	615,510
Delaware	October 1835	730,000	480,375	20,473	622,397	-
Maryland	January 1835	5,465,169	2,398,245	1,024,616	1,248,570	-
Do.	October 1835	1,257,895	612,074	946,652	459,247	4,249
District of Columbia	January 1835	2,613,985	1,125,618	337,681	692,556	-
Virginia	January 1835	5,840,000	3,115,974	149,990	5,593,198	-
North Carolina	June 1834	1,372,325	421,012	56,817	958,934	-
Do.	August 1835	1,092,600	329,113	160,071	1,283,030	15,124
South Carolina	April & Oct. 1835	2,156,318	1,600,956	-	2,288,030	-
Georgia	October 1834	6,783,308	1,014,674	499,827	3,694,329	25,611
Florida	December 1834	114,320	67,215	6,441	133,531	10,000
Alabama	November 1834	4,708,948	986,707	187,696	2,446,867	186,364
Do.	January 1835	898,675	261,219	820,882	1,025,546	-
Louisiana	June & Nov. 1835	26,422,145	7,106,628	3,397,667	5,114,082	1,389,831
Mississippi	January 1835	5,890,162	1,888,762	680,987	2,418,475	-
Tennessee	Feb. & July 1835	2,745,241	608,456	72,660	2,957,680	119,165
Kentucky	December 1834	792,423	7,828	8,147	87,564	206,353
Do.	November 1835	4,106,262	1,190,060	1,059,352	2,683,590	1,368,181
Missouri	July 1835	-	526,398	-	53,727	-
Illinois	Septem. 14, 1835	278,739	123,695	5,739	178,810	200,000
Indiana	January 1, 1835	800,000	127,236	3,985	456,065	-
Ohio	January 1835	2,371,253	734,673	106,611	2,978,288	56,147
Do.	May 1835	2,155,000	1,055,136	310,382	856,667	5,093
Do.	November 1835	553,071	133,999	39,360	763,625	-
Michigan	January 1835	553,980	630,789	6,609	445,862	-
Do.	November 1835	125,000	55,661	9,120	190,814	-
		181,009,714	64,553,692	33,205,400	79,784,710	17,805,638
Maryland‡	December 1828	819,575	253,866	33,292	215,237	-
		181,829,289	64,807,558	33,238,692	79,999,947	17,805,638
Total of table II, state- ment B, § - 1833 to 1835||		1,421,048	-	-	660,986	-
		183,250,337¶	-	-	80,660,933¶	-
Total of table III, do.	October 1835	10,795,135	-	-	-	-
		194,045,472**	-	-	-	-
Estimate of banks from which imperfect re- turns have been re- ceived	October 1835	14,421,048	5,070,750	2,614,814	6,352,751	857,143
Returns as above	- - - -	181,829,289	64,807,558	33,238,692	79,999,947	17,805,638
Aggregate returns and estimates	- - - -	196,250,337	69,878,308	35,853,506	86,352,698	18,662,781
Note—U. S. banks	January 1, 1835	35,000,000	††13,203,057	3,119,172	17,339,797	657,964
Aggregate	- - - -	231,250,337	83,081,365	38,972,678	103,692,495	19,320,745

*Cash deposited bearing interest.

†Morris Canal and Banking company, independently of canal property.

‡Farmers' bank at Annapolis; returns complete, but not of recent date.

§Statement B, which embraces those banks from which imperfect returns have been received, will be sent in with the tables giving the returns from each bank in each state.

||Returns not complete, and those of two banks not of recent date.

¶Capital and circulation of 509 banks and 117 branches.

**Whole amount of capital ascertained to belong to 546 banks and 119 branches.

††Including redemption of the public debt and unclaimed dividends.

H—No. 2.
Table showing the condition of those which were selected banks, near the 1st of January, 1835.
Date.

