

presses, of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831-2, on unusual time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition, accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual, and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often been circulated through these channels that the Treasury was bankrupt and the Bank was sustaining it, when, for many years there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts, to impair the credit of the Government and tarnish the honor of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our government on that of France for about 600,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposit. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French government for its payment, it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris with the funds of the Bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the Government; and has actually made and persists in a demand of 15 per cent. \$158,842.77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the Bank had in its own possession on deposit, several millions of the public money, which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the Bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business, even that of granting discounts to any extent is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report the Board.

To cut off all communication with the government in relation to its most important acts, at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one Committee. And although, since by an unusual remodeling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the Committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the Committee of Exchange, thro' which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government Directors made an effort to bring back the business of the Bank to the board, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the Board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the Bank by his single will, originates and exercises many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the Bank, and that the Committee, as well as the Board of Directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on in their names and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets, and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections, and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favorable notices of the Bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expense of the Bank; whereupon the Board passed the following resolution, viz:

"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."

By an entry in the minutes of the Bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also before the reso-

procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the Reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie, in favor of the Bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subvert the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be printed and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people, information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 & 1833, were about 80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some 100,000 copies of newspapers, reports and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of speeches against the Bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the Bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character were still continued, the Government Directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution in the Board, calling for a specific account of these expenditures, shewing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution recinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred, and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted to them by the Government Directors, viz:

"Resolved, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 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 object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the Board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the Bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, to what persons and for what services he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine, with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and, under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extends its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered shew the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication of the speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of shewing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But public notices have been prepared & extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States?

unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes? The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed, or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the government deposits and leaving the Bank to its own resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the U. States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money & power of the Government to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposits, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy the State Banks employed by the Government and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State Banks, strengthened by the public deposits, will extend theirs. What comes in through one Bank will go out through others, & the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the Bank, for the mere purpose of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank all the power which has attributed to it, his determination would only rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices than at the present moment.

LOGANSPORT.

THURSDAY-OCT. 24, 1833.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between W. J. Burns & J. B. Scott in the publication of the Logansport Republican is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. All accounts are to be settled with W. J. Burns, who will continue the publication of the paper. Persons whose accounts are due for Job-work and advertising are requested to make immediate payment.

W. J. Burns,
J. B. Scott.
October 14th, 1833.

The Cass County Circuit Court will commence in this place on Monday next.

At an election held on the 23d inst, in this place, for the purpose of electing two Associate Judges, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of H. Todd and John Smith, the following gentlemen were elected: JACOB BOWMAN, Esq. to fill the vacancy of H. Todd, received 55 votes; ROBERT EDWARDS Esq., to fill the vacancy of John Smith, received 47 votes.

We are compelled to omit several Editorials, as well as other articles, intended for this paper, in consequence of the great length of the letter (which we promised our readers last week) from the President to the members of his Cabinet, on the propriety of removing the deposits of the U. S. Bank. But we do not hesitate to say, that, after an attentive perusal of a document, founded on facts so evident and reasonable, the reader will not censure our selection.

From the remarks of the last Indiana Democrat we understand that the first Wednesday after the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the Democratic Convention will be held at Indianapolis. It appears highly important that the citizens in this county, who are friendly to such measures, should use their exertions, in calling a meeting and nominating their Delegates.

We copy the following list of Delegates from the Indiana Democrat:

From the county of Madison—Charles D. Henderson and John H. Cook.

Fountain—Joseph Robb, Lawson B. Hughes, John Ward, Mitchell C. Black, Wm. B. White, Joseph McCormick, Jas. Morrison, James W. McBrown, Robert McIntire, John Bowman, Wm. Stewart and Richardson Cade.

We have received the two first numbers of the CINCINNATI MIRROR, published weekly by Messrs. Gallagher & Shreve, on a fine superroyal sheet. With regard to its appearance, we have never seen it surpassed by any of the eastern prints. Its editorial, and other original matter is well written, and from the literary taste already displayed, we have no doubt but they will be attended with the additional support that is due them, for their improvement.

We have been favored with the annual Register of the proceedings of the Western Literary Institute and college of professional Teachers for 1833, attended by a very able and suitable address to the "Friends of Education in the West."

Snow has fallen here within the last six days, sufficient, (had the ground been frozen) to have been four or five inches deep. The weather is yet, cold and disagreeable.

The census in 1830, places the different States of the confederacy, in the following order as regards the number of inhabitants.

- 1st New York
- 2d Pennsylvania
- 3d Virginia
- 4th Ohio
- 5th North Carolina
- 6th Kentucky
- 7th Tennessee
- 8th Massachusetts
- 9th South Carolina
- 10th Georgia
- 11th Maryland
- 12th Maine
- 13th Indiana
- 14th New Jersey
- 15th Alabama
- 16th Connecticut
- 17th Vermont
- 18th New Hampshire

- 19th Louisiana
- 20th Illinois
- 21st Missouri
- 22d Mississippi
- 23d Rhode Island
- 24th Delaware
- 25th District of Columbia
- 26th Florida
- 27th Michigan
- 28th Arkansas

MARRIAGE.—The more married men you have, says Voltaire, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed, for the father of a family. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.

CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY AT THE THAMES.

About twelve hundred persons from various parts of the State, attended the celebration of the victory on the 5th Oct. at Lagrange, in Fayette county. The company comprised persons of all parties, and many of those who fought and bled in the battle, and we were highly pleased to see the harmony and enthusiasm, which prevailed the whole assemblage. Eighteen or twenty toasts were drunk, and several appropriate and patriotic speeches delivered, which were cheered by the company generally, and by the fine company of Lexington Light Infantry, by the firing of cannon and musketry.

When the toast to Gen. Harrison was given, an interesting and patriotic letter was read, which he had written to the committee, in answer to the invitation they had given him to attend the celebration.

When the toast was given to Col. Johnson, he addressed the company, in a very interesting and appropriate speech, of about an half an hour's length. The interest it excited and the effect it produced upon the audience, were quite electrical. The sentiments, which he uttered on the occasion, were so patriotic, and so consistent with his whole life, as a democratic republican, that the delight and approbation of those present were manifested by shouts and loud applause, at every short interval, during the whole of his discourse. Some of the revolutionary patriots were heard to exclaim that this reminded them of the talk in the days of the revolution. We have rarely witnessed such a powerful effect produced upon an audience, as was done by this plain and unadorned speech. We regret that we are not able to place the whole speech before the public, as it would do honor to both the head and the heart of "Old Tecumseh."

Col. Garrett Wall, who led the forlorn hope in the charge upon the Indians, under Col. R. M. Johnson when toasted, delivered an address, in which he described the charge in a very forcible and interesting manner, and related some incidents, which present the intrepid bravery of Col. Johnson in the strongest light.

Col. Jas. Davidson, who led one of the companies in the charge, and who fought near Col. Johnson, and was covered with wounds and blood also made an address, in which he bore ample testimony to the heroism of both Col's. Davidson and R. M. Johnson. Maj. Christie of N. Orleans, also made an address to the company, in which he complimented Gen. Harrison and Col. R. M. Johnson, for their patriotic and heroic services in the late war. We expect to have the speeches of Col. Wall and Maj. Christie, the letter of Gen. Harrison and the toasts for publication in our next.

Great Fire in Boston.—About a quarter past 11 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in Engine House No. 10, in Union street, which, spreading with astonishing rapidity, soon communicated on the south to a range of sixteen feet, wooden buildings, owned by Mr. Ezekiel Bates and occupied for storage, were entirely consumed. The wind blowing fresh from the north-east,