

North Carolina, and Georgia—to the industry of which, the measure proposed would give a strong impulse, and which in turn would greatly increase the quantity produced.

Such are the means which have occurred to me. There are members of this body far more competent to judge of their practical operation than myself, and as my object is simply to suggest them for their reflection, and for that of others who are more familiar with this part of the subject, I will not at present enter into an inquiry as to their efficiency, with a view of determining whether they are fully adequate to effect the object in view or not. There are doubtless some of a similar description, and perhaps more efficacious, that may occur to the experienced, which I would freely embrace, as my object is to adopt the best and most efficient. And it may be hoped that, if on experience it should be found that neither these provisions, nor any other in the power of Congress, are fully adequate to effect the important reform which I have proposed, the co-operation of the States may be afforded, at least to the extent of suppressing the circulation of notes under five dollars, where such are permitted to be issued under their authority.

I omitted in the proper place to state my reason for suggesting twelve years as the term for the renewal of the charter of the bank. It appears to me that it is long enough to permit the agitation and distraction which now disturbs the country to subside, while it is sufficiently short to enable us to avail ourselves of the full benefit of the light of experience, which may be expected to be derived from the operation of the system under its new provisions. But there is another reason which appears to me to be entitled to great weight. The charter of the Bank of England has recently been renewed for the term of ten years, with very important changes, calculated to furnish much experience upon the nature of banking operations and currency. It is highly desirable, if the bank charter should be renewed, or a new bank created, that we should have the full benefit of that experience before the expiration of the term, which would be effected by fixing the period for the time I have designated. But as my object in selecting the re-charter of the Bank of the United States was simply to enable me to present the suggestions I have made, in the clearest form, and not to advocate the re-charter, I shall omit to indicate many limitations & provisions, which seem to me to be important to be considered, when the question of its permanent renewal is presented, should it ever be. Among others, I entirely concur in the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, of fixing the rate of interest at five per cent; a suggestion of the very highest importance, as having a most important bearing on the value of property, and the prosperity of the country, in every branch of its industry, and to which but one objection can, in my opinion, be presented; I mean the opposing interests of State institutions, all of which discount at higher rates, and which may defeat any measure of which it constitutes a part. In addition, I will simply say, that I, for one, shall feel disposed to adopt such provisions as are best calculated to secure the Government from any supposed influence on the part of the bank, or the bank from an improper interference on the part of the Government; or which may be necessary to protect the rights or interests of the States."

LAW CASE.

A case of some importance, we understand was at the late session of the Washington Circuit Court determined, which turned upon the liability of formers for losses in the transportation of persons and property across water courses. As it is a novel case, and one which has not frequently occurred in our courts, we make a brief statement of it for the information of our readers, viewing it as important, that every man should know enough of the law, if not to practice it, at least, to keep clear of its trammels.

A citizen of Jackson county instituted the action for the recovery of the value of a quantity of goods lost in the Muscatatuck river; and the proof, as exhibited by the statement of the witnesses who de-
tained, was substantially—that the Plaintiff came in company with another to the ferry of the Defendant, over the stream before named, some time in the winter, and made application to cross over. The Plaintiff assisted the Defendant in adjusting the boat to the shore, and fastened the chain himself; when he proceeded to drive in his wagon, the fore wheels of which having struck the bow of the boat, the chain immediately broke. The stream being full and the current rapid, the vessel could not be kept ashore, but moving off slowly, afforded only time to disengage the horses; which being done, the wagon was precipitated to the bottom, and the loading all destroyed—it consisting of salt, and such articles as could not be saved. It was pleaded in defence of the action—1st, that the Plaintiff had agreed to cross at his own risk—2d, that the accident was in consequence of his own negligence. The first plea the Defendant failed to sustain. In support of the second plea, the Defendant introduced witnesses to prove that the chain was apparently sufficient, and that it had been used for the purpose of a cable for some time previous. The Plaintiff rebutted, by showing that the chain was considerably worn; that the break took place in a link where some fire cracks were visible, and that it was too small and insufficient. The Court, in giving instructions to the Jury, said, that the circumstance of the breaking of the chain at a time when due caution and care was exercised, was enough to raise the presumption that it was insufficient; and, that the Defendant could not shield himself from liability from an apparent sufficiency; and that unless the evidence conducted to prove that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the Plaintiff, that they ought to find for him. The Jury in a few minutes returned a verdict for the Plaintiff for the entire amount of his loss. An appeal was taken by the Defendant, to the Supreme Court of Indiana.—*Pauli Patriot.*

On Saturday last, Mr. Christian Wiseman, living about a mile and a half below this place, sent a lad eight years old to bail water out of a wood-boat, and a small child 18 months old, followed him to the boat, and when the eldest turned to see if the child was still on the boat he found it had fallen into the water a short distance from him, and a dog dragging it towards the shore, which act doubtless preserved the child from watery grave. *Veray Monitor.*

Enormous Verdict. In the case of John Randal vs. the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, the jury awarded the plaintiff the large sum of \$226,380.—*Transcript.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Palladium.

