

Congressional.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1841.

In the Senate this morning, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to give a preference to American hemp in his purchases of that article, was passed. A bill from the House, making an appropriation for repairs of fortifications on Staten Island was, after considerable debate, postponed until next session. A resolution was submitted from the Select Committee on the subject, for the employment by the Senate of five reporters to give the debates of that body. The resolution was read and ordered to a second reading. The bill from the House, to prohibit the investment of the funds of the United States in the stocks of the several States was taken up, and Messrs. Sevier and Linn characterized it as a most flagrant attempt to injure the character of the credit of the States by that party which had so recently denounced the Democracy as attempting to injure State credit. After considerable debate it was passed. A bill from the House appropriating \$600,000 for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, was taken up. Mr. Mangum offered an amendment, authorizing the President to add five hundred men to the marine corps. This was opposed by Messrs. King and Woodbury, and Mr. Mangum, at the request of Mr. Clay, withdrew his amendment. Mr. Calhoun then asked an explanation of the appropriation for ordnance, and was informed by Mr. Mangum that it was intended by the Department to expend for ordnance, &c. during the next three years, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and that the appropriation in the bill was one third of that amount. After an ineffectual opposition by Mr. Calhoun to commence an expenditure of such magnitude with so little information upon the subject, the bill was passed. The Senate then went into executive session, and having passed upon unimportant nominations, adjourned.

In the House the tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the amendments made by the Senate. Mr. Wise moved to include "salt" in the free articles. Mr. Stanley moved to add iron, cotton, sugar and tobacco. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Wise, and the question was taken separately on each article. The vote on making salt a free article, was ayes 94, noes 85; iron, ayes 82, noes 100; sugar, ayes 105, noes 75; cotton, ayes 105, noes 75; tobacco, ayes 92, noes 96. So salt, sugar, and cotton were added to the free list. Mr. Andrews of Kentucky now moved to lay the bill and amendments upon the table. An adjournment was moved, which was negatived, and motions to reconsider the votes on salt, sugar, and cotton were made and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.
Today the vote was taken on the Bank Bill under the veto, and of course was lost for want of the two-thirds to carry it. All the speeches of the whigs were characterized by the utmost bitterness, and clearly indicative of an entire separation from Tyler.

All the Cabinet have resigned except Webster and Granger. It is said Mr. Adams and some others waited on Mr. Webster and remonstrated strongly with him against resigning in the present state of foreign relations. But other reasons are assigned for his holding on. I think all will go out.

It is said the Senate is making good work with the abolition nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.
In Senate this morning, Mr. King presented the proceedings of a large meeting of the Democrats of Albemarle county, Va. in opposition to the measures of the dominant party in Congress, and asserting the right of repeal, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Tappan presented the proceedings of the citizens of Knox County, Ohio, of like tenor, which were also ordered to be printed. The Diplomatic bill was taken up, the House having disagreed to the amendment striking out the mission to Naples. Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, and spoke with much earnestness in favor of the motion. He was replied to by Messrs. Rives, King, Clay of Ala. and Walker, when the question was taken, and the Senate receded: so the mission stands, as recommended by the Executive. The resolution to employ a corps of reporters was ordered to a third reading—ayes 28, noes 11. A message was received from the House stating that it had passed a resolution to adjourn on Monday next. Mr. Tappan moved that the Senate concur. Mr. Preston said he would propose as an amendment to the resolution of the House the following:

"Resolved, That the act of '89 to establish a Treasury Department, and the resolution of 1816, do not provide sufficient regulations for the custody and disbursement of the public treasure, and that Congress ought not to adjourn until others are provided."

"Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the deposit of the public funds in specie paying banks of the States, under such terms and restrictions as may best secure their safe custody, and ameliorate the currency and exchanges of the country."

"Resolved, that a Select Committee be raised to report a bill accordingly."

Mr. P. said that it was perfectly clear from the last Veto Message of the President, that no Bank of the United States could be established during the present Administration, and it was necessary and proper that some measure should be adopted which would place the public treasure in the custody of the law. He always had been, and still was opposed to the union of the purse and the sword in the hands of one man, and he hoped Congress would not adjourn until they had adopted some plan which would meet the approbation of the President, and remedy this state of things.

Mr. Buchanan followed, and expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. P. that there was no hope of the establishment of any National Bank, or corporation, with private stockholders, as long as John Tyler shall continue to be President of these United States. He congratulated the country upon this auspicious event. He believed that it would be hailed with pleasure by a majority of the people of the U. States. Business would now flow in the regular channels of trade, without being by poli-

cal agitations respecting the currency, and the establishment of a National Bank.—While he preferred the Independent Treasury to every other mode of keeping the public money, he was disposed, for one, to adopt any reasonable middle course which might be suggested by the President at the next session, provided that it kept entirely clear of the establishment of any banking corporation of any description.