BANKS.	1835.	Loans and discounts.	Domestic exchange.	Real estate.	Due from banks.	Notes of other banks.	Specie.	Foreign exchange.	Expenses.	Other investments.
Maine bank, Portland.....	Feb. 14	\$286,174 67	.....	\$2,500 00	\$80,425 71	\$10,537 00	\$22,173 65	.....	\$888 05	.....
Commercial bank, Portsmouth.....	" 16	180,213 19	.....	.....	100,763 58	8,561 71	10,388 26	.....	27 62	.....
Mechanics' bank, Salem.....	" 13	168,969 10	.....	.....	12,314 15	2,019 73	8,619 06	.....	.....	.....
Commonwealth bank, Boston.....	" 16	925,351 53	.....	.....	125,806 43	114,250 00	124,614 82	.....	9,538 24	.....
Mechanics' bank, Boston.....	" 14	803,470 66	.....	.....	156,960 27	181,377 21	117,304 08	.....	2,272 44	.....
Burlington bank, Burlington.....	" 5	88,440 86	.....	.....	85,819 12	7,598 00	14,072 49	.....	363 75	.....
Arcade bank, Providence.....	Jan. 31	300,295 05	.....	500 00	508 10	13,329 98	10,000 00	.....	1,824 74	.....
Farmers & Mechanics' bank, Hartford.....	Feb. 2	312,466 59	.....	.....	21,047 13	8,000 49	15,987 74	.....	951 59	.....
Farmers of America, New York.....	" 12	3,674,930 83	.....	.....	602,122 20	299,834 36	1,507,461 57	.....	3,865 69	\$24,889 52
Manhattan company, New York.....	" 14	3,967,232 02	.....	.....	478,755 53	414,106 31	782,717 57	.....	.....	295,236 90
Mechanics' bank, New York.....	" 14	4,889,300 68	.....	.....	847,807 34	928,967 32	569,058 08	.....	.....	46,026 80
Girard bank, Philadelphia.....	" 14	2,696,356 31	.....	.....	187,634 12	218,596 63	278,035 77	.....	1,608 14	87,370 64
Maymensing bank, Philadelphia.....	" 10	295,075 18	.....	.....	63,306 90	22,755 00	61,162 68	.....	7,979 42	45,244 06
Union bank of Maryland, Baltimore.....	" 9	2,823,418 70	.....	.....	149,605 07	110,942 74	123,892 60	.....	12,575 65	26,400 00
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.....	" 16	1,007,827 65	.....	.....	131,904 72	230,571 24	220,778 29	.....	291 74	2,812 26
Bank of Virginia, Virginia.....	Jan. 1	4,076,108 65	.....	.....	592,281 43	199,763 91	586,854 48	.....	.....	105,000 00
Planters' bank, Savannah.....	Feb. 10	902,546 62	.....	.....	24,283 20	24,625 00	133,709 86	.....	1,771 00	.....
Planters' bank, Augusta.....	" 10	707,971 19	.....	.....	39,127 50	74,915 00	371,583 77	.....	909 58	.....
Planters' bank, Natchez.....	Jan. 26	3,738,359 13	.....	.....	212,859 85	.....	.....	.....	3,824 20	150 00
Branch bank of Alabama, Mobile.....	Feb. 2	2,279,370 06	.....	.....	62,084 05	232,181 94	236,868 57	.....	5,251 47	10,769 88
Union bank of Louisiana, N. Orleans.....	Jan. 31	6,654,178 79	.....	.....	1,205,121 89	147,647 00	423,635 26	.....	3,053 11	1,442 58
Commercial bank, New Orleans.....	" 31	1,797,917 87	.....	.....	44,682 48	179,310 00	494,398 71	.....	191 50	1,389,265 88
Union bank, Nashville.....	Feb. 2	887,036 57	.....	.....	78,488 00	99,044 00	75,655 47	.....	17,613 34	353,972 46
Merchants & Manufacturers' bank, Pitts- burgh.....	" 4	537,768 97	.....	.....	29,050 77	89,500 15	50,660 03	.....	1,717 37	445,741 38
Commercial bank, Cincinnati.....	" 14	812,901 13	.....	.....	115,650 06	176,143 73	36,319 29	.....	1,620 79	.....
Franklin bank, Cincinnati.....	" 7	1,418,885 23	.....	.....	135,978 00	84,641 00	132,773 18	.....	1,090 96	64,100 00
Louisville Savings Institution, Louisville.....	" 11	119,802 67	.....	.....	10,000 00	83,925 00	270,897 48	.....	5,198 70	.....
Bank of Michigan, Detroit.....	Jan. 31	748,439 22	.....	.....	67,442 30	61,475 00	56,061 19	.....	105 73	.....
Farmers & Mechanics' bank, Detroit.....	Feb. 1	236,240 45	.....	.....	94,107 61	13,714 00	53,141 55	.....	1,048 18	5,719 53
Notes United States bank.....	Jan. 5	47,357,649 57	.....	.....	1,370,099 19	4,060,483 45	6,864,924 46	.....	85,108 35	2,904,039 89
		34,625,621 22	.....	.....	6,652,289 56	15,506,200 60	15,708,369 35	.....	132,297 10	38,834 31
		17,183,117 82	.....	.....	1,506,973 76	4,060,483 45	6,864,924 46	.....	132,297 10	1,942,983 20

BANKS.

