

BULLETIN NO. 18.

HIGHEST PRIZE
\$50,000.
 NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED
LOTTERY.
 CLASS NUMBER 18, FOR 1828.
 Draws in the city of N. York, on Tuesday
 JANUARY 20, 1828.

42 NUMBER LOTTERY 6 DRAWN BY LOTS

| | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | PRIZE OF | \$50,000 |
| 11 | | 10,000 |
| 111 | | 5,000 |
| 1111 | | 2,500 |
| 11111 | | 2,000 |
| 111111 | | 1,000 |
| 5 | | 600 |
| 55 | | 500 |
| 36 | | 190 |
| 3636 | | 90 |
| 363636 | | 60 |
| 36363636 | | 50 |
| 360 | | 40 |
| 3780 | | 20 |

4340 Prizes \$183,680
 7140 Blanks 11,480 Tickets.
 *Of this Prize \$3250 will be payable in Levyschling to the Corporation of the City of Albany.

TICKETS \$20:
 Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Eighths \$2.50;
 For Sale at the Licensed Lottery Office of
 the subscriber, in Main-street, nearly
 opposite the Hotel.
 (Prize Tickets taken in payment.—
 Orders for Tickets (enclosing the cash and
 post paid) promptly attended to.)
 One Hundred and Eighty-three Thousand
 Six Hundred and Eighty Dollars, is to
 be distributed on the 20 inst. Old Dame
 Fortune tenders her respects to her
 customers, and promises to bestow on the
 fortunate person who shall gain her favor, the
 above immense sum. Who will court the
 favor of the fair dame with such prospects
 of solid comfort before them?
 P. S. A few of Madam Fortune's Cards
 may be had if immediate application is
 made at the Office of

J. BOGERT.
 Geneva, Dec. 25, 1828.

DRAWN NOS. IN CLASS No. XVII.
23. 12. 34. 25. 13. 14.

AYRAULT'S CASH STORE.
FRESH SUPPLY
 CHEAPER THAN EVER!

The subscribers have just received their stock of WINTER GOODS, which makes their assortment very extensive and complete; and from the great depreciation of prices they are enabled to offer to their friends and customers, Cheaper Goods than have ever been sold in Geneva. Their stock embraces every variety of Fancy and staple Dry Goods. Also—
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
 Hard-Ware, Iron, Nails, &c. On hand—
500 Barrels SALT,
 First quality and cheap. Also—On Consignment, Dutch Bolting Cloths, very low; and Riell & Co's.

NUFF AND TOBACCO,
 at New-York prices free of transportation. They are confident their Goods were purchased as low as those of any other establishment in the country, and are determined not to be undersold by any one.
 N. AYRAULT & Co.
 N. B.—Cash paid for WHEAT, POT and PEARL ASHES.
 Geneva, Dec. 23, 1828. 19

JOHN H. SWIFT
 HAS just received a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
 well adapted to the present and approaching seasons—Also, a good assortment of
GROCERIES, CROCKERY
 AND GLASS-WARE,
 Beaver and Napr HATS, &c. &c. &c.
 Geneva, 13th Oct. 1828. 09

WINTER SUPPLY,
 At the Geneva Cash Store
 DECEMBER 17, 1828.

The subscribers have received in addition to their former stock,
10,000 lbs. N. Orleans & St. C. SUGARS.
 4000 lbs. Loaf and Lump, do.
 20 bags Green and Java COFFEE.
 50 boxes Mincatel, Bunch-Muscatel, & Bloom RASINS.
 40 chests fresh superior Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.
 25 bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL, No. 1 and 2.
 40 kegs assorted Cut NAILS.
 25 kegs Plug TOBACCO.
 All of which will be sold unusually low. They have also received
 2 cases Leghorn HATS, CROWNS, and BOLIVARS, very cheap.
 On Consignment,
 20 boxes A. & G. Campbell's fine Cut and Smoking TOBACCO, carefully put up in papers. Also,
 Choice fine Cut TOBACCO, by the pound—which will be sold at city prices, free of transportation, and warranted first quality.
 On hand—
 1000 barrels Coarse and Fine SALT, which will be sold to Merchants and others, at a small advance from cost and charges.

