

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By David V. Culley.

Terms—\$3 PER YEAR.....33 1/3 PER CENT. DISCOUNT MADE ON ADVANCE, OR 16 2/3 ON HALF YEARLY PAYMENTS.

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United States Bank.

Report of the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States to the President, relative to the printing Expenses of that institution, referred to in the paper read to his Cabinet on the 18th of September, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1833.

SIR: We had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d instant, directing us to examine and report upon the Expense Account of the Bank of the United States, for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McDuffie, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous, and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you, by transmitting copies, made by some person authorized or requested by you or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labor necessary for this mode, would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had you authorized us to do so, for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes, that we should at once report the result of our own labors, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether a more minute statement of the Expense Account be requisite. We may add, too, that finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained, only by an investigation of numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial inquiries. These facts we mention, merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the Expense Account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationery, printing and contingencies of all kinds—it is necessarily so large and intricate, that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures, calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the objects of inquiry suggested by you. All expenditures of this kind, introduced into the Expense Account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of Stationery and Printing. To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account, for the last three years, undoubtedly presents circumstances which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The Expense Account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the Dividend Committee, for examination. Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for Stationery and Printing amounted to \$3,765 94, which we presume to be the necessary expense of the institution, under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to \$7,131 27, during the first, and \$6,950 20 during the last half year, and entire are made in both, of large sums, making together about \$7,000, paid for printing and distributing Mr. McDuffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expenditure, which was, the next year, immensely increased, and received the sanction of the Board, as appears by the entries on the minutes, and two resolutions passed at the close of this year and in the succeeding spring.

On the 30th November, 1830, it is stated in the minutes, that "the President submitted to the Board a copy of an article on Banks and currency, just published in the American Quarterly Review, of this city, containing a favorable notice of this institution, and suggested the expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public, than they can be by means of the subscription list—whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That the President be authorized to take such measures, in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank. On the 11th March, 1831, it again appears, by the minutes, that "the President stated to the Board, that in consequence of the general desire expressed by the Directors, at one of their meetings of the last year, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understanding with the Board, measures had been taken by him, in the course of that year, for furnishing numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. McDuffie, on the subject of this Bank, and for widely disseminating their contents, through the United States; and that he has since, by virtue of the authority given him by a resolution of this Board on the 30th day of November last, caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's essay on Banks and Currency to be published and circulated, in like manner, at the expense of the Bank. He suggested, at the same time, the propriety and expediency of extending still more widely, a knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by means of the re-publication of other valuable articles, which had issued from the daily and periodical press—whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

In pursuance, it is presumed, of these resolutions, the item of stationery and printing was increased, during the first half of the year 1827, to the enormous sum of \$29,979 92, exceeding that of the previous half year by \$23,000, and exceeding the semiannual expenditure of 1829, upwards of

\$23,000. The Expense Account itself, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers. Among other sums was one of \$7,801, stated to be paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and the orders themselves were the only vouchers of the expenditures which we found on file—some of the orders, to the amount of about \$1,800, stated that the expenditure was for distributing General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; but the rest stated generally that it was made, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There were also numerous bills and receipts for expenditures to individuals, among them, of Gales and Seaton, \$1,300 for distributing Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; of William Fry for Garden & Thompson, \$1,375 75 for 5,000 copies of General Smith's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c.; of Jesse Harding, \$440 for 11,000 extra papers; of the American Sentinel \$125 74 for printing and folding, packing and postage on 3,000 extras; of William Fry, \$1,830 27 for upwards of 50,000 copies of the National Gazette, and supplements containing addresses to members of the State Legislatures, review of Mr. Benton's speech, abstracts of Mr. Gallatin's article from the American Quarterly Review, and editorial article on the Project of a Treasury Bank; of James Wilson, \$1,447 75 for 25,000 copies of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and for 25,000 copies of the address to members of the State Legislatures, agreeably to order and letters from John Sergeant, Esq.; and of Carey & Lea \$2,850 for 10,000 copies of Gallatin on Banking, and 2,000 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

During the second half year of 1831, the item of stationery and printing was \$13,224 87, of which \$5,010, were paid on orders of the President, and stated generally to be under the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and other sums were paid to individuals, as in the previous accounts, for printing and distributing documents.