BANKS.	Date.	Capital.	Deposits— Treasurer of U. States.	Public. Private off- cers.	Due to banks.	Contingent fund.	Profit and loss and interest.	Circulation.	Private depo- sits.	Other liabil- ties.
Maine bank, Portland.....	1845.	\$155,000 00	\$155,220 04	\$21,800 24	\$8,247 13	.....	\$7,000 10	\$56,496 00	\$49,969 01	\$1,477 46
Commercial bank, Portsmouth.....	Feb. 14	100,000 00	90,381 51	21,260 43	1,390 20	.....	12,573 57	65,851 00	51,533 63	600 50
Mechanics' bank, Salem.....	Feb. 16	400,000 00	5,955 05	2,922 64	5,940 29	.....	12,057 38	19,907 00	58,040 06	523 00
Commonwealth bank, Boston.....	Feb. 13	500,000 00	948,789 52	85,382 92	178,475 37	.....	19,301 52	164,017 00	230,447 45	98 50
Mechanics' bank, Boston.....	Feb. 16	750,000 00	750,000 00	6,073 36	277,791 02	.....	35,140 00	320,052 00	320,411 86	581 00
Burleigh bank, Burlington.....	Feb. 14	102,000 00	34,925 82	.....	.....	.....	10,694 98	79,458 00	39,646 20	579 84
Arcade bank, Providence.....	Jan. 31	200,000 00	47,961 99	.....	.....	.....	2,309 73	33,036 36	33,834 67	6,679 88
Farmers & Merchants' bank, Hartford.....	Feb. 2	299,900 00	29,006 60	.....	.....	.....	7,536 32	132,957 00	59,692 07	920 00
Bank of America, New York.....	Feb. 12	2,000,000 00	1,097,170 79	3,909 85	1,851,252	.....	927,141 71	328,438 00	1,028,762 47	198,778 89
Manhattan company, New York.....	Feb. 12	2,050,000 00	838,418 60	.....	738,086 60	.....	39,119 60	300,301 84	1,824,144 44	231,200 04
Mechanics' bank, New York.....	Feb. 14	2,000,000 00	786,872 30	.....	1,570,920 07	.....	358,979 72	602,909 00	1,884,036 67	80,167 04
Grand bank, Philadelphia.....	Feb. 14	1,500,000 00	562,066 62	.....	624,093 06	.....	65,297 35	394,742 32	506,732 39	3,139 06
Morgan's bank, Philadelphia.....	Feb. 10	125,000 00	128,614 31	.....	3,871 04	.....	4,531 83	80,380 00	121,677 54	212 97
Union bank of Maryland, Baltimore.....	Feb. 9	1,844,357 50	353,631 19	.....	47,157 31	.....	128,131 69	419,902 00	636,023 70	20,406 49
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.....	Feb. 16	500,000 00	441,480 57	.....	177,661 30	.....	45,270 96	240,324 16	520,334 16	.....
Bank of Virginia, Virginia.....	Jan. 1	2,740,000 00	32,409 03	.....	.....	.....	8,114 35	928,685 00	1,598,653 82	68,687 81
Planters' bank, Savannah.....	Jan. 10	533,400 00	34,414 03	.....	19,230 45	.....	91,725 60	439,644 00	195,843 46	.....
Bank of Augusta, Augusta.....	Jan. 10	600,000 00	9,470 88	.....	21,628 84	.....	115,781 56	53,477 57	270,107 01	.....
Planters' bank, Natchez.....	Jan. 25	3,890,832 14	998,066 42	.....	16,002 00	.....	929,832 43	1,785,303 35	895,833 55	.....
Branch bank of Alabama, Mobile.....	Feb. 2	2,000,000 00	1,020,215 48	.....	320,185 00	.....	85,375 66	1,482,867 50	4,177,898 69	7,936 87
Union bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.....	Jan. 31	5,792,000 00	356,187 48	.....	31,144 43	.....	1,447,719 85	1,149,835 00	1,017,765 72	543,141 32
Commercial bank, Cincinnati.....	Feb. 4	1,823,650 00	888,910 33	.....	49,908 73	.....	.....	378,133 83	1,014,764 69	46,857 96
Union bank, Nashville.....	Feb. 2	1,753,367 47	158,346 44	.....	15,506 95	.....	38,213 46	2,344,831 73	2,149,144 69	50,681 00
Commercial bank, Cincinnati.....	Feb. 4	598,730 00	20,534 85	.....	12,447 67	.....	23,367 95	392,980 00	192,750 54	3,152 50
Mechanics & Manufacturers' bank, Pittsburgh.....	Feb. 14	1,000,000 00	287,632 88	.....	.....	.....	20,729 49	302,474 00	103,927 11	5,264 64
Commercial bank, Cincinnati.....	Feb. 14	1,000,000 00	376,828 87	.....	54,314 08	.....	15,343 37	455,573 00	284,557 66	2,187 50
Franklin bank, Cincinnati.....	Feb. 17	1,000,000 00	133,618 40	.....	40,685 00	.....	9,232 05	.....	30,865 80	509 86
Louisville Savings Institution, Louisville.....	Jan. 11	58,325 00	194,039 25	.....	83,124 92	.....	1,868 94	.....	146,194 31	.....
Bank of Michigan, Detroit.....	Jan. 31	400,000 00	149,814 07	.....	2,656 27	.....	5,802 05	932,956 00	45,650 21	.....
Farmers & Merchants' bank, Detroit.....	Feb. 1	119,540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193,928 00	146,194 31	127 50

Table H. No. 2.—continued.

