Party on a Bank question, with the 'by authority' remark of the National Intelligencer that Mr. W. remains in office with the advice of private friends, has created a profound sensation in the city. The strength of the denunciations from the Southern and Western Whig members in Congress here can hardly be described, nor is condemnation of that letter confined to them, for we have it in cooler and more suppressed language from the North and East."

Mr. Webster is evidently alarmed at this storm of denunciation, and one of his champions has come forward, in the last New York Commercial, to break the force of the blow. It is in the form of a letter from "Washington, September 14th," and is said to be from "a distinguished source." It is a most pathetic, humble, and deprecatory appeal to the Whigs, in behalf of the "Godlike" Secretary. It makes out, that at the commencement of the Session, he was in favor of "a useful Bank"—that he assisted in preparing Ewing's famous bill, and "persuaded his political and personal friends to pass it, imperfect though he thought it"—that he "discountenanced the introduction of another bill, which there were the best reasons to fear the President would not approve—that he favored the attempt of Mr. Rives to restore the substance of this Treasury projet—and when that bill was defeated, and the compromise bill passed, he attempted to "head Captain Tyler," and "sought to secure his official approval" *to the Compromise bill*—that he then sought to frame an Exchange Bank bill to "catch the conscience of the King"—but when Botts' letter came out, and "the President manifested great and not unnatural uneasiness and anxiety, and a very strong wish that the whole matter might be laid over until the next Session," Mr. W. wished to oblige him, and communicated his wish to his friends in Congress; again was Mr. W defeated in his movement, and when the second bill was passed, he (Mr. W.) "submitted a written and oral argument to the President to *persuade him to give it his sanction*"—but he argued and persuaded in vain. Mr. Webster's defender now comes forward to throw himself upon the mercy of his Whig friends, by the plea of what *he means* still to attempt. "His colleagues have retired, from the same conviction that influenced that portion of the Whigs in Congress who have presented an address to the public; to wit—that there no longer exists any hope of a satisfactory arrangement of the question of the bank, under Mr. Tyler's administration. Mr. Webster thinks the case not thus hopeless. He is for another trial. He thinks there is yet a reasonable chance that the President and his new Cabinet, all Whigs, selected by a Whig, may present such a scheme as shall receive the vote of a Whig Congress. You perceive, from his recent letter, that he deems a *Bank*, as he always has done, in some useful form, to be wholly indispensable; and for so great a good, he does not think the country ought to be required to wait four years longer. In this hope, and with these opinions, he remains in the Cabinet!"—We leave it to the Whigs to determine upon his apology—but as a Democrat, we pronounce all his hopes hopeless. Mr. Tyler will never stoop to sign his name to a *Bank Bill*. He stands now upon the Constitution of his country—all his old States' Rights' principles burning in his bosom—and it will defy all the ingenuity of Daniel Webster, which has been thrice tried upon him, and tried in vain, to swerve him from his propriety. The State Rights principles of the proud Virginian cannot now be subdued by the cunning of his Secretary. Thrice has he tried to "head Captain Tyler"—Thrice has his Satanic Majesty attempted to pour his leprous distilment into the ear of Eve; and thrice has he been thwarted. Again will he attempt to "head Captain Tyler"—but his principles forbid success—and even his Cabinet will fail to assist him.—That Cabinet, we learn, since our last paper, upon good authority, is all *anti*-Bank, with the exception of Mr. Daniel Webster himself. But "forewarned, forearmed." If this is the great consideration which induces Mr. W. to remain in the Cabinet, he had better retire at once.

We are happy to see, that whilst the Whigs are thus abusing Mr. Tyler, and hanging the effigy of "Tyler the Traitor" at Albany, the Democrats are expressing their gratitude for his fidelity to the Constitution—firing 100 guns in Portland and in Philadelphia, &c., &c.

The Witness.—Mr. Ewing, as a witness, is wanting in consistency, and in truth. The following evidence has been urged to convict this Whig witness, and it tells strongly against him:

Mr. Ewing in his letter to the President of the Senate, under date of June 12, 1841, says: "It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the U. S., having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with *power* to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, *with* the *assent* of the States." (And the bill, which he framed for this purpose, corresponds with the Letter. It did require the *assent of the States* for the establishment of branches in their borders.)

Now, see what he says in his letter of resignation:—"The bill which *I reported* to Congress with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had the clause regulating agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally *without* the *assent* of the States."

Here the witness contradicts and refutes himself!

The Richmond Whig has published an impudent letter from the notorious Senator N. P. Tallmadge, which he addressed on the 7th inst. to "President Tyler"—advising and beseeching him to sign the second Bank bill. Among his other arguments is the following: "Washington had his veto on the first Bank bill all prepared, with the intention of sending it to Congress; but that great man changed his purpose at the very last moment, and approved the bill. Is not his example worthy of imitation? Can you not, ought you not, to exhibit on this occasion, those high qualities for which he was so distinguished, and which in him commanded the admiration of the whole country?"—This argument cuts down Ewing's argument—*even* supposing *his* statement to be true. If it were honorable for Gen. Washington to change his opinion upon being satisfied that his first impression was erroneous, why should it be dishonorable in Mr. Tyler, to change his opinion upon the Exchange Bank bill, when pressed as he had been by the thousand cares of a new office, he was unable to understand at first the true character and the discounting capacities of a Bank of Exchange? Was it dishonorable in *him*, upon the developments of new light, "to change his purpose"—any more than it was in Gen. Washington?

More Signs.—The N. Y. Evening Post contains the following statement:

"As Congress was about to adjourn, on Monday, the friends of Mr. Clay in the Senate had an opportunity of manifesting their spite towards Mr. Tyler. Mr. Boulware, a personal friend of the Vice President, was nominated as *Charge d' Affaires* to Naples.—He narrowly escaped a rejection;—the decided friends of Clay voting against him;—and he was confirmed only by the votes of the Democratic members, aided by those of a few others, just enough to make a majority, who were not yet quite prepared for that entire separation from Mr. Tyler which must shortly take place. In another instance Mr. Tyler's candidate was rejected. Richard Adams, who found Mr. Botts' letter at the Richmond Coffee House lying on the table, and read by every body, and who took a copy of it which he sent to Washington, was nominated by Mr. Tyler to some Indian agency. The Whigs in the Senate voted against him; the nomination was thrown out; and the party was avenged."

What do the liberal Whigs say to this?—What does an enlightened country think of a grave Senate of the U. S., wreaking their vengeance on Mr. Adams, for such a cause?

Proscription Proscribed!

