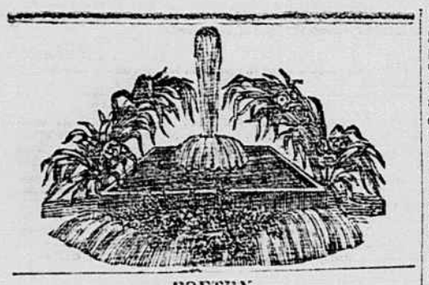

POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

HOPE.

If Hope be dead—why seek to live?
For what besides has life to give?
Love, Life, and Youth, and Beauty, too,
If Hope be dead—say! what are you?

Love without Hope! It cannot be,
There is a vessel on yon sea
Becalmed and sailless as Despair,
And know—'tis helpless Love floats there.

Life without Hope! Oh, that is not
To live! but, day by day, to rot,
With feelings cold and passions dead;
To wander o'er the world, and tread
Upon its beauties: and to gaze,
Quite vacant, o'er its flowery maze.
Oh! think, if this be Life? then say—
"Who lives when Hope has fled away?"

Youth without Hope! An endless night,
Trees which have felt the cold Spring's blight,
The lightning's flashes, and the thunder's strife,
Yet pine away a weary life
Which *older* would have sunk and died
Beneath the stroke their *youth* defied—
But, curst with length of days, are left
To rail at Youth of Hope bereft.

And *Beauty*, too, when hope is gone—
Has lost the ray in which it shone;
And, seen without this borrowed light,
Has lost the beam which made it bright.
Now what avail the silken hair,
The angel smile, and gentle air,
The beaming eye, and glance refined—
Faint semblance of that purer mind—
As gold dust, sparkling in the sun,
Points where the richer strata run?
Alas! they now just seem to be
Bestowed to mock at Misery.
They speak of days long, long gone by,
Then point to cold reality,
And, with a death-like smile, they say—
"Oh! what are we when Hope's away?"

Then Love, Life, Youth, and Beauty, too,
When seen without Hope's bright'ning hue,
All sigh in Misery's saddest tone,
"Why seek to live if Hope be gone?"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

"THE FISCAL AGENT."—[No. VII.]

Having thus examined the constitutional power of Congress to establish this new "Fiscal Agent," alias *National Bank*, in a few brief and discursive remarks, it only remains for me to investigate its claims to expediency, which I shall do in the briefest manner possible.

If it were not for the proneness of man to forget the past, so far as it may avail him in directing to the future, I would say that the experience of two National Banks, running through a period of forty years of our history, would satisfy every Republican of the immoral, corrupt tendencies, and danger to Republican government of such institutions. There is nothing in them valuable, except perhaps a little more uniformity in the value of their notes, and the factitious enlargement of the floating capital of the country which they produce, while they are replete with moral and political evil, and carry danger to Republican institutions and to public virtue in their every step.

This new scheme proposes a capital of $30,000,000, which may be enlarged to $50,000,000; which, when paid, will authorise this corporation to throw into circulation $90,000,000, which may, if the capital be enlarged, be extended to $150,000,000. Let us imagine to ourselves the power and influence, which a *single* corporation will possess with a floating circulation of $90,000,000 or $150,000,000!! A corporation having the *countenance* and *endorsement* of the Government, what may it not do? I have never had any fear that a Bank, with whatever capital, would be able to overturn the Government. No, I never entertained any such idle fears as that; my fears have been, and are, that the Government and Bank combined, may overturn the liberties of the people. The military and money power acting in concert will be formidable and dangerous, and will be too strong for the people.

This will be a central institution, and by the aid of its immense capital and superior credit acquired from its national endorsement, will drive all other paper out of circulation, fill up its channels, and exercise a controlling influence over the property, produce and labor of the country. All rivalry between that and State institutions will be destroyed, and a universal demand for National Bank paper be the result. Can any person be at a loss to know what will be the result of such a state of things? If he can, he has lived and studied the history of human nature to little purpose. If in the progress of this institution, it shall be found, that the capital now authorized is sufficient to effect these great objects, the same power which created may enlarge it, until it shall be sufficient to compass every thing.—Does not every one perceive, that if the National Bank paper shall circulate to a sufficient amount and continue to receive the endorsement of the Government, it will fill up every channel of circulation and drive out all State bank competition? and if it shall, will not every interest be subordinate to its control? And yet, those who profess to be State Rights men are giving in to the support of this monstrous scheme—for monstrous, I call it, and monstrous it will prove to be.