Notes United States bank Jan. 5 33,900,000 00 431,948 63 1,914,174 61 3,119,172 33 2,065,455 35 3,470,896 30 17,239,797 90 7,844,798 49 4,500,214 80

The Merchants' bank of Salem was not a recently selected bank. It had been employed for a number of years by the treasury department; it had not executed the agreement signed by the others; but as its transactions were extensive, and as it made regular returns, it was included with the selected banks.

The Mechanics' bank, at New Haven; the Newport bank, at Newport; the New London bank, at New London; the bank of Middletown, at Middletown; the bank of Bristol, at Bristol; and the Farmers and Merchants' bank, at Albany, had been employed by the treasury department for some years past. They had not then signed the agreement required from the selected banks, and hence were not included with them in the above table.

Note.—The sum actually due to banks is but \$3,591,536 54—the Union bank of Louisiana having credited to its correspondents in New York the checks drawn upon it to the amount of \$1,373,530 47, without having charged to it the domestic and foreign exchange sent there to provide the funds to meet the checks.

RECAPITULATION.

Capital.....	\$17,257,649 57
Deposits—public:	15,598,554 16
Treasurer of United States	1,370,089 19
Public officers	6,652,389 56
Due to banks	4,080,463 45
Notes of other banks	6,864,925 46
Specie	451,026 73
Foreign exchange	85,108 35
Other investments	2,904,039 89
Deposits, private	.....
Other liabilities	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Contingent fund	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Other liabilities	.....
Capital	34,947,202 11
Deposits—public:	9,342,187 21
Treasurer of United States	930,997 17
Public officers	7,363,667 01
Due to banks	7,969,659 66
Notes of other banks	639,652 66
Specie	1,928,834 07
Foreign exchange	13,521,997 23
Other investments	12,651,540 98
Deposits, private	1,439,652 50
Other liabilities	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Contingent fund	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Other liabilities	.....
Capital	34,947,202 11
Deposits—public:	9,342,187 21
Treasurer of United States	930,997 17
Public officers	7,363,667 01
Due to banks	7,969,659 66
Notes of other banks	639,652 66
Specie	1,928,834 07
Foreign exchange	13,521,997 23
Other investments	12,651,540 98
Deposits, private	1,439,652 50
Other liabilities	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Contingent fund	.....
Profit and loss	.....
Other liabilities	.....

This bank purchased domestic exchanges, between the 1st of January and 11th of February, 1885, have amounted to \$19,251
 During the same period, it furnished checks upon other places for \$6,945
 This bank purchases and collects domestic exchange on the following places at the subjoined rates: \$6,945

Boston	par	Portland	par	Providence	Rhode Island	District of Columbia	Virginia	Pennsylvania	\$19,251
Newburyport	par	Bauger	par	City	New York	Richmond and Norfolk	Georgia	Philadelphia	6,945
Salem	par	New Hampshire	par	Albany	New York	Savannah	1	South Carolina	1
New Bedford	par	Exeter, Dover and Concord	par	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Danvers	1	Charlotte	1
Nantucket	par								

Table showing the condition of the selected banks according to the returns made to the treasury department, near December 1, 1885.