The guillotine is arrested, if we may believe the rumors of the day. Curtis, the Collector of New York, is said to be forbidden to remove any more of his Clerks "for opinion's sake." And *again*—the Albany Evening Journal intimates, that it was not the Bank question which split off Mr. Granger from the Cabinet; but expressly says, that when it was "understood that President Tyler's peculiar views in relation to appointments, prevented reforms in this State, which were demanded alike by considerations of public policy and *political justice*"—that "thus failing in his efforts to induce the President *to do justice to the political friends*, through whose efforts the Government had been rescued from Van Burenism, Mr. Granger, with the approbation of the Whig members of Congress from his State, tendered his resignation." If this be the true version of the story, and such an authoritative organ as the Albany Journal would not have ventured to speak without due authority, we must again say, Thanks to John Tyler for the enlightened and liberal spirit which he has displayed. May his Administration go on as it is now going!

The Whig Manifesto has been received by the Whigs, and republished by their presses, with acclamation—but the New York Standard says, that "Independent of the internal evidence afforded by the document itself, we know the fact that, at the moment of adjournment, there were only some *seventy* members of the lower House in Washington; and the Madisonian states that only *fifty* were present at the meeting. That journal farther states, that such an Address did not enter into the contemplation of the Whigs as a body, and that many were opposed to its *policy*, to say the least of it." A Baltimore Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce also writes: "Its object is to denounce Mr. Tyler and all who countenance him or associate with him, whether they aid and abet him in his course or not. It is intended to draw, and does draw, a distinct line between Mr. Tyler and his friends, and the ultra Bank party. Nothing short of the most bitter and excited spirit of personal and party hostility could have dictated such a document. It is much more violent than Mr. Botts's famous Coffee House, or even his anti-veto speech. It proposes to "head Capt. Tyler," in the mode suggested in Mr. Clay's speech, by taking from him the veto power—that is, by revolution. As a revolutionary and disorganizing measure, this is a full offset to the Loco Foco cry of "Repeal." Mr. Marshall, speaking after this course had been adopted by the Whig Caucus, expressed his apprehensions that the tempest of popular wrath at the defeat of the Bank would be so violent as to overturn our institutions!—The whole of the Whig Address is—"*a Bank or a Revolution;*" and that we learn, is the cry of all the Whigs who united in this Address. We learn, too, that there were but thirty or forty members and Senators present when the address was adopted on Monday morning, and that it was, of course, unanimously adopted, because none but the *ultras* attended. Mr. Webster is included in the general denunciation of all who will not join in the war against Mr. Tyler. Mr. Bell has written a very severe attack upon Mr. Webster, in reply to the annunciation, by Mr. Webster, of his intention to remain in the Cabinet. But, it is said that it will not be published, as yet."

McLeod.—The news by the Great Western is pacific. Lord Palmerston has expressed to the House of Commons his satisfaction with the "honorable" tone of Mr. Webster's letter. Again, the Toronto Colonist says that a commission is now sitting in that city, taking testimony in proof of an alibi, to be read at the trial of Alexander McLeod.

PHILADELPHIA.—The news by the Great Western reached Philadelphia Friday morning, and was considered highly pacific. With the exception of the Bank of the United States, stocks advanced slightly. A few shares of the United States Bank were sold at 6¼, and $4,000 of its notes at 69.

BALTIMORE MARKET, *Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M.*—The news by the Great Western has had no other effect on the flour and grain market than to prevent any offers to-day. Some little movement in corn, but not on speculation.

Indignation Meeting!

A Card appears in the Whig, inviting the Whigs of Richmond, and of Henrico county, to congregate at the Exchange this evening, at half past 4 o'clock, "to consult on the present aspect of Political affairs."—A Correspondent advises, that Capt. Botts is "to address the meeting!" We presume this is the commencement of that "Political Tornado," which the Richmond Whig lately threatened to raise, if "President Tyler" dared to veto the Fiscal Corporation bill. *Nous ecoutrons!* (We shall hear the whistling of the storm in due season.) "We like the rocking of the (Whig) battlements." "It suits the gloomy purpose of (their) souls."

The Raleigh Register of Friday last said, that the "Whigs of Maine took the field on Monday last, with every prospect of success. If true to themselves, the Whigs will certainly carry the Legislature." The result would prove, that the Whigs are as false to themselves, as they have been false to their country. Never has such a whirlwind swept over Maine. Instead of carrying the Legislature, the Whigs have but 4 members in the Senate, out of 31.—In the H. of R. the Democratic majority is at least 50—and Fairfield's majority will be probably at least 10,000; a Democratic gain of near 11,500 since November last. The fact is, the People are now *true to themselves*, as the scales, which were placed upon their eyes by the Whig Humbugs, are falling off!

Vermont.—No Governor elected by the people. The last returns give Smilie (Dem.) 15,528; Paine (Whig) 15,327. Hutchinson and scattering 2328. In the H. of Representatives from 189 towns, 75 Democrats to 107 Whigs.

Ewingiana!—The Globe shows from a document, called for by Mr. Benton, and submitted to the Senate, just before its adjournment, that the Treasury has lost $90,000—by Mr. Ex Secretary Ewing having neglected to collect that amount, which was due from the Bank of the S., during the six months that he was in the Treasury. It was high time for him to *resign*. No such blundering Secretary perhaps *ever graced* the Treasury bench, as *he* has proved himself to be during the whole course of his administration. He had better retire to his salt-boilers, land scrip speculations, and enjoy the blessings, of "solitude."

Mr. Stevenson expects to leave England on the 4th of October. The steamship that sailed on Thursday carried out to Mr. Everett, who is on the Continent of Europe, (at Florence with his family,) the news of his confirmation.

Mr. Cambreleng, our late Minister to Russia, arrived, accompanied by his lady, in the Great Western, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two years in Europe.—*N. Y. Post.*

"*Come again*" designed to "head Captain Botts," will appear on Friday.

Extract of a letter from a staunch Virginia Republican.

"Well! the Extra Session is over; and bad as have been the measures passed by it, the Whigs have not yet attained their great ends, (or rather, their greatest end.) The firmness of John Tyler, the failure of their Bank, the suspension of Proscription, and the dissolution of the late (Federal) Cabinet, have cowed them completely. They curse the President most heartily, it is true; but they do it like wretches caught in their own trap, and who curse, because all prospect of salvation is closed to them. In this part of the State, (the Valley,) the People do the fullest honor to Mr. Tyler for his manly resistance of the Bank project."

On Rising Ground!

Extract of a Letter from Buckingham, Sept. 15.

"Our good old Democratic cause is gaining ground every day; and I have not the least doubt that in less than twelve months we shall be able to carry every thing triumphantly before us."

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

MR. TYLER.—[No. 1.]

Who has played a dishonorable part, and traitorously broken the Whig ranks? Is it the President, or those who placed him where he is, and now accuse him of the foulest crimes?

