

## COMMUNICATION.

*For the Palladium.*

**Mr. Editor:** When I hear such tales told as is related by Homespun, from Manchester, in the 8th of your paper, I think it is but just to compare them with facts, and see if they are not the production of some demagogue, or a blue-light Federalist of the gag-law stamp. He commences: "when I hear the opposition leaders declaim against party spirit, against bringing out candidates by conventions, &c." If we were at a loss to know who he meant by "opposition leaders," he explains in plain terms after his poor excuse for an anecdote; that they are "the National Republicans," and that they "cry out no party." Now if Homespun had not the wool pulled completely over his eyes, he could plainly have seen that *National* Republicans are not *party* Republicans. Homespun has his memory somewhat clogged also, or he would remember the letters that Gen. Jackson wrote to James Monroe, after his (Monroe's) election, previous to his taking the chair; he says, "I would have you select your cabinet out of men distinguished for their abilities, without regard to party, for it is time that the monster party spirit was done away." Now, as this letter was published and republished, and harped upon by every Jackson newspaper previous to Jackson's first election, as his decided principles, Homespun should have recollect it, before he attacked others who believe in that doctrine. But sir, did the result of the last August election, compare with the state of parties at the last presidential election, warrant Homespun in making such an assertion, or in giving such precautionary advice about being led astray? Homespun does not overmuch honor the *party* republicans, if he thinks to cram down them such palpable misstatements for truth; or by supposing that they were such fools, that the *National* republicans would lead them 'astray.' What does Homespun mean by the word 'astray'? Is it not that they must not vote for any thing but *party* or democratic republicans? (synonymous terms now-a-days.) Most clearly so. He advises them to do that, in principle, which he says flatly, "is not fair." Homespun's reasoning is that the *party* republicans have no principle, else he could not believe they would follow his advice in what he acknowledges 'is not fair.' He says again, "if they (the *National* republicans) mean to vote on party grounds, why not come out boldly and say so? Sir, I would answer his question, in the Yankee style, by asking another. Does Homespun think that men who believe, that all the officers from the president, down to the lowest township officer, should exercise the duties of their office with a single eye to the duties prescribed for them by the constitution and law, without asking or knowing who voted for them, or who did not, will vote for a man who professes principles entirely the reverse, and purposes to act upon them, with a view to reward and punish all in their power, for the free exercise of the greatest right freemen have? Then, sir, to be short, and to remove all doubt, we (the *National* republicans) do not mean to vote on party grounds, excepting you may call those who profess to go for our whole country, and nothing but our country, a party. Our present representative in congress predicated his election upon no *party* ground, and said in his public addresses that he spurned the idea of party; and that if he was elected, he would act with a view to all our interests, without regard to party, and he received a most triumphant majority. And if he redeems his pledge, I have no doubt his majority at the next time, will be doubled. Homespun hopes the friends of the administration will not be led astray by the cry of no party. Now there appears to be plainly two objects in view: One, I presume, is the gentleman either intends himself, or some particular friend, to be up for office, and as he knows that it wont do to trust to this having 'affairs' sufficient to do them any good, and consequently must draw upon the store of Jacksonism. *O! tempora! O! mores!* The second object is punishment for daring to assert the rights of freemen, by exercising the privilege of speaking and publishing our views of the acts of the administration, and daring to dissent from the views of the administration. Now sir, I think this is much worse than the old gag-law: for under the old gag law people were tried by a jury, and they had a right to be heard, and give the truth of the words spoken in evidence. But this new revision of the gag-law gives no such privileges; and further, the old gag-law only took a few dollars from the condemned culprit, but the new one takes away the *rights and privileges of the people*. Homespun certainly can have no other object in view by his misstatements and his advice. But I hope, since hoping is in fashion, that Homespun will get his eyes open, and when he does, he will see that *party* republicanism is not in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, if Gen. Washington and Jackson's advice, on that subject, is of any consequence. I intend to examine Homespun again in another number, and shall leave him for the present.

LIBERTY.

Manchester, March 17, 1834.