DE ZENG & HALL.
TO LET.
 THE neat two story HOUSE in Seneca-street, adjoining J. S. Hogarth, and now occupied by N. B. Kidder, Esq.
 Also—The two story DWELLING, in Castle-street, in the possession of Comfort S. Hawley. The above buildings are in complete repair, and will be let on moderate terms.
 Either of the above mentioned tenements will be SOLD at a low price, and on a liberal credit.
 For particulars inquire of
DAVID S. SKAATS.
 Geneva, Jan. 5, 1829. 21

ABDUCTION OF MORGAN.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL.—
 To his Excellency the Governor of the state of New-York:
 The undersigned having received a commission from the executive department of the government, under the act passed on the 15th April, 1828, deems it proper, as well to comply with what may be considered an implied requisition of the law imposing special duties, as to meet a reasonable public expectation, to report to that department the progress which has been made under it, so far forth as the present condition of the subject renders it practicable.

In proceeding to "institute inquiries concerning the abduction of William Morgan, and his fate subsequently thereto," as enjoined by the act, the first question which presented itself was, whether the statute contemplated an original and primary course of legal prosecution, or to embrace the subject in its subsisting condition? At the time of the passage of the law, one indictment in relation to the transaction, had already been brought to a successful termination, and others had been recently presented before the proper tribunals. To disregard these and commence a new, would seem to be a work of supererogation, and to a certain extent, would render the law ex post facto in its operation. The alternative was to proceed with the investigation in the suits already instituted, and this has been done in those cases in which there was good reason to believe they were founded upon a sufficient legal basis.

In relation to the first branch of the inquiry, the prosecutor has proceeded with as much diligence as the facilities afforded by the organization of the courts of law would admit. One indictment has been tried, which resulted in the conviction of the party charged, and in which suit a question of law is reserved for the decision of the supreme court. At the sittings of the court of oyer and terminer in and for the county of Niagara, in November last, several other causes were prepared and ready for trial, but which were necessarily postponed, upon the application of all the defendants, in consequence of the absence of witnesses whose testimony was proved to be material. Two other indictments have been delayed in consequence of the sittings of courts in the different counties in the same week, and the intrinsic difficulties attending them. However desirable it might have been to have brought this investigation to a close during the current season, the delay arises from the necessary imperfections of human systems, a sacred regard to the principle, that every one is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established, and the preservation of rights, which men, though charged with crime, may constitutionally protect.

The voluminous nature of the testimony taken, would seem to forbid its introduction into a communication of this kind; besides it is somewhat inchoate and would be exparte in its statement. Certain facts however, appear to be affirmatively established. In pursuing their investigations in the physical sciences, men yield not their assent to propositions until their truth is evidenced by experience or demonstration. But in asserting civil rights, and in the conviction and punishment of offences against the laws, we necessarily resort to and rely upon human testimony. When this goes to establish a fact beyond reasonable doubt, it entitles itself to belief, and upon this foundation rest our civil institutions.

From the testimony thus disclosed, it appears, that William Morgan, a citizen of this state, was taken from the goal of the county of Ontario, into which he had been committed under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty; and was from thence transported, under duress of imprisonment, a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles, to the county of Niagara, and was placed in confinement in the Magazine in Fort Niagara, situated at the confluence of the Niagara river with Lake Ontario, on the morning of the fourteenth of September aforesaid.

Here are the boundaries of the testimony. As to "his fate subsequently thereto," it is not yet developed; nor can it be anticipated, with much confidence, to be judicially determined, by any tribunal over which men have control. It is not believed to be within the legitimate purpose of this report, to speak of societies or denominations of men, but of men as individuals, citizens of a commonwealth. As such, and many of them acting in concert, upon their own responsibility, they manifested the deliberate purpose of withdrawing the subject of these inquiries from the protection of the laws and the government under which he lived, and subjecting him to the control of themselves, and to be placed at the mercy of their own passions. He had offended against no law, recognized in the code of any civilized nation; and was taken away without any legal process or pretence of authority.

At the time of the commission of this offence, and until the passage of the law of 18th April 1828, by which similar offences were made felony, and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding fourteen years, it amounted only to misdemeanor. Three of the agents in the transaction were subjected to the trial soon after its occurrence and promptly met the retributions of the law, at a court of oyer and terminer held in January 1827, and were sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for different periods: the term of one of which is yet unexpired.