During the first half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing was \$12,134 16, of which \$2,150 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There are also various individual payments, of which we noticed \$106 38 to Hunt, Tardiff & Co. for 1,000 copies of the Review of Mr. Benton's speech, \$200 for 1000 copies of the Saturday Courier; \$1,176 to Gales & Seaton for 20,000 copies of "a pamphlet concerning the Bank," and 6,000 copies of the minority report relative to the Bank; and \$1,800 to Mithew St. Clair Clarke for "300 copies of Clarke & Hall's bank book."

During the last half year of 1832, the item of stationery and printing, rose to \$20,543 72, of which \$6,350 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of the 11th March, 1831. Among the specified charges we observe \$821 78 to Jasper Harding, for printing a review of the veto; \$1,371 04 to E. Olmstead, for 4,000 copies of Mr. Ewing's speech, Bank Documents, and Review of the veto; \$4,106 13 to Wm. Fry, for 63,000 copies of Mr. Webster's speech, Mr. Adams's and Mr. McDuffie's reports, and the majority and minority reports; \$295 for 14,000 extras of "the Protector," containing Bank Documents; \$2,583 30 to Mr. Riddle, for printing and distributing Reports, Mr. Webster's speech, &c.; \$150 12 to Mr. Finall, for printing the speeches of Messrs. Clay, Ewing and Smith, and Mr. Adams's report; \$1,512 75 to Mr. Clark, for printing Mr. Webster's speech and articles on the Veto; and \$2,422 65 to Nathan Hale for 52,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech. There is also a charge of \$5,040, paid on orders of the President, stating that it is for expenses in measures for protecting the Bank, against a run on the Western Branches.

During the first half year of 1833, the item of stationery and printing was \$9,933 59, of which \$2,600 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March, 1831. There is also a charge of Messrs. Gales & Seaton of \$800, for printing the Report of the Exchange Committee.

Having made this examination of the Expense Account, we were not only struck with the large sum that had been expended, under the head of Stationery and Printing, in the two years to which you refer, but also to the evident necessity there was, that the accounts should be so stated, as to enable the Directors and Stockholders to ascertain the particular sums of money paid, the quantity and names of the documents furnished, and the expenses of distribution and postage. With this object we stated, at the last meeting of the Board, the result of our examination of the Expense Account, and submitted the following resolutions:

"Whereas it appears by the Expense Accounts of the Bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that upwards of eighty thousand dollars were expended and charged under the head of Stationery and Printing during that period—that a large proportion of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and periodical journals, and for the printing, distribution and postage of immense numbers of pamphlets and newspapers—and that about twenty thousand dollars were expended, under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, without any account of the manner in which, or the persons to whom the same were disbursed. And whereas it is expedient and proper, that the particulars of an expenditure, so large and unusual, which can now be ascertained only by the examination of numerous bills and receipts, should be so stated as to be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and the Stockholders: Therefore, Resolved, That the Cashier furnish to the Board, at as early a day as possible, a full and particular statement of all these expenditures, designating the sums of money paid to each person, the quantity and names of the documents printed by him, and his charges for the distribution and postage of the same; together with as full a statement, as may be, of the expenditures on orders, under the resolution of 30th November, 1830, and 11th

March, 1831. That he ascertain whether expenditures of the same character have been made at any of the offices, and, if so, procure similar statements thereof, with the authority on which they were made. That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures made under the same."

These resolutions were postponed on the motion of one of the directors, for the purpose of introducing a substitute for them, by the vote of all present, except ourselves and one other member of the board. The resolution substituted was as follows: "Resolved, That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of the 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions; and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects."