Mr. Walker expressed similar views.—As to the State Bank deposit system, it was the worst which could be devised by the ingenuity of man.

At the request of Mr. Clay, who said that he wished the Revenue Bill, which was now in suspense between the two Houses to be disposed of, before they decided on adjourning, the whole subject was laid on the table until to-morrow. Mr. Clay then said that the Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill had agreed to recommend to the two Houses as a substitute for the disputed proviso in the Revenue Bill, the following:

"Provided, That, in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of 20 per centum ad valorem shall be levied prior to the 30th of June, 1842, the same shall not, in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress, and provided further that no duty higher than 20 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied and paid on any unmanufactured article."

This was agreed to, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. Dawson announced that the difficulties between Messrs. Wise and Sumner had been arranged amicably and honorably. The order of the day was then taken up, being the consideration of the veto message of the President; Mr. Batts opened the ball, and led off by stating that he had accused the President of treachery and perfidy, and he now meant to prove it.

This was the burden of his speech, and more absurdity, severity and twaddle have seldom been uttered in our brief hour than were perpetrated by Batts to-day.—He was replied to by Mr. Gilmer, who used the last most inspiringly, and ably defended the President from the imputations of his colleague. Mr. Jones of Md. assumed a moderate tone towards the President and preached harmony, &c., they might differ with the President but need not quarrel with him. Mr. Lane of Ia. Mr. Mason of Ohio, and Mr. Thompson of Indiana, on the other hand took strong ground against the President, denouncing him as traitorous, perfidious, actuated by untold ambition, &c. The question was then taken on passing the bill, notwithstanding the veto, and the vote was, ayes 103; noes 80; so two thirds not voting for it, the bill was lost. The House then adjourned.

The course pursued in the House to-day is indicative of the determination of the Whigs in caucus last night, and that is war to the knife with the President. The Cabinet will probably resign to-day, the only difficulty being the tenacity with which Webster and Granger cling to office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.
In the Senate this morning, the House resolution fixing the day of adjournment was taken up—the question being on Mr. Preston's amendment. After a brief discussion, the amendment not appearing to find favor, the Senate refused to concur in it, and the resolution was then amended by striking out 11 o'clock, and in that shape passed. The amendment was afterwards concurred in by the House, so it is determined Congress will adjourn on Monday next. The Senate then went into Executive session, and adjourned at a late hour—having been occupied nearly the whole sitting in the discussion of the nomination of Mr. Everett as minister to Great Britain, and on which no question was taken.

In the House a report was made from the select Committee in the case of Messrs. Wise and Sumner. The report recommended that these gentlemen should be reprimanded; that any member hereafter using insulting language on the floor, should be fined one hundred dollars; and in case a blow should be given the member to be expelled. This report gave rise to a very long debate, which was terminated by a motion to recommit the report with instructions to amend it so as to declare that Mr. Wise having made a satisfactory apology and the matter having been amicably and honorably arranged between the parties, that no further proceedings were necessary. This motion prevailed—ayes 104, noes 56. The House then adjourned.

Messrs. Ewing, Bell, Badger and Crittenden, have at length, resigned their seats in the Cabinet. The President, this afternoon sent in the following nominations for the vacancies.

Walter Forward of Pa. (at present First Comptroller) Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean of Ohio (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court) Secretary of War.

Judge Upham of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

H. S. Legare of South Carolina, Attorney General.

Mr. Grainger requested the opinion of the Whig delegation in Congress from New York as to the course proper for him to pursue, and they have unanimously advised him to resign, and it is supposed Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky (a violent anti Clay man) will be nominated for his successor on Monday. Mr. Webster still holds on, and will hold on until expelled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.
Well, the explosion of the Whig Cabinet, (as it is called) is to be substituted in its stead. In the first place, Mr. Forward who is to be Secretary of the Treasury, is a Connecticut man, who settled in Pennsylvania. He was formerly an obscure member of Congress—was made first Comptroller of the Treasury by Harrison—and it is said, was put in by the intervention of the Pennsylvania tariffists.—Your fellow townsman comes next, Mr. Legare. He was got in by Mr. Rives, being the last of the omnibus party, who are to be merged in the administration party. His well known hatred to your great Statesman it is supposed did more for him than any thing else—two sons in the firmament from the South being one too many in the opinion of the President. You know what "courage and strength" he will bring to the administration. Your senator, Mr.

Preston, is given the go by, on account of his supposed identification with Mr. Clay. Mr. Upham of Virginia, is a clever man, and a Nollifer, but he is put into the Navy. Mr. John McLean, it is not supposed here will accept of the War Department. The nomination is made rather as an offer to the West than any thing else. The Post Office will be given to some New Yorker it is supposed. Such is the rumor.