MR. EDITOR: If I had not promised to notice Liberty again, I would let the matter rest where it is; for I am well aware that he who labors to overthrow that which has no foundation, even if he should accomplish it, may be considered as laboring in vain. It seems to me, that Liberty is very reckless in his statements; for instance, he says, "He (Homespun) and his party might vote to a greater certainty, if their candidates would come out openly and plainly, and declare (what in Homespun's estimation is sufficient) that they go the whole hog for the administration, or in other words, that what is Gen. Jackson's will, &c." Now, sir, nothing can be more false than this statement. In my "estimation" man ought to be qualified for the post he occupies, and I know of no better way to get the best men into office, than for the people to select their own candidates. I wish to see the will of the majority carried into effect, by electing capable men into office, who will attend to it; and I do not wish to have our Senators in Congress, from this state, instructed by our Assembly, to vote for the re-charter of the Bank, or for the passage of Henry Clay's land bill. Again, "Every thing but a farmer or mechanic is, according to Homespun's logic, low and base." Here I will introduce the clause he (Liberty) has reference to; it will show the reader who makes "palpable misstatements." Here it is: "But if they (the farmer and mechanic) had as much time to spare as some others, they would not stoop to the low, base manoeuvring of an electioneering campaign." Reader, do you discover any such logic as Liberty has charged me with?

Liberty says, "Homespun carries the idea that for any set of men to be 'proscribed from office,' is terrible," and adds, "I think so too." Sir, how could he gather such an idea from my statement, which is as follows: "The farmer and mechanic will be proscribed from office, if the present mode of bringing out candidates is not vetoed by the people." I am of the opinion, that if gentlemen's political sentiments, however honest they may be held, are hostile to the well-being of the great body of the people, they (such gentlemen) should be proscribed from all legislative offices. Liberty thinks that if a farmer or mechanic cannot spend two or three months in the best of the year, in electioneering for office, "it is perfectly idle to suppose that they will turn out to go to a caucus meeting." Then, according to this logic, if a farmer has not time and money enough to spend to build him a castle, it would be perfectly idle to suppose that he could spend time to build any kind of a dwelling. This, sir, is a sample of his reasoning powers.

"I have never yet seen," says Liberty, "a caucus meeting got up, except it was moved by some 'designing, intriguing demagogue,' &c. Is he aware that this is a heavy charge against some of the best men of his own party? pardon me for saying party. Was the "caucus meeting" which the National Republicans held in every township in this county, in 1832, and which resulted in the nomination of Messrs. Dunn, Haines and Dowden for the Legislature, & Mr. Gregg for the Sheriffalty, "moved by some designing, intriguing demagogue?" Will these gentlemen think him for his insinuations? In short, are they willing to acknowledge that they "got up" these "caucus meetings" for the express purpose of getting their names before the public? It may be thought that Liberty did not "see" these "caucus meetings;" but the reader may rest assured, that he was a member of two of them. It appears then that Liberty was used as a tool, by the above named gentlemen. Let not such a poor menial prate about "Gen. Jackson's will," &c.

As to the "caucus meeting held in Manchester, in '31," I have no recollection, and much doubt that there was ever such a meeting held. Liberty will please point out the "designing, intriguing demagogue" that got it up; so that the good people of Manchester may be on the look out, if he should try the same project again. Liberty has not shaken my faith in the propriety of holding public meetings for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, but rather strengthened it; for when I see designing men arrayed against any policy, it generally makes me believe, that it stands in their way.

I am sure, sir, that I said nothing about the "aspirant" keeping "as whist as a chunk mouse." To acknowledge my ignorance, I do not know the "ear-
ment," but I suppose that it is laid down in some of Liberty's Latin books. I said I was in favor of candidates staying at home, and minding their own business; and I judge that Liberty knows by experience, that it is the best policy.

Liberty thinks that, if the Democratic Republican candidates would "declare that they go the whole hog for the administration, or in other words, that what is Gen. Jackson's will shall be their rule of conduct," we "might vote to a greater certainty." Suppose I should say that the Nationals "might vote to a greater certainty" if their candidates would declare, (what in Liberty's opinion is sufficient,) "that what is Henry Clay's will, shall be their rule of conduct." The argument would be balanced. But I will go farther, and say that the party folks applauded Mr. Clay for his speech in defense of the high tariff, in 1832, and the next year they applauded him for abandoning the high tariff. They praised him for his speech, in 1811, against the old Bank, and praise him for his recent speech in favor of the bank; which contradict the former one. Now, who is that that surly bows to the will of one man!

