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PROSPECTUS.

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FOR SALE, OR BARTER, in the city of New York, or land in the village of Oswego.

The rapid growth of Oswego, its unsurpassed advantages and general prospects, are too well and too generally known to require a particular description.

A very minute description of the property is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed that purchasers living at a distance will come and see, before they conclude a bargain. Suffice it to say, that it is among the very best in the place.

Letters post paid, addressed to the subscriber, at Oswego, will meet with prompt attention. An ample description of the property offered in exchange is requested.

In EAST OSWEGO.—The Eagle Tavern and Store adjoining on First street, with a dwelling house and stables on Second street, being original village lot no. 50, 56 feet on First street, and containing 200 feet to Second street.

The north half, or original village lot no. 44, being 33 feet on First street, running east 200 feet to Second street, with the buildings erected thereon.

The north-east corner of First and Seneca (late Tanara) streets, being 99 feet on First, and 100 feet on Seneca streets, with the buildings erected thereon—comprising part of original village lots nos. 41 and 42.

Three lots, each with a dwelling, fronting Second street; the lots are 21 feet wide by 100 deep, being part of original village lot no. 41.

Lot with dwelling house, [original village lot no. 26], being 66 feet on First street, running east about 230 feet, across the canal into the river, so that it has four fronts.

In WEST OSWEGO.—Lot corner of Fifth and Seneca (late Tanara) streets, opposite the public square, being on Seneca street 143, and on Fifth street 198 feet, with dwelling, coach house, stabling, and garden. The latter is well stocked with the best and rarest fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c.

A lot adjoining the above, being 78 feet on Fourth street by 58 feet in depth.

Six lots on First street, each 22 feet in front, running east 100 feet to Water street, with the buildings thereon.

The Wharf and Ware houses on Water street, opposite the foregoing, being 110 feet on Water street, and 110 feet to the river. [This wharf has the deepest water in the inner harbor.]

Lot corner of Seneca and Second streets, being 21 feet on Seneca, and 66 feet on Second streets. Five Lots adjoining on Seneca street, being 22 feet on Seneca street, by 66 feet in depth. The above being part of the original village lot no. 36.

The north half of block no. 63, being 200 feet on Utica (late Libera) street, by 198 feet on Third and Fourth streets.

ON VAN BUREN TRACT.—Lots 1, Montcalm street, being 300 feet deep, and running north 100 feet on Montcalm street several hundred feet into the Lake.

Lots no. 2 and 3, Montcalm street, each 66 by 200 ft. 13, 14, and 15, being 345 ft. on Bronson st. 210 on Van Buren st. 300 on Eighth st.

North 3-4ths of lot no. 25, corner of Van Buren and Eighth streets, being 300 feet on Van Buren, and 148 feet on Eighth streets.

Lot 82, south-west corner of Cayuga and Eighth streets, being 88 ft. 83, 86, 87, on Cayuga st. 66 by 198 ft. 66 by 198 ft. 88, e. corner of Cayuga and Ontario streets, 198 by 104 feet.

80, s. w. corner of do. 198 by 195 ft. 81, on Seneca st. 66 by 198 ft. 82, w. corner of do. 66 by 198 ft. 83, w. corner of Seneca and 8th sts., 66 by 198 ft. 84, n. e. corner of Ontario and Schuyler streets, 198 by 104 feet.

59, on Seneca street, 66 by 198 feet. 76, s. e. corner of Seneca and Ontario streets, 198 by 104 feet.

75, s. w. corner of do. 198 by 130 ft. 64, n. e. corner of do. 198 by 104 ft. 65, n. e. corner of do. 66 by 198 ft. The incumbrances on the whole of this property do not exceed sixteen thousand dollars, which may either be paid, or if desired, can be cleared off.

J. C. BURCKLE, 2nd 6. Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1837.

PLUMBERS BUSINESS.—The subscriber, from Baltimore, takes this method of informing the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that he will remain a few days, to attend to the Southern and Western markets.

Constantly on hand, English, Iron, Stone, and Granite China, suitable for extensive hotels and steamboats—all of which will be sold on as favorable terms as can be bought in any city of the Union.

