

Law of Indiana.

AN ACT to prohibit the circulation of Bank notes of a denomination less than five dollars.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That from and after the taking effect of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, body corporate or politic, to circulate or pass, in payment of any debt, or in the payment of any kind of property, any note or notes, issued by any bank or banking company of any other state or territory, of a denomination less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. That if any person or persons, body corporate or politic, shall pass any note, contrary to the provisions of this act, he, she or they, so offending shall be liable to an action of debt, for double the amount so passed, to be recovered in the name of the State of Indiana, before any court having jurisdiction thereof, for the use and benefit of the county seminary of the county wherein such suit is instituted; and it is hereby made the duty of the justices of the peace, constables, trustees of the seminary fund, sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys, of the proper county, on being informed thereof, to cause suit to be commenced.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed, and ten copies to be forwarded to the clerk of the circuit court of each county in this state, as soon as practicable, whose duty it shall be forthwith, to post up one copy in some conspicuous place at the county seat, and forward immediately one copy to each township in his county to be posted up in some public place in said township; and it shall further be the duty of the secretary of state to cause this act to be published in the Indiana Democrat and Journal, four weeks in succession, immediately after its passage.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of September next.

H. H. MOORE,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
DAVID WALLACE,
Pres't of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 2nd, 1832.
N. NOBLE.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The admirable reply of the President to the Republican Members of the New York Legislature, has filled his enemies with consternation. Its plain truths and fearless tone have swept away their last hope of deceiving the people into a belief, that the "new coalition" in the Senate, were actuated in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, by any just or patriotic motive. In their desperation, they seized upon the expedient of representing the letter as an attack on the Senate, and an electioneering defence of Mr. Van Buren!

What! has it come to this, that the Chief Magistrate of this Republic must maintain silence under every injustice, and not even reply, with candor and dignity, to the respectful address of the people whom he serves? Must he be precluded from assuming the responsibility of his own act; from declaring how far that responsibility has been unjustly cast upon others; from giving a brief detail of the reasons on which those acts were predicated? Must he be deprived a right sacredly reserved by our institutions to the humblest citizen—that of being heard in his own defence? The Senators who voted against the nomination, have not maintained the silence which it is now called a crime in the President to break, lest they should be considered as making disrespectful charges against a co-ordinate branch of the government. Their speeches, uttered in secret session, have been written out, conned over, printed and sent out in newspapers and pamphlets, into every corner of the Union. None of these sensitive gentlemen then raised their voices against the Senators for attacking a co-ordinate branch of the government.

All this was, in their estimation, right and proper; but no sooner does the Chief Magistrate, whom those speeches attack, write to a committee of his fellow citizens, a letter about as long as the shortest of them in his defence, plain and dignified in its language and tone, than he is charged with an attack on the Senate!

What was the charge against the President promulgated in the Senator's speech? It was that he had appointed as minister to Great Britain, a man who had sought to destroy the morality of society at home and degraded his country abroad. Does he retort any charge upon them? No, he contents himself with assuring his countrymen, that the charges against his minister and consequently against himself, are totally unfounded. He repels; but he does not attack. He shows that the attack on himself has no basis in truth or in the public good; but he does not impeach those who have made it. If any man of that class in the Senate or out, are wounded by the simple truths which that letter contains, let them writhe and scowl and wither under its power. It is their own guilty consciences which make them feel it as an attack; it is "the fiery looking for" of public indignation which makes them cry out.

But have these men forgotten, that President Washington when assailed on account of Jay's Treaty, in his replies to the addresses of his fellow citizens, did not hesitate to expose his motives and indicate his policy? Have they forgotten the numberless cases in which the elder Adams, under similar cir-

cumstances, justified the policy of his administration, in letters written for publication.

Have they forgotten, that Mr. Jefferson went even so far as to justify, in a similar letter or letters, the policy of removals from office, which is now one ground of attack upon President Jackson? Probably there has not been a President of the United States from Washington to Jackson, who has not, in some shape, before his fellow citizens, justified particular acts on the general policy of his administration. None can forget the numerous and voluminous pamphlets which the Secretary of State, under the last administration, sent, under the franks of public officers, into every neighborhood of the Union.