The public are apprized that Messrs. Ewing, Badger, Crittenden, Granger and Bell have resigned their stations in the Cabinet of the U. S.; and that their successors in office have been appointed and confirmed.—Mr. Webster—the only remaining member of the late Cabinet—was expected to follow the example of his colleagues, and retire from the Government. But this expectation, whether for weal or wo, is defeated by the recent annunciation of his purpose to continue where he is.

No statesman who supported the election of Mr. Van Buren was invited to a seat at the council board. The President filled the vacancies by the appointment of Whigs who are qualified, approved, and true. That was natural, honest, and wise, and calculated to protect his reputation against the charge of having perfidiously deserted his political friends. It clothed him with the power of justice, with evidence and argument to face his revilers; to stand erect, and, before God and his country, to meet the great pervading question, WHO HAS PLAYED A TREACHEROUS PART TO THE WHIGS, AND BROKE THEIR TRIUMPHANT RANKS? Is it the President? Or those who placed him at the head of the Government, and now accuse him of the foulest crimes?

It is wholly immaterial to inquire whether President Tyler reached his station by accident, or any intrinsic merit of his own. It is admitted that he reached it by the public will, incontestibly declared by the binding and organic law. And the circumstances under which the crowning honors of the nation were bestowed upon him, are familiar to every enlightened citizen who participated in the Presidential strife.

No public principles were promulgated or discussed by the Harrisburg Convention, where Mr. Tyler was nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States. That Convention adopted no public creed, but appealed to every interest throughout this extensive community of States, and assured the people that valuable reformations and incalculable blessings would pervade the land, if President Van Buren could be voted down. They declared, that President Van Buren was a wicked quack, and had infused his poisonous nostrums into all the arteries of the body politic; that the utmost skill, prudence, and management, were requisite to extract or neutralize the perilous stuff; and that General Harrison and Mr. Tyler were the fittest political chymists to perform the work. But the Convention advised no remedies, and prescribed no terms. They trusted to the knowledge, pharmacy, and skill, which these chosen physicians had previously evinced.

Mr. Tyler's political principles were avowed and known, for twenty years before he received his nomination from the Harrisburg Convention; and after he received it, he travelled far, and discoursed much; and in his various speeches and conversations, unreservedly asserted that he belonged to the Jeffersonian school, and had always supported, and would continue to support the doctrines of which Virginia is the mother and the nurse.

Now, if there be any one opinion in which Mr. Jefferson was more inflexibly confirmed than in any other whatever, it was the settled opinion, that there was no constitutional authority in the General Government to incorporate a National Bank. This opinion he consistently maintained and avowed, up to the very period of his death; and that great and controlling Statesman contributed to fix the same opinion in the judgment of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Tyler repeatedly avowed it, both before and since the Bank Report which he made to the Senate in 1834; and he has illustrated and confirmed it in every action of his public life.

In 1818–19, a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank. A report was made; and it recommended a *scire facias* to repeal the charter of the Bank. Mr. Tyler was then a member of the House, discussed the Report, and nobly said:

"The question whether it would be proper to direct a *scire facias* against the Bank, divides itself into two heads of enquiry. First, whether the charter has been so violated as to insure a forfeiture? And if so, is it expedient to exact the forfeiture? The decision of the first would preclude me from an enquiry into the second. *For, Sir, inasmuch as I believe the creation of this corporation* UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I cannot, *without a violation of my oath* hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, ☞ WHEN AN OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF OF DOING SO! without violating the public faith. But believing also, that it is EXPEDIENT TO PUT IT DOWN, and other gentlemen feeling themselves at liberty to follow up that enquiry, I propose to express to you my views on that subject.

"I think that the incorporation of the U. S. Bank, was calculated to *delay the resumption of specie payments on the part of the State Banks.*

"Mr. Chairman, I look to a more efficient cause for the resumption of specie payments. I look to the resolutions of the State Legislatures, to the resolution of Congress, requiring the *payment of all dues to the Government* TO BE MADE IN SPECIE, or the notes of Banks paying specie, after the 20th February, 1817, as the great cause of this resumption. I am disposed to ascribe more energy to the arm of this Government, than to any *monied institution.*

"For one, I enter my protest against the Banking system as conducted in this country; a system not to be supported by any correct principle of political economy—a gross delusion—the dream of a visionary—a system that has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else—which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of the honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue—which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit of luxury at variance with the simplicity of our institutions.

"I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors. Shall I take them by the hand and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step; ruin stares us every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits arising to commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with the delusion. ☞ EXPERIENCE HAS EXPOSED ITS FALLACY. ☜ True, for a moment, it has operated as a stimulus; but, like ardent spirits, it has produced activity and energy for a moment; relaxation has followed, and the torpor of death has ensued.

"The revenues amount to upwards of $20,000,000 annually. Require but a fourth or fifth part to be paid in gold or silver; what would be the effect? The merchants would collect the notes of Banks and demand specie for them; and thus a test would be adopted, by means of which to ascertain the solvency of each institution. The demand for specie thus produced, would have the beneficial effect of introducing more of it into the country; for, money is like every other article, and will find its way to the market where it is most wanting. The system might be enlarged gradually, until your wishes should be consummated.

"*I protest against the idea that the Government cannot do without this Bank.* We are not dependent on *this corporation. Wretched indeed would be our situation if such was the case.*"

In 1832, the bill, to recharter the Bank of the U. S., was on its passage in the Senate of the U. S. Mr. Tyler was then a member of that body, and voted against the bill, as the journal shews.

In the Bank Report, which Mr. Tyler made to the Senate in December, 1834, he declares, that "the creation of the Bank was violatory of the Constitution."

In a letter which is now before me, written by Mr. Tyler, in the Senate Chamber, on the 19th of February, 1835, he says: "My opinion on the Constitutional question involved in the U. S. Bank charter has been uniformly entertained and expressed. And my votes are recorded against it on that ground."

In the published reply which Mr. Tyler made to the Henrico Committee, in October, 1840, he referred to the speeches he delivered in Congress, against the Bank; and confirmed the general understanding of the whole country, that he was opposed to every institution of the sort.

So that, up to the very period when Mr. Tyler took possession of the Government, he denied the authority of Congress to incorporate a National Bank. Indeed, it is proven and admitted by hundreds of our fellow-citizens, that the Harrisburg Convention selected Mr. Tyler for his State Rights principles, and relied upon him to remove the Democratic apprehensions, jealousies and fears that the Administration of Gen. Harrison would become Federal and latitudinous, beyond all warrant from the Constitution.