MOSES POTTER, 46 South Charles St., Baltimore.

SAMUEL HEINECKE informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a room for doing north of the City, on the corner of the city, on ninth street, where he will carry on his business. He feels confident, from his long experience in cutting all kinds of garments, that general satisfaction will be given to such as may favor him with their custom.

WILL BE PUBLISHED on Monday next, No. 1 of the UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, with a full length engraving of the speaker, addressing the Senate—after the first sketch by Fendler.

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Office of the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review corner of 10th and E streets, Washington. [N. Y. Eve. Post and Com. Adv.]

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3 1837.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER.

OF MASSACHUSETTS, In Senate, September 28, 1837.—The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill "imposing additional duties, as depositories in certain cases, on public officers," with the amendment offered there by Mr. CALHOUN.

Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President: I am opposed to the doctrines of the message, "to bid and to the amendment," the member from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun). In all this I see nothing for the relief of the country; but I do see, as I think, a question involved, the importance of which transcends all the interests of the present occasion.

It is my purpose to state that question; to present it as well to the country as to the Senate; to show the length and breadth of it, as a question of practical politics, and in its bearing on the powers of the Government; to exhibit its importance, and to express my own opinions in regard to it.

The Government of the United States completed the forty-eighth year of its existence under the present Constitution on the 3d day of March last. During this whole period, it has felt itself bound to take proper care of the currency of the country; and no administration has admitted that obligation more clearly or more frequently than the last. For the fulfillment of this acknowledged duty, as well as to accomplish other useful purposes, a National Bank has been maintained for forty out of these forty-eight years. Two establishments of this kind have been created by law, one commencing in 1791, and limited to twenty years, and expiring, therefore, in 1811; the other commencing in 1816, with a like term of duration, and ending, therefore, in 1836. Both of these institutions, each in its time, accomplished their purposes, so far as currency was concerned, to the general satisfaction of the country. But before the last bank expired, it had the misfortune to become obnoxious to the late administration. I need not at present speak of the causes of this hostility. My purpose only requires a statement of that fact, as an important one in the chain of occurrences.

The bill now before the Senate, which was introduced in its first annual message, that is to say, in 1829. But the bank stood very well with the country, the President's known and growing hostility notwithstanding; and in 1832, four years before its charter was to expire, both Houses of Congress passed a bill for its continuance, both in its terms, and in its spirit, and the Senate and the majority of the House of Representatives. The bill, however, was negatived by the President. In 1833, by an order of the President, the public moneys were removed from the custody of the bank, and were deposited with certain selected State banks. This removal was accompanied with most confident declarations and assurances, put forth in every form, by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, that these State banks would not only prove safe depositories of the public money, but that they would also furnish the country with as good a currency as it ever had enjoyed, and would, in fact, be a better; and would accomplish all that could be wished in regard to domestic exchanges. The substitution of State banks for a National institution, for the discharge of these duties, was that operation, which has become known, and is likely to be long remembered, as the experiment of 1833.

For some years all was said to go on extremely well, although it seemed plain enough to a great part of the community that the system was radically vicious; that its operations were all inconclusive, clumsy, and wholly inadequate to the proper ends; and that, sooner or later, there must be an experiment of the true system.

The administration, however, adhered to its experiment. The more it was complained of, the louder it was praised. Its continuation was one of the standing topics of all official communications; and in his last message, in December, 1836, the late President was more than usually emphatic in its advocacy. But his efforts to improve the currency, and the happy results of the experiment upon the important business of exchange. But a reverse was at hand. The ripening glories of the experiment were soon to meet a dreadful blighting. In the early part of May last, the banks all stopped payment. This event, of course, produced great distress in the country, and it produced also similar embarrassment to the administration.