From this statement, it will be perceived what progress has been made under the act; and so far as the testimony warrants, the nature of the transaction.
 It ought to be remarked, that the situation of some of the witnesses on the part of the prosecution, is such as to present the question whether pecuniary relief ought not to be afforded. I allude to that class of witnesses, who, it is believed, do not come within the letter, nor perhaps the spirit of the law, making provisions for the payment of witnesses unable to support themselves. Though not in a situation to avail themselves of that statute, yet the frequency of their attendance at court, and at great distances from home, has subjected them to expenses which they are ill able to defray.

Which is submitted with the highest respect,
 DANIEL MOSELEY.

Onondaga, December 25, 1828.
 On the 31st ult. the water was let into the Dismal Swamp Canal, and a boat with staves was expected at Norfolk, Va. from the South on the 2d inst.

From the Nashville Republican, Dec. 26. MRS. JACKSON.

DIED.—On the 22d inst. at the Hermitage, and in the 62d year of her age, MRS. RACHAEL JACKSON, wife of ANDREW JACKSON, President-elect of the U. States. Her health, which had for some months been more delicate than usual, became seriously impaired about a week ago, by the fatigue of a long walk. She was attacked with alarming spasms in the chest; which, after remitting and recurring for a few days, became transferred to the heart, and in a moment of apparent convalescence, terminated, without a groan or struggle, her well spent life.

This melancholy event, which has visited her family with unspeakable sorrow, and clothed our community in sadness, will excuse the following faint and brief notice, which, though far inferior to the dignity of her virtues, is the best offering we can make to her beloved and venerated memory.—The history of Mrs. Jackson from her early years is closely and (considering her sex) remarkably connected with the history of our country. Her father, Col. John Donelson, who was a gentleman of fortune, probity, and enterprise, removed with his family, while she was yet a child, from Pittsylvania county, Va. (the place of her birth,) to the western country, and settled in this neighborhood, on the banks of the Cumberland. Surrounded by the dangers which our brave pioneers had to encounter, he was killed in the prime of manhood and the flush of success, by the Indians in Kentucky. At the time Gen. Jackson first came to this country, she was residing with her widowed mother, and in August, 1791, she became his wife. His well known hardships and perils in our Indian and English wars, his distant and dangerous campaigns, his frequent battles and triumphs, made her a silent but anxious sharer in the dangers and glories of the nation; and many of her relatives following the standard of her martial husband, gave her a more painful interest in our struggles. Gen. Coffee, the husband of her niece, was always in the front of the battle, and her nephew, Alexander Donelson, fell gloriously, fighting by his side.

In the recent political contest, which has terminated so fortunately for the institutions of our country, and so honorably for the illustrious partner of her heart, the same connexion subsisted. In order to obstruct his course to just popularity and rightful power, she was made the object of injuries more barbarous than murderous savages could inflict. And Providence, after permitting her to witness the downfall and confusion of those who patronized and those who committed these atrocities, gently withdrew her wounded spirit to the mansions of eternal bliss, "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest." Even after death, the course of public feeling is blended with her name. The honors with which it was intended to commemorate on the same day a national victory, and the triumphant election of General Jackson, were suspended by her fate, and exchanged by a patriotic people for public expressions of respect for her virtues, and regret for her departure. And those who in the evening had expected to salute her with joy and gratulation, hurried next morning to look for the last time on her inanimate countenance, and to follow her cold remains to the tomb. Piety and awe, innocence and childhood, in the grave and the fair, the humble and the exalted, mingled their tears and blessings around her grave, and attested, in accents of deep and spontaneous sorrow, in sobs of affection converted into agony by the awful presence of death, her endearing merits, and her exemplary life.