But it is charged, that the President's letter is a defence of Mr. Van Buren and an electioneering weapon to make him Vice President! It is a defence of the President himself. He has been assailed as vitally as Mr. Van Buren. If his own defence cover also his minister and friend, we are sure that so far from giving him pain, it will increase the pleasure he will feel in its success. The time was when he had an arm for his invaded country, and for the injured and oppressed, and he has a voice for them still. It is the apprehension that his countrymen will hear it—that they will listen to it—that they will vindicate and avenge their honest and injured public servants—which is filling the managers of the "new coalition" with terror and dismay. They fear, that the people will identify the insulted President and the injured Minister—that Mordecai may be exalted to the seat of Haman. It is their fears which give this character to the letter, not its words.

The President never wrote an electioneering letter for himself. The gold of Peru could not tempt him to do it now. But he is not likely to be restrained from replying to the addresses of his countrymen on this or any other subject, with dignity and candor, lest the truths he utters, may benefit his friends, or exasperate his enemies. Erect in the consciousness of his own integrity, he gives facts to the world, and leaves the consequences to God and the people.

We understand that the rumor is current in Washington, that Mr. Clay is about to redeem the famous pledge he made in 1823, nine years ago, to expose certain things, put forth at that day by J. Q. Adams. There is some thing peculiar about the deeds committed by some of the great men in past years, and the people are truly anxious to have the truth of it, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; which it is expected Mr. Clay will give, and no longer keep the promise to the ear and "break it to the sense."

Cumberland (Md.) Advertiser.

The person who committed suicide at Hoboken on Sunday, appears to have been a German, named Carl Kessler. The following letter was received on Saturday by Mr. Meikel, who keeps the German Hotel on Frankfort street, and with whom it appears the deceased had boarded.

New York, 5th Feb. 1832.

MR. FRANCIS MICKEL,

Dear Sir: I see that I cannot find a living for myself as a person ought to live, and am resolved to fulfil the promise I made my father. I told him that if he did not allow me the same portion which he gave to my brother and sister, I would shoot myself. I wish you would have the goodness to write to my father that I have done so.

I enclose you notes for \$216, which I wish you to send to my father for payment. The expense of my funeral I wish you to send likewise. I would be folly for me not to charge him with it. Do not sell any of my clothes until you get an answer from my father. I am now going over to Hoboken, and the mountains above Callenbach, there I will look about once more and consider the misery of a human being, and then I will do the deed.

On a small piece of paper enclosed, he had written with a lead pencil, "If the weather had not permitted me to go abroad, I should have done it in your house."

The deceased was brought up to the business of a Gardener, and was a temperate man.

[New York Enq.]

A Hopeful Son.—A young fellow called upon the watch last night, as he was passing through Powell street and requested him to lend his aid to arouse his parents, who had fastened him out, and before whose door he then stood "shivering in the blast." After several resolute knocks upon the front door with the watchman's mace, a hearing was obtained by the old gentleman, the father of the applicant for admission, the watch told the father that his son was at the door.

Father.—Well then let him stay for it is too late to open my doors for night walkers.

Watch.—Well but he is intoxicated, and must come in.

Father.—Intoxicated! is he? Then he is not my son, away with him to the watch house! (slamming down the window.)

Son.—Well d—n a nigger Gin'ral, if that ain't too bad! He that hath eyes to hear let him take up his bed and walk when his father tells him to.

In the consummation of which, the watchman assisted him to the watch house where he rested very comfortably till morning when he was fined. [Saturday Courier.]