But how is this mighty mass of paper to get afloat? By loans? and to whom? To the merchants and speculators—who, not content with the use of the means which a fair and honest course of trade affords, must needs have an artificial establishment to afford them artificial means—means which are employed, not for the improvement and wealth of the nation at large, but the interest of a select class of individuals—a class which, whatever may be the destiny of our country—whether it repose in the arms of monarchy, or be subject to the iron sway of despotism, will be uppermost and in favor—a class which will feel but few of those exactions and oppressions which tyranny inflicts. These the producing and laboring classes always have to bear.

There are corrupt and dangerous tendencies in all banking institutions, great and small; but these may be checked and overruled by a wholesome competition. This Bank will destroy all competition—centralize all these corrupt and dangerous tendencies, and radiate them, without resistance, from the centre to the circumference of this vast Union, subjecting all interests to its control. A great central Government, possessed of all powers of legislation, would be no more dangerous to liberty than a great central moneyed power, operating without competition, over the whole Union, aided by the influence of the Government. It controls the States by its power, commands the support of merchants and speculators by its discounts, buys up the citizens by its seductions, and seduces, by its temptations, the Government itself, in all its departments. Virtue and intelligence may resist these consequences; but virtue and intelligence may be, as they have been, overcome by such strong temptations. The present generation may be proof against such tempting and mighty influences, and yet it may be overcome by their strength. Take away this loaning power, and I will venture to say, that all the clamor about a sound and uniform currency ceases.

And for what are the institutions of the country, the purity of the Government, the virtue of the people, and the liberties of the country, to be subjected to this severe trial—this torturing ordeal? To add to the means of adventurers and speculators, and enable them to realize larger profits—to build up a wealthy class.—And what is the specious pretext under which this object is to be effected? Under the delusive pretext of a sound and uniform currency—to save a small discount to traders and speculators on State bank paper or drafts. This is but a small tax to be paid for that security, which State bank competition presents against the demoralizing and dangerous influence of a great, central, monied power!! A very small price for the value of the security which it affords. But this saving to the trader and speculator is no saving to the country; but saddles upon the country all the expenses incident to a National Bank for their benefit. The people do not profit, but risk all for this little saving to speculators and traders. The only difference between $30,000,000 of capital in National Bank and State Bank paper is the brokerage; which the States might regulate themselves without the aid of a National Bank. Let the Government receive in payment of public dues sound State bank paper, and the States negotiate a proper system of exchange; and I will venture to say, that an ample remedy will be applied for all the evils which now afflict the currency and exchanges. But, at any event, before we hazard all the consequences of a National Bank, let us make a fair trial of the State institutions.

Another effect of this new scheme will be to subject the trade and agriculture of the whole country to the domination of two or three large cities—perhaps to a single one. The interest of the Bank will prompt it to look to that location, which at present affords the greatest prospects of success—where it can lend and shave most extensively and most profitably—and that will be New York—aspiring, ambitious and enterprising New York, already possessing means and influence sufficient to command and control all the commercial interests of the country—indeed, to make her, as she is, the mistress of the Union. How long will the South—the agricultural South—hug her chains and submit to this domination? How long will she tax her industry and enterprise to pay tribute to New York? I have not time to enlarge upon this subject—it is too prolific for a newspaper essay. I barely touch upon the prominent points to draw the attention of my countrymen to them, and arouse them to a sense of the dangers to which they are exposed—to arouse Virginia—valorous, chivalrous and Republican Virginia, to that action which shall say to the waves of innovation, which threaten to overwhelm the Constitution, "*Thus far, and no farther*"—to unloose that tongue which proclaimed in a voice of thunder, in the dark hour of '98, to Federal usurpation, "*Delenda est Carthago,*" and it was accomplished.

I speak to neither of the great parties which now unhappily distract and divide the country—With them I have no connection—nothing to do. I speak to the party of the Commonwealth—to the party of the people—to the party of the Constitution, not of Tyler, of Clay, of Van Buren, or of Calhoun. That system of party operations, which looks to the success of a man as a mere party chieftain, without regard to the great ends to be accomplished by the Constitution—the liberty and happiness of the people, I despise and abhor. It is destructive to free institutions and fatal to liberty. It is a system which, when persisted in, has never failed to end in the establishment of a full, complete, and unqualified despotism, and which will terminate in the same results here. Where is the spirit of liberty which kindled the fires of the Revolution—which defended with success the altars of the Constitution in '98; and overthrew their invaders in 1812? Is it buried in the tombs of the fathers of the Revolution, or has it been extinguished in the bosoms of their degenerate sons? I believe not. What is there, then, of difference between the measures of the elder and younger Adams, which aroused such a spirit of resistance to their administrations throughout the country, that both were overthrown? and why does not the same spirit stimulate us to action now? Happily, the present Administration has not identified itself with all those measures, which were formerly repudiated and destroyed by the Republican party, and I hope it may not—I believe it will not.

