

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

The citizens of Knox county and the adjacent country, are respectfully informed that the Books of the contemplated State Bank are to be opened on the 7th inst. for subscriptions. All now have an opportunity of subscribing for any number of shares in this Institution. We do most earnestly hope, that it may (should it go into operation) have a tendency to remove the pecuniary embarrassment under which the greater number of us are suffering.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has recently introduced in the U. S. Senate his project of a National Bank. He advocates the recharter of that Institution, for six years after its present charter expires, which will be in the year 1836. The Bank is to pay the General Government two hundred thousand dollars annually, in the month of March, during the period for which it is rechartered, with several other modifications and alterations which time and space will not permit us to include in our columns of today. It is really high time that something should be done to quiet the strong and appalling excitement which is beginning to prevail in every portion of our country in consequence of the distress which has been produced by the warfare now waged by the Government against the National Bank. We had hoped and expected that some leader of the administration would have been the first to have essayed to cast oil upon the angry waters of political strife—waters that have been heaved into wild commotion by the political jugglers who have the ear and the heart of the Executive Chief at their command, and wield their influence with a weight which is shaking this nation to its very centre; but it seems, that the olive branch must in this instance, as well as in that of the late South Carolina controversy, be held forth by the opposition—whether it will be with the same success, time only can determine. The debate has commenced in the House of Representatives on the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means—when it will end, it is not we presume, in the power of any one to conjecture. In the mean time, petitions, signed by the farmers and mechanics of the country are being presented to the National Legislature from every section of the country. Their notes of supplication and remonstrance are rising upon every wind that sweep across the land. Every breeze is loaded with the sighs and the moans of the suffering poor, turned by the pressure of the times from their accustomed daily labor, to seek from a heartless world, the scanty crumbs of charity, or driven by hunger and despair, to prostitute body and soul at the shrine of pollution. And while the people are knocking, through their delegates, at the doors of Congress, and sounding their complaints and grievances into the ears of their representatives and senators, and demanding with a redress of those grievances a restoration of the broken constitution and violated pledged faith of the Republic—Why are the people of this county silent as the grave, while the spirit of the fathers of this country are saying to their children, "seem to be slaves?" Do the people of Vincennes and old Knox, feel no pressure. Are they not now laboring under one that is unprecedented. Where shall they go for relief? To the Insurance Bank? It has no money to loan. It refuses now to loan a single dollar! To private individuals? But few, if any, have money to lend, except at an appalling rate of interest. Let them speak—not to the President, for he has refused to sign any Bank Bill—refused even to meet the people's delegates—refused to listen to the solemn voice of that people, of whom he is only the first servant, and turned a deaf ear to every legislative supplication and remonstrance; but let them speak in a temperate but firm and manly tone, worthy of freemen, to those who are sent to represent their wishes on the floor of Congress, and they will be obeyed.

The editor of the New Orleans Argus, for fifteen years and a half an ardent admirer and supporter of General Jackson has abandoned him, on account of the rash and ruinous "Experiment," which he has been practising lately, upon twelve millions of freemen, with as much indifference as if they were twelve millions of Jackasses.

Mr. King, a Jackson Senator in Congress, from Georgia, recently stated in a speech before the Senate, that the Deposites would long ere this have been restored to the U. S. Bank, in obedience to the wishes of two thirds of the people of this country, if it had not been for the apprehension that such an act would pull down the Jackson Administration. According to this doctrine the people are nothing, and a few political demagogues every thing, who must be supported in their high places, even though ruin should drag his plough-share over the whole land, and destroy the best interests of the only true sovereign—the people.

A delegation from the City of Boston, have lately gone to Washington, with a petition to Congress, (not to Gen. Jackson,) signed by nearly 8,000 respectable citizens in every branch of business in that city, complaining of the removal of the Public Deposites, and praying for their restoration to the U. S. Bank.

THE BANK OF MARYLAND HAS FAILED.

It has delivered to the President of the Union Bank a deed of trust, conveying to him all the property of the Bank for the general benefit of its creditors. It is expected that the Deposit Bank will soon follow its example. It is rumored that the Deposit Bank in Georgia has failed, and several hundred thousand dollars of the people's money have been lost. The tidings of

distress and ruin thicken upon us with every mail. Where will all this end? It was said, that Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, was in Baltimore at the time the Bank failed, and the people intent on vengeance, made a rush for him, but fortunately, he was invisible.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT MEETING.
Fifty thousand American freemen lately met in Philadelphia to reconstitute in the most emphatic language against the experiment of Gen. Jackson on the currency of the country. On retiring, they gave 9 cheers for the constitution. This nation never before witnessed so large an assemblage of freemen on any occasion whatever.