The Florence Gazette, hitherto a neutral paper, has come out in favor of the re-election of General Jackson. Among other remarks of the Editor, we find the following:

"We shall endeavor to show that whatever may be the personal partialities towards individual candidates respectively—or whatever preference may be awarded to either on the score of talents or acquirements, it is important, under the present circumstances of our country, to have regard, in this election, to the nature of our government, the dangers which beset it, and the influence with the election of either candidate respectively, would have on its future permanence and safety. Of the prominent candidates before the public, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay and J. C. Calhoun, have each occupied a distinguished place in the public esteem; Mr. Wirt, it is said, will decline and give his support to Mr. Clay. In South Carolina a powerful party, which now controls the legislation of the state, has openly avowed the doctrine of nullification, and threatened to dissolve the Union! At the head of this party, which has also raised its Hydra form in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. States and candidate for the Presidency, has boldly stepped forward and declared himself the champion! Mr. Clay's high Tariff principles must, in all the South, forever preclude the idea of his receiving our electoral votes.—Then the question with us is reduced literally to this, "Jackson and Union—or Calhoun and Disunion." Can the patriot—the man who loves his country and wishes to promote the permanence of her free institutions, hesitate one moment in his choice? Can he for one moment desire to see a man elevated to the highest office of the government whose doctrines, like poisonous exhalations from the fabled Euphrates, infuse political disease and death wherever they spread? We regard it as morally impossible, after the avowal of such sentiments, for Mr. Calhoun ever to reach the Presidential Chair—and if such event could, by any possibility, occur, would it not go far to establish his destructive and dangerous doctrines! As he has rendered great and important services to his country, we regret his fall, but as we prefer "the welfare of Rome to the glory of Caesar," we cannot under these circumstances, desire to see it averted.

Those who might wish to see Mr. Clay elected by the votes of the Tariff states, should not shut their eyes to the probable effect of such election at the present time on the feverish excitement now prevailing in South Carolina. If, under the Presidency of one whose policy has certainly inclined to favor the interests of the South, this excitement has prevailed to such an extent, and raged with such fervor as to threaten a dissolution of the Union, would it be wise, would it be prudent, would it be safe, to elect Henry Clay in his stead? one who of all men is most hateful to the nullifiers; who in short, is the very father of the system which has already carried South Carolina to the verge of civil war? His election, at present, under all the circumstances, (even though his talents and qualifications for the office should excel all others) we seriously think would be followed by dangerous consequences."

Relations of England with the U. States.

In a late London Times (Dec. 30, 1831) the existing relations between England and the United States are made the subject of an article, possessing some interest at this moment. Under the administration of Gen. Jackson, all conflicting points of negotiation had been settled with the exception of two—the northeastern boundary and the right of search. On the first point, a very curious concession is made in the Times, "by stating it as the opinion of intelligent and dispassionate men, that the letter of the treaty, of which the construction is sub judice, appears to be more favorable to America; but its spirit, and the necessary meaning of the parties who signed it, to be obviously on the side of this (England) country." The known connexion between the London Times and the Whig ministry now in power, gives a more than usual importance to this declaration. An acknowledgment of the legal and international right in the United States, controlled only by the obvious necessities of the colonies for an internal communication, presents us at once with the "vantage ground" in the negotiation. It is very evident, that up to the close of last year, the most conciliatory spirit existed in the British Government to arrange the controversy on amicable terms—on such terms as would be satisfactory to Maine and the Union.

In regard to the right of search—the most important—the most vital—the most exciting question between the two countries—the Times briefly and pointedly says: "it ought to have been settled in 1815." This is too true: "it ought to have been settled in 1815." Why was it not? Perhaps the people of this country, recollecting the part a certain presidential candidate took in the negotiations of that period, might be disposed to put the question to Henry Clay and wait awhile for an answer.

It is singular to observe, however, that the same negotiator whose mind gave a direction to the maturing of the Treaty of Ghent, and who availed himself of that opportunity to neglect what should have been settled, should, as a member of the Senate, again interpose his "malign influence," by organizing a party to reject the Minister specially instructed to finish in 1832 the negotiations begun but not ended at Ghent in 1815.

The unfavorable effect of Mr. Van Buren's rejection upon the English cabinet in relation to both these unadjusted points, can scarcely be estimated at this early period. To the state of Maine we much fear it may be a deplorable event. In the very midst of an important and delicate negotia-

tion, what an absurd and suicidal course has been pursued by her two Senators, in joining their votes with others to disgrace the able minister who was actively engaged in procuring a recognition of their rights of boundary? For the first time since the acknowledgment of our independence, the two freest and greatest countries in the world were almost within sight of making a final adjustment of all causes and sources of irritation, when a violent faction in the U. S. Senate dashed the cup of hope to the ground, and rudely endangered the relations of the country. We cannot but lament it now—the people will remedy it hereafter.