I can much farther go, though the purpose of this article does not require it. I can establish by the clearest evidence and the fullest proofs, that, throughout the Presidential canvass, the Whig party repudiated the issue which the Democratic party endeavored to make, and boldly asserted that Gen. Harrison himself was opposed to any National Bank. The history of the country proves, that the people of the U. S. have often condemned a National Bank. And those who now advocate such an institution, dared not to do it in the last Presidential canvass. President Tyler himself, in his address to the extraordinary Congress, declared that the public judgment had condemned a National Bank.—Here are his clear, expressive words:

"The charter of the Bank of the U. S. expired by its own limitations in 1836; the effort made to renew it received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the U. S. exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard for truth requires me to say, that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor to the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people."

It is folly and depravity to insist, that the example of Mr. Madison should absolve the conscience of the President from all duty to the Constitution, his country, and his God. He often declared that President Madison, when he signed the Bank bill in 1816, committed a dangerous interpolation on the constitutional provisions of our Government, and always denoted that fatal signature as an evil example for statesmen to shun.

In a published letter, which Gen. Harrison wrote to Sherrod Williams in 1836, he asserted that a majority of the People were opposed to a National Bank; and that unless public opinion should be changed in favor of such an institution, he could not, if elected President, properly recommend or sustain it.

The Virginia Convention, which nominated the Harrison and Tyler Electors, in their published address to the People, said:

"As to the Bank, Gen. Harrison's unqualified declaration that it was unconstitutional, is before you; and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a Bank in any form; for, he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank. As far as we know and believe, fellow-citizens, Gen. Harrison has but one opinion about the Bank, and that is against it; and we feel that we hazard nothing in saying, that he would not consider any Bank constitutional, which, in his opinion, if established, would be both inexpedient and pernicious."

In a public speech which Gen. Harrison delivered at Dayton, during the Presidential canvass, he said: "I am not a Bank man. Once in my life I was a Bank man; and then the Banks cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands."

On the 1st of July last, Senator Rives, while advocating his amendment to Mr. Clay's bank bill, said: "In the result of the Presidential election, the question of the constitutionality of a bank cannot, with fairness, be said to have been decided by the judgment of the nation. The opinions of the distinguished and lamented individual, who was the candidate for the Presidency, had been decidedly opposed to the constitutionality of a National Bank. In his votes in the House of Representatives, at a former period, and in a letter addressed to his constituents, in 1822, which was extensively republished, he had manifested and declared those opinions in the strongest manner. In his letter to Sherrod Williams, in 1836, it is true he said he would not withhold his signature, if elected President, from a bill, with proper *qualifications* and *restrictions*, chartering a bank; provided, such an institution, after a fair and full experiment of other expedients, should be shown to be necessary for the management of the public revenue; and provided, also, there should be decided and unequivocal manifestations of the opinion of the country in favor of it."

"The qualifications and provisos with which he so carefully surrounded his answer, evidently left him uncommitted on the question; and, taken in connection with his former well-known opinions, produced, in Virginia at least, a very general impresssion, among those who supported his election, that the bent of his own mind was strongly against a National Bank. At the same time, the opinions on this question of the distinguished and patriotic individual presented for the second office in the Government, and who has since been called to its head, were well known, and must of necessity have entered into the consideration of the nation; as the casting vote in this body, with which he would be invested as Vice President, as well as the contingency (by no means an improbable one under the circumstances of the case) which has since devolved on him the office of Chief Magistrate, gave to those opinions the highest practical importance. His unvarying opposition to a National Bank, on the grounds of its unconstitutionality, had been vouched by the public history and records of the Government for near a quarter of a century."

In a political speech which Mr. Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, made to the people of Philadelphia in the summer of 1840, he said: "That his opponents were attempting to make the question of a Bank the issue between the political parties; but the attempt was impudent and absurd. THE TRUE QUESTION BETWEEN THE PARTIES WAS *NOT A BANK* OF THE U. S."*

On the 31st March, 1840, Mr. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy, addressed the citizens of Granville, N. C., and declared, that "THE OPINIONS OF GENERAL HARRISON WERE AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK;" and a hundred thousand copies of that address were printed and circulated for the public satisfaction.

After the Presidential election was settled, the Whig Legislature of New York endeavored, but failed, to instruct their Senators to support a National Bank.

On the 12th of July last, Mr. Buchanan declared in the Senate, that the question of establishing a National Bank was never publicly discussed in Pennsylvania, during the Presidential canvass; and that the Legislature of that State—controlled by decided Whigs—passed resolutions, approbatory of the measures of the Harrison Administration, and specifically instructed their Senators, on public points, but were unable to instruct them to support a National Bank.

The incontrovertible conclusion from what I have proven, is: First, that Harrison and Tyler were opposed to a National Bank, and in their canvass for the Presidency, boldly declared that they were. Second, that if the Presidential election settled any thing in relation to a National Bank, it was that it neither demanded nor desired any such institution. But no sooner was the election over, than the Federal portion of the Whig party in the name of the people, demanded a Bank. And a great mammoth National Bank has become the prominent and engrossing measure of the day—the only panacea that can cure the disorders of the State. Every other remedy for political disorders is condemned as a quackery—sorry quackery, calculated to aggravate disease and hasten death. And lest some revulsion in the popular stomach might prevent an immediate swallow of this precious cure-all, Mr. Clay desired an extra session of Congress, and convened the Doctors of the body politic to minister the renovating dose. And the false, hypocritical doctrine is, that whatever may be the private opinions of President Tyler, he should faithfully execute the will of the President defunct, and give the nation a National Bank.

*See Mr. Ewing's letter to L. D. Barker, Esq.—dated Lancaster, July, 18, 1840.

Well, I have fully examined the will; and, on the testimony of the witnesses to it, on the recorded evidence of President Harrison's own Cabinet Ministers, his confidential advisers, and death bed friends, I pronounce that the testator never made a will in favor of the Bank. But if he had, his political powers expired with his breath, and he had no power to bequeath them.—And the climax of Federal impudence consists in this: the very Cabinet Ministers who declared in the Presidential canvass that the Bank question was never decided nor considered by the people, and that neither Harrison nor his supporters desired a Bank, resign their seats in a towering rage, and denounce the President, because in his conscience he could not approve a Bank!

PHOCION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

As the time is rapidly approaching, when the vacations of the various Colleges of the country will expire, I beg permission to offer a few reflections to the public, through the columns of your journal, on the subject of that venerable Institution, the name of which I have placed at the head of this article.

