

THE AFTER PIECE.

After the debate upon the President's veto to was closed, Mr. Clay produced a scene in the Senate which struck the crowd in the galleries and Senate Chamber, collected to hear the end of a speech which Mr. Benton had begun the day before, with astonishment. It has been the subject of conversation for several days in the city, and all speak of it with wonder: of the friends of Mr. Clay, some express mortification and sorrow, others displeasure and disappointment.

So far as Mr. Benton is concerned, not one of his friends, we imagine, will regret that the opportunity was offered him, to mark Mr. Clay with the opprobrium he deserved. Mr. Benton has shown himself every way capable of taking up Mr. Clay in his intemperate and head-strong course—and the latter gentleman is now in the condition of a court-yard bravo, of whom we heard in the west, who after seeking a quarrel, and having at last found an antagonist, exclaimed: "I have been hunting a fight all day—and now I have got a fight—I'm afraid to fight."

After Mr. Benton had concluded his remarks,—

Mr. CLAY rose and said:—The Senator from Missouri expresses dissatisfaction that the speeches of some Senators, should fill the galleries. He has no ground for uneasiness on this score. For if it be the fortune of some Senators to fill the galleries when they speak, it is the fortune of others to empty them, with whatever else they fill the chamber. The Senator from Missouri has every reason to be well satisfied with the effect of his performance to day; for among his auditors is a lady of great literary eminence. [Pointing to Mrs. Royal.] The Senator intimates, that in my remarks on the message of the President, I was deficient in a proper degree of courtesy towards that officer. Whether my deportment here be decorous or not, I should not choose to be decided upon by the gentleman from Missouri. I answered the President's arguments and gave my own views of the facts and inferences introduced by him into his message. The President states that the Bank has an injurious operation on the interests of the West, and dwells upon its exhausting effects, its stripping the country of its currency, &c. and upon these views and statements I commented in a manner which the occasion called for. But, if I am to be indoctrinated in the rules of decorum, I shall not look to the gentleman for instruction. I shall not strip him of his Indian blankets to go to Boon's Lick for lessons in deportment, nor yet to the Court of Versailles, which he eulogizes. There are some peculiar reasons why I should not go to that Senator for my views of decorum, in regard to my bearing towards the Chief Magistrate, and why he is not a fit instructor? I never had any personal rencontre with the President of the United States. I never complained of any outrages on my person committed by him. I never published any bulletins respecting his private brawls. The gentleman will understand my allusion. [Mr. Benton said: He will understand you, Sir, and so will you him.] I never complained, that while a brother of mine was down on the ground, senseless or dead, he received another blow. I have never made any declaration like these relative to the individual who is President. There is also a singular prophecy as to the consequences of the election of this individual, which far surpasses, in evil foreboding whatever I may have ever said in regard to his election. I never made any prediction so sinister, nor made any declaration so harsh, as that which is contained in the prediction to which I allude. I never declared my apprehension and belief that if he were elected, we should be obliged to legislate with pistols and dirks by our side. At this last stage of the session I do not rise to renew the discussion of this question. I only rose to give the Senator from Missouri a full acquittance, and I trust there will be no further occasion for opening a new account with him.

Mr. Benton replied. It is true, Sir, that I had an afay with General Jackson, and that I did complain of his conduct. We fought, Sir; and we fought, I hope, like men. When the explosion was over, there remained no ill will, on either side. No vituperation or system of petty persecution was kept up between us. Yes, Sir, it is true, that I had the personal difficulty, which the Senator from Kentucky has had the delicacy to bring before the Senate. But let me tell the Senator from Kentucky there is no *adjoined question of veracity* between me and General Jackson. All difficulty between us ended with the conflict; and a few months after it, I believe that either party would cheerfully have relieved the other from any peril, and now we shake hands and are friendly when we meet. I repeat, Sir, that there is no *adjoined question of veracity* between me and General Jackson, standing over for settlement. If there had been, a gulf would have separated us as deep as Hell.

