

UNITED STATES.  
PRESIDENT JACKSON.

This distinguished individual, has refused to assent to the Bill for re-chartering the United States Bank. The President's rejecting does not annul the bill; it goes back to the House of Congress, and may be again passed by two-thirds of the whole number of members. The Message on this subject, as a highly important one, in it, the Bancroft is thus described.—*Rec.*

The present corporate body, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, a monopoly of the foreign and domestic change.—The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

—The act before us proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and in many cases to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donations funds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is concluded that its passage will increase at least twenty or thirty per cent more the market price of the stock, subject to the following conditions: the quantity of 200,000 dollars per year, secured by the act; thus adding in a moment, one fourth of its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our Government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gain of the present stock-holders, and the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

The Message then reviews the question of monopolies, the practice of the Bank, contingent circumstances and the arguments of the friends and opposers of the system. The following are extracts from its concluding paragraphs.

“It is to be regretted that the rich, and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents will be an, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institution. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to do these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and labourers, who have neither the time nor the means of studying like you, to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in Government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, show its favours alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide, and unnecessary departure from these just principles.”

In thus attempting to make our General Government strong we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves: in making itself felt, not its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection.

Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by an act of Congress.—By attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to make the future of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union.

Difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence which is sure, watches, with peculiar care, over the destinies of our republic, and knows

the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through his abundant goodness and their patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

**North Eastern Boundary.**—The National Intelligence contains the proceedings of the Senate in secret sessions, relative to the North Eastern Boundary,—the injunction of secrecy having been removed. The proceedings occupied a part of twenty-one days. The resolutions as modified previous to final action on the subject, were as follows:

**Resolved,** That the Senate advise the President to communicate to the British Government that the United States decline to adopt the boundary recommended by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, as being “suitable,” between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, and those of the United States, because in the opinion of the senate, the King of the Netherlands has not decided the question submitted to him, touching the Northern and North Eastern boundary of the United States.

**Resolved,** That the Senate advise the President to open a new negotiation with His Britannic Majesty's Government, for the ascertainment of the Boundary between the possessions of the United States and those of the King of Great Britain, on the North Eastern frontier of the United States, according to the treaty of peace of 1763.

CHOLERA.

Boston, August 11, 1832.

The escape of Boston thus far, from the Cholera, may probably, under Providence, be in a great degree ascribed to many persons adhering rigidly to a discreet diet—abstaining from whatever has a great and immediate tendency to increase the bile, or cause acidity in the stomach. Some few individuals may, however, enjoy appetite more than reason, and thereby expose their own health and that of the community. There are, nevertheless, admonitory punishments, which may prevent greater evils.

A letter from New York, says it is supposed 10,000 persons now received alms from the City and that 500 children in the city have been deprived of their parents by the epidemic.

**NEW-YORK.**—Total number of cases from Aug. 1st to 7th, 637; deaths 227.

HEALTH OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29th—noon.

- 1 case Cholera Hospital, No. 10, Cherry above Fifth, a male, died July 27th.  
1 “ on board sloop Ruth, at Christian-street wharf, a male, died July 27th.  
3 “ at Station No. 15, Sixth near Catharine street, 2 dead, 1 convalescent.  
1 “ Cholera Hospital No. 9, Locust near Twelfth, a male, dead.

By order, WM. A. MARVIN, Clerk.

4 of the above were in the District, and 2 in the City. W. A. M.

It will be noticed from the above Report, that the cases of Cholera are increasing in number. One fatal case reported to day, came under our observation. It was that of a sailor named George Whitton, of Newburyport, Mass. on board of a schooner which had been taking in a cargo of coal, at Chessnut street wharf on the Schuylkill. He was seized with the malady on Thursday evening, about 10 o'clock, and adopted no remedial measures until yesterday morning. He was then remov-

ed to the School house, at the corner of Locust and Twelfth street;—a neat and comfortable place, peculiarly well adapted to the purposes of a hospital, for which it has been set apart,—where he died about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He retained his senses to the last; and gave minute account of the commencement and progress of his illness. This he related, while lying in what is called the collapsed state. He remarked that he slept nearly all Thursday night in his check shirt near the companion way, and was greatly exposed: having worked the whole day previous in the hot sun.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Deaths in Philadelphia in the week ending Aug. 4,—243, including of apoplexy 6, summer complaint 29, malignant cholera 84, ordinary cholera 2, consumption 16, convulsions 10, diarrhoea 9, dysentery 5, debility 14, scarlet fever 4, inflammation of the bowels 8, dysentery 9, unknown diseases 7—under one year 55, over 100 years, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, noon.—Report of Cholera for the last twenty four hours: new cases 65, deaths 26.

Deaths in Boston from August 4 to August 9, inclusive, were only 17, including one death of old age, one of suicide, and one by a wound. Seven of the deaths were of children.

ALBANY—Aug. 3, new cases 15, deaths 8. 4th, new cases 19, deaths 6. 5th, new cases 19, deaths 2.

New York, Aug. 7, new cases 69, deaths 37. Philadelphia, August 7, new cases, 136, deaths 73. Baltimore, August 7, new cases 3. Norfolk, August 3, new cases 14, deaths 7.

Three thousand and forty-three persons died at New York in thirty-one days ending August 7.

The N. Y. Board of Health state that four persons were discharged from Crosby-street Hospital cured, have been received there again in a state of intoxication, and that two of them died in from 6 to 8 hours. The warning is a serious one.

**Temperance.**—August 4. It was our purpose to say something to day on the subject of intemperance— which with the accustomed blindness and fury of its votaries, is more indulged in at this moment by thousands than perhaps ever before. Want of space however, compels us to stop with the statement of but a single fact—that of 204 persons admitted to the Park Hospital with Cholera, only six were temperate. All these recovered—of the rest 132 died. This statement is made by authority.

**Distress.**—Great liberality has been manifested by our citizens at home and by many abroad, and even by inhabitants of other places to aid the suffering poor in this period of calamity. Yet more must be done, or our fellow creatures must perish. Can it be necessary to say more than to repeat the announcement by our pulpits, that no less than 59,000 are now dependant on such charity, ten thousand persons are now daily perishing only by these means?

**Cheap Vegetables.** A Philadelphia states that the city was well supplied with ap-