

STATE BANK.

For nearly two years as Editor of the Wabash Courier we have devoted some time in calling the attention of the People to a subject of the State Bank and Branches. As a pioneer in the cause of a local currency founded on actual capital and State responsibility, we have, we think, done something to entitle us, at this time, to be heard while we submit a few hints on the subject of its organization. With much prudence, wisdom, and foresight, the People's Representatives performed their duty at the late session, and in accordance with the popular voice chartered a State Institution, on the basis of Public Credit and Individual Liability. Being thus safely established, it will be for the People themselves—Farmers, Merchants, and Mechanics—to aid in its organization, and by timely attention to a proper distribution of its benefits to equalize those advantages which must result to the public, if properly managed. To do this every calling and class of citizens should come forward, promptly, when the Books are opened for subscriptions, and take such amount of stock as will exhibit an earnestness for its establishment, and a pledge of their united and individual exertions to sustain its credit at home and abroad. The propriety and usefulness of the institution will depend very much on the manner of its establishment, and of the interests represented in it. The framers had in special view the convenience of the farming interest of the community, and has made land answer the payment of stock, for eighteen years through the agency of loans from the State. For instance: A farmer wishing to take 10 share (500 dollars) has only to pay \$18.75 per share, or \$187.50, as the first instalment. His second and third instalments of \$312.50 will be paid by the State, at an interest of six per cent, secured on real estate, at twice its cash value. To carry out the idea still farther, a farm worth 625 dollars will be deemed ample security for the payment of the second and third instalments on 10 shares, and so on for a greater or less amount. The same relation applies to town lots, &c. The property thus mortgaged is liable to be redeemed *at any time*, by the payment to the State of the means thus advanced to the individual stockholders.—By the aid of the facilities which the institution will hold out to the agricultural class, these lands must be continually increasing in value: for without means of some kind, their improvement will be retarded. There are many farmers in Indiana—industrious ones, too—who are prevented from enjoying all the benefits of a rich and genial soil, by the limited pecuniary means, which a new settlement affords. Good implements of husbandry—labor in the field—comfort at home—and aid from the gripes of avarice—are only to be accomplished by the pecuniary facilities of a good and solvent Banking institution. Where money commands 12, 15, 25, and even 30 per cent, it is useless to disguise the fact, much distress must be felt, and when it interferes with the industry of the country, great evils will likewise accompany it. If your farmers had the means, where 100 bushels of wheat are now raised, 150 would quickly follow, and so on, in the same ratio, with all the other commodities of the country. That the bank will afford these facilities, we have every confidence, when its Directors shall find industry, enterprise, and honesty combined.

The time for keeping open Books for subscription is limited to thirty days—a short time, we think, but as long as the pressure of the times will allow. This will be an additional inducement to all to come up *at once* to the business, and in the first week or even the first day, to give evidence that there shall be no mistake. Every thing will depend on the first movement, and on the unanimity with which our citizens shall take hold of the matter. We are pleased to learn that many of our capitalists are moving in the matter in good earnest, and with a public spirit which does them much honor.—We exhort our farming and mechanical friends to be prepared to secure such an amount of Stock as will make their influence felt in the management of its concerns, and in aiding it in its incipient State. [Wabash Courier.]

From the Globe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high character, dated

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3, 1833.

My Dear Sir: This unfortunate country is again plunged into all the horrors of civil war. On the 11th of October last, some few ambitious and abandoned men in the name of the Government, issued orders for the re-union of the militia of the Compania, and openly attacked the city of Buenos Ayres, with all the vagabonds they could collect. To give you a full description of the attack upon this city is beyond my pen. Suffice it to say, for the space of thirty days, crimes of the most horrid nature were committed by them. The Legislature (some of the members of which were the principal actors of this movement) finally obliged my father-in-law to withdraw from the Government, after having defended the rights of the citizens to the utmost; when the invading mob entered the city, and since which torrents of blood have been, and are daily shed by the hands of these assassins. The greater part of the respectable and wealthy citizens have emigrated from this, and I am only waiting to collect together what remains of my property, (the greater part of which has been destroyed) to bid adieu also.

You know I have been a resident for a long time of these countries; but in all the revolutions which I have been eye-witness to, never have I seen such cruelty, such perfidy, and such outrages as this. If you are walking the street and look twice at one of these assassins, you are sure to receive a shot or a knife. My father-in-law, with his son, Ramon, is in the Province of Entre Rios. The States still acknowledge him as their President—and God only knows how all will end.