In making these remarks, I do not intend to question the patriotism or impeach the motives of any of the friends of the measures to which I allude. Their patriotism and their honesty I do not doubt; but I regard these measures as great and dangerous errors, and so viewing them, must so treat them. I cannot look upon erroneous measures, particularly those of a delusive and insidious character, with any the less allowance, because of the integrity and patriotism of those who support them. I cannot consent to the ruin of the Constitution, because it is *supped* and not *stormed*. The consequences are the same—free institutions ruined and liberty destroyed. The errors of Van Burenism were great—very great. They were calculated to draw around the Executive a cordon of power which would render it omnipotent. The measures by which they are proposed to be succeeded will produce the same effects as to the National Government. In either case, the result will be the same—the rights of the States will fall, and the liberties of the people perish; and that posterity, to which we owe free institutions and liberty, receive the inheritance of despotism and chains.

TELESINUS.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

LETTER THE SECOND.

To JOHN TYLER, *President of the United States.*

SIR: In tracing the political history of the U. S., nothing is so remarkable as the steady and rapid increase of the powers of the Federal Government, and the corresponding depression and degradation of the State authorities. Yet, in every particular affecting the balance of power between them, the Constitution remains precisely what it was immediately after the adoption of those few declaratory amendments which were nearly coeval with the Constitution itself, and which were mainly intended to guard the rights of the States. I shall not stop to enumerate particulars.—The general fact is one of which all are aware, who are old enough to remember things as they were, but forty years ago, and who are capable of understanding things as they are now.

To those who believe that, under a great central Government, wielding all the powers of a vast consolidated Empire, and legislating supremely over every right and every interest, the rights and interests of minorities cannot be safe from the rapacious tyranny of majorities, it is hardly necessary to say that this change is for the worse. Some indeed, like Alexander Hamilton, may look with complacency to the establishment of an independent power in the Government, paramount to the will of the majority, sustaining itself by its own strength, and controlling alike the caprices, and the sober and deliberate will of the People. Such may anticipate, in the end, the best results from this progressive change. As yet, there are not many such; but he must be poorly qualified to understand the working of Governments, who has not learned, both from reason and experience, that such a change must eventuate in a universal conviction of the necessity for a great and independent power in the Executive head of the nation. I use the word *nation* here in its proper sense, for, in that state of things, the *Union* would have ceased to exist. When that time comes, it will be found, that, though a *President* may successfully exercise the Executive powers of the *Union*, the stronger hand of a *King* will be necessary to sway the sceptre of a mighty *empire*. It is now known, that some of the most prominent members of the Federal Convention, at first, conceived the plan of a *National* Government, with a supreme Legislature of undefined powers, surmounted by a supreme Executive, armed with a negative on the laws of the States, and authority to appoint their Governors. It is also known, that they found it necessary to relinquish this magnificent but dangerous scheme, being convinced that the People would never acquiesce in it. In doing this, the word *national* was every where stricken out of the draught of the Constitution, and the Executive and Legislature were then, for the first time, designated by the names of President and Congress as names appropriate to the federate character of the instrument. Hence it has been truly said, that the word *national* is an unconstitutional word, and its frequent use at this day is but one of many proofs of the tendency of the Government to degenerate into that great consolidated mixed monarchy, which the advocates of strong Government at first desired, but dared not recommend to the People.

The causes of this alarming proclivity are numerous and steady in their operation. The counter influences are few, and rarely called into action. To discover these, and to increase their efficiency, is the duty of every man who desires, in good faith, to "support the Constitution" as it was, and as it was understood at the time, when the oath to support it was prescribed. Thus only can we give effect to the compact actually made by the People of the States, and prevent it from being gradually changed into something to which they never gave their assent.

Among the Conservative features of the Constitution, there are few, perhaps, of greater efficiency than those provisions, which make it possible for the Executive authority to fall into the hands of one not actually selected for the office by a majority of the People, and who, if the matter were again referred to them, might not be the man of their choice.

A candid review of our past history will show that the most prevailing cause of the increase of Federal, and especially of Executive power, has been the personal popularity of the President. It is not in his choice to prevent this. Mr. Jefferson came into power with the avowed and honest purpose of correcting Federal abuses, and breaking down Federal usurpations. He did so, and the confidence of the people in the Federal Government, which had been shaken by the extravagancies of his predecessor, was restored. They learned to look on that Government as a source of much good, and no evil; and the public jealousy being effectually allayed, he found it hard to carry out his own principles against the eagerness of the people to manifest their confidence in him. The purchase of Louisiana was an instance in which he could not resist the temptation to a measure so splendid, and so popular, though its constitutionality was more than doubted by his friends, and perhaps by himself.