In the character of this excellent and lamented lady, feminine charms, domestic virtues and christian perfections were united. Her person in youth was beautiful, her manner was always engaging, her temper cheerful, her sensibility delicate and mild. She was a tender wife, an affectionate friend, a benign mistress, a generous relation, a kind neighbor and a humble christian. Her pure and gentle breast, in that selfish, guileful or malicious thought never found entrance, was the throne of benevolence; and under its noble influence her faculties and time were constantly devoted to the exercise of hospitality, and to acts of kindness. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to supply the indigent, to raise the humble, to notice the friendless, and to comfort the unfortunate, were her favorite occupations; nor could the kindness of her soul be repressed by distress or prosperity; but like those fountains which, rising in deep and secluded valleys, flow on in the frost of winter and through summer's heat it maintained a uniform and refreshing current. Thus she lived; and when death approached, her patience and resignation were equal to her goodness; not an impatient gesture, nor a vexatious look, nor a fretful accent escaped her; but her last breath was charged with an expression of tenderness for the man whom she loved more than her life, and honored next to her God.

The lamented bereavement suffered by our society in the death of Mrs. Jackson, has excited more universal regret than any circumstance of a similar nature which we have any recollection of. No lady had a more extensive acquaintance, and none enjoyed such entire and unqualified esteem and affection to the extent of that acquaintance.

The day set apart for the manifestation of the personal regard and affection entertained by the citizens of this place and its vicinity for Gen. Jackson, previous to his departure for the seat of government—appropriated and announced as a day of rejoicing and mutual gratulation, for the happy result of the presidential election—was ushered in by the mournful intelligence that this heaviest of afflictions had overtaken him—the wife of his bosom was no more! To him we can offer no consolation. If any there be, it is to be found in the reflection that she passed into eternity with the brightest hopes of a christian. The active discharge of those duties to which he will shortly be called, more than any thing else, will tend to sooth the poignant grief—and to leave as soon as practicable those scenes which can only tend to recall more vividly and more frequently to his mind the lost object of his affections, would certainly be the advice of his best friends.

The preparations making for the festivity were immediately stopped upon the arrival of the melancholy information—and in their stead the committee of arrangements, together with the mayor and aldermen of the city, recommended to the citizens, as

evidence of their deep regret and sympathy for the calamity which had befallen their honored fellow citizen. To suspend for one day (Wednesday) the ordinary business of life—which was cordially observed.
 The following were the resolutions adopted on the occasion, by the committee of arrangements, and the mayor and aldermen of the city:
 "The committee appointed by the citizens of Nashville to superintend the reception of General Jackson on this day, with feelings of deep regret announce to the public, that Mrs. Jackson departed this life last night, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock."
 "Respect for the memory of the deceased, and a sincere condolence with him on whom this providential affliction has fallen, forbid the manifestations of public regard intended for the day."
 "In the further consideration of the painful and unexpected occasion which has brought them together, the committee feel that it is due to the exemplary virtues and exalted character of the deceased, that some public token should be given of the high regard entertained towards her whilst living.—They have therefore resolved—
 "That it be respectfully recommended to their fellow citizens of Nashville, in evidence of their feelings, to refrain on to-morrow from the ordinary pursuits of life."
 "Dec. 23d. JOSIAH NICHOL, Ch'n."
 "The committee in behalf of the citizens having determined that it is proper to abstain from business on to-morrow—therefore,
 "Resolved, That the inhabitants of Nashville are respectfully invited to abstain from their ordinary business on to-morrow as a mark of respect for the memory of Mrs. Jackson—and that the church bells be tolled from 1 until 2 o'clock—being the hour of her funeral."
"FELIX ROBERTSON, Mayor.
"E. DIBBELL, Recorder."

GENERAL JACKSON.
 The following extract is from a letter from a citizen of this place at present in Nashville, to his brother in this city. The writer of course, never expected it to appear in print, but the familiar style of brother writing to brother, does not make it the less interesting.—Philadelphia Gaz.
 Nashville, Dec. 23, 1828.
 I wrote you a few days ago, informing you of the death of Mrs. Jackson. After what I had heard from home of affliction in our own family, I thought I could not attend the funeral, but Colonel A—, insisted on my going. Such a scene I never wish to witness again.

The poor old gentleman was supported to the grave by Gen. Coffee and Major Rutledge. I never pitied any person more in my life. The road to the Hermitage was almost impassable; but an immense number of persons attended the funeral.—The remains of Mrs. Jackson were interred in the lower part of the garden. I never before saw so much affliction among servants, on the death of a mistress. Some seemed completely stupefied by the event; others wrung their hands and shrieked aloud. The woman that had waited on Mrs. Jackson, had to be carried off of the ground. After the funeral, the old gentleman came up to me, took my hand and shook it. Some of the gentlemen mentioned my name. He again caught my hand and squeezed it three times; but all he could utter was "Philadelphia." I never shall forget his look of grief. He will leave this place about the 15th of January, for Washington.