Banks.	Date.	Loans and discounts	Domestic exchange	Real estate.	Due from banks	Notes of other banks	Specie	Foreign exchange	Expenses.	Other investments.
Maine bank, Portland	Nov. 21	\$298,589 26	\$38,535 00	15,891 78	\$124,635 74	\$35,028 00	\$24,150 60	.....	\$10 87	\$479,548 01
Commercial bank, Portsmouth	Nov. 23	243,588 61	51,781 84	158,126 66	136,789 67	7,728 33	13,348 39	.....	71 11	38,443 44
Commonwealth bank, Boston	Nov. 18	919,025 46	64,159 55	295,280 82	298,459 50	877,526 00	191,688 16	.....	6,261 62	34,803 47
Merchant's bank, Boston	Nov. 14	616,119 81	883,423 31	305,728 13	273,114 41	355,134 79	231,488 58	.....	.....	57,925 40
Bank of Burlington, Burlington	Nov. 12	119,888 95	145,633 13	39,127 50	73,573 28	4,270 00	8,168 24	.....	690 30	.....
Acende bank, Providence	Nov. 14	227,301 50	117,023 23	15,891 78	1,580 29	5,068 00	43,615 22	.....	2,137 20	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' bank, Hartford	Dec. 1	382,327 80	282,329 98	65,248 62	53,024 09	729,425 11	14,502 35	.....	160 00	.....
Bank of America, New York	Nov. 16	4,627,313 56	456,125 06	331,727 87	984,101 94	969,872 53	733,081 30	.....	16,620 98	.....
Manufacture company, New York	Nov. 16	4,401,184 55	456,125 06	70,569 90	314,061 18	1,314,128 02	851,975 00	.....	8,893 70	.....
Mechanics' bank, New York	Nov. 16	4,663,489 81	715,368 53	15,891 78	45,985 05	682,632 61	609,900 14	.....	8,893 70	.....
Grand bank, Philadelphia	Nov. 16	692,684 11	3,650,692 43	15,891 78	45,985 05	107,804 72	126,960 71	.....	3,858 81	.....
Morgan's bank, Philadelphia	Nov. 17	3,497,532 31	276,931 68	158,126 66	119,638 32	247,244 80	282,396 35	.....	6,758 40	.....
Bank of Maryland, Baltimore	Dec. 1	1,065,776 96	145,701 39	192,587 52	1,925,877 24	76,241 23	323,274 35	.....	1,173 67	.....
Bank of Virginia and Washington	Dec. 1	4,733,536 04	2,914,629 46	305,728 13	954,477 24	277,292 80	687,526 31	.....	22,332 33	.....
Planters' bank of Georgia, Savannah	Nov. 14	48,283 92	48,283 91	24,285 90	2,521,701 29	18,825 00	272,364 79	.....	4,340 78	.....
Planters' bank of Alabama, Mobile	Nov. 17	691,717 14	602,383 51	39,127 50	130,173 86	105,549 25	361,528 70	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Augusta, Augusta	Nov. 17	4,666,619 57	3,090,071 39	127,148 15	300,229 75	83,532 90	386,771 20	.....	24,559 91	.....
Branch bank of Alabama, New Orleans	Nov. 18	3,612,727 40	684,521 74	73,194 73	113,632 63	91,020 43	443,618 16	.....	2,185 31	.....
Union bank of Louisiana, New Orleans	Nov. 16	7,914,317 99	834,916 55	101,242 76	135,115 72	167,455 00	411,251 53	.....	9,204 48	.....
Commercial bank, New Orleans	Nov. 16	2,128,174 55	598,150 39	32,692 94	163,813 77	61,615 00	211,120 01	.....	21,242 98	.....
Union bank, Nashville	Nov. 16	1,313,329 98	2,355,017 53	13,727 07	149,191 27	920,992 88	128,106 09	.....	7,167 72	.....
Mechanics and Manufacturers' bank, Nashville	Nov. 16	1,416,025 79	533,488 47	13,727 07	149,191 27	920,992 88	128,106 09	.....	96 30	.....
Commercial bank, Cincinnati	Nov. 14	1,460,070 50	1,84,343 88	.....	1,01,989 81	401,088 00	114,749 21	.....	3,170 48	.....
Commercial agency, St. Louis	Nov. 14	1,300,527 28	487,283 87	35,758 33	1,06,798 35	79,804 00	545,540 71	.....	3,218 78	.....
Franklin bank, Cincinnati	Nov. 14	450,070 50	40,138 35	10,000 00	50,298 52	35,575 00	68,844 68	.....	3,205 09	.....
Bank of Methuen, Detroit	Nov. 15	933,910 17	217,415 05	8,518 82	1,021,706 40	571,602 00	55,984 48	.....	1,073 43	.....
Farmers and Mechanics' bank, Detroit	Nov. 15	400,372 03	75,270 60	13,914 22	1,53,564 30	208,981 36	38,746 69	.....	3,557 76	.....
Michigan Savings Institution, Louisville	Nov. 15	574,055 46	121,745 83	30,000 00	910,330 91	168,792 36	100,871 09	.....	1,005 07	.....
Bank of the state of North Carolina	Nov. 24	1,975,825 62	307,468 50	24,308 45	251,520 71	86,064 50	307,580 92	.....	4,803 84	.....
Planters and Mechanics' bank, Charleston	Nov. 24	1,058,218 86	206,922 57	12,009 33	859,154 78	263,019 00	841,728 97	.....	4,804 16	.....
State bank of Indiana and branches	Nov. 31	1,250,718 92	290,922 57	12,009 33	649,634 50	492,617 97	698,003 69	.....	3,894 98	.....
Bank of the United States	Nov. 3	39,676,004 83	17,832,048 39	2,833,957 93	3,514,564 18	2,349,303 09	10,224,675 57	30,028 84	168,443 44	4,058,261 65
Aggregate dollars		62,584,065 17	10,642,232 87	1,684,473 46	11,202,644 01	8,359,529 70	9,597,308 94	74,472 08	201,595 73	752,751 00

Table H. No. 3—continued.