Mr. Madison had been, for years, the champion of State Rights; and his moderate and unambitious temper was disinclined to the exercise of power. The same might be said of Mr. Monroe; and yet the aggrandizement of the Federal Government advanced with such rapidity during their administrations, and the Constitution in the year 1825 had received so many practical interpretations in favor of the indefinite power and supremacy of the President and Congress, that Mr. John Quincy Adams on his accession, did not scruple to lay aside all reserve; and to declare that the true meaning of the Constitution admitted of all the latitudinous constructions against which State Rights men had uniformly protested.

Well it was, that this avowal came from one not recognized by the People as the legitimate exponent of their will. In him, who had been advanced to the Presidency *against* the votes of a majority, and by means not calculated to soothe the public mind, this was denounced as treason against the Constitution; and, for the first time in twenty years, men were seen to address themselves earnestly to the study of that instrument. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe had been leaders of the State Rights Party; and, under their administration, the principles and maxims of that party had been taken for granted—and *forgotten*. They were now revived. Madison's Resolutions and Report were in every body's hands, and the obscure oracles of John Taylor of Caroline, were studied with painful diligence. The use made by the centralizing party of the powers they wielded, showed at the same time, the practical value of these principles and maxims. They became the watchwords of opposition; and the election of General Jackson was hailed as the triumph of the State Rights Party, and the re-establishment of the Constitution on its true basis.

Whether Andrew Jackson was a State Rights man or no, I do not undertake to decide. Certain it is, that the severest blow ever aimed at the dignity and authority of the States, was struck by him. Compare, I pray you, Sir, the Inaugural Address of Mr. Adams, his messages and his measures with the Proclamation, and remember the acquiescence in the latter of the very men who had been loudest in their denunciations of the former. Compare the unanimous concurrence of the State Rights party in your proposal to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act, with the almost unanimous support, by the *same individuals*, of the Force Bill. I speak here of that clause of the latter which authorizes a Federal District Court to remove, by certiorari, any criminal case from a State Court to a Federal Court, to be tried there—a process which at once degrades the State Courts to the same relation to Federal Tribunals, which the Courts Baron in England bear to the Courts of the King. And why was this submitted to? Was it made necessary by any emergency? No, Sir. The clauses of the same bill, which were called for by the emergency, were temporary. They were enacted for the occasion, and have expired by their own limitation. The clause of which I now speak is permanent; a nail fastened in a sure place, to rivet the chain that binds the States to the footstool of Federal power. What becomes of their sovereignty, when their right to punish, by their own authority, those who offend against their laws, is surrendered? Yet this was done, and how it was done, and by whom, none can remember better than yourself. To your opposition to that measure you, in fact, owe your present elevation. If you are pledged to any thing, it is to use you influence to wipe out that blot from the statute book. It should be remembered to the honor of Mr. Archer of the Senate, that he alone, of all the adherents of General Jackson in the House of Representatives, opposed it *on the ground I have mentioned.*

This effect of the personal popularity of the President, which makes him, even in spite of himself, a co-worker with the influences tending to consolidation, is a curious subject of speculation. We may conceive something of its *modus operandi*, by supposing that General Harrison, with his great majority at his back, had lived to serve out his full term of four years. We are now told, by a set of men, claiming the right to speak for what they call the Whig party, and asserting that they constitute a majority, not only of that party, but of the whole People of the United States, that General Harrison was elected for certain purposes. Had he at once, and successfully devoted himself to this task—had the Sub-Treasury been swept away—had a fifty million Bank arisen at his bidding—had a general Bankrupt Law been enacted—had the proceeds of the Public Lands been distributed among the States—we have but to suppose these gentlemen to be the majority that they pretend to be, and the effect of these measures to be as salutary as they anticipate, and, we shall be at no loss to infer, that General Harrison would have had a *carte blanche* to do whatever else he would. What Tariff could he have favored, in which we should not have been constrained to acquiesce? What scheme of Internal Improvement could have been devised, which he could not have carried through? What injustice? what wrong? what oppression of the unfortunate minority would have awakened any sympathy on their behalf? In truth, Sir, all know, that in no one thing does the chief of a triumphant party more surely carry out the will of his adherents, than in oppressing, proscribing, persecuting the minority. "Avenge me of mine adversary" is the word—not indeed spoken aloud—not set down in the list of reforms to be effected, but perfectly understood between the parties. In such a mood of the public mind, the man of arbitrary and usurping spirit is the fittest exponent of the public will. A few things only are required of him, for the objects which must engage the minds of the multitude are but few. In these, his wishes are generally found to coincide with theirs, and, having accomplished these, he is free, in all things else, to do as he pleases. Having identified his will with that of the majority in these few particulars, the majority identifies itself with his in all besides. His power seems their power, and the more he makes it felt, the more they enjoy the triumph of which his tyranny and usurpation are the expression and measure. The splendor of victory is estimated by the slaughter of the enemy, and the triumphant shout of *vo victis!* cheers every blow. It is hardly possible, under such circumstances, to refrain from stretches and abuses of power, which, consecrated by a popular name, pass into precedents; and supersede the Constitution. Infallible wisdom, incorruptible virtue, and indomitable firmness can alone withstand the trial.