## 23d Congress....1st Session.

**In Senate.**—March 11. Mr. TIRROX, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of John McClanahan; which was read.

Mr. TIRROX presented the petition of Robert Harris, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the petition of Oliver Cromwell, which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

**March 12.** Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river; and, on his motion, the report and documents together with the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, were ordered to be printed.

**March 13.** Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill appropriating lands for cutting a Canal from the Wabash river to Lake Erie, and for other purposes; which was read, and ordered to a second reading, and the documents accompanying it directed to be printed.

**March 18.** Mr. WEBSTER, in pursuance of previous notice introduced the following bill:

**A BILL** to continue for the term of six years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,** That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States," approved on the 10th day of April in the year 1816, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit the 3d day of March 1836, and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges, secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain, after the said 3d day of March, 1836, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made: *Provided nevertheless*, That so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act, but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank to come into existence and operation at any time on or after the 4th day of March 1836.

**And be it further enacted,** That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, are established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, and its offices, as heretofore; provided, that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposit.

**And be it further enacted,** That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States, the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid by the said Bank on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

**And be it further enacted,** That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained, at any time after the 3d day of March, 1836, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation, any notes or Bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

**And be it further enacted,** That at any time or times, within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, ascertained by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among themselves stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation, as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

**And be it further enacted,** That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with the said original act of incorporation, approved on the 10th day of April, in the year 1816, as is consistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years after the 3d day of March, 1836.

**And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress to signify to the President of the United States, their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so, on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Mr. WEBSTER addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the propositions contained in the bill. He was followed by

Mr. LEIGH, who was averse to the recharter of the Bank, for any time whatever, on constitutional grounds, and in opposition to the bill.

Before the question of leave was taken,

Mr. Wright obtained the floor, and intimated his wish to address the Senate on the subject; when, on his motion, The Senate adjourned.

**March 19.** Mr. TIRROX, from the Select Committee on the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, reported a bill granting additional compensation to the Governor and United States Judges of Michigan.

The first special order of the day, being the unfinished business of yesterday, (leave to introduce a bill elongating the charter of the Bank of the United States,) being announced,

Mr. WEBSTER moved its postponement until to-morrow, intimating that he should then call it up at an early hour.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 11.**

Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of William O'Neal, of Indiana; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for 2d reading to-morrow.

Mr. CARR, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of John Bills, with an amendment from the Senate; which was committed.

**March 18.** Mr. CARR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James Kytes; which was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

**Federal Union.**

**Origin of Tariff.**—The first list of articles subjected to duty was drawn up at Tarifa, an old Moorish town, and hence the word Tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a similar nature.

**Dekay's Sketches of Turkey.**

The steeple of St. Thomas' church, thirty six miles below Quebec, has been struck by lightning and nearly destroyed.

## From the Boston Statesman.

**Washington, March 4, 1834.**—Mr. Poindexter made his report this morning on the Rhode Island election—and, as it was expected, in favor of the Hon. Mr. Robbins. It was long, elaborate, circumstantial and argumentative. The chairman occupied nearly fifty minutes in reading it; but owing to his low, soft, shattered, eunuch's voice—more than ever in "bondman's bated key," since Mr. Forsyth cracked his veracity—I could scarcely gather enough from the whole I heard—and I listened with mouth and ears—to give a sketch of the general scope or outlines of the document.

It is well known that little *Rhody* is the only State in the Union without a husband, viz.—a *constitution*—living in a condition of very questionable propriety, under the provisions made for her by Charles the II. A. D. 1663. True she has queened her rights and dignity among her espoused sisters, as well as the proudest of them, without any imputation of easy virtue, or any loss of reputation. But since my lady has endeavored to smuggle *three* chamberlains into the Senate chamber, it is high time to recommend to her to keep within the bounds of constitutional decency.