The citizens of the Southern States display, perhaps, a more singular feeling in relation to their Institutions of learning, than upon any other subjects.—There is a degree of inconsistency, too, revealed by their conduct in this regard, that is in no little degree remarkable. For, although we have some individuals among us who prefer Northern Institutions of every kind to our own, yet, I am happy in the belief, that their number is very limited, and that their influence is too inconsiderable, to make the least impression upon the great current of public opinion; and that a vast majority of our citizens, upon most of the prominent differences between us and our Northern associates, cherish the proper sort of feeling. Nevertheless, a due sense of candor constrains me to say, that we are by no means free from the reproach of encouraging opinions, adverse to the prosperity of our Southern Colleges. Our conduct, in this particular, is the more surprising, when viewed in connexion with our extreme sensitiveness and jealousy upon other subjects, less vitally important to Southern weal, than the success of those very Institutions we so much neglect. I suppose no College of the South has juster grounds of complaint on this score, than old William and Mary; especially when we consider the strength and peculiar character of her claims to public favor and support.—All our Southern Colleges, though, seem to have failed to secure the confidence of Southern parents, and old William & Mary, in this respect, has but shared a fate common to all her sisters. This is indeed a melancholy reflection, and one which surely cannot fail to mortify the feelings, and grieve the spirit of every genuine friend of the South. From this unfavorable state of feeling, on the part of Southern parents to Southern Colleges, many most disastrous consequences result. It cannot be denied, that even now much the largest proportion of our youth are educated at the North, where their minds are poisoned by the inculcation of sentiments which, to say the least of them, do not tend to strengthen their attachment to Southern Institutions. It is a notorious fact, that most of them return to their homes, so filled with absurd prejudice, that they are, in a very great degree, disqualified to become "good and faithful" citizens of their native land. It is deeply to be lamented, that we should conceive ourselves, of necessity, obliged to pursue such a course. This necessity is altogether imaginary, and the misconception has grown entirely out of the fact, that at one or two of the Southern Colleges, there was, at an earlier period of their history, some degree of dissipation among the students. If this objection ever was well founded, it cannot be longer fairly made; and even if it could, it would apply with equally as much, if not more, force to Northern than to Southern Colleges. Even admitting that Northern youth, while at Northern Schools, may not very frequently engage in dissipated frolics, yet it is chiefly to be ascribed to two causes, (viz:) the absence of that generous temper that almost invariably distinguishes the young men of the South, and the limited character of their fortunes. Because, we well know, that while a majority of them refrain from criminal excesses, those who have fortunes sufficiently large to justify the expense, are found as ready to engage in the most injurious kinds of dissipation, as even the wildest of our Southern youth. For the accuracy of this remark, I appeal to the candor of every Southern gentleman, whose experience has enabled him to form a correct opinion upon the subject. On the score of dissipation, there is, indeed, infinitely more to be apprehended from Northern than from Southern institutions. And the danger necessarily results from the character of the Northern people. It might be invidious to descend to particulars on this point. Southern students carry with them annually to the North large sums of money; and who can for one moment doubt, that no expedient will be left untried that will probably result in effecting a transition of that money from Southern to Northern pockets? Moreover, who can doubt that, as the surest and readiest means of effecting this object, every inducement to dissipate freely is held out to Southern students at Northern schools? Happily, or unhappily, we are not left to mere speculation on this subject.—There are numberless examples, the melancholy character of which most fully and painfully attests the truth of this view. There are many evils, evils too fraught with the most disastrous consequences, flowing from this mistaken notion. The effect of our present policy upon the student himself is a strong, nay, an insuperable objection to it.

The influence of the teacher over his pupil, generally is, and ought always to be, sufficiently great to insure a proper respect from the pupil for the knowledge attempted to be imparted to him. This influence is exerted for the weal or for the wo of the pupil, and too often, I regret to say, does the latter consequence result. This, considered in connection with the indisputable fact, that there is much to be discovered in the collegiate courses of the North, and particularly in the political portions of them, directly at war with those principles, which the interests of the South imperiously demand should form her political creed, seems to me to be sufficient to make a Southern parent pause and reflect, before he commits his child to the influences of a Northern education. With me it is a powerful argument against this policy, that I have rarely seen a young man return from a Northern school, who was not completely disgusted by his experience, or whose mind was not so filled with dangerous political heresies or sickly fanatical fancies, as to render him either dangerous or contemptible as a Southern citizen. Every man, I think, should be educated with a view to his becoming a valuable citizen of that country in which his life is to be spent. Now, if my idea be correct, it is certainly most desirable that in youth, when lasting impressions are so easily made upon the mind, he should be kept aloof from all influences, the tendencies of which would be to make him dissatisfied with the institutions and habits of his own people. There are some among us, I know, who affect to believe that the education of our young men at Northern schools is not productive of the baleful consequences I have attributed to it. To such persons I have only to say, that I find it exceedingly difficult to persuade myself to regard them as the purest and most devoted of Southern patriots.

But it is frequently urged as an objection to some colleges, that their discipline is so lax as to leave the student at perfect liberty to indulge his own inclinations to any extent, however vicious. This, I flatly deny. It is one of those strange and mischievous errors that sometimes become prevalent, simply, because no one gives himself the trouble to expose them. If that wretched system of espionage, founded on a sanctimonious affectation of religion, be called discipline, I frankly admit that more of it is to be found in Northern than in Southern schools—and glad am I, that it is so. No young man who possesses a laudable pride of spirit, elevated feelings and proper self-respect, can be controlled by any such despicable means. The Southern youth who is effectually so restrained, must first have his nature changed. He must become divested of that generous temper, that lofty sense of honor, that indignant and contemptuous feeling for every species of coercion, which he has been taught from his cradle to cultivate, and which make him the proud and independent spirit that he is. He must forget the glorious examples that ever have surrounded him at his natal home, and that so early fired his bosom with a burning love of independence and an indignant disdain of every species of meanness—for, of such imposing features is the Southern character composed. Yes, he must be changed—his noble spirit must be subjugated and brought down from its native proud condition, before he can bring himself tamely to submit to such galling and humiliating discipline. I have no patience with that intolerant and tyrannical spirit sometimes displayed in the government of youth. It is an odious system, and only serves to blight the sensibilities, fetter the spirit, repress the energies and crush the honor of the ill-fated youth, whose misfortune it is to be subjected to its influence.

