

where a likelihood existed that the sums would permanently be large, but which, under the reduced revenue and expense, would enable the agent authorized to pay it to appear to the public, now using as cashiers or tellers under the collectors and receivers, or other more suitable persons, as at keepers and paymasters of the public money. But they should be made independent of the collectors and receivers, and placed under the like form of office, and under suitable bonds. Additional means of safety, and such additional but limited compensation to any of the above officers, might be provided, as the increased risk and labor might render just, but it is only a fair estimate that there has been much unaccounted at any place.

Taking the year 1834 as furnishing a specimen sufficiently large of the probable business in future connected with the general operations of the Treasury Department; but, of course, not including the separate establishment of the post office, the whole number of warrants issued in that year was a little under five thousand, and, though differing much in amount, averaging about \$5,000 each. This would be less than twenty warrants a day, and hence would require less than one day to be paid in each of the twenty-two States. In New York, two days in this District, and two days in New York, which were the highest numbers, to only one per week in several of the States. The business at each office daily, or even weekly, in making payments on the drafts, would, therefore, be very little. If more than one draft issued on a warrant, the business would be increased in that proportion, unless the whole payment were reduced as is probably, hereafter, to sixteen or seventeen millions yearly.

In regard to the risk, five millions in the Treasury at any one time, if all placed in the hands of collectors and receivers, would not, on an average, exceed \$50,000 with each of the present sumers.

But if the amount besides one million in the Mint, was wholly in the hands of half the present number, which would approach nearer to the probable result; the sum with each would still be less than most of the existing bonds of receivers; and when exceeding theirs or those of the principal collectors, the excess in most cases, could be readily prevented, or reduced, by being drawn out to pay creditors, or by conveniently transferred to the Treasurer of the United States at the seat of government, to the amount of its value. Until one of the latter is authorized at New York the situation before mentioned, of one of the present officers in the customs there as an independent keeper and paymaster of the public money, would be adopted, and if deemed prudent, be extended to any other similar place.

In this mode, the present number of officers connected with the collection and disbursements of the revenue throughout the United States, would be at all increased. Nor will it become necessary, except in a few cases, to augment the compensation. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars a year would probably cover the whole additional expense, while the whole additional revenue would be lost.

The other system to which the attention and consideration of Congress are respectively invited, is a new organization, by areas of commissioners or receivers general, to gather the collections to more central points, and keep them there until paid over to the Treasury. The money, or such as could not be kept safely and expeditiously in the hands of the collecting officers. Such an organization might be an efficient and safe contrivance, or it might be made more expensive, and might even enlarged to eight or nine. This could be arranged, in all essential particulars, substantially in the manner which is now in very successful practice in some of the most enlightened and opulent Governments of Europe, and as was recently recommended by this department as early as 1790. The only material difference need be, to put out more of the money near the places where it is collected, rather than to a central point of it to the seat of Government. The organization of fiscal agents would be advantageous as a separate establishment for this business, and would be more likely to be successful in collecting the revenue. But it would require some addition to the present number of officers, and in the first instance would more increase the public expenses.

But the whole addition of principal officers need not exceed. Nor would the increased annual expense to the Government probably amount to over fifty or sixty thousand dollars, as the system would subserve both the War and Navy Departments to dispense with several of their agents, for the local distribution of the revenue. The charge of collecting the same would be the same under both plans. It is impossible to conduct the affairs of Government, or the ordinary transaction of society, without trust and risk of some kind. But one great object, whatever peculiar confidence is reposed, should always be, to require the best safeguards which appear reasonable, and in either of these systems, as hereafter explained, the amount trusted can be more easily kept from becoming excessive, and the hazard of losses, affecting the depositors, by his loading or trading, be fully obviated, by strict prohibition of both the latter, under severe penalties.

Our direct losses, from either collecting or deposit agents have always been comparatively small. Those by the former, if he believed, have not equalled those by the latter, though the latter, being banks, have usually in the end paid most of their deposits. The losses by the former are also supposed not to have exceeded one-fifth of those on the bonds of merchants for duties, and probably not one-eighth of those from the purchasers of public lands, under the system of collection.

Occasional and trifling collections of the same on hand, when large amounts would furnish a strong safeguard against the character of the officer, and the property of himself and sureties, and which it might be provided should be made by a committee of Congress, or in any other mode deemed most eligible to constitute an effectual check.