Line between Indiana & Illinois.—The long deferred work, we are glad to find, is likely to be brought to a close. We make room, this week, for a correspondence, in relation to the matter, between the Department at Washington and the Surveyor-General, M. T. Williams. Our attentive Senator, John Tipton, at an early period of the session, introduced a resolution calling for the information now furnished. It will no doubt be gratifying to the inhabitants of Range No. 10, West, on both sides of the line of demarcation between Indiana and Illinois, many of whom settled in that Range as early as 1831 or '32, and were entitled to pre-emption rights under the acts of Congress of 1830, '32, and '33. Efforts have been made for more than seven years past, to have the surveys closed and the State lines run, to enable our citizens to secure their improvement, but from causes unknown to those most deeply interested, it was not done. It appears, however, to be now commenced in good earnest; and should the instructions given be strictly complied with, the line will be distinctly and durably marked.

In accordance with a similar call made by Senator Tipton, we learn that the Pottawatomie purchase which should have been completed last year, is now to be commenced. Wabash Courier.

The Bank of the United States, if we could believe those who never tell the truth if they can help it, has been greatly oppressed by the executive Department of the General Government. She once requested the Government to extend the time for repaying about \$6,500,000 of three per cent. stock, three months, which was wickedly and tyrannically refused, unless the Bank would pay the interest. This amounted to \$48,750, and although the public funds in the treasury were sufficient to pay the principal, yet these 48,750 dollars ought to have been paid by the people instead of the bank, which undoubtedly possesses a *chartered right* to use the funds of the nation whenever and for whatever purposes she pleases.

This is not the only instance of oppression. The government has meanly refused to pay \$158,842.77 damages on a protested bill of exchange; and the present imbecile Secretary of the Treasury has attempted to defend this flagitious act, by asserting that the bank sustained no damage; because the money was neither drawn from her vaults nor used. He also asserts that the *average monthly deposits* of the government in the bank for eighteen years, have been \$6,717,252.671, and that the interest on them at six per cent per annum would amount to \$6,445.563.52; and absurdly thinks that as the bank has profited so largely from her connexion with the government, she has acted unjustly in endeavoring to exact damages on the protested bill. Away with such sophistry!

The manner, too, in which the removal of the deposits was effected, evinced the determined purpose of the administration to break the bank. If the whole amount had been called for at once, the Bank could have paid it up and there would have been an end to the matter. But no—this would not have accomplished the end which executive vengeance had in view—the President wished to break the Bank, and refused to draw the deposits faster than they were required for public use. This was a great inconvenience, and came near forcing the Bank to stop payment.

He now threatens, if she will not cease oppressing the people, her illegal checks shall not be received in payment of the revenue.

This caps the climax of oppression.—Such conduct in the executive of any other nation would have brought him to the block!!! Louisville Ad.

The common inquiry among the news seeking people continues to be “what is Congress doing, what has been done, what will be done?” The inquiry about the deposit question generally comes foremost. We have heard some economical trading men calculating the cost of “Big” speeches in Congress on this absorbing topic. The estimates, for the most part, exceed the cost of a Western Boat load of pork or flour each. They, however, do not rate the *real profit* resulting to community at so high a value. On the contrary, some of them are estimated minus several thousand dollars. As an incontrovertible truth, it may be set down that there is a great deal of noise and blustering at Washington for which there is not the least occasion. There are, no doubt, hundreds of busy bodies who care not a cent for the welfare of the people—who could delight in an eruption, even if it should lead to the destruction of the Union. War and blood shed, have in conversation at least, become quite too familiar topics at Washington. The people want none of it; and if busy letter writers there had something honest to do they would have little time to be “plodding” war and writing inflammatory epistles to different parts of the Union for the purpose of creating excitement among the people, and generating bitter strife between neighbors. If these idle mischief makers were set to hard labor on the public highways, it would be a glorious thing for the Union. This government cost too much precious blood to be written to death by “ambitious drones.” Honest men cannot consent to see their beloved country plunged into a civil commotion—an eruption of bloodshed and barbarous carnage—they cannot witness the entire destruction of their property merely to gratify unshallow ambition. The time will soon come, we trust, when those who predict war, and earnestly hope for its out breaking, will receive their merited reward. Inquire of the honest farmer—the industrious mechanician; what are their wishes? They want peace—they desire peace. Who is it then, who wish disturbances—who desire domestic conflicts? It is the idle—the worthless—the ambitious. We believe the Union is still firm and that it will withstand the machinations and intrigues of designing demagogues. If the people forget not their own rights, it is indissoluble.

Annotator.

A Rich Mine.—The Mine described in the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Buckingham county, Virginia to his friend in Richmond, is said to be the richest that has ever been discovered in this country: N. C. Star.

Mr. Bernard Booker of this county, (Buckingham) has, as is thought by every person who has seen it, the richest gold mine known in the world.

It is said, that on Saturday last, with six or seven

hands, he raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore.