The National Gazette, a paper not unfriendly to the administration adds:—
 As the deceased lady and the General are said to have lived in the utmost harmony and affection, not all the honors incident to his elevation can compensate or console her for such a loss. The suddenness of her fate is remarkable and admittory, in connection with the new and brilliant scenes that opened upon her, and the recency of her triumph, in which she must have partaken the more immediately and with the higher exultation, as she had directly tasted of the cup which the selfish malevolence of party so bitterly drugged for his lips. Domestic attachment is worth more than any political power or official dignity; true happiness nestles, as it were, in comparative privacy and household limits: the poet has hardly exaggerated, who said—
 "Wealth, lineage, honors, conquest or a throne,
 Are what the wise would fear to call their own."

The following rebuke is as creditable to the source whence it comes, as the transaction to which it alludes is disgraceful to the city in which it was permitted. It may be tolerated in Connecticut as an exhibition by the minions of the "order and decency party"; but if any such outrage had been committed there by the friends of General Jackson, what would not have been their exclamations and anathemas!—Alb. Arg.
 From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
Disgraceful Proceedure.—We are informed by a gentleman from Hartford, Conn. that on the evening of Thursday, January 8, the effigy of Gen. Jackson was burnt publicly at that place. What adds to the disgrace of the persons concerned, is that the news of Mrs. Jackson's death, arrived there, a few hours previous to the commission of the outrage. The contempt and abhorrence of all men pretending to decency, will rest on the perpetrators of this act. That such scenes should occur in the "land of steady habits," is indeed wonderful. O Connecticut, Connecticut! Shame on thy degenerate sons!

Additional Disgrace.—We learn from the Hartford Times, that besides burning Gen. Jackson in effigy on the 8th, as stated in our paper of Wednesday, hand bills were scattered over the city, on which was a gallows and halter, with the motto "the hero's reward," "Jackson is coming," and a few doggerel rhymes were attached. The capital of the "land of steady habits," is the only place where we have heard that such contemptible expressions of feeling have been indulged in.—B.

Religious Revival.—A correspondent of the Christian Advocate mentions an extraordinary revival in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches at Hillsborough, Ohio. Among a great number of those who publicly professed the christian faith, and united in society, were Governor Trimble, his lady and two of their children.

Erie Bank.—A bank at Erie, Pa. has just commenced operations, with a capital of \$200,000, Rufus S. Reed, President, and P. S. V. Hamot, Cashier. Tens and Fives are the only denomination of bills yet issued.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

MR. OTIS'S SPEECH.

On his induction into the office of Mayor.
 Last week the Hon. Harrison Gray Otis having been elected Mayor of Boston, the city of his birth, after he had once peremptorily declined being held up as a candidate, but at length reluctantly yielded his consent on the impetuosity of the most respectable of all parties, and was chosen by a large majority, made an address to the City Council and a very numerous concourse assembled lately at Faneuil Hall, which we have read with much pleasure.—It is just such a speech as a long acquaintance with Mr. Otis formerly would lead us to expect from one of his eminent qualifications for public office of any kind, and especially those of a more substantial and intellectual nature which his present situation will demand, as well as for those of lesser account, but which are almost indispensable, and which with his polished manners and knowledge of the world, will enable him to do the honors of the city with great advantage to strangers of distinction who may visit it.