The plans which have been explained as to fiscal agents, are suggested for consideration, under a belief that either is appropriate in the present posture of affairs, that they require but slight changes in our existing laws or usages, and whatever objections can be urged against them, will be easily removed. They will not, so much as those other modes of keeping the public money, expose the Treasury to disappointments and delays, through a dangerous partnership of interest, or the use of that money for private purposes. As the vicissitudes of trade or speculation affect the person who borrows, from the public banking depositories, the evil consequences must sometimes inevitably reach and ensue the Treasury itself. Nor on the other hand, will these modes, like our former one, cause frequent injury to those, who, trading on the revenue, are compelled to do so to be most pressed to refund it, when least able. It is believed likewise, that the funds of the Treasury can be always more readily commanded in a legal currency, and the hopes of its creditors not defeated, nor its faith violated, so often, if the money is not hoisted out, either in full or in part, but as in other countries, is retained in specie or its equivalent, and in the actual custody of officers exclusively fiscal. In other countries the public money is believed to be safest, if ever charged to the Treasury, till it is either paid over on some draft, so that he can get credit for the payment, (and which is practiced somewhat, as well as here,) or deposited with the collector, permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive the deposits from the Bank of the United States, at the seat of Government.

In the former mode, the systems proposed, and especially the first one, would operate so as to disburse at each point most of the public money collected near, and would thus enable the Treasury to command its resources with less delay; the money not being previously paid over at some distance, and to a separate set of agents as usual; but the practice here is the use of banks

elsewhere. This mode would thus present one of the greatest evils existing in any bank system, which is to pay over quicksilver to the public creditors, and with the loss of official convenience, whatever is collected from the public deliver.

Besides these advantages others would be, that the money in the Treasury, under both of the plans submitted, can always be more easily kept down, to moderate dimensions by reductions in the revenue, and by temporary investments of an occasional surplus, as there will be no antagonist interest connected with it, wishing for loans, and the use of surpluses, and thus co-operating to prevent a reduction.

The existing establishments and officers, when properly used, might be preserved, and a double machine-type organization of a new system of posts. Executive control would be diminished rather than increased, by this, because any additional editions will be selected, not by the President, but by Congress, and the principle increments appointed by the consent of the Senate. They would also remove all grounds for the objection sometimes urged against the former system, that the Executive alone exercises an extensive patronage and great influence, and may have paid out, if not issued, small bills, so as not to be in a situation either to be retained or to become fiscal agents, in conformity to the requisitions of the deposit act. A few others, who are in a legal situation to be selected, to receive the public money under some of the conditions prescribed by the act.

Nor is any national bank in existence, or independent of its inexpediency in a political view, supposed to be capable of being established constitutionally. Hence the responsibility of the officers of the bank, by whom the public money is to be disbursed, and in respect of the State's rights, in the event of a national bank being organized.

The use of State banks had then been adopted, and was proceeding satisfactorily. For more than two years, it continued to be successful operation, so far as concerned both convenience and safety.

But now, more and more, both by popular opinion, even for their own notes, and many have paid out, if not issued, small bills, so as not to be in a situation either to be retained or to become fiscal agents, in conformity to the requisitions of the deposit act.

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power to do what this Government had done in parallel passages in the history of our country, and which we had no power to do again. If he had not the facility of understanding the measures which had been proposed, his mind was weighed down with a feeling of their vast importance.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his belief that no one could be more deeply impressed with the importance of these measures than he was. Of all the scenes through which this country had passed in the last 25 years this was the most trying. He came here with a determination to do his duty at every sacrifice of a personal character.

At the suggestion of Mr. Webster, Mr. Rivers withdrew his motion.

The bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue, was then called up for consideration.

Mr. Webster then spoke at some length against the bill, and was followed by Mr. Wright, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Buchanan moved to amend the bill by inserting a proviso that the instalments already paid over to the States should remain so deposited until further provision by law, which was agreed to. Yeas 33, Nays 12.

Mr. Talmadge moved an amendment, the effect of which was for the States to retain the instalments already paid them and the one due in October, which was negatived—yeas 18—nays 27.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, yeas 27 nays 18. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, September 13.