Viewing this as indicating an intention (which was indeed avowed) to continue, and even extend, the system of lavish expenditure, and to authorize disbursements, the particulars of which could not be clearly ascertained, either by the board or their constituents. And regarding it also as evincing a desire to encounter our remonstrances, against the continuation of such a system, by a reference to the personal character and motives of the President of the institution (which were not drawn into discussion or question by us) we offered, as an amendment, the following resolutions: "Resolved, That while this board repose entire confidence in the integrity of the President, they respectfully request him to cause the particulars of the expenditures, made under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, to be so stated, that the same may be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and the Stockholders. —Resolved, That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures be made under the same." This amendment met with the same fate as our previous resolutions, being rejected by the same vote, and the resolution offered as a substitute was passed.

These, sir, are the circumstances attending the best examination we have been able to make, in regard to the matters referred to us, by your letter of the 3d instant.—Should they not prove sufficiently minute, or our report sufficiently explicit, we must infer, from the course pursued by the Board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained, by an agent directly authorized by the Executive.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect, your obt. servts.

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
HUGH MCLEDDERY.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—The Philadelphia Intelligencer makes the following judicious remarks relative to the mode of electing President of the United States. They will doubtless receive the hearty concurrence of every true republican, who is not influenced by party or selfish considerations:

"Constitution of the United States.—It is generally understood that an amendment of the Constitution will be proposed to the next Congress, by which the people may enjoy, without intermediate agents, the privilege of electing their own Chief Magistrate.—The proposition has thus far met no opponent; and we would not be surprised if such a clause were incorporated in our Constitution, with no other delay than is necessarily incident to every change in the *Magna Charta* of our country."

"Every one admits the defects and dangers of the present plan. It wrests, in many instances, the power from the free and independent people, to bestow it upon Congress. It is the standing excuse for those tricks of party, by which venal and selfish aspirants steal into office. It is perverted into a justification of national political conventions, bodies unrecognized by the Constitution, generally corrupt, selfish, and servile, which completely snatch the realities of power from the people, and leave them merely the naked and meagre privilege of assenting to what these self-created lords have prepared for them."

"There is no power so pure or so safe as the people themselves. Any institution which weakens or chains or even directs the invaluable rights of suffrage is dangerous. National Conventions only transfer the right of Government from the many to the few—from the people to the politicians. If the people require leaders, it is well; if they are sufficiently intelligent and virtuous to govern themselves, the anti-republican and extra-constitutional tribunal, erected between them and their right of suffrage, should be overturned."

"The present defects of the Constitution, in providing for the choice of the President, are the only avowed and rational excuse for a National Convention. If those defects are removed, this dangerous and corrupt engine must be removed with it."

"It remains to be seen whether those who have urged a National Convention to prevent a choice by Congress, will not oppose a reform of the Constitution, to sustain the National Convention." The Richmond Enquirer having expressed an opinion favorable to the plan, suggested by the United States Telegraph, of dispensing with the colleges of electors, and transferring the election of President directly to the people—the people of each State—the Telegraph expresses its gratification at the probability that Mr. Ritchie's influence will be thrown into the scale of "the popular form," and states that "an old school democrat, one who has read much, and thought more on this subject, has prepared an amendment, embracing the principles which he professes to approve, and which will in a few days be presented to the public. The distinguished author is a native of Virginia, and one whose devotion to his country and to the doctrines of Virginia, have never been called in ques-

tion—one to whom Mr. R. will not hesitate to award the meed of patriotism and consistency.—The object in making it known now is to prepare the public mind to act with a united and efficient energy in favor of a given, distinct proposition; and care has been taken to anticipate all objections to the details, by rendering them so clear that the most common understanding cannot mistake them."

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

Great Hail Storm.—A hail storm of greater extent and violence, and attended by more disastrous consequences than we have ever heard of, occurred in this state on Wednesday the 25th August. It extended from Stokes county to Wayne county, (and how much further I cannot say) was, as well as we can ascertain, from six to twelve miles in width. In its course it has literally devastated entire crops, in some cases leaving cotton fields without a green leaf to be seen; broken down and broken to pieces, corn stalks and ears of corn, so that the proprietors have been forced to turn the hogs in to consume what would be otherwise worthless. Birds, poultry and hogs have been killed, the roofs of houses split to pieces, and an immense quantity of window glass broken.