Having glanced at the various duties which his new situation will require of him, in relation to the immediate government of the city, and such as indirectly may affect the state, but for which we have no room, even were the subject less local than it is, he closes with the following observations, which though not "directly appertaining to his municipal sphere (to speak in his own language) may not, when candidly weighed, be regarded as misplaced and unseasonable on the occasion."
"Gentlemen—I will now bespeak your indulgence for a few moments, upon a matter which though not directly appertaining to the municipal sphere, may not when candidly weighed, be regarded as misplaced and unseasonable on this occasion. It is quite apparent to all our fellow citizens that the honor of the chair which I now occupy is not the fruit of any party struggle. With the friends of former days, whose constancy can never be forgotten, others have been pleased to unite (and to honor me with their suffrages) who hold in high disapprobation the party I formerly took in political affairs. Their support of me on this occasion is no symptom of a change of their sentiments in that particular—I presume not to infer from it even a mitigation of the rigor with which my public conduct has been judged. But it is not presumptuous to take it for granted, that those who have favored me with their countenance on this occasion, confide in my sense of the obligation of veracity, and of the aggravated profligacy that would attend a violation of it, standing here in the presence of God and my country.—On this faith, I feel myself justified by circumstances to avail myself of this occasion—the first, and probably the last, so appropriate, that will be in my power distinctly and solemnly to assert, that in no time in the course of my life have I been present at any meeting of individuals public or private of the many or the few; or privy to correspondence of whatever description, in which any proposition having for its object the dissolution of the Union, or its dismemberment in any shape or a separate confederacy, or a forcible resistance to the Government or laws was ever made or debated.—That I have no reason to believe that any such scheme was ever meditated by distinguished individuals of the old Federal party, but on the other hand every reason which habits of intimacy and communion of sentiment with most of them afforded for the persuasion that they looked to the remote possibility of such events as the most to be deprecated of all calamities, and that they would have received any serious proposal calculated for those ends as a paroxysm of political delirium. This statement will bear internal evidence of truth to all who reflect that among those men were some by the firesides of whose ancestors the principles of the Union and Independence of these States were first asserted and digested—from which was taken the coal that kindled the hallowed flame of the revolution—from whose ashes the American Eagle rose into life. Others who had conducted the measures and the armies of that revolution—Solomon in Council, and Samson in Combat. Others who assisted at the birth of the Federal Constitution, and watched over its infancy with paternal anxiety. And I may add, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that all of them regarded its safety and success, as the best hope of this people, and the last hope of the friends of liberty throughout the world. Are reasonable or disloyal plots or purposes consistent with these relations? It would seem to be hardly conceivable. Yet it is possible. The lost Arch Angels cabbled and revolted against the Government of Heaven—Favorites rioting in the sunshine of royal favor have turned Traitors to their King; and republicans sickening with the higher glory of the love and confidence of the people have enslaved them to factions and sold them to Tyrants; such foul conspiracies may have been in our times. But should they be credited without evidence proportioned to their probable enormity? Without doings as well as sayings? Without any evidence whatever? Secret cabals and plots are the constant theme of suspicion and accusation in times of political excitement, and they can be disarmed only by the simple negation of the parties accused, till the proofs are adduced. Are unguarded slips of the tongue or passionate invectives proofs which ought to satisfy impartial minds? Surely it is not for the honor or prosperity of this city or of any party, that it should be stigmatized as the head quarters not of good principles but of treasonable machinations. The discredit of the malaria, once fixed would affect the reputation of all. The distinction between leaders and led so insulting to freemen are supposed to come under the latter denomination, will not be recognized, and if you are known to come from the infected district, those who hold their nostrils and avoid you, will not stop to inquire whether the plague were in your own family. I again express my hopes that these remarks will not be considered ill-timed. They are a testimony offered in defence of the memory of the honored dead and of patriotic survivors who have not the same opportunity of speaking for themselves. Their object is not personal favor, though I am free to admit that I am not indifferent to the desire of removing doubts and giving satisfaction to the minds of any who, by a magnanimous pledge of kind feelings towards me, have a claim upon me for every candid explanation and assurance in my power to afford. Moreover, the harmony

of our fellow citizens may be promoted by a right understanding of these matters.—The history of Republican States and cities is soon told. Parties grow up from honest difference of opinion on the policy of measures. In process of time the subject of controversy dies a natural death; and if personal animosities could be buried in the same grave, all would be well. In that event the people would have a respite from party struggle, and when new contests and disensions should arise, they would again choose sides from principle, and take a new departure from each other free from the fetters and irritation of former alliances. The virulent humors of the body politic would not collect in the old wounds, but be again dispersed and cured by the course of nature. But this happy termination of political strife with its original causes seems not to accord with experience.—The names and badges and attitude of parties are preserved; antipathies become habits, men resolve to differ eternally without cause, for the mere reason of having once differed for good cause. One portion of the people is excluded by the other from the public service. Parties become factious. The torch of discord blazes while the fire of patriotism expires, and the fierce and unholly passions which have rent the Republic, survive its ruin. May our beloved city prove an exception to these sad examples.