(Particulars of the Philadelphia meeting will be given in our next Saturday's paper.)

We are much indebted to the Hon. John Ewing, for many valuable documents, sent us, from time to time, particularly for the following

IMPORTANT BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MARCH 18, 1834.

Mr. SLADE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill: A bill for the improvement of the mail road between Louisville and St. Louis.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ninety thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the repair of the United States mail road between Louisville and St. Louis, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War; one-half of which sum shall be expended on the road east of Vincennes, and the other half west thereof.

MEETING AT NATCHEZ.

A few weeks since, the people of Natchez, without distinction of party, assembled and adopted a set of strong resolutions, describing their sufferings as beyond endurance and demanding the restoration of the deposits. It seems that the Natchez office-holders have since made an effort to counteract the effect of this general meeting. A full account of their proceedings is given below, as taken from the Natchez Courier and Journal. Our readers will be amused with it. If the stipendiaries of the President cannot in such things see and hear their own inevitable doom they are blind and deaf as blocks of wood or stone.

It was whispered about town on Monday forenoon, that there was a meeting to take place at the Court-house, at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the supporters of the administration in the removal of the Deposites from the bank of the United States, and by a few, it was understood that four taps of the bell was to be the signal of meeting. At that hour, and upon hearing the signal, citizens went to the Court-house, where they found nearly a dozen assembled, for the purpose of passing resolutions, it was supposed, approving of the late measures of the administration.

By passing them in the public Court house, it would, they thought, be implied that it was a public meeting; although, in reality, it was nothing more nor less than a private caucus of a few politicians. It was considered advisable that the true character of the meeting should be made apparent upon the records of the proceedings. For this purpose an alarm bell was rung, which brought the citizens together in large numbers.

R. M. Gaines, Esq. after stating that it was a party meeting, nominated Gen. T. Hinds to fill the Chair, which, on motion, was negatived, by about ten to one—the party voting in favor of the motion. Gen. Hinds, however, took the chair, and informed the meeting that they had met as a party, and that that party had rights which should be protected; and he trusted, that they might be suffered by the majority present, to proceed without interruption. R. M. Gaines, Esq. was then appointed Secretary.

That there might be no misunderstanding, in relation to the numbers comprising the minority, and that the character of the meeting might be fully understood, the following resolution was offered by Judge Winchester:

"Resolved, That as this is a meeting of those, who are friendly to the course pursued by the Administration to the Bank of the United States, (and so stated to be, by the Chairman of the meeting,)—that those present who are opposed to the Administration upon this subject, be requested to retire outside of the bar of the Court House, and permit the meeting to proceed to pass their resolutions."

When the following amendment was offered by S. M. Grayson, Esq.:

"With the understanding, that there is at this meeting, a large majority opposed to the course pursued by the Administration in relation to the Public Deposites."

Before the question was taken, Judge Eli Huston added the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the course of the Administration, with respect to the United States Bank is a matter of general interest, and that private meetings, held in opposition to public opinion, ought to be held in private places, or if held in public, that public investigation should be allowed."

We had, at this period, a striking illustration of the necessity of keeping one's temper in a public assembly. After a little quiet was restored, Felix Huston, Esq. mounted the table, and addressed the people in substance as follows:

Fellow-Citizens!—Believing, with a large majority of this community, that all branches of industry, mechanical, commercial, and agricultural, were ground to the earth by the weight of executive power, unconstitutionally and illegally exercised; and that this State alone, has lost

in consequence of the illegal removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, by the President—not less than three millions of dollars!—I heard, an hour or two ago, with astonishment, if not with indignation, that an attempt was about to be made, to get up a meeting in this Court House, for the purpose of passing resolutions approving of the removal of the Deposites! and to express, an opinion that this community was not oppressed!—I was also informed, that several of the principal actors were residents of another county; who came here to contradict the assertion made by the people in this House, last week,—that they felt themselves oppressed. I came here, with others, to ascertain the true character of this meeting; and to prevent the proceedings from going abroad as an expression of popular opinion. We did not come to prevent a few partisans from sustaining any measure of their party, under their party banner, however injurious that measure may be to our country, or how much soever we may disapprove of the device upon that banner. I will, therefore, fellow-citizens, move, that all who deprecate the removal of the Deposites,—retire without the bar of that House, and permit those who fight under this banner, to proceed, and pass their resolutions unmolested.

Upon which the people, to the number of about 200, retired without the bar, leaving but ELEVEN, office holders included. General Hinds was then requested, by one of the party, to resume the Chair, which he declined doing. A personal difficulty having been settled amicably, the people then retired.

A CARD.