It is plain, that the President intends to try to build up a third party for himself.—He calculates upon desertions from the two great parties, for the sake of office, and he will, to a certain extent, succeed. But patronage alone cannot make a party.—He has irrevocably cut himself off from the Whig party by his veto of the Bank Bill, and by the Distribution, Bankrupt, and other Bills, which he says in his last veto, he most heartily concurred in, he has cut himself off from the sound portion of the Democratic party. The course of the Democratic party is plain. Fight on the ground they now occupy, without the least change of position, and their success is certain. Support the administration when right, and oppose it when wrong.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.
The Senate were engaged throughout the whole of yesterday in Executive business, and adjourned about 11 o'clock at night. The nomination of Walter Forward as Secretary of the Treasury, John McLean, Secretary of War, A. P. Upham, Secretary of the Navy, H. S. Legare, Attorney General, and Charles A. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, were confirmed.—The nomination of Bela Badger and Joseph Ruter were rejected—the one for pipe laying, the other for abolitionism. Everett's nomination as Minister to England, was confirmed. This was effected by Mr. Barrow of Louisiana, purposely leaving the city, and Mr. Berrien voting for the nomination.

The new Cabinet is decidedly of the composite order. Strict constructionists, latitudinarians, bank, anti-bank, conservatives, old federalists, abolitionists, tariffites and anti-tariffites are all represented. The Secretary of the Treasury is a thorough going tariffite; and worse than that, in the Convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1838, of which he was a member, he voted to confer the elective franchise on blacks, by striking out the word "white" from the qualification for suffrage. You will see by Mr. Webster's letter, published in this morning's Intelligencer, that he intends holding on, his sensibilities not being near so acute as those of his late colleagues.

The House had disposed of all the business before it on Saturday, and as was expected, there was no quorum present this morning. It remained in session, however, *pro forma*, until about 8 o'clock, when the usual messages having passed between it, the Senate, and the Executive, an adjournment was moved and carried.



MESSAGE.
Returning, with his objections, the bill "To provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by my duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to the House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the U. States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 10th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fisco Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinions had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious objections of conscience and the Constitution. I readily admit, that whilst the qualified veto, with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exercised, and perhaps, never, except, in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral; imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed, and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oath which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe their oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has

made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case, I admit, unintentional) change or intrusion by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone, do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

In this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a National Bank, to operate per se over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." Its powers, functions, and duties, are those which pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted is a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a National Legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section, it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons, bodies corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions; without enumerating other features which are equal distinctive and characteristic, clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates per se over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguished from a bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both were exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress.

The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed Corporation is to be regarded as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obviously to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general, or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State bank. Yet who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look at the details of the bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

1st. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in Bills of Exchange drawn in one State and payable in another without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis. A drawer, in one place, becomes the acceptor in another, and so in turn the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia, on Camden, New Jersey; at New York, on a border town in New Jersey; at Cincinnati, on Newport, in Kentucky; not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in the bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation.—Cities thus relatively situated, would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States in which irregularities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences. A resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie, or the bills of banks paying specie, the State Banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist in the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal Bank its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the Bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill; others might be urged, of much force,

but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them; suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years, without a competitor, that the defects to which I have alluded being found in the fundamental law of the corporation, are irrevocable; and that, if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent, which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, and perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication I am confined by the Constitution to my objections simply to this bill; but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty, under another clause of the Constitution, to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient. And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session by the performance of an immense mass of labor in a season very unfavorable to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures, except this, and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire they should not be. I, too, have been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire, time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country?

I will take this occasion to declare, to the conclusions to which I have brought myself after these of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution, that, in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, September 9, 1841.

THE RIOTS AT CINCINNATI.
We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that that city was disturbed by further riotous proceedings on Saturday night the 4th inst. On Saturday morning meetings were held by the City Council, and by the citizens generally. The Gazette says—
The citizens' meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Judge Read, Mr. Platt, Sheriff Avery, and Mr. Hart. They resolved to observe the law, to discountenance mobs, invoked the aid of the civil authorities to stay the violence, and pledge themselves to exertion in aid of the civil authority to arrest and place within the reach of the law, the negroes who wounded the two white boys on Columbia street. That the Township Trustees enforce the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until the city "is relieved of the effect of modern abolitionism," assuring "our Southern brethren," to carry out that "act on good faith"—and to deliver "up, under the law of Congress forthwith," every negro who escapes from his master and comes within our borders. They requested the Mayor, Sheriff, and other civil authorities, to proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them of all offensive weapons—and recommending search for offenders against the laws, immediate legal proceedings against them, and an efficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks, during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807, or leave the city. They requested the parents and guardians of boys to keep them at home; or away from the scene of excitement. They "Resolved, That we view with abhorrence the proceedings of the abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and believe it to be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance." These resolutions were reported by a committee composed by Messrs. J. W. Pratt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. S. Ozer, D. T. Dinsey, J. Read, J. Goodin, and N. W. Thomas, were adopted unanimously, signed by the Mayor of the city, Col. Davis, as President of the City Council, as their Secretary, printed in handbills, and posted in all parts of the city.