Its duration was in some places half an hour—and hail fell to the depth of several inches, the globules being from the size of a partridge egg to that of a man's fist. Incredible as this may appear, we have the statement from so many sources that we are not at liberty to doubt it, nor any of the above facts.

A vast deal of suffering will follow this unparalleled visitation. Many poor persons, whose whole crops have been destroyed, and whose sole dependence is thus cut off, will have to appeal to the charity of their neighbors.

Extract of an address delivered before the Zetosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania, by Hon. Joseph Hopkinson L. L. D. p. 26.

"The American does an injustice to his child which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education because he is not intended for a learned profession; whatever he may intend he cannot know to what his son may come; and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and a never failing source of honorable, virtuous and lasting enjoyment, under all circumstances, and in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seductions of degrading and destructive vices. The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight; when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination, and pour its fascinating wonder on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

Murder.—During last Wednesday night, a man named R. Beatty was murdered on the race ground, at the town of Wilkesburg. His head was battered and his skull broken, as if a heavy weapon had struck it. Some three or four lads, between the ages of twelve and fifteen, are implicated and have been arrested on suspicion. These were seen in gangs, prowling about the tents at the race ground on the night of the murder, and demanding liquor, cakes, money, &c. from keeping tents, under the penalty of committing depredations. It appears the deceased kept a tent, and would not be menaced into acquiescence to their demands. They attempted to plunder by force—he resisted them, and in the conflict received deadly wounds. The stick he is said to have been struck and killed with is a crooked hickory, about four feet in length. It is also said to have been used against the deceased by a boy not over fourteen years of age. Pittsburgh Paper.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser, of August 22, says that a small quantity of molasses was brought to that village last week from Medina county, manufactured from potatoes. Eleven quarts of thick molasses were procured from a bushel and three pecks of potatoes. The flavor is pleasant, and the article equal in every respect to West India molasses. The process of manufacturing is said to be simple and not expensive.

Strange and Melancholy Coincidence!—On Monday last, while the Coroner's Inquest was sitting at Halifax, on two persons killed in the manufactory of Messrs. Wrigley and Son, a messenger arrived to say, that James Murgatroyd, a dyer, had hung himself in a cellar, on which the Coroner determined to take the inquest without dissolving the Jury; while that body was in deliberation upon the fate of Murgatroyd, another messenger arrived to inform the Coroner, that John Dugdale, a journeyman tallow chandler, had committed suicide in the same way, and before the jury had disposed of that case a third messenger arrived to say, that a man had hung himself in a neighboring street. Appalled by this repetition of fatal intelligence, the jury determined to separate, but some of them went to the house of the last mentioned person, when they found that he had been cut down just in sufficient time to save his life.

Serious Difficulties in Alabama.—The North American Gazette, published at Augusta, Geo., states that it was reported the 18th instant, that the United States' Troops at the Arsenal near that city, had been ordered to Fort Mitchell, and that they were to march without delay—a state of things in the Cherokee Nation requiring their presence.

The Alabama Journal explains the object of this military movement. It says that it is reported, on good authority, "that it is the intention of the Government to remove all the white settlers from the Creek lands, and that a sufficient force had been sent on for that purpose." A meeting has been held in Montgomery, by the citizens generally,

without any reference to party distinctions, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring that such a measure "will be an unwarranted and dangerous assumption of power, and absolutely subversive of the sovereignty and laws of the State;" and pledging themselves to "prevent, by all proper means, a mode of proceedings so repugnant to the Constitution and laws." The Journal intimates that force will be opposed to force. It will be recollected that the Legislature of Alabama has, by various acts, extended the jurisdiction of the State over the territory occupied by the Creek Indians, which territory has been laid out into counties, and courts of justice have been established therein. N. C. Star.