It is with regret that I find myself compelled to appear before the public to show the injustice done me in the letter of R. B. Taney, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 10th inst. addressed to U. S. Heath, Esq., and published in the Baltimore Republican of the 13th inst.

Mr. Taney says, that I "reprobated" the conduct of the Bank of the United States in strong terms—said that it had abused its power, by willfully oppressing the community, and that it ought not to be rechartered on any terms, and I admitted the deposits ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would not relieve the pressure."

How he could have so entirely misunderstood my expressions, in regard to the Bank, I cannot conceive; never having entertained them. Such a view, expressed by me, would have been completely at variance with the object of my visit to Washington, and with the sentiments I still entertain. Mr. Taney would be correct in saying, that I admitted there were objections to the present Bank Charter; and I admit, that I also said, it might be questionable whether it would be prudent to direct the immediate change of the public money now deposited in the State Banks; but, I gave it as my decided opinion that if the Public Revenue were, in future, deposited in the United States Bank, it would restore confidence, and relieve the public distress. The views I intended to convey were decidedly in favor of a renewal of the present Bank; or, the establishment of a new Bank, with a modified charter; and, I left with Mr. Young, (his chief clerk,) an outline of such a Bank, as would, in my opinion, remove many of the objections now entertained against a National Bank, and requested him, at his leisure, to look at it.

For the correctness of this statement, I confidently appeal to the other gentlemen who were present at the time, and heard the whole conversation. In concluding these remarks, I need scarcely add, that nothing was stated in the report, as regarded Mr. Taney, but what was deemed necessary to show his decided determination against the object of the mission, and that his views were no further detailed than were considered necessary to the discharge of a public duty.

March 18. GEO. BROWN

In corroboration of the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Brown, and as a proof that he never could have expressed himself as represented by Mr. Taney, we also publish the letter of Mr. B. as president of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, in relation to the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank; which must satisfy every one that Mr. B. never did approve of the removal, and never could have expressed himself in the terms expressed by Mr. Taney.

Mechanics' Bank of Balt 31st July, 1833.
Sir, Your letter of 30th stating that you have been appointed to confer with such State Banks as you may think proper in relation to the future deposit and distribution of the public revenue, and enquiring whether this Bank is desirous of undertaking the business of the government as now transacted by the Branch Bank of the U. S. has been submitted to our board of directors.

I am instructed to inform you in reply that although gratified at being considered worthy of so high and important a trust, we are unwilling to assume it.

Our capital is not large, and we find that all our means and resources are actively and profitably occupied. We are apprehensive that the facilities and accommodations which Government will require in the prompt payment and transmission to different quarters of large sums, &c. could not always be afforded by a State bank, without much embarrassment and difficulty.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant
G. BROWN, Pres't.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.
Editors who have published Mr. Taney's letter are desired to publish the above.

Com. Elliott and the figure Head.—A long letter from Com. Elliott to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, appears in the Post of this morning, which is intended as an explanatory address to the public, on the course pursued by Com. Elliott in ordering a statue of President Jackson to be placed on the cutwater of the Frigate Constitution. He says that the subject has been handled in many different ways by censorious partisans for political purposes, whilst politics had no influence in the directions which he gave to the carver—nor are they suffered to have any influence in the Navy Yard.

We shall not dispute the assertion. But we beg the gallant Commodore to reflect, that a majority of the people of Massachusetts; if not of the whole country; are of opinion that the glorious reputation of Old Ironsides cannot be enhanced by any extraneous appendage, and that there are very many New Englanders—too many to render such an act popular—decidedly opposed to the placing the state or bust of any person, living or dead, however much he may have contributed to his country's glory, on the prow or stern of the frigate Constitution, or any other national vessel, and that their wishes ought to be consulted and respected.

Boston Transcript.

Excellent as is our friend Levy's Price Current, there is one article which is not usually stated; and yet it has cost some people their existence as a body politic, others have lost it by their religious freedom; and all have suffered afflictions, which no pen or tongue can describe. We simply mean CREDULITY.

A famous or in amous Spartan boasted that he could "cheat boys with promises, and men with oaths."

Andrew Jackson has done the same.—But as we have been the dupes and ardent supporters of that man for fifteen years and a half, our readers (we hope) will excuse us from enlarging on this painful subject.

We have seen by Mr. Duane's letter to governor Tazewell, that high office, which ought to be the reward of worth, was offered by Andrew Jackson as a bribe—that he might seize the public revenues,—heretofore under the charge of congress, and turn all into political bribes. May we not exclaim with Cicero, "O tempora! O mores!"

But, to return to the text—Jackson's usurpation must cost us either servitude, or a civil war and dissolution of the Union. But had we an honest congress, they would impeach him and bring him to the block.