N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

We are not surprised that Senator Holmes should decline a re-election. He was, doubtless, informed before writing his valedictory, that the temper of Maine did not indulge him with the last hope of success. His declining, therefore, was mere supererogation. If he had been disposed to concede any thing to the popular sentiment, and propitiate his constituents, he should have resigned.

The following resolutions were passed and signed in a Legislative Convention by 21 Senators and 112 members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Maine:

Globe.

From the Maine Age.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That the unexampled success attending our Commercial operations, and the consequent improvement experienced in the Agricultural and other interests of the country, afford ample evidence of the distinguished wisdom, and ability, with which the Government has been conducted under the administration of ANDREW JACKSON;—that increased confidence and gratitude are due to him, who, "having filled the measures of his country's glory," is now exerting all the energies of his mind to promote its honor and prosperity, and that we will support him for re-election to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the Republicans of a sister state, for a Convention of Democratic Republican delegates, to meet at Baltimore, in May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States; and that this Convention, acting in behalf of the Democracy of Maine, designate delegates to attend that Convention.

Resolved, That the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, finds no justification or excuse, in the reasons assigned for that extraordinary measure; that it appears to have been effected by a combination, acting under the impulse of party prejudice, personal jealousy and disappointed ambition, compromising the character of the Senate, reflecting disgrace upon the Government, jeopardizing the interests of the country, and the amicable relations existing between our own and a foreign Government, delaying the adjustment of matters, important to the preservation of peace and harmony among nations, and disregarding and setting at defiance, public opinion.

Resolved, That the Senators in congress from this state, by entering into that combination, have acted contrary to the opinions and wishes of a great majority of the people of Maine, and have thereby, as we believe, violated their duty to their constituents, and forfeited all claim to public confidence.

Resolved, That nothing has transpired to lessen that confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of MARTIN VAN BUREN, which has been created by his eminent public services, and especially by the able, correct, and efficient part, performed by him in aid of the President's successful endeavors, to restore Commercial prosperity to the nation; and that in the opinion of this Convention, his elevation to the Vice Presidency, would be highly gratifying to the people of this state, and tend to improve the dignity and character of an important branch of the Government.

The instructions said to be given by Mr. Van Buren to our late Minister to Great Britain, has been a fruitful theme of vituperation for the opposition, from Mr. Clay down to the veriest echo, who could not be prevailed upon to express an opinion, until he heard the oracular announcement from the great man's mouth. The cry that the "country was disgraced," has been wafted on the breeze, and borne from Maine to Georgia with all the celerity that the engines of the opposition were masters of, as a justification for the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination. The insincerity, not to say hypocrisy of this excuse—for gratifying private and political malice, has been fully unveiled, and that transaction placed in its proper light. If any thing could place the disingenuousness of Mr. Clay in a stronger point of view than it has been done by Gen. Smith, Mr. Forsythe, &c. it is the following extract from an address of presentation to the King of Spain, by Mr. Everett, one of Mr. Adams' Ministers, who received his instructions from Mr. Clay.

"SIRE!—The President of the United States has done me the honor to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Government to your Majesty, and desired me to deliver to your Majesty this credential letter from him. I presume to flatter myself that your Majesty will VOUCHSAFE to receive me with the same kindness that your Majesty always showed to my predecessors. Although I cannot in any respect compare myself with them, at least I SHALL endeavor to entitle myself to your Majesty's INDULGENCE, by TRYING to discharge the duties of my situation in such a way as may prove AGREEABLE to your Majesty."

The servile adulation of this address was indeed enough to "disgrace the country," but there was not a word said about it, by such guardians of our country's honor as Mr. Clay, Webster, &c. The sinuosity of their conduct shows that their motives to action are any thing but a patriotic regard for the true honor of the country.

Maysville Monitor.

