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Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars & Fifty Cents in six months. Three Dollars at the end of the year.

Advertising: as agreed on by the publisher of the paper in the County of Putnam, January 1st, 1837.

For the first three insertions, one square one dollar—each additional insertion twenty cents. For one square, per annum, ten dollars. For one-fourth of a column, five dollars. For half column, twenty dollars. For one column, thirty dollars.

Ladies' Department.

From the Ladies' Book.

THE LOST BRIDE: A LEGEND OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BY THE EDITRESS.

Continued.

Fame is truly more dependant on fortunate circumstances that great achievements. Had Robert Wilson lived in the days of chivalry, his courage and constancy would have been the theme of the poets and song of minstrels; now the only record of his name, or even of his existence, will be this unpretending story.

The adventurers entered the deep forest, and, guided by the traces of the retreating Indians, pressed forward, at first, with all the speed they could urge. But Mendowit soon checked his rapid pace, and represented to Robert that the two Mohawks were perhaps scouts from a large party; and that caution must be used, or they might unawares be caught in an ambush.

Cautiously, therefore, they journeyed on through the old woods, where a civilized being had never before voluntarily ventured. All was silence, save when, at long intervals, the cry of some startling bird broke on the ear with startling shrillness; or, perhaps, a rustling among the dry branches made the wanderers pause in breathless silence, till a deer, bounding across their path, would plunge into the opposite thicket; while they did not dare to send a bullet after him, lest the report of their guns should alarm the enemy, who might even then be lurking close beside them.

There was, during the pursuit, a fearful apprehension, an undefinable horror on the heart and mind of Robert, far more terrible than the grief he would have felt had he known that Mary was no more. The tortures she might be forced to undergo, haunted his imagination till every sound seemed to warn him to hasten to her relief; and the delays and obstructions which were constantly occurring, made his blood boil with a fury he could scarcely control. His impatience greatly surprised Mendowit, who, with all the philosophic calmness of a sage, would take his time to examine the traces of their fleeing foes, calculate the distance they had gained, and the probable time when they should overtake them.

These subtle movements convinced Mendowit that there was no large body of Indians at hand; and on the morning of the fourth day he announced that they should soon see the captive. They were approaching the Mountains, and Mendowit was eager to overtake the Indians before they entered the valley which led to the Notch. By the foot prints they ascertained that Mary did not walk, probably could not; and Robert shuddered and clenched his gun with a convulsive grasp, as, at each step, his eye searched around in every penetrable direction, dreading to meet a confirmation of his fears: yet the sight of her mangled corpse would scarcely have added to his heart's agony.

The weather, which ever since they had left Dover, and, indeed, for some time before, had been extremely dry, and hot, now suddenly changed; and they seemed transported to another region. Thick, black masses of clouds enveloped the mountains, and soon covered the whole horizon, and the darkness of night came down at once. Then the wind suddenly rose, and at intervals swept onward with the force of a tornado. It required no effort of the imagination to fancy that the old woods were trembling with the apprehension of some terrible calamity. The trunks of the largest trees quivered, and their lofty heads were bent almost to the ground, as the "mountain wind went sounding by," from the chasm far more awful than the "Ronces-valles strait."

"We must return," said Mendowit, pausing. "We cannot overtake them. The secret path of Agicochook, Mendowit must not tread."

"You must," returned Robert, sternly, mistaking the cause of his guide's reluctance; "but you need not fight. Only show me the Mohawks, and be the two hundred instead of two, I will rescue Mary."

He was interrupted by a flash of light-

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toning, so vivid, that for a moment, the mountains and their recesses were all revealed; their high heads that reached upward to the heavens; their yawning chasms and deep gullies; the huge rocks, some fixed as earth's foundations, and others apparently suspended in air, ready to topple on the heads of those beneath; the dark trees, their roots and fibers twisted, like serpents, amid the precipices, over which they were bending, and as it were, clinging for safety. A tremendous peal of thunder followed, its roar shook the earth, and its echoes reverberated through the pent air with a deafening noise. It seemed to have rent the clouds, for in a moment after the rain burst in torrents.

It was vain to attempt moving forward, while the wind and rain beat so furiously; Robert asked his guide where they could shelter. Mendowit pointed to the west side of the mountain, near which they stood, and began hastily to ascend. Robert followed. The path was perilous, and required much caution; but the Indian seemed well acquainted with the way, and easily surmounted the difficulties till he reached a cavern in the side of a precipice, which they both entered in safety.

They were now safe from the peltings of the storm, but not from its uproar. It seemed as if the elements of air, fire and water were allowed to wreak their fury on the shrinking and quaking earth. The lightning that blazed in one continued glare; the rolling of the thunder, that shook, to their foundation, these everlasting hills; the rain, that did not fall in drops but poured in large streams from the black clouds; the howling of the wind as it waved from the passes, or filled the hollow chasms; the frequent and loud crash of falling rocks and trees—all united to give to the scene an awful sublimity, which the aroused soul could feel, but no language can ever communicate or describe.

Amid this wreck of matter, and what seemed as it were, the crush of worlds, Robert heeded not his own danger; he only thought of his young and tender bride. At every fresh burst of the tempest, "Oh, where is Mary now?" came over his heart till his knees smote together, and large drops of sweat started on his pale forehead. Then he would rush to the narrow entrance of the cave with clenched hands, and look abroad to see if there was any abatement of the storm; and then, in despair, he would seek the furthest gloom of the cavern, throw himself down on the damp rock, close his eyes, and struggle to banish all thought from his mind.

Thus passed the hours till after midnight, when, during a pause of the wind, a strange sound was heard. It was not like a shriek or cry from any human voice, or the yell or moan of a wild beast; it was a deep dismal sound, an unearthly tone, thrilling the listener like the warning call from some perturbed spirit.