At 3 P. M. on Saturday, the Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, and a portion of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military,

though in the presence of the mob, and so far controlled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying with the law. Several negroes gave bond, and obtained the permission of the authorities to go away with sureties, some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels and compelled to return within the ground. It was resolved, to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under the protection of military and civil authority. From 250 to 350 negroes, including sound and unarméd, were with some difficulty marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed.

Some then supposed we should have a quiet night—but others more observing, discovered that the lawless mob had determined on further violence, to be enacted immediately after night fall. Citizens disposed to aid the authorities were invited to assemble, enroll themselves, and organize for action. The military were ordered out, grenemen were out, clothed with authority as a police band. About 80 citizen-enrolled themselves as assistants of the Marshal, and acted during the night under his directions, in connection with Judge Torrence, who was selected by themselves. A portion of this force was mounted. A troop of horse, and several companies of volunteer infantry continued on duty until near midnight. Some were discharged to sleep upon their arms. Others remained on duty till morning, guarding the jail, &c.

As we anticipated, the mob efficiently organized, early, commenced operation, dividing their force and making attacks at different points, thus distracting the attention of the police. The first successful onset was made upon the printing establishment of the Philanthropist. They succeeded in entering the establishment, breaking up the Press, and running with it, amidst savage yells, down through Main-street to the river, into which it was thrown. The military, appearing in the alley near the office, interrupting the mob for a short time. They escaped through the by ways, and when the military retired, returned to their work of destruction in the office, which they completed. Several houses were broken open in different parts of the city, occupied by negroes, and the windows, doors and furniture totally destroyed. Among such is the Confectionary establishment of Burnet near our upper market—a shop on Columbia, near Sycamore—the negro church on 6th street, and four or five houses near it—a small frame near the synagogue on Broadway, and several houses on Western Row near the river. One of their last efforts was to fire or otherwise destroy the Book Establishment of Messrs. Truman and Smith, on Main. From this they were driven by the police, and soon after, before day light, dispersed from there exhaustion, whether to remain quiet or to recruit their strength for renewed assault we may know before this paper is circulated.

Mortifying as is the declaration, truth requires us to acknowledge, that our good city has been in complete anarchy, controlled mostly by a lawless and violent mob for forty hours, trampling all law and authority under foot. We feel this degradation deeply—but so it is. It is impossible to learn the precise number killed and wounded, either of whites or among the negroes, probably several were killed on both sides, and some twenty or thirty variously wounded, though but few dangerously. Several of the citizen police were hurt with stones and brick bats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob.

The authorities succeeded in arresting and securing about forty of the mob, who are now in prison—others were arrested, but were rescued or made their escape otherwise. We have attempted a plain general narrative of these disgraceful proceedings—have endeavored to be accurate in our facts, and to narrate them in their order of occurrence without coloring or distortion. Such a narrative, at this time, we thought necessary to check the exaggerated rumors which have doubtless spread in all directions. Many of these transactions occurred under our own observation, during Friday night, and the evening and night of Saturday.

Excitement continued during yesterday (Sunday). The Council held a meeting, and a meeting of the citizens succeeded, in which the Governor, who is in the city, with other gentlemen took part. Resolutions were adopted for an efficient organization for the night.

Monday Morning, 3 A. M.
No disturbances have occurred in our city during the night. The different military companies were stationed at various points through the city. Captain Taylor's troop of horse together with a large number of citizens formed themselves into companies of about thirty each, who kept up a patrol until about 2 o'clock, when the citizens generally retired leaving the military on duty.

United States Bank.—How many aching hearts there have been, and how many penniless orphans, there now are, the fruits of the calamitous end of this stupendous monied corporation, is not known.—Perhaps they never will be; but we all know, the wrongs suffered and the injuries inflicted, are absolutely incalculable. Some instances there are within the circle of our observation, where paucity is substituted for affluence, and pecuniary wretchedness now supplies the place of domestic serenity and comfort. On this point, the Journal of Commerce says that the losses sustained by the downfall of the Bank, counting from its price five years ago, cannot be less than fifty millions of dollars. It has swallowed up five hundred fortunes of a thousand dollars each, or five thousand of ten thousand dollars each. The suffering caused by this, is silent but not less deep. It is sad to contemplate the respectable females who were provided with comfortable affluence, suddenly made destitute; the children all at once deprived of the means of education; and the thousand injuries which cannot be enumerated, but which are felt as the consequence of so great a loss.—*Phila. Amer.*