The amount of specie in the Bank of the United States and its branches, on the first of January, 1832, was \$7,038,823 12, hardly sufficient to redeem one tenth part of her notes now in circulation.

1b.

At our latest Congressional dates, the apportionment bill had not been finally acted on. It is believed the ratio will be 47,706, which gives Kentucky an additional representative. Under this apportionment New-York will have more political weight than the six New England States combined, and seven States, consisting of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Georgia, can elect a President and have some votes to spare. Is there the remotest doubt but what General Jackson will get them all? Besides, he will receive the votes of Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New-Hampshire, and very probably Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and five in Maryland. Leaving Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, New Jersey and three in Maryland to be divided between Mr. Clay and Mr. Wirt. Does not this view of the subject, and we sincerely believe it to be the correct one, present a dreary prospect to Mr. Clay and his partisans?

1b.

From the Louisville Public Ad.

WOOL. I recommend washing wool on the sheep's back to the Farmers of Kentucky that expect to sell it.

The manufacturer prefers it in the fleece; indeed, it cannot be so well assorted for the various fabrics intended if the fleece be broken. If sent to the manufacturer in an unwashed state, a reduction of value will be made, greater than would have been the loss by washing on the back.

A running stream of clear water is best; it should be deep enough to swim a sheep—two men can with great ease wash two hundred in a day—one takes hold of the fore legs, the other the hind, turning the sheep belly up washing clean the belly, the inside of his legs, and all the filth from about the rump and tail; that being done the hand must be passed frequently along the sides, shoulders, back, and neck, squeezing but not rubbing the wool—this being done turn the sheep to its natural position and lead it out to the opposite side. Shear when perfectly dry not exceeding ten or twelve days after washing. In shearing keep the fleece unbroken, spread it on a table or wide bench, inside next the table, it then looks like a sheep skin, wool up; trim the fleece, if necessary, by taking off the coarse parts, particularly the hip locks, turn the edges over so as to meet and lap each other if necessary; commence at the butt to make a complete roll 12 or 15 inches long; when you come to the neck, it is to be elongated and twisted so as to go once round the roll and tuck under. The fleece is then in a proper condition for packing, dirt and trash do not stick to the inside so readily as to the outside of the fleece, hence the reason for rolling the outside in. Five yards of tow linen makes a sack 24 yards long two of which fill a common-sized wagon bed.

The value of the fleece depends on its quality, varying from 25 to 75 cents per lb. A fleece weighing 24 lbs. will often bring as much money as one weighing 5 lbs. Trimming the fleece is of great importance; by taking away one pound of the hip locks and coarsest part of a fleece weighing four pounds you put that fleece one grade higher; and 3 lbs. of wool at 50 cents per lb. will fetch as much cash as 4 lbs. at 37½—the one lb. of trimmings saved, is worth 33½ cents—so you will get \$1 83 for the fleece that would have fetched only \$1 50 being untrimmed—so on for finer qualities—24 lbs. at 60 cents, is as good as 3 lbs. at 50 cents.

Sooner or later all the wool sold to the manufacturers will have to be put up in the manner I have attempted to describe.

Wool that is clean and neatly handled, will always have the preference and will sell for the market price, when unwashed wool will not sell at all.

The price of wool got up last season above its value, coarse wool particularly, there must be a decline in price but not so much on the fine as on the coarse qualities. The common wool of Kentucky is very useful in manufacturing satinetts and flannels; the finer qualities for broad cloths and casimeres—each sort will sell for its value, if properly handled.

I have had experience in sheep and wool for many years—at one time being engaged extensively in manufacturing wool, and continue still to breed fine wool sheep.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Gallatin County, Ky.

From the Augusta (Me) Age.

UNITED STATES BANK.—We cannot be mistaken in saying, that the democracy of this State are opposed to the re-chartering of the United States Bank in its present form and with its present more formidable powers and immunities. We cannot be mistaken in saying, that the democracy of this State will sustain President Jackson by acclamation, in vetoing any bill which may pass the two houses of Congress, renewing the charter without various essential modifications. This feeling proceeds from principle, and not sordid interest, and therefore cannot be bought or sold.