It was my pleasant fortune to be present at the last annual commencement of William and Mary college.—The scene I then witnessed would have inspired the most indifferent beholder with pleasurable feelings—and, certainly, no Virginian could have viewed it without feeling his bosom swell with proud and delightful emotions. The public efforts of the graduates on the occasion were peculiarly fine, and reflected the highest degree of credit upon their *alma mater*. More than all, the harmonious feelings, nay, the positively affectionate relations subsisting between the professors and the students, like the finishing tint of a splendid picture, threw a charm over the close of the session, which I venture to assert is without a parallel in academic annals. There was a dignity, too, in the deportment of the students, a moderation in their festivities, and an honorable bearing in their intercourse with one another, that plainly indicated the refining character of their association, during their collegiate course. Nor was there less of moral than of refinement of feeling displayed by them. Indeed, it could not well be otherwise. For, such are the influences operating upon the student at William and Mary, it is next to impossible that he can turn out other than a high-toned and honorable gentleman. Hostile feelings and feuds between the students and citizens, that are so common at most colleges, are never known at William and Mary. On the contrary, the happiest relations and the most delightful community of feeling subsist between the students of William and Mary and the citizens of Williamsburg. As a strong evidence of the friendly character of their intercourse, I will mention the fact that most of the students board in the private families of the place. This circumstance of itself, is no trifling advantage; and, particularly when it is recollected that the society of Williamsburg is the most cultivated, refined and elegant in the U. S. I mean exactly what I say, the *most cultivated, refined and elegant in the United States.* Nor should it be forgotten, that Williamsburg is now the only abiding place of old Virginia feelings and manners, and the only spot in all Virginia's wide domain where the ancient spirit of her cavalier sons now deigns to linger. I should think it would be the peculiar pride and glory of every *Virginian* to educate his children under such influences. In Virginia's palmiest days, her ancient spirit was her proudest boast; and it was not until her sons had ceased to cherish it, that her fame began to decline. Like the famous ægis of Minerva, it rendered her invincible to every danger, no matter from what source it came or what guise it assumed. I am proud to think, that there is still enough of its holy fires still to be found in the old city of Williamsburg, to "relume" every part of our State. I feel confident that it is only necessary to send our youth to old William and Mary, to behold once more its vivid blaze radiant throughout our confines and the Old Dominion, by the light of its redeeming ray, with a rapid, bold and steady pace, marching up to her former proud and glorious elevation.

So far as the means and appliances of learning are concerned, this college has few equals and no superiors. Her Professors are gentleman too well known to fame, to require panegyric from me. They are among the most distinguished of Virginia's distinguished sons, and she has none of whom she is more justly proud. What parent, I ask, can reconcile it to himself, voluntarily to exclude his child from the association and teachings of such men?

That the plan of instruction pursued at William & Mary is a wise one, its effect upon the student clearly attests. I have observed one striking difference between young men educated at other institutions and those educated at William & Mary. In conversation with the former, like the pupils of the Pythagorean school, we hear nothing from them but "*verba magistri,*" while we are invariably struck with the boldness and originality of the views expressed by the latter.—At William & Mary, young men are taught that most valuable of all lessons, (viz:) to think. The keen and polished weapon is not only placed in their possession, but they are taught to use it, and to use it too with the skill of a practised hand.

A few years ago, this venerable temple of knowledge had declined almost unto death. So great was her depression, that some even among the most sanguine of her friends feared she had drooped her head, never to raise it again. But the prejudice, that for a while bowed her down, has in a very great degree subsided, or rather has been dissipated by the bright effulgence of her own merit; and never, perhaps, since her foundation has she enjoyed a more vigorous and flourishing condition than at present. It is one of my most cherished hopes that, like the veteran Douglass at the holiday sports of the Scottish Courts, she may be seen in her old age to outstrip and "o'er tower" all her competitors. Lone memorial as she is of Virginia's departed age of glory, and bearing to us as she does through the long and dim vista of centuries, a thousand legends of the past that would thrill even the fireless bosom of the most phlegmatic, where is the Virginian who can contemplate her with feelings of coldness?—Where is he who can call to mind the splendid achievements of the field and the Senate, which make up the sum of Virginia's fame, and not feel the pulse of patriotism involuntarily rise and throb within him? He who exults in the fame of Virginia must also feel his enthusiasm kindle at the mention of William & Mary; for, whether gleaming in the spirit of her valor, or flashing in the displays of her intellects, Virginia's most brilliant lights have ever been but reflections from the luminous ray of that renowned old college.

TIMOLEON.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

TO JOHN TALIAFERRO, Esq.

Sir: Political apostacy is so common in these days, that your recent vote for a National Bank has rather excited indignation than surprise. When you were a candidate for the 25th Congress, and on many other occasions, both public and private, you used the following language in your "confession of faith," viz:—"Since the adoption of that instrument (the Constitution,) to which the States *as such* were parties, I have never been able to discover a provision in it which directly or by a fair construction gave to Congress the power to charter a Bank," *vide page 7 of your Circular.* Having been repeatedly elected under this most solemn and express declaration, the people whom you represent should have been made acquainted with the reasons which have so suddenly illuminated you on this agitating question. You owed this to your constituents at large, and more especially to your friends, whose personal attachment causes many of them to regret, that you should have falsified the assertions that they have so recently made of your uncompromising opposition to this anti-Republican measure. Your course mortifies them, and confirms your opponents in their established convictions of your long-practised duplicity.

It is now generally believed and pretty well ascertained, that whilst you gave anti-Bank Whigs the most positive assurances of your opposition to this Institution, your Bank friends were made to feel confident that you would most certainly support it. It is well known, that you entertain ideas in regard to the doctrine of instruction, uncommon, if not novel. Your opinion is, that a Representative can give the vote of his constituents on any measure, whether he believes it constitutional or not, if he is instructed to do so.—When you were asked, during the last contest, if you would consider your re-election in the light of instructions to vote for a Bank, you replied, that you *would not*, and thus quieted the well-grounded fears of warm, conscientious personal friends. Yet, notwithstanding all this, when the vote is taken, you are found "at the tail end of the seven Federal members," and in opposition to the thirteen Republican Representatives from Virginia, supporting a Bank in the most odious form in which it has ever been presented. This extraordinary course induces many to believe, that you have yielded your judgment to the mandate of a dictator, and that in so doing you have "surrendered all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard to moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no Government can be prosperous and no people can be happy." We had hoped, that you would have been independent of party: that you would have bursted its trammels, and that in the last days of your Congressional career, your highest pride would have been to have redeemed the pledges you have so frequently made. We had heard there was one in the national councils, whose will is potential—whose smile can flatter, and whose frown can depress the hopes of all who have an eye to the future. We knew the power of Mr. Clay. We have seen the majority of the Senate submitting to his dictation, and the obsequiousness with which his will is carried out by too many of the people's representatives. From you we had hoped better things.

Far be it from me, Sir, to attribute to you any particular motive; but there are many others less charitable, and who profess to see in this sudden and unexplained conversion, an effort to provide for a prosperous futurity. They seem to think that the sagacious English statesman was correct in the opinion, that "every man has his price," and that there has been little difficulty in fixing on yours. Can human nature be so depraved as to warrant the suggestion, that you have violated your pledges and sacrificed your conscience to the hope of being *an officer in this unconstitutional Bank?*

You have been a long time the Representative of the People. You have not gained much fame for your own name, or added any lasting renown to your District.—Your own party is sincerely rejoiced too that you will never again be their candidate, although you alone have been the cause of their continued success. Political hypocrisy has long triumphed, and the petty skill of deceiving the honest and unsuspecting, has too long been your passport to station. To the reputation of being a "great electioneerer" you cannot attach the desirable compliment of being an honest politician. Many of your constituents are so plain and simple, as to believe that political depravity is inconsistent with private, moral worth, and who are unable to see how they can possibly exist together. But as your congressional career closes by its own limitation, with the expiration of the present Congress, I am not anxious to press the inquiry, most sincerely hoping, that the man who succeeds you, may be as renowned for his candor, honesty, and consistency, as you are notorious for your duplicity.