Such are the consequences which too often attend the triumph of the popular principle; and every reflecting man must be sensible, that the tendency to consolidation thus produced, has never received any serious check, but on two occasions. The first was, when the elder Adams came into power as the chief of a sinking party, which had barely strength enough to place him in the Presidential Chair, without the ability to sustain him. The other was, when his son, by a base and corrupt intrigue, wormed his way into the Presidency against the known wish of a great majority of the People. Both, though undesignedly, rendered essential service to the cause of the Constitution, by exciting a vigorous reaction against the principles they sought to establish. Yet it must be admitted that, when the younger Adams called the attention of the public to these principles, declaring that they were the same on which the Government had been for many years administered, he said no more than the truth—and when he avowed his determination to carry them out in his Administration, he made a declaration which, from the President of a majority, would have been received with applause.

Paradoxical then as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the purposes of a President, whether for good or ill, are apt to be overruled by popular favor, or popular distrust and odium. One, by doing good, sows the seeds of evil; another, by attempting mischief, provokes successful resistance, which leads to reform.

Would I then have you, because you are not recognized as the true representative of the sovereign will of a majority, to "do evil that good may come?" By no means. On the contrary, I would have you try the new experiment, "whether good done by one with whom the majority have not beforehand identified their will, may not work the desired effect, without the consequent evil." The experiment is worth trying: for, success would be a blessing to your country, and even failure must be glorious. No faction has a right to claim you. Surrender not then your deliberate convictions of constitutional duty to any faction, however numerous. No partizan has a claim upon you for reward, and you will win more favor from good men by rejecting profligate aspirants, than all the patronage of your office could buy. Take conscience and the Constitution for your guides; act on principles you believe to be sound; propose measures you believe to be salutary; encourage merit; frown on profligacy; curb ambition in all, and, most of all, in yourself; and, instead of seeking to fortify yourself by usurpation and corruption, strip your office of all power and all patronage which has proved dangerous in the hands of others.—Do these things, and cast yourself confidently on the verdict of your country and posterity, and the judgment of God. Your country will thank you: posterity will applaud you: and God will bless you.

On some of these points I may hereafter take the liberty to trouble you with my thoughts.

A STATE RIGHTS MAN.

FAUQUIER REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic Republican party of the County of Fauquier, at the Court-House, on Monday, the 26th of July, according to previous public notice, Dr. Philip A. Klipstine was called to the Chair, and Major J. Howard Withers appointed Secretary.

After the President had called the meeting to order, Charles Clinton, Esq., explained the object of the meeting; and, before he took his seat, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, it is one of the blessed privileges of the American people to assemble, on all proper occasions, in primary meetings, and confer and interchange their sentiments, on all questions touching the public welfare, which may be brought before Congress, and express their sentiments in regard to such public measures.

And whereas, it is the bounden duty of the representatives of the people, in every government which has for its object the preservation of the rights of the citizen—"the greatest good to the greatest number"—and the permanence of her institutions, always to consult the will of the people they represent, and carry it out, so that the acts of the legislature may go down to posterity as the acts of the people themselves, through their representatives: And whereas, there are subjects of the most vital importance to Virginia and the entire South, now under discussion in the Congress of the U. S., subjects involving Virginia's dearest and best interests, and her fixed and unalterable rights under the Constitution—rights she holds dear and sacred, for whilst they preserve her from anarchy and confusion on the one side, they protect her from tyranny and oppression on the other: therefore,

Resolved, That we believe the extra session of Congress, now in progress, unnecessary, uncalled-for by the people, a wasteful expenditure of the people's money, and that it can be productive of no beneficial end, because the fiscal affairs of the Government were not in such a condition as to require the intervention of Congress, as is shown by the *dissected* report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and because there was nothing else which required the action of Congress until its regular session.

Resolved, That the question of a National Bank, now before Congress, is a measure to which the Democratic party of this portion of our Union is much opposed. Because it was a question not put in issue as the antagonist measure to the Independent Treasury in the late Presidential contest, but was studiously kept from the people by the party now in power, and, consequently, was not then decided by the result: And because the people, when the question was last before them in a tangible form, condemned it by an overwhelming majority; and their last judgment must be their judgment, until they themselves reverse it.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting Congress possesses no Constitutional power to incorporate a Bank for the United States, either under the disguise and deceptive name of "Fiscal Agent," or any other name, which shall have for its object the regulation of the currency of the nation, or to make any other national currency than gold or silver; whether the Mother Bank shall be established in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere.