Mr. Benton then referred to the prediction alleged by my Clay, to have been made by him. I have seen, he

said, a placard, first issued in Missouri, and republished lately. It first appeared in 1825, and stated that I had said in an address, that if General Jackson should be elected, we must be guarded with pistols and dirks to defend ourselves while legislating here. This went the rounds of the papers at the time. A gentleman, well acquainted in the State of Missouri, (Col. Lawless,) published a handbill denying the truth of the statement, and calling upon any person in the state to name the time and place, when and where any such address had been heard from me, or any such declaration made. Col. Lawless was perfectly familiar with the campaign, but he could never meet with a single individual, man, woman, or child, in the State, who could recollect to have ever heard any such remarks from me. No one came forward to reply to the call. No one had ever heard me make the declaration which was charged upon me. The same thing has lately been printed here, and, in the night, stuck in a placard upon the posts and walls of this city. While its author remained concealed, it was impossible for me to hold him to account, nor could I make him responsible, who, in the dark, sticks it to the posts and walls, but since it is in open day introduced into this chamber, I am enabled to meet it as it deserves to be met. I see who it is, that uses it, here, and to his face, [pointing to Mr. Clay.] I am enabled to pronounce it, as I now do, an *atrocious calumny*.

Mr. CLAY.—The assertion that there is "an adjourned question of veracity" between me and General Jackson, is, whether made by man or master, absolutely false. The President made a certain charge against me, and he referred to witnesses to prove it. I denied the truth of the charge. He called upon his witness to prove it. I leave it to the country to say whether that witness sustained the President's allegation. That witness is now on his passage to St. Petersburg, with a commission in his pocket. [Mr. Benton here said aloud, in his place, the Mississippi and the fisheries—Mr. Adams and the fisheries—every body understands it.] Mr. C. said, I do not yet understand the Senator. He then remarked upon the "prediction" which the Senator from Missouri had disclaimed. Can he, said Mr. C., look to me and say that he never used the language attributed to him in the placard which he refers to? He says Col. Lawless denies that he used the words in the State of Missouri. Can you look me in the face, Sir, [addressing Mr. Benton.] and say that you never used the language out of the State of Missouri?

Mr. Benton. I look, Sir, and repeat that it is an atrocious calumny, and I will pin it to him who repeats it here. Mr. CLAY. Then I declare before the Senate that you said to me the very words—

[Mr. Benton in his place, while Mr. CLAY was yet speaking, several times loudly repeated the word "false, false, false."] Mr. CLAY said, I fling back the charge of atrocious calumny upon the Senator from Missouri—

A call to order was here heard from several Senators.

The President, *pro tem.*, said, the Senator from Kentucky is not in order and must take his seat.

Mr. CLAY. Will the CHAIR state the point of order?

The CHAIR, said Mr. TAZEWELL, (the President *pro tem.*) can enter into no explanations with the Senator.

Mr. CLAY. I shall be heard. I demand to know what point of order can be taken against me, which was not equally applicable to the Senator from Missouri.

The President, *pro tem.*, stated, that he considered the whole discussion as out of order. He would not have permitted it, had he been in the Chair at its commencement.

Mr. POINDEXTER said, he was in the Chair at the commencement of the discussion, and did not then see fit to check it. But he was now of opinion that it was not in order.

Mr. Benton. I apologize to the Senate for the manner in which I have spoken: but not to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. CLAY. To the Senate I also offer an apology. To the Senator from Missouri none.

The question was here called for, by several Senators, and it was taken, as heretofore reported.

Another fire.—This morning, about day break, the large and elegant edifice, known as the BROADWAY HOTEL, was discovered to be on fire on the roof. An immediate alarm was given, the fire companies attended with their usual promptitude, and succeeded in subduing the flames before they had descended below the ceiling of the 2d story. A considerable quantity of furniture and traveller's baggage was destroyed, but no lives lost, as we have heard. No estimate can be made of the loss. Owing to the situation in which the fire was discovered, no doubt remains of its being the work of an incendiary. *Nat. Republican, July 25.*

THE VETO AND THE BANK.

