

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE PALLADIUM.

Mr. Editor:—Suffer me through the medium of your paper to make known to my fellow citizens, that the veto has fully persuaded me. Addressed to the passions of the poor or not, the opposition have not been able to refute the reasons contained in the veto message, neither can they. I expect the scoffs and sneers of those who are determined to adhere to Mr. Clay right or wrong; but satisfied in the purity of my motives, I shall with my vote, and with what little influence I possess, sustain the President in his constitutional prerogative. The question seems settled that the bank must be shorn of its influence, or we must bid farewell to freedom. The American people have felt the power of British gold, in the case of Arnold, Blake and Hull; but recharter the Bank, and it, with its Foreign capital, will enlist editors, representatives, and Senators; indeed it has already bought Noah, Morris, Webster and Clay, and is bidding for more. But there is still a hope of liberty—the people are not corrupted.

ISRAEL NOYES.

Manchester, Sept. 21, 1832.

FROM THE STATESMAN.

Mr. C. F. CLARKSON:—Believing, as I do, that every citizen, however humble, should make known his sentiments on the Bank question, and observing in the 26th No. of the Statesman, a call for the members of the National Republican Convention of Dearborn County to meet on the 23d inst, I deem it proper to inform the convention, and the Clay party in this county, that I intend to cast my vote for Andrew Jackson at the approaching election. I can assure the friends of Henry Clay in this county, with whom I have acted, and who I believe, in general, are sincere in their motives, that it is not a pleasant task to inform them of my dereliction. I would that it was otherwise. But I cannot see as they do, and I could not reconcile it with my conscience to conceal my true sentiments at this time. My motto is and ever has been, "measures not men." I view the question thus, shall the Bank be re-chartered or not. I say nay. So you see in spite of my predilections for Mr. Clay, I am forced to vote against him. "I love Henry Clay much, but I love my country more."

I should have avowed my convictions soon after the veto message came out, but knowing that I was but "partially informed," and fearing lest I should make up my opinion in the absence of facts that would prostrate the veto message, I concluded to wait "until its merits should be investigated," and weigh with candour the reasons adduced. I have done so, and am satisfied that there cannot be any brought against the message. I have examined that document with admiration to see the president so fearless of consequences in the discharge of his duty. Truly thought I, is he worthy of the people's confidence and esteem. The present Bank, in my opinion is utterly unjustifiable—dangerous to the Union, and subversive to the people's rights. It seems to me the course the Bank has taken to elect a President is sufficient to excite alarm for the purity of our elections. The true friend of liberty should watch with a jealous eye the elective franchise and mark with disapprobation the least encroachment upon the same. This certainly is an important crisis and the question who shall be president the next four years, is one of no small magnitude. For if Mr. CLAY be elected I fear the bank will be perpetual; at the end of fifteen years it will be more powerful, consequently have more influence over our elections, and this fatal precedent will be left on record: Gen. Jackson vetoed the Bank and it vetoed him. No congress will ever find a majority of its members willing to risk their reputation against the bank if Andrew Jackson be defeated: no, nor need we expect to find a Jackson at the helm to veto it.

J. P. MILLIKEN.

Manchester, Sept. 13th, 1832.

New-York and Pennsylvania.—The vaunting of the Clay Editors in relation to the strength of their party in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania, is truly laughable. The downfall—utter prostration—of what they term Jacksonism, in those states, is said and sung, in every possible shape, and all sorts of tones—and what do their labors amount to? Who believes their assertions? Who can give them credit for sincerity? Not a tith of the fools of their own party. The simple fact, that the Clay party have not ventured to nominate an electoral ticket in New York or Pennsylvania, is, of itself, or *extinguisher*. How can Mr. Clay succeed in those states, when the people of them have not deigned to nominate electoral candidates in his favor?

In Pennsylvania and New-York, there is no such thing as a Clay party to be found. The factions there, (heretofore clamorous for Mr. Clay,) have been literally absorbed by Anti-Masonry—as a Kentuckian would say: "taken up by absorption."

In plain terms, the leading office hunting friends of Clay, in New York and Pennsylvania, have enlisted in the service of the Anti-Masons, and made an abortive effort to carry those who heretofore constituted their "rank and file" with them. The political aspect thus given to Anti-Masonry, has caused thousands to abandon it—and the assertion that the Anti-Masonic electors will vote for Royal Arch Clay, has driven the honest portion of the Anties into the Republican ranks—while the reputable Masons feel called on to take a stand against a party which has ranked them with assassins and proclaimed them unworthy of trust or office. Such are the effects really produced by the efforts made, to form a coalition between Clayites and Anti-Masons!