As this was an important subject, it was expected that the minority, consisting of Messrs. Rives and Wright, would make their report. But Mr. R. since the subject was committed, having resigned, the duty will devolve upon Mr. Wright. He gave his reasons to-day, why he did not offer a report—viz.—that the documents had been with the Chairman, and it would be necessary to have access to them for reference, in order to make a report. He expressed his readiness to go through the labor, if the Senate should intimate their consent to receive such a report; but should decline the labor, if such a course was not in accordance with the practice and precedents of the Senate. Mr. King, of Alabama, cited the case of a minority report—Mr. Clay inclined to receive one; Mr. Sprague was willing—but not as a matter of *right*; Mr. Calhoun made a metaphysical distinction, calling the expression of the majority a report, and that of the minority a "paper"; because the "minority," he said, "had no will;" excepting, always I fancy, when they are Nullifiers!

Mr. Cantankerous Clayton said something on the subject, but it was too subtle for my perception; so of course, I must dispense with it. Dr. Chambers administered a geometrical pill; but I could not analyze it—it was a little *absintheinated*, of course, and not at all gilded. Mr. King moved for a report of the committee, that the minority might have a chance for an opinion; but his motion was miscarried; though I believe the opposition generally expressed themselves favorable to having an opinion on both sides of the case.

Before this subject came up, Gen. McKeon had presented a distressing memorial from the county (I think) of Philadelphia, said to be from Jackson men. But the point of it was, an apprehension, that a new Bank was to be chartered, to be located in New York. It is only "weak invention of the enemy." Mr. Grady said he would never vote for any new Bank to be located there. Mr. Clay made a speech on this subject against State Banks.

Mr. Hill concluded his able speech, in which he gave a brief history of the federal opposition to all democratic measures and administrations; and showing that the aim of the party had always been to get rich by a false, baseless, money credit.

In conclusion, he contrasted the difficulties Gen. Jackson had now to encounter, and the many over which he had triumphed, with those Washington and Jefferson had to struggle with; and showed also, very clearly that under Jackson's Administration the Government was more respected abroad, and better supported at home, than it ever had been before. The perforation was a handsome engine upon the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of old Orleans—beautiful because just.

Mr. Polk made a report, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Deposits; and chalked out work for two years debate. Only a part of the report—which is 50 octavo pages—was read.

To this report Mr. McDuffie wanted to offer an amendment but "that biddy couldnt fight;" it was in disorder.

Mr. Binney, in connection with Gorham and R. H. Wild, offered a minority Report.

The subject of the Resolutions will be called up for consideration on Wednesday next. There is business enough now before the House, to last till the Presidency of General Jackson expires. The present House will bequeath a little of it to their political posterity. Nobody, I hope, will quarrel about their legacy; if they do, Chancellor Polk must settle it.

**REIS EFFENDI.**  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**  
**The opinion of the Governor of Pennsylvania against the Bank.**—Gov. Wolf, in a Message to the Legislature, sent in on the 20th ult., in speaking of the embarrassments which were recently produced in the State, thus points out the *cause* of the mischief, and at the same time most emphatically reprehends the *motive* in which it originated. We will insert the whole Message on Monday, and strike an extra number of copies for general circulation.—*Globe*.

"Whatever other causes may exist, it cannot be disguised that we have amongst us a powerful monied institution, which is at this time seeking, by all the means of which it is capable, to accomplish certain objects indispensable to its existence, and having an energetic, a firm, and unbending antagonism to contend against, all its energies and all its powers, (and they are of no ordinary character,) have been put in motion to defeat his measures, and to frustrate his designs, in relation to it.

"It can scarcely be doubted, from the course of operations that institution has been pursuing for some time past, (whether justifiable or not I will not undertake to determine,) that the State is indebted in a great measure for its disappointments heretofore, and for the failure to obtain its loan of Saturday last.

"Whether by bringing indiscriminate ruin and distress upon an unwilling community by the Bank,

is the most certain mode of obtaining a return of the public deposits, a renewal of its charter, or an extension of time to wind up its business, is a question for those who have the direction and management of its affairs to determine. A milder and more liberal course might have been attended with more favorable results.