Bank.	Date.	Capital.	Deposites of Treasurer United States.	Deposits of public officers.	Due to banks.	Contingent fund.	Profit and loss, and discount and interest.	Circulation.	Private deposits.	Other liabilities.
Maine bank, Portland.....	Nov. 21	\$153,000 00	129,037 81	\$38,318 47	\$6,269 22	\$11,000 00	\$3,769 84	\$75,493 00	\$21,421 65	\$395 00
Commercial bank, Portsmouth.....	23	102,000 00	139,037 81	168 18	183 10	7,000 00	6,529 62	100,965 00	40,470 30	367 00
Commercial bank, Boston.....	16	200,000 00	513,864 98	1,017,738 38	146,843 60	14,070 39	9,215 69	152,349 00	50,050 89	3,670 00
Mechanics bank, Boston.....	12	150,000 00	782,920 43	20,446 44	250,120 09	65,350 66	14,070 39	203,796 00	250,109 29	1,372 00
Bank of Burlington, Burlington.....	14	102,000 00	309,017 09	13,853 60	7,385 16	11,733 22	11,733 22	129,551 00	58,532 77	850 82
Farmer and Mechanics' bank, Hartford.....	14	200,000 00	105,037 75	13,853 60	7,385 16	2,000 00	3,088 99	39,042 00	30,936 64	3,807 85
Bank of America, New York.....	16	2,000,000 00	2,744,625 11	454,350 28	697,173 99	3,085 57	3,085 57	110,612 00	25,457 83	2,807 85
Manhattan company, New York.....	16	2,000,000 00	2,648,277 42	84,826 72	291,977 48	3,085 57	3,085 57	477,075 00	955,557 52	92,000 34
Mechanics bank, New York.....	21	1,500,000 00	2,630,811 04	156,748 65	1,477,463 68	27,774 49	27,774 49	452,677 94	1,702,061 87	191,001 31
Grand bank, Philadelphia.....	21	2,000,000 00	2,630,811 04	17,812 65	1,578,505 88	488,385 33	488,385 33	761,298 00	809,475 02	45,689 84
Morgan's bank, Philadelphia.....	26	1,325,000 00	1,932,471 44	68,647 95	1,74,384 28	21,409 43	21,409 43	661,298 00	508,347 40	24,752 00
Bank of Maryland, Baltimore.....	30	1,544,285 00	340,039 85	100,764 95	154,394 28	1,210 11	1,210 11	123,875 00	192,300 02	7,425 02
Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.....	Dec. 1	500,000 00	1,116,571 85	217,151 20	202,681 19	400,000 00	67,532 74	281,102 55	814,463 91	6,634 02
Bank of Virginia and branches.....	Nov. 14	3,200,000 00	163,920 71	118,549 91	286,265 69	182,436 34	182,436 34	3,861,380 00	1,325,731 08	327 69
Bank of Georgia, Savannah.....	17	553,000 00	85,138 94	12,264 78	92,736 35	22,383 86	22,383 86	216,954 00	322,202 04	11,311 41
Bank of Augusta, Augusta.....	17	403,838 41	43,839 85	4,337 87	301,847 15	108,438 61	108,438 61	748,371 13	335,389 31	25,611 14
Branch bank of Alabama, Mobile.....	Nov. 9	2,000,000 00	1,526,838 24	6,100 63	321,255 15	582,389 45	582,389 45	467,168 00	467,168 00	150,211 62
Union bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.....	16	6,925,000 00	943,181 19	83,020 54	620,747 73	12,990 17	12,990 17	1,744,182 84	1,151,555 50	256,161 12
Commercial bank, New Orleans.....	18	2,193,723 00	499,324 07	34,707 57	1,38,519 32	724,324 00	724,324 00	1,384,375 00	1,384,375 00	450,360 65
Union bank, Nashville.....	25	1,806,520 00	504,476 45	74,444 50	18,172 63	94,137 55	94,137 55	1,840,300 00	210,577 39	50,819 16
Mechanics and Manufacturers' bank, Pittsburgh.....	25	589,520 00	74,444 50	173,812 43	73,273 24	75,045 27	75,045 27	603,465 00	389,457 71	32,691 31
Commercial bank, Cincinnati.....	14	1,000,000 00	747,899 47	173,812 43	167,066 39	25,292 85	25,292 85	1,840,300 00	200,116 45	27,183 00
Commercial agency, St. Louis.....	14	1,544,285 00	934,824 05	78,304 35	42,920 16	10,000 00	48,453 71	603,465 00	138,528 43	6,063 47
Franklin bank, Cincinnati.....	14	1,000,000 00	934,824 05	78,304 35	42,920 16	10,000 00	48,453 71	603,465 00	138,528 43	6,063 47
Louisville Savings Institution, Louisville.....	11	68,473 00	113,529 31	22,839 61	21,043 71	50,176 12	43,246 49	439,345 00	290,353 64	664 00
Bank of Memphis, Memphis.....	15	140,000 00	863,638 89	77,449 36	28,462 73	10,957 04	6,872 67	569,342 00	272,527 68	59,711 54
Krappert and Mechanics' bank, Detroit.....	15	130,000 00	689,638 89	77,449 36	15,321 85	18,536 06	18,536 06	272,474 01	92,855 52	140 00
Mechanics and Farmers' bank, Albany.....	Oct. 31	442,700 00	1,148,078 27	13,966 93	5,782 85	167,442 41	167,442 41	127,657 04	127,657 04	170,632 70
Clinton bank, Columbus.....	Nov. 24	922,123 00	259,388 81	33,945 47	55,121 93	.....	18,987 53	372,504 00	62,511 91	.....
Bank of the state of North Carolina.....	Nov. 24	1,066,600 00	143,862 70	20,363 91	87,118 07	.....	36,872 92	1,303,140 00	369,608 07	63,454 15
Bankers and Mechanics' bank, Charleston.....	Nov. 20	1,066,600 00	227,878 36	20,363 91	87,118 07	174,510 80	38,776 27	1,303,140 00	369,608 07	63,454 15
State bank of Indiana and branches.....	Oct. 31	815,000 00	484,282 94	11,276 94	424,328 30	17,393 83	42,302 19	1,422,855 00	383,911 24	15,750 12
Aggregate dollars.....	Nov. 3	40,470,529 41	22,352,323 33	2,371,866 71	8,726,176 16	1,014,673 31	3,446,028 15	21,786,149 27	12,501,602 33	1,670,523 57
Bank of the United States.....	Nov. 3	35,000,000 00	3,927 29	584,537 19	2,393,993 84	1,502,377 01	4,977,926 45	23,091,667 66	5,406,962 64	2,259,300 86