The first objection made by the President to the act rechartering the Bank of the United States, ought of itself to be conclusive in a country of equal rights. He shows conclusively, so much so, that no advocate of the Bank in the Senate or out of it, has dared to deny it, that the act would have operated as a PRESENT, from the people to the stockholders, of more than SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The stock of the Bank is 350,000 shares of 100 dollars each, 70,000 of which were subscribed by the government and 280,000 by private citizens. In the original subscriptions for the private stock, there was a gross fraud, as the President of the Bank has recently acknowledged. In page 5 of the "Report of the proceedings of the triennial meeting of the stockholders" held "on the 1st day of September, 1831," he sets forth the number of stockholders in the Bank each year from 1817, the time it commenced operations down to 1831, inclusive and appends the following remarks, viz:

"It will here be perceived, that the original subscriptions were divided among a great number of persons, in order to secure the amount of stock desired, but became afterwards concentrated in the names of the real owners. The whole number of stockholders was in 1820, 2720. From that period the number has risen to 4145."

Here is a direct confession, that the original subscriptions were, in a great measure, fraudulent. Rich men, in order to monopolize the stock, procured others to subscribe for them, with the secret understanding that after the Bank had commenced operations, they should transfer the stock, under pretence of sale, to "the real owners." The extent of this fraud may be perceived by advertising to the statement. It shows, that in 1817, there were 31,349 stockholders, and in the year 1826, 2,720, showing that there were no less than 28,629 fraudulent subscriptions! Not much could be expected from a Bank which commenced in a fraud on the community so stupendous. By these fictitious subscriptions, the honest bona fide subscribers were cheated out of a large portion of the stock which properly belonged to them, and the whole concern was thrown into the hands of a few speculators and stockjobbers.

So valuable were the exclusive privileges granted to the corporation, that these artful gentlemen realized in a few years seven or eight millions of dollars by the increase in the value of their stock above par. For every \$100 paid in, they realized 125 to \$130, which was equivalent to a present from the Government of seven or eight millions. As the President well observes, this could not have been guarded against in the original charter, because it would not be foreseen. No blame ought, therefore, to be attached to the Congress of 1816 on that account.

But what apology was there for the Congress of 1832, to give to the holders of the stock seven or eight millions more? Certainly those who had by fraudulent subscriptions originally monopolized the stock and the bounty of the Government, did not deserve to be rewarded by a new gratuity. Nor is there either policy or justice in giving to the foreigners, who own \$8,405,500 of the stock, two or three millions at the expense of the American people. Nor is there any propriety in giving, by act of Congress, 25 or 30 per cent. even to the honest purchasers of the stock among our own citizens. It is not the business of Congress to make presents, at the expense of the people. As justly and as properly might they appropriate seven or eight millions out of the Treasury, giving each stockholder his share by name. What would be the language of the American people had they appropriated that sum out of the Treasury to a few of our own rich citizens who have fraudulently monopolized a large portion of the stock, and to the nobility and gentry of the British Empire? Would they not have loudly demanded of their representatives, why it was that they had so trifled with their essential interests?

In a list of stockholders, communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 23d January last, we have the names of those who were to receive this gratuity, and the number of shares held by each. We select a few of the foreigners for the information of the people.

"The Right Honorable Sir William Alexander, Knight, &c. and others," owning \$5,000, would have received at least \$1,250, not of the royal, but of the republican bounty.

"The Right Honorable Sarah, Countess Dowager of Castle Stewart," owning \$10,000 in stock, would have received \$2,500.

"The Most Honorable Francis C. S. Conway, Marquis of Hatfield," owning \$100,000, would have received at least \$25,000!

"Right Honorable Lord Henry Viscount Gage," owning \$12,000, would have received \$3,000.

"Rev. George Gordon, D. D. Dean of Lincoln," owning \$31,100, would have received \$7,772.

"Sir William Keppel, General in his Britannic Majesty's forces, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, &c.," owning \$72,200, would have received \$18,050!

"Sir Marmaduke Warren Peacock, Lt. General, &c. &c.," owning \$50,000, would have received \$12,500.

"Baring, Brothers & Co.," one of whom was recently selected to constitute a member of a Tory Anti-reform Cabinet in England, but was deterred from accepting by the overwhelming power of public opinion in favor of Reform, owning \$791,500 in stock, would have received at least ONE HUNDRED NINETEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS of our republican bounty!

Is it right for Congress to legislate money at this rate, not only into the pockets of our own rich citizens, but into the coffers of the enemies of Liberty in Great Britain?