STAFFORD.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

As the Whig presses throughout the country are congratulating the country upon the passage of the Bankrupt Law, a few brief words may suffice to give to your country readers the *true object* of the Bankrupt Bill, *undisguised* by any *law terms*, to show them in as few words as possible, the evil the Whigs are doing to the country, to the merchants, and to commercial negotiations. The mad course of the Whigs reminds us of Phæton, who, undertaking to guide the fiery coursers of the sun, set the world on fire. So it is with the Whigs, so long out of power, that as soon as they get in, they madly cast the reins aside, and give way to demonstrations of joy. The Bankrupt Law is really an encouragement to fraud; if all members of communities were *honest*, it would be *beneficial*, but as we know that many are *dishonest*, it is injurious. There are now many waiting until the first day of February, 1842, that they may take advantage of this act. I need not go far. I could point to them here, and in Petersburg, many who are merely waiting until this act comes into operation; when the act begins to be a law, they will swear to insolvency, having concealed their property. The Whigs ought to have listened to the voice of experience. See what evil happened, when the bankrupt law was in existence during some of our former administrations, and it was found absolutely NECESSARY to REPEAL it, frauds were so frequent. The merchants suffer *greatly* by it, for they are always sending their money from one State to another, and these people who hold their money can take it at any time, thereby ruining the merchants by the self same "Bankrupt Law." I will mention a *fact* which is so plain that it needs no comment: A merchant, two years ago, lent a person $20,000, not doubting his honesty in the *slightest* degree, but this same person it is known (now since the passage of the bankrupt law, which offers him such advantages) is dishonest, and will perjure himself and take advantage of this Bankrupt Law. I could write much more on this subject, but these few words are enough for the present. The farmer by the above may be prompted to enquire farther into the measures. We say to all LOOK, be NOT DECEIVED by LAW TERMS, look *ab initio*, at the measure; for the name "WHIG MEASURES" covers a multitude of sins.

AN OBSERVER.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, as Lieutenants Ridgely and Jones, attached to the United States Flying Artillery, at Fort McHenry, were riding rapidly in the direction of the Fort from the city, their horses came suddenly in contact with a cow that was crossing the road, and threw them and the riders to the ground. Lieut. Jones was so much injured that he has since died. He was an officer of merit, and beloved by his fellow-soldiers and a large body of friends. He is a son of Gen. R Jones, Adjutant-General at Washington.

We are authorized to state that Judge Upshur visited the Navy Department yesterday, and that he has notified the President of his intention to accept his commission as Secretary of the Navy, as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements of his private affairs in Virginia. His nomination to the Senate found him from home, and until he returns to Washington, Mr. Simms, the Chief Clerk, will act as the head of the Department.—*National Intelligencer, Sept. 16.*

The Hon. Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Francis Granger, late Postmaster-General, arrived in this city yesterday, on their route to Boston. They intend leaving this evening.

[*N. Y. Star, Sept. 16.*

Deaths.

Died, at Scottsburg, in the county of Halifax, on Monday, the 16th ult., JOSEPHINE KEITH FLEMING, youngest child of Dr. B. R. Fleming, aged two years, five months and twenty-six days. For several days previous to her death, the child was a little indisposed, but no symptoms indicating serious disease, until Sunday night, about eight o'clock, she became suddenly very ill, and died next morning about seven o'clock.

Short life—short pain—dear babe, were thine;
Now joys eternal and divine.

Leaves, the greenest, will decay,
And flowers, the brightest, fade away,
When Autumn winds are sweeping;
And be the household e'er so fair,
The hand of death will soon be there,
And turn the scene to weeping.

Died, in Cumberland county, the 21st June, 1841, in the 41th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Michaux, wife of Capt. Robert McLaurine, and only daughter of Jacob and Mary Venable. For several years she labored under a complicated and lingering disease, which, though, at times, painful and excruciating, was borne with fortitude and patience. She has left a husband and four children, and many friends to lament her death. As a companion and a mother, she was affectionate and faithful; and as a mistress she had few equals. As a neighbor, she exercised the finest feelings of a benevolent heart, and was ever ready to do those acts of kindness, by which the happiness of her neighborhood was promoted. In her disposition, she was benevolent, and in her deportment, amiable, frank, and ingenuous. The chasm which her death has created in her family and neighborhood cannot be easily filled. For many months previous to her death she employed much of her time in prayer; and though she was never united to any branch of the Christian Church, nor had ever made an open profession of the Christian Religion, it is believed by those who had conversed freely with her on that subject, and were present at the time of her death, that she exercised faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and obtained the renovating influences of his holy spirit, by which she gained the victory over her last enemy, and was enabled to depart in peace.

August 8th, 1841. C. P. M.

☞ St. Louis papers will please copy.

RICHMOND MARKETS—Sept. 20.

TOBACCO—No change in price. Inspections have dwindled down to a few hhds. per day.
FLOUR—$6 50.
WHEAT—120 to 125 cts.
CORN—65 cents.
OATS—40 a 42 cts.
SALT—190 cts. by the cargo, and $2 in store.

BERKSHIRE HOGS FOR SALE.—A fine young Berkshire Boar, 1 year old, and a very superior animal.
Several Pigs—full blood; and others of ¾ blood, from fine sows, will be sold at a low price. If not previously disposed of, they will be offered at the Fair of the Henrico Agricultural Society, the 20th October next. WM. H. RICHARDSON.
Richmond, Sept. 21 39—3t

TRUST SALE.—By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Benjamin Sea and Sarah his wife, and Mary V. Sheppard, on the 4th February, 1839, to secure Alfred Winston in the sum of $607 12. 1, as Trustee, shall proceed to sell, on FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1841, at 12, A. M., if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, in Henrico county, a certain Tract of Land, containing one hundred and seventy-seven and ¾ acres; as, also, at the same time and place, one Negro Girl, named Judy, about twelve years old. I shall convey only such title as is vested in me as Trustee, which is believed to be good.
BENJ. DUVAL, *Trustee.*
Sept 21 39—tds

NOTICE.—*Executive Department, Sept. 21, 1841.*—Proposals will be received at this Department until the 21st day of October next, for the purchase of the Convict Slaves in the Penitentiary, who have been reprieved for transportation beyond the limits of the United States. By order of the Acting Governor,
WM. H. RICHARDSON, *Sec'y. Comm.*
Sept. 21 39—td

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.—The subscriber intending to devote his time exclusively to the Plough and Seed business, has added extensive additions to his establishment, and several new and improved Ploughs to his assortment.
I have now ready for sale a good stock of two, three and four horse Ploughs, made expressly for foul land, with *chilled* cast points and with wrought shares and steel points.
Persons wishing Ploughs made to their own fancy, or to suit any peculiarity of soil, are invited to leave their orders.
Any Plough may be returned if found not to equal the expectation of the purchaser; or, should they give way in consequence of defective material or workmanship, will be repaired free of cost.
Plough Castings of every description at low prices.
Harrows, What Fans, Straw Cutters, etc., etc.
Seed Rye, Orchard Grass, Herds, Timothy and Clover.
WILLIAM PALMER.
Sept. 21 39—4t

Hanover Land for sale, eleven miles from Richmond.