Without an electoral ticket—quarreling

with each other—each half of a half-combined faction claiming the votes to be given by electors that will never be chosen—the Clayites insisting that Wirt has no strength—and the Anti-Masons boldly denying that their electoral candidates will vote for Clay in any event—Under these circumstances, the opposition Editors in the west, are gravely assuring their readers that Mr. Clay will certainly receive the votes of New-York and Pennsylvania! *Louisville Adv.*

THE PROSPECT.—In the estimate we published on Saturday, of the votes General Jackson will receive at the approaching election, we omitted those of Virginia. To correct the error, we now republish the list:

New-York,	42
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
Virginia,	23
North Carolina,	15
Georgia,	11
Maryland,	3
Maine,	10
New-Hampshire,	7
Tennessee,	15
Indiana,	9
Alabama,	7
Louisiana,	5
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Mississippi,	4

211

Here is a majority of 66 in the colleges, without the votes of Kentucky, (which we believe will be given to him)—or of those of Delaware, New-Jersey or South Carolina. Under these circumstances, why should Kentucky persevere in a hopeless struggle to elevate Mr. Clay to the office of President? If the votes of this state could be given to Mr. Clay, the occurrence would only serve to keep up party strife for four years more, and cause Kentucky to be ranked with the federal states of this Union.

Louisville Advertiser.

We have heard but little recently of the list of two thousand Irishmen in Philadelphia, who never had voted against General Jackson, and could not consent to vote for him at the approaching election. It is now said that list of names was mainly gathered from the tomb-stones in Philadelphia City and County. It was therefore true that the individuals referred to never had voted against General Jackson, and never could vote for him. They had, before General Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, "gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," and, without a radical change in the eternal laws of nature, could not be expected to participate in the party struggles of the day. It is added, that the individual who was hired to procure the list of names referred to, was paid, per capita—so much for each name. The device of applying to the tomb-stones, which could neither articulate *yea* nor *nay*, was therefore a good one. It was an excellent trick on the Bankites, who expected by the movement to deceive the public. *Louisville Adv.*

"Executive Patronage."—"Executive Patronage!" in staring capitals, meets us in every Bank paper—Now let us see the difference between "Executive patronage" and Bank patronage:

The Executive, elected by the people and responsible to the people, has the distribution of offices by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus restricted, the Executive wields a patronage, say, of several hundred thousand dollars. Not a single dollar can be expended without being first appropriated by both houses of Congress. The President of the Bank, elected by himself (for a majority of the proxies are voted by him in whole or in part) and responsible only to a Board of Directors, elected by his own proxies! has the distribution of 70 millions of dollars! At his nod millions are suddenly withdrawn from one quarter of the Union, where six per cent. is paid, and transferred to another quarter paying but five!

The President of the United States receives only \$25,000 for twelve months. The Bank paid John Sergeant \$20,000 for a single trip to England, occupying but four months—and is now running him as her candidate for the Vice-Presidency!

The Attorney General, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, receives only \$3,500 a year. Mr. Clay, appointed by the President of the Bank only, has received year after year, more than that amount—and the Bank is now running him as her candidate for the Presidency!

"Corruption! Corruption!" is the cry whenever General Jackson has appointed an editor to office, even by the advice and consent of the Senate.—The highest salary of an editor thus appointed, is \$3,000—but the Bank loaned to Webb and Noah, of the New-York Enquirer, \$52,800 for one, two, three, four and five years, 120 days only being the ordinary limit. To the Pennsylvania Inquirer \$31,000. To Walsh of the National Gazette, \$6,000. To Gales and Seaton, \$20,000, &c. &c. Kentuckians! Americans! Be not bamboozled!—"Strain not at a gate and swallow a sawmill!"

Ky. Gazette.