"The State of Pennsylvania may be crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements, and paralyzed, for a time, in her efforts to complete her great chain of improvements,

by the depressing policy of the Bank, but that is no reason why we should despair of the commonwealth; our public works may languish for a season, but will not be suffered to languish long; the resources of the State are ample; her credit is unimpaired; her public stocks, although under a momentary pressure at home, are highly acceptable abroad, and will, before long, be as eagerly sought after by the capitalist as ever; the crisis in our pecuniary affairs must soon arrive, if we have not already reached it; the clouds of distress and despondency which have been in my humble estimation, inconsiderately and needlessly brought upon us, must soon be removed, and a happy change, and a more prosperous era, must inevitably await us."

**Bloody battle in Africa.** The steam vessel, the *Nageur*, which left Algiers on the 4th ult., and arrived at Toulon on the 8th, brings the following particulars respecting the capture of *Benjia*: "The loss of the French is estimated at 300 men; that of the *Arabs* is not known, but from the duration of the battle, it cannot be computed at less than 3000. It was asserted that Gen. Trezel was seriously wounded. A sloop which was despatched to Algiers for reinforcement, was fired upon by one of the ports. This attack, however, was fully punished, for the sloop not only silenced its fire but gained possession of the fort itself. The conduct of Captain Ferrau and his crew is above all praise. Two companies of members from the frigate *la Victoire* particularly distinguished themselves at the landing.—We have to regret the loss of the two officers."

**The Legislatures both of New York and New Jersey have passed laws ratifying the agreement made by the Commissioners of the two States, relative to the boundary line and jurisdiction between them.**

## From the N. Y. Standard.

**THE DISPUTE IN THE SENATE.** The rumors concerning the affair between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Poindexter, were so contradictory and improbable that we did not care to advert to it until we should obtain some authentic information. Letters received yesterday from members of Congress, and others, give the following version of what has been so variously reported:

Mr. Poindexter stated that the government had ordered \$300,000 to be transferred from Natchez to New York, to sustain the Safety Fund Banks. Mr. Forsyth pronounced the statement untrue. Mr. P. inquired whether the gentleman intended to impeach his veracity, declaring that no man should do so, but at the risk of his life. Mr. F. intimated that he had no explanation to make.—Mr. Clay now came forward, and endeavored to bring about an arrangement of the unpleasant affair, but his earnest efforts were fruitless. This was about 2 o'clock; at half past 3 the Senate went into secret session, and the subject was brought up again, for official notice, at the instance, it is understood of Mr. Chambers. A call of the Senate was ordered, under which Mr. Forsyth was summoned from his lodgings, having already received a message, it is said, from Mr. P. The latter gentleman now explained that he had ascertained the information on which he made his assertion to be incorrect, and that Mr. F. was therefore right in pronouncing the statement to be an untrue one, but wrong in imputing an intention to misrepresent. Mr. F. was satisfied with the admission of the gentleman and accordingly withdrew his remark. The explanation was entered upon the journal, and so the matter ended.

It is to be regretted that the Senate chamber should have been the scene of such an affair, but it is well, nevertheless, that a check has been put upon the measureless and profligate calumnies heaped upon the administration; Poindexter and his allies will henceforth, probably, be more guarded in their fabrications; he must have known that his statement was incorrect before making it.

**Louisville and Portland Canal.**—Besides sev-

eral hundred flat and keel boats, one hundred and sixty different steam boats passed through the canal last year, seven of which averaged 436 tons each; seven others, 330 tons; thirteen others, 263; seventy-seven others, 143 tons; and fifty-eight others averaged 80 tons. Their aggregate tonnage was 24,450 tons.

The increase of commerce on the Ohio river, below the falls may be seen from the statement below, which is believed to be accurate:

In 1823, there were, 20 steamboats, which made 196 trips.

In 1824 there were 36 steamboats, which made 246 trips.

In 1825, there were 42 steamboats, which made 280 trips.

In 1826, there were 51 steamboats, which made 364 trips.

In 1827, there were 62 steamboats, which made 534 trips.

In 1828, not ascertained.

In 1829, there were 130 steamboats, which made 730 trips.

In 1830 and 1831 not known.