\$114,388,348 08

\$114,388,348 08

RECAPITULATION OF DEPOSITE BANKS.

Discounts and loans..... \$32,584,065 17
 Domestic exchange..... 16,642,332 87
 Real estate..... 1,684,473 46
 Due from banks..... 11,202,614 01
 Notes of other banks..... 8,359,529 70
 Specie..... 9,597,968 94
 Foreign exchange..... 50,628 84
 Expenses..... 168,443 44
 Other investments..... 4,058,291 63

Capital..... \$40,470,529 41
 Treasurer of United States..... 3,927 29
 Public officers..... 384,537 19
 Due to banks..... 8,726,176 16
 Contingent fund..... 1,014,673 31
 Profit and loss, &c..... 3,446,028 15
 Private deposits..... 12,501,602 33
 Other liabilities..... 1,670,523 57
 Difference..... 39,112 84

I.
Circular to all collecting and receiving officers.
Treasury department, April 6, 1835.

It is understood that the instructions from this department, to receive for the public dues only such state bank notes as the deposit banks are willing to credit at par, have been construed to authorize the receipt of such notes of any denomination. The undersigned considers it highly beneficial to the currency of the country, and the safety of the banking agents employed in keeping the public revenue, that the more general use of specie for the small and ordinary transactions of society should be encouraged; and, as the disuse of bank notes of a low denomination is believed to be the surest method to effect that object, and as the acts of congress do not expressly require the receipt of any such notes if less in amount than five dollars, you are hereby directed, after the 30th day of November next, not to receive in payment of any public dues bank notes of any denomination less than five dollars.

You are also apprized that it is in contemplation by this department, after the 3d of March, 1836, [should congress, in the mean time, make no new provision on the subject], to exercise the discretionary powers which, it is supposed, will then belong to it over the receipt of paper money of any denomination for the public revenue, and to extend the restriction on the receipt of bank notes for it to all of a less denomination than ten dollars. For the greater security of the banking institutions employed by the treasury, and for the improvement of the currency by the fuller restoration of that specie circulation for common purposes, which seems to have been contemplated by the constitution, it is intended then to make arrangements, if practicable, to discontinue the use of any bank as a fiscal agent which shall thereafter continue to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and which shall, after some subsequent period to be then designated, continue to issue notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

The course proposed to be pursued hereafter, on this subject, by the treasury, is now indicated, with a view to insure suitable notice of the changes contemplated.

LEVI WOODBURY, *secretary of the treasury.*

ALABAMA.

The following are the recent resolutions of the Alabama house of representatives respecting judge White—passed by a vote of 48 to 36.

Wednesday, Dec. 9. Mr. Winston introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, At the last session of the general assembly, certain resolutions were adopted, expressing the confidence of that body in Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, and recommending him to the people of the United States as a suitable candidate for chief magistrate, at the ensuing election; and whereas, such recommendation was made upon the express condition that it was to be withdrawn, should circumstances indicate the probability of the election of president devolving on the house of representatives:

And whereas, there is now a multiplicity of candidates for the presidency before the American people, and distractions and divisions exist among those whose harmonious action is highly necessary to the proper administration of public affairs, and the perpetuation of the true principles of the constitution:

Be it therefore resolved by the house of representatives of the state of Alabama, That the contingencies contemplated in the resolutions of the last session of the general assembly, nominating Hugh Lawson White for presidency, have happened, and that the said nomination be, and the same is hereby rescinded and revoked.

Resolved, That this house deprecate, as an evil, that cannot be too cautiously avoided, the election of a president of the United States, by the house of representatives of congress, and that it recommends to the people to pursue such course as will secure to them, directly, the election of their own chief magistrate.