"All power is resolvable into the purse."—This expression was used by Mr. Clay, in his celebrated speech of 1811, against rechartering the old Bank of the United States, meaning, we presume, that with money any thing could be purchased—any power obtained, even the votes of a free people; hence his zeal in favor of that corrupt monied institution. Is it true that the Bank attempts to regulate the politics of the country? Look at facts. The "Pennsylvania Inquirer," a paper published in the city of Philadelphia, supported the President, until his veto message appeared, and then changed for Mr. Clay; on examination it is found that its editor is indebted to the Bank, the sum of thirty-one thousand dollars; the

"New-York Courier and Enquirer" was purchased for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, a loan from the Bank, and has gone over to Mr. Clay. Nor are these the only cases of the kind; a number of other public Journals, have been purchased, and their principles changed. LIBERTY and JACKSON, are deserted for filthy lucre. We are not told who furnishes the funds. The truth is, the people have real cause for alarm—their dearest rights are endangered by the wily efforts of a CHARTERED MONOPOLY, with millions in its vaults. It behooves every lover of his country—every friend of equal rights—every Farmer—every Mechanic—every Laborer, to be on the alert. Be not deceived. The enemies of our beloved Jackson, will tell you that all is lost if Jackson is re-elected—that there will be no money—that no price can be given for agricultural products—that the laborer will be deprived of employment, and other tales equally ridiculous and false. Believe them not. This is the plan devised to deceive and gull you into the support of HENRY CLAY, the candidate of the Aristocracy and the United States Bank for the Presidency. *Centre Co. Democrat.*

Public Sentiment in New-Jersey. We want no surer evidence of the increasing popularity of General Jackson in New-Jersey than the fact that three neutral papers, the Princeton Courier, Newark Eagle, and Woodbury Herald, have, within the last fortnight, come out decidedly in support of the present administration. This sufficiently shows that great changes have taken place within the minds of the people of this state, and that they are now fully aware of the motives which have induced designing men, in furtherance of their own ambitious views, to attempt to lead them astray, and will duly appreciate them—at the ballot boxes. *New Brunswick Times.*

Jackson down in Pennsylvania. The last Montrose "Volunteer" heretofore a strong opposition paper, hangs out the Jackson banner, and joins in the good fight against the aristocracy.—This is the fourth similar instance recorded this week, and looks rather discouraging for the Masonic Anti-masons.

More Unpopularity.—The Princeton Courier has hoisted the flag for Jackson, and has come out in favor of correct principles and against Clay.

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle, edited by T. B. Crosswell, and a warm advocate of Mr. Clay, has declared for Jackson and Van Buren.

The New-Orleans Bee, which has been neutral, has declared decidedly that every sense of honor and patriotism calls upon its editors to support the administration. *Angelica N. Y. Rep.*

MORE TRICKS OF THE BANK. The Bank dependants of Cincinnati are cutting just about such pranks as might be expected of the serfs of a British nobility.—A farmer a few days since had wool in market. He called in a hatter's store and offered it for sale. "Yes we will take your wool," was the reply "but you must take hats in pay, for Jackson has vetoed the Bank and we have no money now." Well says the farmer, "if that is what you are at, I'll take my wool home, and you can keep your hats," and he made for his wagon. The BANKIES finding the FARMER made of rather stern stuff, and wanting the wool, called him back and paid down the cash! which was then plenty enough. Hundreds of such tricks are daily practised off, by these ruffled shirt Bank slaves for political effect, believing that because men work for a living, and depend upon their own honest credit and capital that they of course must be fools. *Ohio Sun.*

THE UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.—Under this title, the Legislature of Louisiana chartered an institution in April last, of a somewhat novel character. The object was not merely to establish a Bank for general purposes, but to provide the means of borrowing its entire capital on favorable terms abroad. The foundation is laid in a capital of eight millions of dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, to be subscribed by citizens of the State, holders of real property only, and secured by bond without interest, and mortgages on such property, of at least equal value with the amount of stock subscribed. Four millions are to be secured on property, in the city of New Orleans. Slaves are not to be taken as security, except in the proportion of one third to two thirds on land, in the case of each subscriber. Brick buildings are only to be taken as security for one half their value, and frame buildings for one third, and there are restrictions about unimproved lands.

The next thing sought to be accomplished, is the borrowing of seven millions of dollars, to constitute the active capital of the Bank. For this purpose, the State pledges its faith and issues a five per cent stock for the amount in bonds of one thousand dollars each, one fourth of which is payable in twelve, one fourth in fifteen, one fourth in eighteen, and one fourth in twenty years. The bonds endorsed by the Bank are bro't into market.

These designs appear to have succeeded perfectly, and the security of the bonds to have been satisfactory to the monied community, for it has already been announced that the whole sum had been taken by a house in this city, in connexion with a house in London, at a premium of 64 per cent. The stockholders are entitled to loans on their own bonds, with the security of their stock, for sums not exceeding in all, one half their amount of stock, payable in equal instalments for twenty years, the interest payable annually in advance. The State is also entitled to a loan of half a million.