Liberty asks, "where did Homespun get his information from, that the farmer and mechanic are proscribed from office? Did the result of the last August election teach him such a lesson?" It appears that the last August election is the standard to judge every thing by, with Liberty. But I would inform the gentleman that it would look better in him, if he would wait till Homespun says the farmer and mechanic are proscribed from office, and then enquire where he got his information from.

Look over Homespun's article, and see if it is there.

Manchester, April 14th, 1834.

For the Palladium.

MR. EDITOR: On looking over the last number of the Palladium, I discovered a communication over the signature of A. J. Cotton, in the form of an address to the voters of Dearborn county.—Now, sir, as the Reverend gentleman has called my name in question, in relation to the last August election, I shall take the liberty to contradict him in some of his statements.

He says "I should not have been a candidate had not Mr. H. (meaning Heustis or Hopkins,) assured me in the most unequivocal terms, he should not be a candidate." We talked the subject over more than once," &c. Now, sir, if it is me he means, I can assure friend C. that he is mistaken in both declarations. In the first place, I never assured him, either by word or action, that I should or should not be a candidate; and in the second place, I have no recollection of talking with him on the subject of the election but once. He asked me if I intended to be a candidate; I told him I could not say. I expected there would be a nomination—that I believed in the Republican doctrine, "neither to seek or refuse office." He said nothing about his being a candidate for the Legislature. His whole mind seemed to be taken up on the subject of the Magistrates' elec-

tion. He went so far as to say if elected Magistrate, he would rent an office opposite my house, and hinted it would be money in my pocket. I had no objections to his being elected Magistrate, but must confess that I had some objections to being brought into market. Consequently I did not advocate his election. He declined—but to return to the assurance he says I made him. Now, I would rather throw the mantle of charity over my neighbor's faults than be under the necessity of exposing them; and would therefore merely observe, that I am inclined to think he is like an old lady I heard of in New-York, who was remarkably fond of telling her dreams. It was not uncommon for her, on telling them over several times, to begin to think they were not dreams, but that some person had told her. A few times, telling them in this way, was sufficient to convince her that she had actually seen and heard the whole of it.—Now, I am not surprised at the Reverend gentleman's dreaming of fair promises, and of pledges, when his whole soul seems to be taken up in politics: for what is uppermost in men's heads by day, they are very apt to dream of at night. If religion had occupied his mind, I should not have been surprised, if he had dreamed of turning thousands from darkness to light, with this difference, it would have made him more rational—he would have told it as a dream.

Now, I would advise my Reverend friend, not to write his political communications on Sundays; and it would be as well on week days to keep the briars down, that it may not be said as "I passed by his garden, I saw the wild briar," &c.—but if he must write, let it be on Religion, Agriculture, or Natural Philosophy, &c; and even then a practical lecture would be preferable.

I must also differ with him in relation to either of us having run single-handed, that one of us would have been elected. "He might have been, perhaps, but I know I had no chance—having the County Collector on my back, with between \$1,500 and \$2000 of county funds in his pocket, and Mr. C.'s tales besides. Feeling anxious that we should have a representative from Manchester, I advocated his election in preference to my own—took no pains to contradict any reports—neither should I now, if the subject had been left at rest. I know the people are not interested in our scribbling, and if the Rev'd. gentleman is as long winded on paper, as he is in the P—t, I shall back out and give him the field. Mr. C. speaks of submitting his claims to the people. I never knew that would be public servants had claims on the people, but always thought "vice versa." I don't think he has any claims on me—I guess he never voted often for me, notwithstanding his friendship.

I always thought it was best for great men to mind their own business; if the state had need of their services, it would send for them. It was so with Cincinnati, and when Rome sent her delegation to him, he was found at his plough.

Now I think if Dearborn county should send twenty delegates to A. J. C., they would be full as likely to find him plodding how to get into office, as at his plough. If I understand Mr. C., he met with a most singular defeat last year. He says "Will any man suppose that 11 votes are all I could get in Laugher town ship at a fair poll?" No. Consequently I was defeated." That is, because no man would suppose 11 votes were all he could get in Laugher, if I understand him right, was the cause of his defeat. I have heard of Irish bulls, but I have no name for this. In his postscript, if I understand it correctly, he says he is not willing to enter on board the public ship, unless the owners will agree to let him go below, until the storm that is rising in the south has blown over. Now, sir, I will demur to that, as I have a small part in the ship. I don't want any man on board that is afraid of a storm. Fair weather sailors had better not go to sea.—Now, sir, if the Rev. gentleman will come forward and say he has a discharge from a former call and enlistment, that I have heard him speak of, and is willing to serve in all weather, I have no objection to his entering the ship. It is a difficult matter to serve two masters. I would just inform friend C., that I am one of the sovereigns, this year, and have no apprehension that the public will dethrone me—so he will have a fair chance in Manchester, as relates to me.