We learn that two gentlemen from the west were arrested in Baltimore, on last Wednesday, on suspicion of having been concerned in the late forgeries in Philadelphia. Eleven thousand dollars in notes, were found in their possession, six thousand of which were in one thousand dollar bills on the United States Bank. Upon examination, they proved to be highly respectable merchants, who, at the time the forgeries were committed, were in another state. Huntingdon Gazette.

SEPTEMBER is a memorable month in American Annals.

Sept. 1, 1774, the first General Congress, met at Philadelphia.

Sept. 1 to 4, 1814, the Avon taken by the Wasp. Sept. 1 to 4, 1804, Tripoli was attacked by an American squadron, Lieut's J. Decatur, Caldwell, Wadsworth, Somers, &c. were killed in the battle.

Sept. 5, 1813, British brig Boxer captured by the United States brig Enterprise. Both commanding officers (Wm. Burrows and Samuel Blythe,) were killed and buried at Portland with the honors of war.

Sept. 5, 1492, America was discovered by Columbus.

Sept. 10, 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Sept. 10, 1783, Definite Peace of Independence between Great Britain and the United States.

Sept. 11, 1814, British squadron taken on Lake Champlain, by the American squadron, under Commodore McDonough. Defeat of the enemy at Plattsburgh.

Sept. 12, 1814 defeat of the enemy at Baltimore.

Sept. 17, 1787, Federal Constitution, completed by the convention at Philadelphia.

It is now settled that the funds of the Government are no longer to be deposited, for safe keeping and disbursement, in the United States Bank. She must find some place in the West to deposit the large amounts of money continually flowing into the public treasury, from the sales of the public lands. Is Indiana prepared with an institution of sufficient capital and stability, to claim the confidence of Government? If so is not, should she not, at an early day, prepare herself to transact that portion of the business of Government, which may grow out of the management of the public funds received on account of the public lands. We should be mortified to witness the transportation of the funds from the several land offices in our State, into the adjoining States, to be deposited and paid out on account of the Government. Indiana can secure to her citizens the disbursement of all such funds, by establishing a State Bank with Branches at convenient points, to receive and pay out these funds.—These disbursements would yield a handsome profit to the Bank. Much business might be brought into the State by receiving these deposits—certainly no injury could arise from it.

Whatever may be said upon the subject, it is the power of the States Rights policy, which has broken down the United States Bank, and as every other State will have her hands open, ready to seize any advantage that may accrue from the measure, Indiana would be blind to her own interest, if she neglects to turn up her dish also. New-Albany Gazette.

Mrs. Ann Royal and the Ohio Sun.—The editor of the Ohio Sun, speaking of the distinguished Editor of Paul Pry, says:—"We wish the Cincinnati Republican, and Pennsylvania, would let Mrs. Royal alone—we have her put by this month past for our own special use." In reference to this remark Mrs. Royal says:—"We hope the gentleman don't mean to make a barbed of us. He will find us rather tough." We don't think she appears remarkably tender towards him.

Important Discovery.—We find in the New York Evening Post of Saturday, the following extraordinary article.

"We do not know that mention has been made of a discovery in the lithographic art, which is said to be susceptible of being extensively applied to useful purposes. An English gentleman it seems has discovered a method of transferring any printed work; a newspaper for example—to stone, in such a way that the stone may be immediately put to press, and any number of copies struck off, every one a perfect fac simile of the original. It is proposed we are told, by the assistance of this invention to republish some of the London newspapers and magazines in this country; and William Jackson the importer of foreign books in Maiden Lane, is about to reprint by this same process, two or three of the latest London edition, page for page, and letter for letter."

If this be the case, the discovery of "perpetual motion" and the "philosophers stone" cannot be far off.

Drowned in Milk. Sometime since, a woman residing in Sturbridge, went into the cellar of her house, and being drunk, tumbled down, and her face falling into a pan of milk, she was suffocated.

The territory of Arkansas now contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. In three years it will have a sufficient number to entitle it to admission into our distinguished Union, as a state.