THE subscribers offer for sale between 800 and 900 acres of Land, in the county of Hanover, 11 miles from Richmond, on the new road leading to Hanover C. H. The land is of the average quality of high land in this county, and will be divided into four lots, containing from 200 to 220 acres each, with an abundant supply of wood and water to each lot. There is marl on the land, and a large body of creek low grounds, which will be apportioned among the lots. If not disposed of previous to Thursday, the 14th day of October next, it will then be offered at public auction, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.
For any information respecting the land, terms, &c., application may be made to either of the subscribers, living in the neighborhood.
EDWIN SHELTON,
WM. H. HOWARD.
Sept. 21 39—wtO&2awtds

FALL DRY GOODS.
THE subscribers invite the attention of their former customers, and country merchants generally, to their full and desirable stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting in part of—
Rose, whitney, mackinaw and duffil Blankets
Superior French cotton do.
Napt Cottons and white Plains
Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans
Washington and other Kerseys
A full assortment of Flannels
Pilot, beaver, and water proof Cloths
Doeskin, diamond, and fancy Cassimeres
Cut velvet, toilinet, and other Vestings
Bombazines and Merinos
Printed Saxonies
American and English chintz Prints
Rich black and grey London do.
Bishop Lawns and Swiss Muslins
Matteoni Lustring
Rubinacci's and other Seedings
Irish Linen and Diapers
Brown and bleached Table Cloths
Superfine Brown Holland
Woodstock and H. S. Gloves
Brocha and thibet Shawls
Moravian, l. w. and cotton Hose
Patent Threads, &c.
All of which they offer at the most reasonable terms, to punctual customers. THOMAS & CHARLES ELLIS.
Sept. 21 39—8t

STRATTON'S OFFICE,
14TH STREET.

DRAWING of Leesburg Lottery, No. 29, Sept. 6th:
19 41 65 15 34 33 25 10 36 4 44 52.
Ticket, Nos. 4 36 65, a large prize, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

$1,000 *sold.*
Drawing of Leesburg Lottery, Class EE, Sept. 6th:
46 21 28 60 34 31 61 55 49 70 17 22.
Ticket, Nos. 34 60 61, a small prize of $1,000, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

One more.
Drawing of Wellsburg Lottery, Class 36, Sept. 8th:
37 67 51 24 5 66 18 55 70 4 9 35 65.
Half Ticket, Nos. 4 55 66, another prize, sold and cashed by STRATTON, 14*th street.*

Another sold and cashed.
Drawing of Wellsburg Lottery, No. 37, 15th Sept.:
63 6 47 61 51 55 50 11 62 53.
Ticket, Nos. 53 55 61, a prize of $300, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

One more of $1,000.
Drawing of Leesburg Lottery, No. 21, extra, drawn Sept. 15th:
42 72 74 37 61 55 78 8 22 13 43 14 49.
Ticket, Nos 42 72 78, a small prize of $1,000, sold and cashed by STRATTON.

Two more in one Lottery, making four capitals in two days, sold and cashed by Stratton.
Drawing of Monongalia Lottery, No. 37, drawn Sept. 17:
75 53 28 58 35 34 11 47 42 57 27 38 39 69 65.
Half Ticket, Nos. 11 53 58, } Both sold and cashed by
Do. do. do. 35 47 75, } STRATTON, *the all prize seller.*

Big Lottery.
Splendid Lottery for 25th Sept. 4 prizes of $25,000 each, 1 of 10,000, 8,000, 6,000, 5,153, 2 of 4,000, 4 of 2,000, 50 of 1,000, &c.—78 nos., 14 drawn. Whole Tickets $15, shares in proportion.
Tickets in the above grand Lottery can be had by the package or single tickets, at STRATTON'S LUCKY OFFICE, 14th street.
☞ Recollect the $50,000 for the 23d of October. 78 nos., 16 drawn. Whole Tickets $20.
Sept. 21 39—3t

HUBBARD, GARDNER & CO.
HAVE now in store, direct from the manufactories, their Fall Stock of *SHOES, BOOTS, LEATHER, PAPER, HATS,* &c., and now offer for sale,
2000 cases of SHOES, consisting of
Men's fine calf Shoes, Navy Shoes and Brogans
Do lined and bound, sewed and pegged do do do
Do coarse do do do do do do
Boy's and youth's coarse and fine Shoes and Brogans
Children's morocco and leather Ankle Ties, Shoes and Boots
Ladies' kid, morocco and seal Walking Shoes and Buskins
Do do do do do Slips and French Ties
Women's stout leather Walking Shoes
Do common kid and leather Slips.
500 cases of BOOTS, consisting of
Men's fine sewed and pegged seal and calf Boots
Do do double sole calf Water Boots
Do coarse sewed and pegged do do.
LEATHER.
6000 sides Sole Leather, various qualities
500 do wax Upper Leather
160 doz. do Calf Skins
25 do French do
Also, Boot morocco, seal and lining Skins.
PAPER.
100 reams plain and ruled Letter Paper
100 do do do do Writing do
1000 do Common and double size Wrapping Paper
100 do tea and fancy colored do do.
HATS AND CAPS.
500 cases black and drab silk, Russia, Napt and Beaver Hats
150 do do do do Wool Hats
400 doz. men's and boys' fur and hair Seal Caps
100 do do do do cloth and scalett do.
BRIDLES, &c.
50 dozen Bridles and Bridle Fittings
50 do Martingales and Girths.
SHOE THREAD.
8000 lbs English Shoe Thread, of our own importation.
TRUNKS.
150 nests hide and seal Trunks
Also, Leather Travelling Trunks.
CARDS.
50 boxes Whittemore's best cotton and wool Cards.
ALSO,
6000 pair black and russet Brogues, of our own manufacture.
Sept 14 37—if6t