The PEOPLE of the United States can

have no inducement to sanction acts of this kind; but this may not be the case with some of their members of Congress. Those on whom such favors are bestowed, have favors to give in return. Some member of Congress are interested indirectly, if not directly, in the stock of the Bank. Others have received extensive accommodations. Others are their feed lawyers—feed too at a most extravagant rate. The two leaders of the Bank phalanx in the Senate, were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

The name of Daniel Webster appears on the list of stockholders; but he declared, in his speech against the veto, that he held no stock, having probably transferred it after the Bank applied for a new charter, lest he should appear to vote for giving money directly to himself. But Daniel Webster's chief interest was not in the stock which he held. It was discovered by the Committee of Investigation that he had received from the principal Bank, as lawyer's fees, upwards of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. What he has received from the Branches, they did not ascertain. In one case disclosed by the Committee, the Bank gave him one hundred dollars for writing eight words, being at the rate of twelve dollars fifty cents per word!—Had not Mr. Webster an interest in a vote which was to preserve such a valuable client?

Mr. Clay, in 1811, voted and spoke against the old Bank of the United States on the ground that it was both inexpedient and unconstitutional. At a subsequent time, having suffered great losses, he quit public life and re-commenced the practice of law. He was employed to attend to all the law business of the Branches in Kentucky and Ohio; but what he received for those services, has never been disclosed. The Committee, however, ascertained, that he had received from the principal Bank "for professional services," upwards of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. This much is certain; and it is probable, he has received enough from the branches to make it THIRTY THOUSAND! Had Mr. Clay no interest in his vote for this Bank? Had he not a motive to be liberal to the Stockholders of an institution which had been so liberal to him?

But he had another interest. The Bank has undertaken to make him President! He himself avows, that the object of the Bank in coming forward now, was to ascertain whether Gen. Jackson would consent to re-charter it or not, that all those interested might go against him, if he would not, in the coming election. And whom will they go for, if they go against General Jackson? For the opposing candidate, Mr. Clay. The object of the Bank, therefore, as Mr. Clay well understood, was to support him for President, in case Gen. Jackson refused to award to them a new charter. That he would refuse, Mr. Clay never had a doubt.

In voting to re-charter the Bank, therefore, Mr. Clay had both a pecuniary and political interest. It was to him a most valuable client, and it had resolved to put forth all its money and power to make him President.

In these interests of leading men in Congress, the people may find the reason why that body was deluded into giving to the titled Aristocracy in England and the moneyed Aristocracy of America, seven or eight millions of dollars. They will know how far the Bank candidate for the Presidency deserves the support of those whose interests he has thus endeavored to sacrifice; and they will duly appreciate the firmness and patriotism of that man who dares to set all these corrupt influences at defiance and rely for support on the virtue and intelligence of his countrymen. *Globe.*

From the Globe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, to the Editor, dated July 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR—Our great meeting is just over, great whether we consider the unexampled number of persons present, their high respectability of character or the spirit which animated them. The number present is variously estimated. Some go as far as 20,000; others as low as 10,000; truth may be between. One of the orators, Mr. Ingersoll, observed that this meeting exceeded in size the largest he had ever seen before, even that which took place in the same place immediately preceding the war. I enclose you a slip from the press, where you may see an outline of the proceedings. A more full account will doubtless be published. In the mean time you may be assured that nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the immense concourse in the cause of Jackson and the people. All are old and tried friends—the bone and sinew of the party, were there. There were no absentees, no skulkers. The orators were frequently interrupted by the shouts and cheers of the entire assemblage. Dallas, you will perceive, was among the speakers; he was warm, unequivocal and decided for Jackson against the combined malcontents.

DEMOCRATIC JACKSON MEETING.

In pursuance of the public call, a meeting of unexampled size, composed of the Democrats of the City and county of Philadelphia, who will support the President of the people in the firm and virtuous exercise of his constitutional powers, and who are friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, BANK OR NO BANK, convened in the Independent Square.

Henry Horn was called to the Chair; Joseph Worrel, John Naglee, Col. Wm. Duane, Colonel John Thompson, James M. Linnard, Jonathan T. Knight, and Frederick Stever, were elected Vice-Presidents; Antony Laussat, George N. Baker, Col. T. W. L. Freeman and John L. Frederick, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the principles upon which he had been induced to vote for the rechartering of the Bank of the United States. All representatives were bound by the declared will of

their constituents, and all that he had ever sought was the expression of that will. The sources of information to which he had access, the vote of the legislature, the public papers and private letters, all seemed to designate the Bank as Pennsylvania's favorite. He had therefore submitted himself to what seemed the public voice, and he must declare that the fault lay not with his own feelings or his own will.