O. HEUSTIS.

Manchester, April 23d, 1834.

P. S. If the Editors of the Whig and Rising Sun publish Mr. Cotton's address, they will confer a favor by publishing the above. O. H.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the *Convention for the settlement of our claims on Spain*, which the President announced at the opening of the present session as in progress, was signed at Madrid on the 7th February, and may be shortly expected at Washington. We hasten to communicate this information, which, to the claimants, is so important, and to the country at large so gratifying, as it furnishes another proof of the success of the just and enlightened policy pursued by our venerable and able Chief Magistrate. *Globe*, April 10.

It will have been observed by our readers, that the Bank of Washington, in this City, has announced its inability at present, to continue specie payments, &c. The National Intelligence takes occasion to remark, that the stoppage, or failure of this well-managed institution, is another consequence of the change of deposites, &c. It is impossible to say what influence or effects, if any, has been produced by that cause. But we can say, without intending to impugn the conduct or management of the institution, (for we know nothing of it,) that it is a notorious fact, that it has, for many years past, been much embarrassed, probably in consequence of being encumbered with a large amount of unproductive real estate and stocks.

Globe.

The Pacific brings 52 boxes of specie, 29 of them to the United States Mother Bank. The amount is stated at \$300,000. From the 21st to the 27th Feb. there was exported from London to Philadelphia, 21,950 ounces of silver. The London Times of March 8th, says—"Several houses are making preparations for the transmission of bullion to New York, and it is calculated that from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 will be shipped in the course of next week."

Journal of Commerce.

"Men who have to labor from ten to twelve hours in the day, know little, and care little about the bank question, *provided they get their wages.*"

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Leigh has said, "I ask gentlemen to say, whether those who are obliged to depend on their daily labor, for daily subsistence, can or do ever enter into political affairs? THEY NEVER DO—NEVER WILL—NEVER CAN"—Here is a pretty republican for you, standing in rank and file with Joe Gales, an ENGLISHMAN, and denying to the sovereign people—the backbone of the country, the possibility of self-government, and consequently, the right. That the people should remain satisfied, so long as they receive their pay, though it be at the expense of their freedom, is pretty much in character with Bank morals, but the people will say something in this matter. They will show the *ruffe shirts* whether they are to be excluded from all participation in the affairs of government, because they labor for their daily bread.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Boos submitted the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to widows of such deceased soldiers of the revolution as would, if living, be entitled to the benefit of the act of 1832; Provided they were the widows of the said soldiers at any time they were in service. And also to inquire into the expediency of granting the benefits of the said act to those who were engaged in the wagon service during the revolution.

Mr. CHILTON submitted the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, that in view of the general distress of the People of the United States, and that commercial embarrassment which is carrying ruin to the door of the agricultural portion of our citizens, the President of the United States, be respectfully requested to submit to the House a plan for a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government, and which may be so organized as not to infringe on the rights of the States, and comprising all the advantages, and not be subject to the objections to which the present Bank of the U. S. is liable in his judgment.

Mr. Boos submitted the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed:

Resolved, that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on the 31st of May next.

On motion of Mr. KINNARD,

Resolved, that the Committee on the post office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Martinsville, Morgan county, via Lyon's Mills, Mooresville, Belville, Danville, and Lebanon, to Frankfort in Clinton county, Indiana; and from Shelbyville, via Greenwood post office, Port Royal, and Mooresville, and thence to the house of David Lindley in Monroe county, Indiana.

Virginia paper.

23d Congress...1st Session.

In Senate—April 4.—*Mr. HENDRICKS*, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred a bill for the repair and extension of the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, reported the same with an amendment.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of James Ord.

Mr. TIPTON presented the petition of James Willman, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of *Mr. TIPTON*, the bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of William S. Anderson, was taken up, considered, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

April 7.—Mr. TIPTON presented the petition of Samuel Hardesty, of Indiana; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

The bill appropriating \$350,000 for the construction of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, coming up, on its final passage—

Mr. HENDRICKS said, he thought this was a bill containing some provisions which ought to be attended to. The bill appropriated \$300,000 a year for 20 years, for carrying the mail. It was a general principle, not to charge the Government for the transportation of the mail on common roads, and he thought the principle a proper one in this case. He therefore moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GURNEY was in favor of the motion. It was very doubtful whether the principle in the bill, suggested by the gentleman from Indiana, (*Mr. HENDRICKS*), ought to be established. He did not think Congress should bind itself to pay a stipulated sum for the performance of a special duty. It was impossible now to say what, in 20 years, it might be expedited for the Government to do in regard to the transportation of the mail. The proposed arrangement might do very well now, but something might occur, before that time, which might prove that the arrangement was not a desirable one for the public interest.

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