Resolved, That we believe that a National Bank is contrary to public policy, opposed to the best interests of the States, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen: That it has a tendency to make the Government more powerful than was intended by the Constitution, increase Executive patronage, enrich the few out of the earnings of the many, poison and corrupt the public press, and exercise a fearful and dangerous influence over the statesmen of our country; that it would again exercise an influence unauthorized by the Constitution over all State institutions, and by its expansions and contractions operate as a great lever on the whole Union; at its pleasure humbling the States in the dust, by crippling their trade and commanding their resources, or encouraging and pushing them forward in wild and unnatural speculations, by overflowing them with a redundant issue of bank paper.

Resolved, That we most earnestly protest and remonstrate against the incorporation of a National Bank of any description whatever, whether it be called "Fiscal Agent," Treasury Bank, or by any other name, or whether it shall be located at the seat of government or elsewhere.

Resolved, That if such an institution be established by the present Congress, or by any other Congress, believing it as we do unconstitutional, and the deadly enemy of public liberty, we now pledge ourselves, regarding it as our common enemy, to wage an unceasing and deadly war against it, armed with the power of popular will, until we effect its repeal.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Congress has full power, under the Constitution, to repeal any law which has been enacted by that body, if the repeal of that law is necessary "to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." That the repeal of the bank bill would be no violation of "public faith" or "national credit," as there would be no "public faith" or "national credit" in the observing by this Government of a bank charter that would impoverish and enslave the majority for the benefit of a few; and if we are not entitled to the remedy of repeal, then the Government may sell the people, and neither the people nor their posterity can disturb the sale.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest and remonstrate against the passage of any bill by Congress that shall have for its object the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States; because Congress has no power to collect money, from any source, for any purpose but the support of Government, and the defence of the Union, and that the lands proposed to be distributed have cost the Government much more than has been received from them; and this scheme, by taking from the Government the only certain source of revenue, would force Congress to resort to an increase of the Tariff—a measure unequal in its effects upon the people; and because the whole scheme is intended as a tax by the General Government, which the people will pay to discharge the liabilities of the States to British bankers.

Resolved, That we urgently protest against the passage of any bill by Congress having for its object an increase of the Tariff, as it would be a breach of the faith of the Union, under the Compromise Act, and, in our opinion, directly opposed to the Constitution of the United States; because it would produce dissension in the South, and make a breach between the North and South, in feeling and interest—as the South would pay it, and the North would eat it.

Resolved, That we protest against the creation of a National Debt; for it would destroy our noble pride of glorious independence as a nation, by clogging the Government and destroying its vitality, as the lion, burdened like the ass, would soon become cowardly and stupid: as we regard it, it is the favorite of tyrants only.

Resolved, That, our thanks be tendered to the Democratic members, in both Houses of Congress, for the high, manly and dignified manner in which they have defended the rights of the people at the present extra session of Congress.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the Hon. John W. Jones, of the House of Representatives, that they may be laid before that body; and that a copy be also transmitted to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, in order that they may be laid before the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That our proceedings be published in the Jeffersonian, the R. Enquirer, and the Globe.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

PHILIP A. KLIPSTINE, *Pre'st.*

J. HOWARD WITHERS, *Sec'ry.*

PASSAGE OF THE BANK CHARTER IN THE SENATE.

The circumstances under which the Bank charter passed, deserve a commentary, which we have not time to make this evening. There are a few facts to which we call attention, to mark the character of the transaction.

First: The charter for this new Government of the country, passed the Senate without obtaining the vote of the majority of the members of that body. There are fifty two members—Tennessee is only half represented in the body. If her full representation had voted as the fraction of it voted on the question and the other dissenting member from the bill (Mr. Clayton) had been compelled to do his duty, and vote according to his own sense of his oath, the charter would have fallen in the Senate.

Next: If Mr. Henderson had done his duty yesterday, attended as he was bound to do, and voted, as he says he would have voted, according to the dictates of his conscience, the compromise, the amendment, would have been rejected, and then Messrs. Merrick and others, who stood pledged to vote against the bill without the amendment, would have defeated the measure. The Bank charter, instead of being passed by the extra Congress convened for the purpose, was thus in fact passed by *the absence of* Mr. Henderson. It ought, therefore, to read, "be it enacted by the absence of Mr. Henderson," instead of "be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled."

If the charter should then become effectual to fix upon the present generation the great moneyed dynasty proposed, it will be the consequence, first, of the call of a mutilated Congress—a Senator from Tennessee yesterday would have stifled the bill—and secondly, of the conduct of two Senators, who absented themselves, and thus avoided the performance of a duty which they admit their consciences demanded. The vote of either would have defeated the bill.