Robert started from his feet. A bright flash of lightning showed him Mendowit rising from his incumbent posture; his hands were falling powerless by his side, and his face expressed an internal agitation and terror which a red man rarely exhibits.

"It is the voice of Abamocho," said the Indian, in a tone that evidently trembled. "I have heard it once before. He calls for a victim."

"Who is he?" demanded Robert, unsheathing his sword.

"He is the spirit of the dark land!" shrinking down to hide himself from some dreaded object. "He rules over these mountains; he comes in the storm, and none whom he marks for destruction can escape him."

Roberts whole soul had been so engrossed with the idea of Mary, and how to rescue her, that scarce a thought or care for any other human being had entered his mind since he left Dover. The noise he had just heard, and Mendowit's singular manner, now aroused his curiosity, and he enquired of Mendowit why he was so moved at the idea of approaching Agicochook.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the mean time it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated currency which the constitution enables us to afford. The treasury department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning the bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of the paper money, & an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the constitution.

The indulgence granted by executive

authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of those obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of climate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed, are to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department.—It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and if so their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such repositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and consequently a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amounts which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d June, 1836, to be deposited with the states in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposit should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course must be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which their retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient.—To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge punctually every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally conse-

tent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our government. Those who look to the action of this government for specific aid to the citizens, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by reversions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful.

All communities are apt to look to government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, noted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less government-interfered with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with but not exceeding the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizens, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments; or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest.

The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances

as we have lately witnessed, could not be otherwise than a temporary measure of the banks; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of speedy liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity.

Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe; and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, you may be best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measure of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Washington, 4th Sept. 1837.

From the Ohio Statesman.

DEMOCRACY—FEDERALISM.

HAWK EYE.—No. 8.

Below the reader will find the conclusion of the evidence which I have collected, to prove the fact that the federalists have the control of the Banks, and are in truth not only the BANK PARTY, but the PARTY OF BANKS. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

CIRCLEVILLE BANK.

Table listing directors and members of the Circleville Bank, including Joseph Olds, H. Lawrence, Wm. Gillet, George Radcliff, Andrew Huston, Thomas Huston, S. S. Denny, Wm. Foresman, Noah S. Gregg, Federalists, and Democrats.

MOUNT PLEASANT BANK.

Table listing directors and members of the Mount Pleasant Bank, including Joseph Gill, Enoch Harris, John Gill, John Watkins, James Updegraff, John Hogg, William Smith, Isaac Parker, Orville Ricks, James Alexander, Thomas Mitchel, John Alexander, Joseph McKee, Robert Patterson, Federalists, and Democrats.

BANK OF MASSILON.

Table listing directors and members of the Bank of Massilon, including Augustus Baldwin, Parker Handy, F. Hurlhal, G. Earl, P. C. Hull, George Harsh, N. Talbot, C. Dearloff, P. Williams, Federalists, and Democrats.

Table listing members of the Farmers Bank of Canton, including J. S. Johnson, S. A. Wheeler, Federalists, and Democrats.

FARMERS BANK OF CANTON.

Table listing directors and members of the Bank of Norwalk, including E. Lane, John Gardner, C. L. Boalt, T. Baker, George Hollister, Daniel Hamilton, Wm. F. Kirtledge, Ebenezer Andrews, Pickett Linn, John R. Finn, Federalists, and Democrats.

BANK OF NORWALK.

Table listing directors and members of the Bank of Norwalk, including E. Lane, John Gardner, C. L. Boalt, T. Baker, George Hollister, Daniel Hamilton, Wm. F. Kirtledge, Ebenezer Andrews, Pickett Linn, John R. Finn, Federalists, and Democrats.

RECAPITULATION.

Presidents, Cashiers, Tellers, Directors, Agents, &c.

Table summarizing the political affiliations of various bank officials across different counties, including Cleveland, Ohio Life Ins & Trust Co, Agents for do, Franklin Bank, Lafayette, Commercial, Miami Exporting Co, Hamilton Bank, Dayton, Xenia, Urlana, Portsmouth, Marietta, Chillicothe, Lancaster, West Union, Granville, Bank of Steubenville, Belmont B of St. Claresville, Zanesville bank, Muskingham, Franklin, Sandusky, New Lisbon, Western Reserve, Circleville, Mount Pleasant, Norwalk, Canton, Massilon, Commercial B of Lak Erie, Fed., Dem., and totals.

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I have now given the names and political principles of the officers, &c. of all the banks in this State, with the exception of the Wooster & Geauga. It will be seen that the Federalists have the entire control of the monied concerns of this State. So it would seem that the Federal Bankers themselves have deranged the currency, are the loudest in the brawl that it has resulted from the measures of the general administration. Like Richard, they are the first to brawl about mischief of their own creation.—Look at the above picture fellow citizens, and then to the one exhibited below.

So much for Bank Directors, &c.—

Now let us see to which of the two political parties, the persons are attached that composed the "BANK CONVENTION" which convened in the City of Columbus, on the 5th day of June last:

Table listing members of the Bank Convention across various counties, including Belmont, Greene, Fairfield, Muskingham, Washington, Cuyahoga, Columbiana, Butler, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto, Trumbull, Montgomery, Starke, Licking, Franklin, Wayne, Huron, Federalists, and Democrats.

BANK CONVENTION.

Here it is again. This was a BANK CONVENTION; convened to regulate Banks; held at the instance and suggestion of Bank Directors; and composed entirely of men who have connection with Banks. Does not this show clearly that Federalists and Federalists only, control and manage the Banks. The fact is now incontrovertibly established, that Federalists control the banks. See inside of this paper.