A gentleman who visited Mr. Bookers mine last week, (with whom I have conversed since) informs me that he broke a large rock that was dug out of the pit, among many others, and took promiscuously from the lump of rock that had been thus broken, a piece weighing about four pounds, beat it up washed and melted it—the gold from which was worth \$970. Such as the above rock or ore is worth per bushel, from \$250 to \$300. Some selected parcels (and not few of them either) are worth from \$600 to \$1000, per bushel of ore to weigh 100 pounds, though it will not weigh as much.

A most daring attempt was made at highway robbery, in this city, last week, in broad day light. A gentleman from the country a respectable citizen, came to town for the purpose of getting a \$1000 bill exchanged, and in going about to affect his object, he no doubt imprudently exposed his money to some individuals who were tempted by the lure to form a conspiracy to rob him. The gentleman states that he left Raleigh late in the afternoon, and when between two and three miles from town near Crabtree creek, the sun not having yet gone down, two men, one white the other colored rushed from the side of the fence, seized the bridle and demanded his money. He denied that he had any, when the white man struck him several violent blows across the head with a bludgeon which felled him to the ground, where his existence would probably have been terminated but for the accidental approach of the Northern Stage, the lumbering of which was heard in the distance. It is some relief however to add, that the villains were disappointed of their booty.

Raleigh Register.

The Doylestown Democrat of Tuesday says—“A considerable degree of excitement exists in this section of country, owing to the unusual number of mad dogs running at large. A number of cattle have been bitten—nearly all of which have died with the disease. One instance has been mentioned to us, evincing considerable bravery—an individual going along the road, with his horses and wagon, and hearing the cry, looked round and perceived the dog close at hand. He seized a club from the wagon, leaped out to protect his horses, and as the dog came up, attacked and killed him.”

PALLADIUM.

Saturday Morning, March 29.

At Journeyman Printer would meet with employment by applying at this office.

We have been requested to announce A. J. COTTON, of Manchester township, as a candidate to represent this county in the next general assembly.

The Vevay paper of the 15th inst. announces Messrs. John Dumont and James H. Cravens, as candidates for State Senator, in the district composed of Switzerland and Ripley counties.

Rail Roads. On our first page we republish, from the Fort Wayne Sentinel, an original essay on the subject of rail roads. The article is written with much ability, care and attention; and embodies much information that may be useful in enabling the public to arrive at correct conclusions, as to very important branch of internal improvement. At this time, when exertions are making to commence operations on the route from this place to Indianapolis, it is the duty of every friend of that to do all he can to inspire confidence, and convince the public mind that it is not such a stupendous undertaking to construct a rail road, as has been generally believed. A determined and enterprising spirit we believe is more wanting, (if even that,) than means to effect all desired.

The editor having been busily engaged in the mechanical duties of the office for the week past, (and indeed for the last month)—being “short on” for help, has had little leisure to devote to his editorial duties. This explanation he considers due to himself, though his readers may have felt no inconvenience from the cause alluded to, and would, at all times, be well satisfied to exchange his productions for those of abler and better writers.

James G. Read, candidate for governor, delivered an address in the court house in this place, on Monday last, to a very large and respectable audience. We had not the pleasure of hearing him, for the reason assigned above, but learn from others, who were present, that he acquitted himself handsomely; and generally gave satisfaction to those who heard him.

Gov. Noble, at our latest accounts, was delivering addresses in the upper Wabash country. We see nothing of the candidates for lieut. governor, and therefore presume they are at home, preparing things for the “spring crop.” Farmer Noble and Read had better look to these matters, for to keep it up in this way, their corn, if indeed it comes up at all, we guess will be “smartly in the weeds” before August.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Senate spent the whole of yesterday in a debate on a motion to exclude the Resolutions from York county, (Pa.) They were forwarded by Adam King, a late member of Congress, to the Vice President, to be laid before the Senate. In running his eye over the paper, Mr. Van Buren discovered a personal allusion to Mr. Webster, speaking of his having received fees from the Bank, and of his changing his opinion in regard to the utility of the institution. Mr. Van Buren, we learn from some who were at the Senate before it convened, called Mr. Webster's attention to the passage and then showed it to Messrs. Wilkins and McKean. These last named gentlemen, as representing the State of Pennsylvania, from a sense of delicacy to Mr. Webster, made a mark around the obnoxious resolution and drew a pen across it to indicate that so much of the paper should not be read. Mr. Poindexter, after the reading of the paper was concluded by the Clerk, took it from his desk—declared that the paper ought not to be received—and with leave of Mr. Webster, read to the Senate the passage omitted in the reading by the Clerk. This lead to a debate, in which some fifty speeches were made, Mr. Clay moving the rejection of all the resolutions. In the course of this debate, Mr. Preston and Mr. Calhoun endeavored to fasten the responsibility of the censure, which one of them was disposed to consider a *forgery*, upon the Vice President, although General McLean, and Mr. Wilkins expressly declared, in their places in the Senate, that they had taken the liberty of directing, that so much of the paper as was included in lines drawn on the face of it, should be omitted. What the assailants of the Vice President will be able to make of this, remains yet to be seen. The paper was rejected.—Globe.