It was carried at last by the vote of Mr. Preston, who notoriously violates the almost unanimous public sentiment of his State.

Will the President sanction a bill thus worked through the Senate, by what Mr. Randolph would term black-leg management—and containing, as it does beyond all question, a full assertion of the power to impose branches on the States—which has been again and again pronounced by the President a downright violation of the Constitution of the U. S? We think not.

On our return home from the Senate, we were greeted by a letter from a great man six hundred miles distant, whose ken we have often found reached beyond all others, which makes an assertion on this point. We have frequently found his assertions, prophecies, and we publish the following as of that character, and leave it to be tested by the future: "Clay *will not get his Bank bill passed.* Tyler *will veto it.*"—*Globe.*

McLEOD.—From the Journal of Commerce we learn that McLeod's counsel have determined not to appeal from the late decision of the court on the habeas corpus. The venue is changed to Utica, where he will soon be brought to trial. The Journal of Commerce says there is "*no reasonable doubt of his acquittal.*"—But this, it seems, will not acquit the U. States. The Montreal Courier says:

"Great Britain cannot in honor put up with such decision, and will not *allow* Mr. McLeod to be tried for an act which his Government has assumed as its own. The time has now arrived when there can be no more dallying about the matter; and if our neighbors will persist in their assumptions, let them take the consequences, for however much we should deprecate a war with them under different circumstances, the sooner we decide this question the better. England could not have a better cause; and in Canada we have never been so well prepared for a trial of strength as at present. Again we say, if war must come, let it come at once, for it is very evident that unless we settle all our disputes now, it will be only putting off the evil day to a period when we may not be so well prepared to deal with our wilful and headstrong neighbors."

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public for the sale of Negroes, Real Estate, and all other kinds of property in the city of Richmond. ROBERT HILL & CO.,
Cross street fronting the Bell Tavern.
Aug 6 26—wtf

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishes to sell his Tract of Land on which he now lives, lying upon the waters of Deep Creek in the upper end of Powhatan county, containing about 1,300 acres, and adjoining the lands of the E-tate of Joseph Hobson, deceased, Charles S. Trueheart, John W. Nash and others. This Tract contains about 200 acres of flat land, Deep Creek running immediately through it, besides many other tributary streams, and a number of excellent springs. This land is valuable. There is a sufficient quantity of wood land. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, kitchen, smoke-house, carriage-house, ice-house, and the other usual improvements. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. In my absence, my friend, Henry Gordon, Esq., will show the land, and any contract he may make will meet my approbation.
NATH. A. CRENSHAW.
Aug. 6 26—w6w*

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the last will and testament of Daniel Strickler, Sen., deceased, I will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th of June next, the valuable Tract of Land on which the deceased formerly resided, lying on the North river, eleven miles North of Lexington, in Rockbridge county, and well known by the name of Strickler's Spring, containing, by estimate, 511 acres, 150 acres cleared, about 50 acres of river flat land, 18 acres of it in meadow. The land is as productive as any in the county, and water in all but two fields. There is on this tract a Sulphur Spring, that has been resorted to more or less for many years, and would no doubt be resorted to a great deal more if a good house of accommodation was kept. The improvements consist of a tolerable log dwelling house, smoke house, spring house, a good double log barn, and good apple orchard, &c., &c. Persons wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale will call on the subscriber, living in the neighborhood, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person, or on Joseph Strickler, who resides on the premises.—Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH Y. TREVEY,
Executor of Daniel Strickler, Sen., deceased.
March 14, 1841.

☞ POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of the above property is postponed until the 20th of August.
JOSEPH Y. TREVEY, *Executor.*
June 29 15—wtd

LAND FOR SALE.—Will be offered for sale, on accommodating terms, at King William Court-house, on Monday, the 27th day of September next, (being Court day,) seven hundred acres of Pamunkey Land. This land lies on the river, adjoing Smith's Ferry, about ten miles above West Point, in the county of King William, is very level, exceedingly fertile, well watered, a considerable portion well timbered, and the situation uncommonly healthy. A minute description of the elegance—the many conveniences and advantages of this place is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase before viewing the premises.
This land will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase, by Mr. Patrick H. Slaughter, who resides in the neighborhood.
July 9 [18—wtds] WM. RUFFIN.