No dividends are to be made of profits until the first set of bonds fall due. No tax is to be at any time imposed by the State, but

in consideration of its assistance in procuring the loan of seven millions, the State is to receive one sixth part of the profits.

Shares in the capital stock are not transferable until the expiration of four years; after which they may be transferred on the depositing of mortgages on other estates, in the same manner as at the original subscription. If any stockholder becomes bankrupt his shares are immediately to be sold, and he can no longer continue a stockholder.

When the bonds of the State have all been paid by the Bank, its affairs are to be liquidated, and its operations brought to a close. The charter is for twenty-five years; the last three of which are to be employed in winding up.

The institution is to be governed by a board of twelve Directors, six of whom are to be appointed by the State, and six by the individual stockholders.

The act of incorporation provides for the establishment of various offices, and the distribution of various sums in loans upon the property, in sundry parishes of the State. A large proportion of the whole capital is to be loaned on bond and mortgage. The Bank is restricted to six per cent. interest on all loans upon negotiable paper, payable within four months, and is not to take more than seven per cent per annum in any case, except when payments fail to be made at maturity. In such case it is entitled to ten per cent, on bonds secured by mortgage. The Bank is bound to pay ten per cent if at any time any of its own promises should fail of due honor.

The whole plan appears to have been devised with financial ability, and to be well calculated to promote the interests of a State which possesses capacities for profitable industry, far beyond its capital. The plan derives additional interest at this moment, from the fact, that several of the Western States, as we understand, will be likely to establish similar institutions for their own benefit, and particularly to prevent the damage which might otherwise result, from the withdrawal of the funds of the United States Bank, should that institution fail to obtain a renewal of its charter. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

English papers to the 4th of August have been received here by the Lady Ogle, from Halifax.

There is no fresh news from Don Pedro. The German papers state that Mehemet Ali is to be crowned King of Egypt by the Sheriff of Mecca, in his quality of Prince of the religion of Mahomet.

Several regiments and reserve companies have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Ireland forthwith.

The representatives of the five Powers met on the 31st July, to consider the treaty proposed by the King of Holland. It was modified and signed, and Sir Robert Adair was desired by Lord Palmerston to impress on the mind of King Leopold the urgency of his adhesion to this last protocol, in which the Dutch treaty, with certain modifications, is recognized and adopted by the conference.

The boundaries of Greece are likely to be settled with Turkey, to the satisfaction of Greece and the Allies.

Accounts from Frankfort state that a report prevailed there that the Austrian Government had discovered, through their diplomatic agents, that there was a private understanding between Prussia and Russia, to take away the preponderance she has in Germany, and that Prussia wants to have the Presidency of the German Diet.

Mr. Charles M. Sutton who has for six successive Parliaments presided as Speaker of the House of Commons, on retiring receives from the nation a pension of £4,000 with a reversion of £3,000 for his son, and from the King he is to receive a peerage. Mr. Littleton, Mr. Abercromby, and Sir Thomas Denman, are each named as likely to succeed to the chair.

Lord Brougham's salary has been fixed, after much debate at £14,000—of which £10,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords. The average amount of Lord Lyndhurst's salary and that of Lord Eldon was £14,500 exclusive of patronage.

The Irish Composition Bill has gone through the Committee.

Maria Louisa is said to have been so deeply affected by the death of her son, that her life was despaired of.

London.—At the Court of Common Council £4,000 was voted for a piece of ground for the interment of persons dying of Cholera. The deaths however were rapidly diminishing.

A meeting of the creditors of the Duke of York has been held, to adopt some method of making due inquiry into the affairs of his Royal Highness.

It is in contemplation to form a rail road from London to Dover.

At Edinburgh the mob have attacked the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh.

Sir Walter Scott continues very ill. *Boston Statesman.*

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Dublin National Political Union, on the 20th of July, a letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, in which he speaks much against "poor laws for Ireland," and which concludes as follows:—"My plans for Ireland involve these things—

"1st. Extinction of tithes in every shape, and under every name.

"2nd. Formation of a charity fund out of the remnant—the enormous remnant—of church property, in lands, &c.

"3d. The making a provision for the Protestant clergy, fully suited to their wants, calculated by the number of their co-religionists.

"4th. Providing glebe and glebe houses for the pastors of the people of each denomination, including, of course, the higher class of clergy."