After the presentation of petitions, most of which related to the currency.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorising the postponement of the payment of duty bonds and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

[The bill postpones all bonds for six months from the time they become due; and it also gives a credit of one, two and three months for merchandise now in the custom house.]

Mr. Cambreleng laid on the table, to be printed for the information of the House, a document embracing facts relative to the mode of collecting and discharging the revenue in England and France.

The House took up the report of the select Committee on the subject of the currency, and voted to postpone its consideration.

This subject occupied some time, and the proposed amendments were severally acted upon. No other business was transacted. Adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, September 15.

Joint petitions were presented by Mr. McKeon of and from Pennsylvania against the annexation of Texas, and by Mr. Young in favor of a National Bank.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hubbard to meet at 10 o'clock was taken up and so modified as to read, that after this week the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock, and was then agreed to.

The bill to postpone the transfer of the 4th instalment of the surplus revenue to the States having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Preston made some remarks to show that neither was this the time when a necessity existed for alienating this trust fund from its lawful object, and if it was, this was not the proper mode. He thought nine millions might be saved by rescinding useless expenditures on fortifications, containing and suspending others. The better way would have been to recall the 1st instalment instead of postponing the 4th.

There is in fact a recall of one of the instalments without the guards and checks imposed by the law. The distribution bill as it originally passed the Senate would have prevented the necessity for convening Congress. If an illustrious personage could have brought his conscience to sanction that bill, the Treasurer would have received State certificates of deposits, which he could have put into the market, and thus raised the funds necessary to relieve the Treasury.

Mr. Calhoun agreed with his colleague that it would be better to respend useless appropriations, and for that purpose he was willing to lay the bill on the table. He had done all he could to arrest the appropriations.

If the instalments were not withheld a new debt must be contracted by which his constituents of the South would be more heavily taxed than they would be by withholding this instalment.

Mr. Crittenden assigned his reasons for opposing this bill at some length. His views were similar to those which had been given by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Preston. The first mode of relief to the people is to take from them 9 millions which they are expecting; the next to plunge them into debt to the amount of ten millions more, and then to establish a new machine as an experiment. Would not this increase the public distress instead of relieving it? The people would see that our only care was to relieve the government, to cut loose from the wreck we have made.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Walker made some observations in favor of the bill, and

Mr. Preston explained, with a view to correct the misapprehensions into which these gentlemen had fallen regarding his language. His object was to show that he had no idea of proposing to create a debt to loan to the States. He had said—Carry out in good faith your arrangements with the States, and then if you want money, raise it to create a debt.

The bill was then passed—Yea 26, Nays 17.

The Bill to authorize the issues of Treasury notes was then taken up for consideration, and having been read.

Mr. Wright, after explaining the views of the Secretary, moved to fill up the

Whig Victory in Maine.

POSTSCRIPT.—We stop the press to announce the overthrow of Van Burenism in Maine. Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority it is believed not less than 1,000. Mr. Van Buren's majority in that State, last Fall, was near 8,000!

Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved to amend the language of the bill in the 7th section, so as to make it imperative on the Secretary to give neither more nor less than par value when purchasing the Treasury notes, which was agreed to; and

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, September 15.

Petitions were presented on the subject of the currency, and also remonstrances against the annexation of Texas.

All petitions not relating to subjects embraced in the President's message, were, under the order of the House, laid on the table.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for retrenchment and reform, and recommending to Congress to begin by reducing their own pay fifty per cent. [A laugh.]

The Speaker presented a memorial from J. H. Sargeant, of Charleston, on the subject of retrenchment.

SUB-TREASURIES.

Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases, upon public officers, and for other purposes. [This is the Sub Treasury bill. The mint and its branches, and the Post Offices and Land Officers are made the places of deposit, and their officers are authorized to prepare fire-proofs, &c. for the purpose. Most of its provisions relate to guards and checks upon the officers.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng also reported a bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late Deposite Banks—read twice and committed.

M. C. stated that he had but two more bills to report, and they would be reported on Monday, when he would call the attention of the House to these subjects.

Mr. Gridian, of Va. gave notice that he would submit a counter-project next week, and he asked the gentleman to move to make these bills the order of the day for a day certain.

Mr. Bell asked the Chairman of the Committee of ways and means, whether he intended to bring forward the Senate bills as they came to the House.

If the House bills were to be first taken up, we might as well commence them at once.