Remark.—Some persons may be disposed to question the strict propriety of introducing the above subject into an address relating strictly to municipal affairs, but it ought to be known—at least, by way of accounting for it, if not entirely justifying it, as being strictly proper and suitable to the occasion.) that Mr. Otis, when a candidate for the Mayoralty, had been personally attacked and ungenerous attempts made in some of the Boston newspapers to injure him in the estimation of his fellow citizens for his connection with the Hartford Convention, and it was this which led him almost irresistibly to take the foregoing notice of this stale calamity; a calamity which it is now known originated with John Quincy Adams, and for which he must owe day answer.

The Auction Question.—From the information of friends at Washington, we learn that the deliberations of the Committee on Ways and Means on the Auction System, are taking a definite shape so as to bring the subject before the House. The Committee have determined, it is said, from mixed considerations of constitutional difficulty and general policy, that it is not proper for Congress to lay a tax on auctions for the purpose of suppression or restriction, laying the raising of a revenue out of the question. All agree as to auctions of domestic manufactures, that this is strictly a matter for state legislation, with which Congress cannot intermeddle, save for purposes of revenue.

It is agreed, however, that for the purpose of protecting the revenue of the nation, and of cutting off any advantages which foreigners may gain over citizens, as is asserted, by entering goods at fraudulent rates, smuggling, double invoices, &c. certain regulations may be properly imposed.—What these are to be we have no certain information, the details not being yet settled, although it is supposed that these will not go to the extent of minute regulation demanded by the Anti-Auction Committee, but will be governed by a reference to constitutional powers and to the protection of the revenue.

The Baltimore Anti-Auction Committee urge the restriction of auctions on the ground that it will break up the exclusive importing trade of N. York. It is not supposed that the course taken by the Committee on Ways and Means will prevent the auction question from being debated and tried in the House. The friends of the Tariff it is said will take part in favor of the proposal to abolish auctions.—N. Y. Ep. Post.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.
THE BANKING SCHEME.

The banking scheme which has been presented to the consideration of our legislature in the message of Gov. Van Buren, and which is to render in effect all the banks in the state responsible for each other, appears to us of such a visionary and chimerical character, that we are sorry to see it dignified by a place in that communication. It is in substance to make the sound, honest and fair monied institutions, sponsors and guarantors for those which are unsound, dishonest and speculating. It would give good credit to bad banks; and enable any crazy and pennyless corporation, without one dollar of real capital, to scatter its bills in every direction, because the faith and responsibility of the state would be pledged for their redemption. It is full difficult enough as matters now stand, to keep banks out of the hands of irresponsible men; and the only restraint we have, is that the moment they get possession of it, it loses its credit and cannot maintain its circulation. But give them the full credit of the state, and there would be no check. In process of time all the banks would get into such hands; for who would own stock in New-York when it was bound to pay the debts of a bank at Buffalo? and the upshot of the matter would be, that instead of an occasional failure of a bank as we now have, it would not be many years before we should have a common and universal bankruptcy of every institution in the state.—It is quite sufficient that every now and then one or two banks fail. This remedy would without doubt put a stop to that—by breaking in due season the whole of them. Besides, the principle of this project is at variance with every idea of justice and equity. To make a bank at Rochester pay the debts of a bank at Albany, would shock the common sense and fairness of every mind; why should it less when some forty other banks are called upon to contribute with it? The diffusion of an injustice does not change its character; and the highwayman who should rob one man of a hundred dollars, would not be more criminal than another who should rob a hundred different individuals of a dollar each. There is no reason or right in making A. pay the debts of B—one bank the debts of another—all our banks the debts of two or three; or of taking the profits or part of the profits of one to supply the losses of another.

This project might suit the meridian of New-Harmony; and if Miss Frances Wright had the ear of our Governor, we should be fain to ascribe its appearance in his message to her suggestion. But we cannot believe that it will derive from the respect which is due to the document which