Mr. Archer (Graduate of the U. S. M. Academy, at West Point,) and Mrs. Archer's
ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
LEXINGTON STREET, 5 DOORS EAST OF CHARLES, BALTIMORE.
THIS Institution has been in operation, with extensive patronage, for more than a year, in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the city of Baltimore.
The plan of instruction embraces all the branches of polite and finished education, the Modern Languages (particularly the French) are strictly attended to. The fashionable accomplishments are taught by the most approved instructors. Lectures on Chemistry are delivered to the young ladies by Professor Aiken, of the University of Md., with the advantage of a full and complete apparatus.
The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in September, and terminates on the third Monday in July following.
Terms as follows:

Boarding and English tuition per annum,	$250 00
Modern Languages (also Latin and Greek) each per annum,	30 00
Music and Dancing at Professors' prices.	
Drawing and Painting, per quarter,	10 00

July 16 90—w11w

CHARLOTTESVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE Trustees are happy to apprize the public that this Institution is in a very prosperous condition. The number of students during the session which has just terminated, was considerably larger than that of any previous session—and the examination was in a high degree satisfactory.
The next session will commence on the 1st day of September, and close on the 1st day of July following. An examination of the school will take place at the expiration of five months, but no vacation will be granted until the whole period of ten months expires. No scholar will be received for a shorter period than five months, nor will any deduction be made except in cases of protracted sickness. Our arrangements for the accommodation of boarders have been greatly extended and improved.
This Institution is conducted by Rev. Wm. S. White, who is assisted by three ladies of the highest intellectual and moral endowments.
The terms for a period of five months are as follows:

Board—including every personal accommodation,	$50 00
Instruction in all the branches of a thorough English course, including Botany, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.,	15 00
The Latin, Greek and French languages, and Geometry,	10 00
Music, including the use of instruments,	18 00
Painting and Drawing,	5 00

Great promptitude should be observed in entering on the 1st of September or the 1st of February. The want of this occasions serious embarrassment to the teacher and loss to the pupil. For additional information, address (post paid,) the Rev. W. S. White, or either of the subscribers, Charlottesville.
JOHN R. JONES,
WM. A. BIBB,
E. R. WATSON,
J. W. SAUNDERS, } *Trustees.*
J. W. GOSS,
IRA GARRETT,
July 27 23—w5w

D. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Lottery and Exchange Office,
RICHMOND, VA.
SOMETHING MAGNIFICENT!!!
BELOW we publish something rich in the way of Lotteries.—In order that our friends at a distance may be served as well as those near, we publish the scheme thus early. *We have never sold tickets in a more favorable scheme for the purchaser.* Some of our patrons will only receive this notice in time to order immediately;—so, let them not delay, or they may miss a splendid fortune.
11 31 71, a prize of $50,000,
4 19 56, do. 40,000,
Both sold and cashed at sight by HOYT.

Grand Scheme:
4 prizes of $25,000 are $100,000!
VIRGINIA LEESBURG LOTTERY, Extra, Class No. 23, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1841:

1	prize of	$25,000	Four prizes of
1	do.	25,000	$25,000
1	do.	25,000	are
1	do.	25,000	$100,000.

1	prize of	$10,000	is $10,000
1	"	8,000	" 8,000
1	"	6,000	" 6,000
1	"	5,152	" 5,153
2	"	4,000	" 8,000
4	"	2,000	" 8,000

☞ 50 prizes of $1,000. ☜
50 prizes of $500, 50 of $250, 100 of $200, 100 of $150,
And other prizes, amounting to *eight hundred and ninety-three thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three dollars* ($893,893.)
A single whole ticket is only $15—shares in proportion.
A certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for $200—shares in proportion.
Orders in all cases to be addressed
D. M. HOYT & CO., *Richmond, Va.*
Aug. 3 25—wtf

Valuable Property at Cumberland Court-house for sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed and of record in the Clerk's Office of said county, by Wm. B. Hobson and wife to the subscribers, for purposes therein mentioned, they will proceed, on the 27th day of September next, at Cumberland Court house, that being Court day, to sell, to the highest bidder, on terms then to be made known, the whole of the Estate conveyed in said deed, consisting of five hundred and forty and one-fourth acres of land, adjoining one half of the public square, and for same distance fronting the main Buckingham road, upon which is erected a comfortable dwelling house and other suitable buildings for the use of a family, with a store-house near the Court house. And, also, a grist-mill, known by the name of Booker's Mill, containing from fifty to eighty acres of land. The mill house is large, and well located for a good run of custom—with two pair of stones, machinery, &c., &c., lying near the Court house lands aforesaid. The subscribers have no doubt about the title to the property to be sold, but, according to custom, will convey only such title as is vested in them as Trustees.
JOHN DANIEL, } *Trustees.*
HENRY IRVING,
P. S. The land in the advertisement above is situated in a remarkably healthy part of the State, with good water and a full supply of timber—well situated for a healthy retreat, or summer's residence for a lower country family—and is equally suitable, with some expense, to be converted into a public tavern house, or residence for merchandizing, there being no store at the place.—The subscriber invites the particular attention of the public to the above valuable Real Estate, which is now in market.
WM. B. HOBSON.
Aug. 6 25—wtds

VIRGINIA.—IN CHANCERY.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Louis