Mr. Cambreleng replied that it would be for the House to determine which should be first taken up.

RULES AND ORDERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the select Committee on the revision of the rules, and were engaged on the subject till the adjournment. No other business was acted on.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

The House did not sit to-day. In the Senate, the consideration of the bill to authorise the issue of Treasury notes, was postponed until Monday, on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, who intimated that he would be on that day propose a plan of his own, and give his views in full in reference to the proper measures of relief to be adopted.

The following are the most important committees of the House of Representatives. Their character is sufficiently known, but not more so than might have been anticipated.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Owens, Sergeant, Hamer, Jones of Virginia, Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton and Rheti.

Commerce.—Messrs. Smith, Phillips, Johnson of La., Cushman, De Gaff, Legare, Toland, Curtis and Mason of Va.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Toucy, Martin, Corwin, Bynum, Garland of Va., Hoffman and Potter.

In both Houses of Congress, yesterday, bills were reported for authorizing an issue of Treasury notes, to enable the Treasury to meet the current demands upon it. A bill for this purpose will probably pass both Houses; but it is doubtful whether any other act of any sort will be passed at the present session, unless legislation be thought necessary to authorize the proper extension of time on the merchant bonds.

[Md. At. 5, p. 14.]

TREASURY NOTES.—The bill, how before Congress, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue Treasury notes to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, in notes of no smaller denomination than one hundred dollars; and provides that the notes be redeemed by the United States, at the Treasury, after one year from the date, to bear interest for the said term—rate of interest to be fixed by the Secretary, not to exceed six per cent. per annum, the faith of the United States to be solemnly pledged for the redemption of said notes, also that the notes be signed by the Treasurer of the U. States, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury; separate accounts of the number signed to be kept by each officer, as a mutual check.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary to issue these notes to all creditors of the United States who choose to receive them at par, and also to borrow money on the credit of such notes; and enacts that such notes shall every where be received in payment of all debts, taxes, &c. and for public lands.

[Baltimore Sun.]

JEFFERSON JOURNEY CLUB.

The regular Fall meeting of the above Club commenced on Monday last.

FIRST—A Club's race, for a single dash of a mile, five entries, was run by Mr. Williams' crew, & A. Armstrong, by Star.

SECOND DAY.—A Sweepstakes for three years old horses, &c. was run by Mr. Kendell's & D. M. D. on Wednesday.

Mr. Kendell's b. h. Master Henry, by H.

in there heat.

The bill was then passed—Yea 26, Nays 17.

The Bill to authorize the issues of

Treasury notes was then taken up for

consideration, and having been read.

Mr. Wright, after explaining the views

of the Secretary, moved to fill up the

blank as to the amount with "ten mil-

lions," which was agreed to.

Mr. Wright moved to fill up the sec-

ond blank as to the expenses of the

measure, with the words "not exceed-

ing \$10,000," which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved to

amend the language of the bill in the

7th section, so as to make it imperative

on the Secretary to give neither more

nor less than par value when purchas-

ing the Treasury notes, which was agreed to;

The Senate adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

For the week ending Friday evening, Sept. 15.

CATTLE.—The supply of Beef on the hoof has fallen off a little this week, but no change of any consequence has taken place in price.

We quote to-day at \$6.50-\$7.50, which is a slight advance for the inferior qualities.

Live cattle, very scarce, we quote them as follows:

Sept. 21, 1837. Public.

OATS WANTED.

WE will give cash for a large quantity

of OATS if delivered to Mr. Samuel

Mathews, at Cameron's depot, or to the sub-

scribers at Harpers Ferry.

WAGER & CO.

Sept. 21, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the School Fund

for the county of Jefferson, are required

by Law to sell at the Court House of the

county on the 3rd Monday of October, be-

ing court day.

The teachers employed by the Com-

misioners, are requested to close their ac-

counts up the 30th day of September, when the year

for which the present Commissioners are ap-

pointed will expire, and to present them

to, and with the Commissioner's order,

to the Treasurer, on or before the second

Friday, when he will attend in Charlestown,

for the purpose of paying them off.

JOHN YATES.

Sept. 21, 1837. Treasurer.