The present administration was then only two months old; but it had already become formally engaged to maintain the policy of that which had gone before it. The President had avowed his purpose of treading in the footsteps of his predecessor. Here, then, was difficulty. Here was a political knot, to be either untied or cut. The experiment had failed; and failed, as it was thought, so utterly and hopelessly, that it could not be repeated. What, then, was to be done? Committed against a Bank of the United States in the strongest manner, and the substitute, from which so much was expected, having disappointed all hopes, what was the administration to do? Two distinct classes of duties had been performed by the late President. The first was the safe-keeping and the transfer, when required, of the public moneys; the other the supplying of a sound and convenient paper currency, of equal credit all over the country, and every where equivalent specie, and the aid in the most important facilities to the operations of exchange. These objects were highly important, and their most perfect accomplishment by the experiment had been promised from the first. The State banks, it was declared, could perform all these duties, and should perform them. But the experiment, as we have seen, ended in the early part of May. The deposit banks, with the others, stopped payment. They could not render back the deposits; and, so far from being able to furnish a general currency, or to assist exchanges, (purposes, indeed, which they never had fulfilled with their success,) they had immediately depreciated, even in its local circulation. What course, then, was the administration now to adopt? Why, sir, it is plain that it had but one alternative. It must either return to the former practice of the Government, take the currency into its own hands, and maintain it, as well as provide for the safe-keeping of the public money by some institution of its own; or else, adopting some new mode of merely keeping the public money, it must abandon all further care over currency and exchange. One of these courses became inevitable. The administration had no choice. The State banks could not be tried, in the opinion which the administration now entertained of them; and how else could any thing be done to maintain the currency? In no way but by the establishment of a National institution.

There was no escape from the dilemma. One course was, to go back to that which the party had so much condemned, and in the other, to give up the duty, and leave the currency to its fate. Between these two, the administration found itself absolutely obliged to decide; and it has decided, and decided boldly. It was decided to surrender the duty, and abandon the constitution. That decision is before us in the message, and in the measures now under consideration. The choice has been made; and that choice, in my opinion, raises a question of the utmost importance to the people of this country, both for the present and all future time. That question is, whether Congress has, or ought to have, any duty to perform in relation to the currency of the country, beyond the mere regulation of the gold and silver coin.

Mr. President, the honorable member from South Carolina remarked, the other day, with great frankness and good humor, that, in the political classification of the times, he desired to be considered as nothing but an honest nullifier. That he said, was his character, I believe, sir, the country will readily concede that character to the honorable gentleman. For one, certainly, I am willing to say, that I believe him to be a very honest and a very sincere nullifier, using the term in the same sense in which he used it himself, and in which he means to apply it to himself. And I am very much afraid, sir, if (whatever he may think of it himself) it has been under the influence of those sentiments, which belong to his character as a nullifier, that he has so readily and so zealously embraced the doctrines of the President's message. In my opinion, the message, the bill before us, and the honorable member's amendment, form, together, a system, a code of practical politics, the direct tendency of which is to nullify and expunge, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, by a united and mixed process of nullification and expunging, to abolish a highly important and useful power of the Government. It strikes down the principle upon which the Government has been administered, in regard to the subject of the currency, through its whole history; and it seeks to obliterate, or to draw black lines around that part of the constitution on which this principle of administration has rested. The system proposed, in my opinion, is not only anti-commercial, but anti-constitutional also, and anti-union, in a high degree.

Now, sir, for the first time, a strong way of stating an opinion. It is so I mean to state the opinion in the strongest manner. I do not wish, indeed, at every turn, to say, of measures which I oppose, that they either violate or surrender the constitution. But when, in all soberness and candor, I do so, think, in all conscience, and I mean to say, whether the opinion which I have now expressed be true, let the sequel decide.

Now, sir, Congress has been called together in a moment of great difficulty. The characteristic of the crisis is commercial distress. We are not suffering from want of pestilence, or famine, and it is alleged by the President and Secretary, that there is no want of revenue. Our means, it is averred, are abundant. And yet the Government is in distress, and the country is in distress; and Congress is assembled, by a call of the President, to provide relief. The immediate and direct cause of all is, derangement of the currency. The Government is a great creditor and a great debtor. It collects and it disburses large sums. In the loss, therefore, of a proper medium of payment and receipt, Government is a sufferer. But the people are sufferers from the same cause; and, inasmuch as the whole amount of payments and receipts of individuals is a great creditor and a great debtor. It collects and it disburses large sums. 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