Rep. & Banner.

MADISON, Ia. March 20. Robbery.—The Steam Boat Champion, owned in Madison, was robbed of \$4000 in Bank bills, while lying at the wharf at Louisville, on the 12th inst. The iron chest containing the funds was unlocked. The Champion had arrived a day or two before from New-Orleans, and the money stolen was part of the avails of the trip.—This boat has since been at Madison, has been loaded, and on the 18th left here for New-Orleans again.

Rep. & Banner.

The great anti-bank Meeting in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last was attended by FIFTEEN THOUSAND DEMOCRATS. The Pennsylvanian says, that “candid men, of all parties, unite in declaring, that they had never witnessed so immense a collection of people in Philadelphia. The vast assemblage was addressed by Colonel John Thompson Mr. Dallas, J. C. Ingersoll, Esq. and the Hon. Richard Rush. The result has literally astounded the Bank party—it followed the blow from Harrisburg so forcibly, that they are almost annihilated.” Boston Statesman.

Why was General Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans, like a poor merchant? Because he was engaged with *packing-ham*—(Packenham.)

Glorious news from Virginia.—We have received authentic information of the election of Mr. W. Bouldin, (in Mr. Randolph's old district,) over Mr. Beverly Tucker, by a majority of between 300 and 400 votes! Mr. B. is a friend to the administration and against the bank, in all shapes! This Mr. Beverly Tucker is the individual who has so distinguished himself by his hostility and virulence against the Chief Magistrate!—Globe, March 20.

LOGANSPORT Ia. March 15. In this place on Thursday last, there was quite a battle between several intoxicated Indians of the Pottawatomie nation, however we learn that there were none killed, but three or four most horribly wounded.

Telegraph.

The wheat fields in England promise an abundant harvest.

CINCINNATI BANK NOTE LIST.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THE PHENIX.]

OHIO,	Chambersburg
Commercial Bank of Cincinnati	Easton
Franklin bank of do	West Chester
Bank of Chillicothe	Germantown
“ Lancaster	Montgomery
“ Columbus	Bucks County
Mount Pleasant	Gettysburg
Western Reserve	Brownsville
Commerce's b'k L. Erie	York Bank
St. Clairsville	Northampton
Marietta	Lancaster Bank
Urbana Banking Co	MARYLAND.
Farmers' Mech's of do	Baltimore Bank
Bank of Zanesville	George county
	Farmers' Bank of Anapolis
	NEW YORK,
City Banks	Havre de Grace
Troy and Albany	Frederick county
Mohawk Bank	Westminster
Newburgh	Hagerstown
Auburn	DELAWARE.
Geneva	Bank of Delaware
Utica and Branches	Farmers' Bank and Branch
Ontario Bank, Utica	Bank of Smyrna
	Commercial Bank
Bank of Michigan	Branch of do. Milford
Farmers' & Mech's of do	Wilmington and Brandywine
DIST. COLUMBIA.	NEW JERSEY.
Bank of Washington	State B. at Camden
Central Bank	At Elizabethtown
Bank of Columbia	Juniperland Bank
U. Bank Georget'n	Farmers' Bank of Mount Holly
Farmers' & Mech's	Newark Ins. co.
Bank of Alexandria	Trenton Banking co.
Potomac Bank	Branch of N. Brunswick
Farm. B. of Al'ndris	VIRGINIA.
Union B. Alexandria	Richmond & Br.
Philadelphia Banks	Valley and Br.
Pittsburgh	N. W. B. at Wheeling

WILL stand the ensuing season at New-Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn county, under the superintendence of Ben. S. Noble. The rates will be reasonable. In consequence of my absence from home, the horse has not been well attended, and the commencement of the season will be postponed until about the 15th of April. Bills will soon be published and circulated. Telegraph is a blood bay; black legs, mane and tail; full 16 hands high; elegant, active, and formed for service, (his size giving him the advantage over most blooded horses.) He is of the Bedford stock, as will appear in the bills.	EDWARD S. BUSH,
Laurencburg, March 26, 1834.	11-4w

WILL stand the present season, ending 10th July next, the first four days of each week at the stable of the subscriber, in the town of Hartford, and Fridays and Saturdays at James's Mill. Farmers, and others, desirous of improving their stock of horses,