Harpers Ferry, Sept. 21, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

BIRTEBAUGH & KIRBY have just re-

ceived a large assortment of new Dry Goods, to suit the present

season, such as Cloths, Cambric, Vestings,

Gingham, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. Also, Gro-

ceries, Liquors, (such as Brandies, Wines, Cordi-

eries, &c.)

These goods are respectfully invited to give us

a call; they shall have good articles and good

bargains.

Harpers Ferry, Sept. 21, 1837.

ADAM WHIPPLE.

Sept. 21, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the School Fund

for the county of Jefferson, are required

by Law to sell at the Court House of the

county on the 3rd Monday of October, be-

ing court day.

The teachers employed by the Com-

misioners, are requested to close their ac-

counts up the 30th day of September, when the year

for which the present Commissioners are ap-

<p

FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CTS.

PER ACT OF ASSEMBLY.

Payable half yearly; but Two Dollars will be received as payment in full, if paid entirely in advance. Whenever payment is deferred beyond the expiration of the year, interest will be charged.

Subscriptions for six months, \$1 25, to be paid invariably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

The terms of advertising are for a square or less, \$1, for three insertions—larger ones in the same proportion. Each insertion 25 cents per square.

All advertisements not ordered for a specific time, will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Superior Court of Jefferson county, will proceed to sell, on Saturday, 25th day of October, 1837, at Fitzsimmons' Hotel in Harpers-Ferry, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms hereinafter mentioned, a part of the real estate of James B. Wager, remaining unsold from former sales, viz:

THE TAVERN LOT,
fronting the Arsenal Yard, binding on the Shenandoah street 90 feet, and running back about 150 feet: This lot will be divided into four beautiful building lots, three of which each 30 feet front on Shenandoah street—the other, of 30 feet by about 120 feet, on High street, to be sold separately.

ONE OTHER LOT,
(vacant) on the hill, behind the old Wager mansion.

Terms of Sale.—One third in hand, the remaining two-thirds in two equal payments, at 9 and 18 months. The title to be withheld until the whole purchase money shall have been paid.

ANDREW KENNEDY,
JOS. T. DAUGHERTY,
Sept. 7, 1837.—S.

Commissioners.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by James Lang, for the benefit of Mrs. Eliza C. Craighead, dated on the 23d day of January, 1837, and duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county court of Jefferson, I will proceed to sell, at a public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Friday the 29th day of this month (September), a VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,
situated on the west side of the Shenandoah river, near the Hopewell Mills, containing about FORTY ACRES, having upon it a Dwelling House and other improvements.

Also—Another Tract

Of about FORTY ACRES, situated near the same place, and bounded by the same tract. For a more particular description of said lands, reference may be made to the deed from James Lang, G. C. Strider and others, to whom I am bound, equal date with the above mentioned deed of trust, and duly recorded. Said lands are now in the occupancy of Mr. John Lang, by whom they will be shown to any one wishing to purchase.

Also—A head of Work Horses.
Such title only as is vested in the trustee, (which is believed to be a valid one,) will be made to the purchaser.

Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises. ANDREW HUNTER,
Sept. 7, 1837.

Trustee.

Land, at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Frederick, rendered on the 29th of May, 1837, in the suit of Jacob Hess and William Taylor, Executors of Peter Hoover, dec'd, against Walter B. Selby and others, the undersigned will sell at public sale, at Daniel Butler's Tavern, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the 7th day of October next,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF LAND,

lying near Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson, the property of Walter B. Selby, to wit: A Tract of

55 ACRES,
Conveyed to said Selby by Rawle-Banning, and Lydia his wife, by deeding date April 28th, 1800.—A Tract

55 Acres, the same persons, Conveyed to said Selby, 1802.—A Tract, by deed dated Dec.

containing **Acres,**

Rood and Ten Poles,

to said Selby by Peter Hoover, by deeding date January 14th, 1811.—The residue, THIRD PART of a Tract of Land containing

300 ACRES,

Which was conveyed to said Selby by Rawle-Banning, Morgan, and Lydia his wife, by deeding date October 25th, 1811.—A Tract

50 ACRES,

the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which fourth part was conveyed to the said Selby by Willard Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date January 8th, 1813.—And a Tract containing

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Being the fourth part of a larger tract containing 200 acres, which said tract of 50 acres was conveyed to the said Selby by Willard Morgan, jun., by deed, bearing date January 8th, 1813.—And a Tract containing

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