Resolved, That the speaker of this house be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the governors of the respective states in the union.

THE FIRE AT NEW YORK.

The committee of the citizens of Philadelphia who were appointed to proceed to New York on the occasion of the late fire, have made a report of their proceedings. Among other facts mentioned therein, we find the following, which we copy on account of their general interest:

That the granite columns so commonly used of late, in the structure of our buildings were found in this instance, at least, to be a very insecure dependence. Most of them appear to have been speedily scattered into fragments by the action of the fire alone, and the utter destruction of all was ensued by the addition of water to their heated superficies: in consequence of which superstructures depending on their support, were soon precipitated to the earth and involved in hopeless ruin. Your committee will take occasion further to remark, for the benefit and caution of our insurance companies, that besides the difficulty of throwing a large body of water on the tops of very elevated buildings by fire engines, the hazard to which persons are exposed by getting on the roofs of five and six story edifices when on fire, and the danger of too near an approach to their walls, is so great, that few men were found hardy enough to

attempt the exposure; and your committee are of opinion, that the erection of such buildings, especially in crowded streets, ought in future to be discouraged.

That the property, in buildings and in merchandise, destroyed on the present occasion has been altogether unparalleled; but, for reasons already stated, your committee forbear to venture an opinion as to the actual amount of loss. From the best information, they are induced to believe that it is not less than from 15 to 18 millions of dollars. Nearly 700 buildings, occupying an area of forty-five acres of ground, in the most thronged and business portion of New York, have been utterly destroyed. That these buildings were generally of recent erection, of lofty dimensions, and contained an immense amount of the most costly merchandise; a comparatively small part of which was saved from the flames; and, so far as your committee were informed, twelve families only were deprived of their dwelling houses by the fire; that of these 12, six only were in circumstances rendering it probable they would ask for relief, and your committee have much pleasure in adding, that notwithstanding invitations publicly given, but one person, among the sufferers, had actually applied for assistance.

That many of the fire insurance companies in New York are ruined, and in no event can be expected to pay more than from 60 to 75 per cent. of the claims existing against them. That many widows and orphans tempted by the large dividends which those offices were in the habit of declaring every six months, had invested their funds in these insurance stocks, and are consequently involved in their ruin. Several very affecting cases were mentioned to your committee; and as the sufferers are not of a class to whom public charity can be extended, their only consolation must arise from a dependence on that Almighty power "which tempers the winds to the shorn lamb," and on the tender sympathies of their humane fellow citizens and friends.

That in speaking of the measures calculated to administer aid to the sufferers at large, it is proper to say in the first place, that your committee are gratified in bearing testimony to the becoming spirit which animates our brethren of New York, on this affecting dispensation. They seem to have resolved to rely mainly on their own efforts—to make the most of their situation—and by manly and combined action, to weather the effects of the storm.

Your committee have understood that an arrangement has been made with the bank of the United States, by which that institution has generously volunteered to afford to its debtors and others, through its branch in New York, not merely every accommodation in its power, but to advance two millions of dollars in addition towards enabling the insurance companies promptly to aid those who have demands on them. The city authorities have it also in contemplation to raise the additional sum of six millions of dollars, by the emission of bonds, or other evidences of debt, bearing interest—and to dispose of those for money.

To warrant this procedure, it is intended to apply to their legislature for its sanction; and as there can, in the opinion of your committee, be no doubt whatever of the sufficiency of the security, and the punctual payment of the interest, there can be as little doubt that capitalists will be found both in this country and in Europe, eager to make investments in the fund so to be created, and consequently to advance the money whenever required. It may not, perhaps, be amiss to add, that besides the ordinary resources of the city, derived from taxation, &c. the corporation of the city of New York possesses real estate valued at twelve millions of dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION CANAL.

From the Philadelphia Commercial List.

The canal was closed by the ice on the 30th November, and has since remained frozen over. The navigation opened this season on the 20th of March, from which period up to the 1st inst. the tolls received amount to \$131,152 25—during the whole season the navigation on this important work has been free from all obstruction. Last year the canal closed on the 20th December.

The various products of trade conveyed on the canal during the year ending November 1st, was 118,978 tons.
During the preceding year, it was 84,536 do.

Increase this year 35,442 tons.

The progressive increase of business since the canal has been in operation, will at once be seen by the following statement:

Years.	Tons.	Tolls.
1828	18,124	\$15,542 10
1829	20,522	16,676 11
1830	41,094	35,133 82
1831	59,970	59,137 21
1832	47,645	59,061 06
1833	85,876	103,462 45
1834	84,536	119,870 53
1835	118,978	135,254 20

The articles which this year have increased most in quantity, are such as will continue to augment with the improvement and prosperity of the country.

Flour, grain, and tobacco, have increased about 50 per cent. Iron coming east 90 per cent. merchandise, 33 per cent. bituminous coal, 100 per cent. anthracite coal, from Swatara mines, 100 per cent.