The Chairman sat down amid loud cheering. Col. James Page, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, ANDREW JACKSON, the hero of New-Orleans and the man of the people's choice, in the exercise of his high prerogatives as President of these United States, has deemed it necessary to put his veto upon the bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States—and whereas this act has elicited on the part of our political opponents proceedings of the most intemperate character, and it becomes the duty as it is the right of the people to express their sentiments upon a subject of such vital importance to the cause of the country and the perpetuity of our republican institutions—therefore, be it resolved,

That reposing, as we do, unlimited confidence in the purity and patriotism of ANDREW JACKSON, we can only perceive in his late message additional evidence of that spirit of independence & unalterable attachment to his country, for which he has ever been distinguished, and in which it will be our pleasure and pride at all times, and under all circumstances to sustain him.

Resolved, That ANDREW JACKSON deserves the thanks of the country for his faithful, fearless, and upright discharge of executive duties; more especially for his anxious vigilance in the protection of equal rights and the defence of the people against odious and dangerous monopolies.

Resolved, That in ANDREW JACKSON we recognize the friend of every class in the community, whether high or low, rich or poor, the supporter of constitutional doctrine, the advocate of democratic principles, the hero, the patriot and statesman; in fine, the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory, its saviour in time of war, its guardian in time of peace, a living monument that republics are not ungrateful.

Resolved, That any act of the Bank of the United States or its corrupt dependants identifying the next Presidential election with the question of a renewed charter, would be conclusive evidence that the institution seeks to control the political destinies of our country, an interference with the elective franchise, as odious as it is daring, which should be promptly met and signally defeated.

Resolved, That all movements of the Bank, however disguised, which diminish the freedom of speech or trammel the liberty of the press, should be jealously guarded against as hostile to our national democracy, and intended to force upon the country the re-chartering of the institution, without regard to its intrinsic merits, or to the true will of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That we will support the re-election of Andrew Jackson, Bank or no Bank; and if this institution should be found arrayed against the Government as a political party—there can be but one course left for the friends of equal rights and the advocates of republican principles—that course must be—*Jackson and no Bank.*

Mr. Dallas, in reply to a loud and universal call, addressed the meeting. He was followed by Mr. Phillips.

On motion of Mr. Earle, it was Resolved, That the meeting fully approve of the Veto, and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent message.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Antony Laussat.

On motion of Edmund C. Watmough, seconded by Col. W. W. L. Freeman, it was

Resolved, That at the present crisis, when all the powers of opposition are concentrated against the President of the People, it behooves us all, as democrats and friends of Andrew Jackson, to abandon all State preferences, and to rally our whole force upon the national democratic ticket.

Mr. Rice addressed the meeting; after which it was—

Resolved, That the Secretaries be directed to publish the proceedings in the democratic papers; and that this meeting stand adjourned.

HENRY HORN, Chairman.

JOSEPH WORREL,	Vice-Presidents
JOHN NAGLEE,	
WM. DUANE,	
JOHN THOMPSON,	
JAS. M. LINNARD,	
J. T. KNIGHT,	Secretaries.
FREDERICK STEVER,	
ANTONY LAUSSAT,	
GEORGE N. BAKER,	
T. W. L. FREEMAN,	
J. L. FREDERICK,	

Yankee Enterprise versus Cholera.—Nothing can scare the tin peddlers of Connecticut, provided there is a prospect of gain. Soon after the Cholera made its appearance in Montreal, one of their pedlars was found trudging into the city with a fresh cargo of camphor and capsalet oil. He sold the camphor in small parcels and made \$3000 by the speculation, the oil remained on his hand. Another ingenious fellow was laden with a cargo of fashionable white paper hats. He heard of cholera being in Canada—he scratched his head—"I guess," said he, "there is no market here for hats, so here goes another spec." He dismounted, put his hats into a mortar, ground them down, made them into very pretty pills—labeled them "Cholera Pills"—sold them rapidly, made money, and what is more—made many cures. *N. Y. Eng.*