"5th. The establishment of a local and domestic legislature, which alone can not only manage the details of this plan, but also establish the connexion between Ireland and the people and crown of England, upon a permanent and irreversible basis of mutual and reciprocal interest and advantage.

"You will see Stanley's new title bill—it is an audacious attack on the rights of private property, putting the estate of every man in Ireland in the power of a commissioner, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, giving, to be sure, a 'right of appeal' to the Privy Council; whether he be right or wrong, must pay the 'full costs' of the appeal on both sides!!!

"Believe me, yours very sincerely,
"DANIEL O'CONNEL.
"EDWARD DWYER, Esq. &c."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Capture of a Mexican Schooner of War by the U. S. Schooner Grampus.—The New Orleans Courier of the 21st ult. states that the U. S. Schr. Grampus, Josiah Tatnall Esq. commander, was at anchor outside the Bar, from a cruise of six months on the Mexican coast, with \$300,000 in specie on board. The Grampus captured on the 16th inst. the Mexican schr. of war Montezuma, Capt. Pedro Villeneal, for committing an act of piracy on the schooner William, A. Turner, 47 days, of and from New York, for Matamoras. The officers and crew of the Montezuma, (80 in number, including a company of soldiers) are in irons on board the Grampus, and the prize is ordered into a port of the United States.

FROM PORTUGAL.—The brig Watchman, Nason, says the Boston Daily, arrived at Kennebunk 5th inst, in 33 days from Havre, and 24 from off the Coast of Portugal. Capt. N. spoke the British brig Nancy, and American brig Washington, who informed him that they had been ordered off from St. Upes and Lisbon by Don Pedro's blockading squadron. They also informed him that there had been a severe battle within a few miles of Lisbon, between the troops of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, without any decisive results, both parties claiming the victory.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 28.

The Mexican brig of war General St. Anna, (formerly the Bello Indio,) arrived in this port on Saturday, morning from Vera Cruz, with Mr. Cerecero, bearer of despatches to General Pedraza from the governments of several of the states of Mexico, inviting him to return to that republic, and resume the presidency. Mr. C. will depart for Washington in a day or two, to receive the answer of Mr. Pedraza; meanwhile we understand the brig St. Anna will remain in this port.

The most important news of this arrival is the intelligence of the capture of four government vessels, by the forces of Santa Anna, in the harbour of Tlascala. Among them, the Vera Cruzana, captain Thompson, recently fitted out at this port. The cause of the Liberator was every where prosperous. *Bee.*

Death at Sea by Starvation.—The Johns (N. B.) Herald on the 26th ult. says:—"The brig Agate, 63 days from Belfast arrived at quarantine on Monday. The report of the health office states that she had 169 passengers when she sailed, seventeen of whom according to the captain's account, died of want during the passage, and one of small pox. Nothing can exceed the misery of these people—not only their own stock of provisions, but that of the vessel is completely exhausted and the major part of them, when they arrived, had not tasted a mouthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth, and present a sad spectacle."

WHEELING, Sept. 1.

Emigration.—The current of emigration through this place, has never, within our knowledge, equalled that of the present season. Within the last three or four months, not a week has elapsed without the arrival of many wagons from the east, loaded with emigrants and their effects. They are principally from Germany. One hundred of whom we inquired, informed us that not less than 2,000 had already put up at his house. Many of the Germans cross the river at this place, but by far the greater part descend it for Cincinnati, Indiana and Illinois. *Gazette.*

The Cholera.—The deaths of Cholera last week were 201. This increase is attributable to the fact that all our inhabitants and about 30,000 strangers are now in our city. It should admonish all however, to be cautious in their diet and regular in their habits. *New-York Courier, Sept. 12.*

Reptiles.—The present season has been remarkable for the abundance of venomous reptiles, which are to be found in the pastures and fields in many of the towns in this vicinity.—Many of the oldest inhabitants aver that this increase is beyond all that they can recollect. A gentleman at Manchester a week since, being in the pastures with a small child, his attention was called to an object which seemed to interest the child much. The child was gazing intently on a large rattlesnake wound into a coil and having the head erect. On the approach of the gentleman, the snake ran under a stone in the wall, and finally made its escape. The stone was turned over, and a glutinous bag of the size of the gentleman's two hands was found, which contained eighty six young rattlesnakes, from one to six inches in length, in perfect life and animation. Many of them were killed, and the remainder on being exposed to the heat of the sun, soon became inanimate. *Salem Register.*