When we think of his letters to judge Baldwin to judge M. Minn, and governor Ray; in 1824, must we believe that Jackson is insane, or that he is a monster of profligacy—without parallel?

Let impartial men judge for themselves. Our columns are, and shall be open to all who entertain a contrary opinion. "Sworn to no master, of no sect am I." Such is our creed; except that we are unalterably republican.—N. O. Argus.

REWARD OF PUNISHMENT.

This creed prevails as to the next world; but it always happens in this.

Consequently, if Andrew Jackson be not impeached before another year, he shall go out of office with universal dislike. His name shall be a reproach; his administration a black blot in the history of our country. All may not now believe this; but experience will impress it. Experience, (said Franklin) is a dear school; but fools can learn in no other."

There is now in this city a gentleman from Tennessee. He informs us, that Andrew Jackson has neither habits of reading or study; that he depends on those who save him the trouble of thinking; and that he expects to govern a nation as he used to manage at horse race or a cock-fight,—that is, by partisans or bullies.—We shall see.—ib.

General Jackson wished to bribe Wm. J. Duane with a foreign mission; but he refused it with honest indignation! Now, what is the reason that congress does not impeach him? It is this; Jackson can appoint members to office! This must cease or our liberties will be jeopardised.—ib.

COMMUNICATED.

The United States and Andrew Jackson in account Current.—First, Gen. Jackson, by 10,000 promises for reform, &c.—Per contra cr.

Andrew Jackson dr. In 5,000 promises for reform—for 500 promises to the N. York Junta, and to the Union at large,—3 perjuries added to all his other faults—as an illiterate and misguided man!

Can Andrew Jackson undertake to say, that he ever countenanced loans without means? In other words, did he suppose that his pensioned bank could, by any means, supply the want of regular banks? Jackson's ignorance, it must be admitted, is boundless. What then should be the distrust of the people?—ib. D.

The Montreal Herald used the following language in relation to the removal of the deposits:

"We have already said we do not pretend to judge between the American people and their President. We may however, be allowed to draw a parallel where the result is so decidedly in favor of the happy institutions under which we in Canada live. Not only the Governor could not dare not have done this, but the King of England could not; or if he ventured so to do, and refused all explanation, in three weeks he would loose something more than his crown."

Greensborough Patriot.

Alabama well done!—The Montgomery Journal of the 8th states,—The branch bank at this place received a proposition from the Secretary of the Treasury, to make it the depository of the public money for this part of Alabama. The bank after mature deliberation upon the subject, determined that it could not consistently with the interests of the institution, and without a violation of its charter, accede to the terms proposed by the Secretary.

We are indebted to a friend for the following translation of a Dutch Letter, threatening to assassinate Major Downing.—Even N. Y. Jour.

TRANSLATION FROM THE DUTCH.
Thunder-Hill, near Kinderhook, }
On the Owerslaw. }
To Jack Downing, Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade, in the very same house where the General resides.

Sir—You are a pleasant man, but so certain as you advise the General to support the United States Bank, we shall strike thunder and lightning through you, and then you will be a dead man. Do you not know if the United States Bank is re-chartered, that the reigning Bank in Albany cannot fulfil her intention to make Mr. Van Buren President? Now this letter is to tell you, that if you do not stop writing such foolish letters, and turn right round and support Mr. Van Buren to break down the United States Bank, and rise the safety Fund Banks, take care or you will get in your "No matter who falls, or how many are made bankrupts, provided we can make Mr. Van Buren President, and then a very one that has stood by him, and lost money by it shall be put on the Pension List of Mr. Van Buren, and paid out of the public chest, with the Revolutionary soldiers.—If he is made President, then he will have every thing under his control, to reward his friends and chastise his enemies.

You have but one more week to live, if you do not alter your department. Therefore take care.

Boston—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 20th inst. mentions a report, prevalent on the preceding evening, that the merchants of Boston had resolved to suspend the payment of duties at the Custom House.—Louisville Journal.

An appeal to the people.—The President has, sometime since, re-nominated his Bank spies, accompanied with a furious message, so says report, intended as an appeal to the people. The Senate are not to be intimidated—the Kitchen concern may drive their appeals a little too far. It may be true, as a French revolutionist drily said, "the people are a great flock, that shepherds with GOOD DOGS can lead where they please." But, in this case, the shepherds are but poor dogs themselves, and their dogs still poorer.—The eyes of the flock begin to open, and the shortness of the pasture may not be without effect. The shepherds may attempt too much, and the dogs lose their influence. The result, in that state of the case, cannot be mistaken.

Cincinnati Gaz.

Remedies proposed.—A numerous and respectable meeting has been held at Providence, R. I., and a committee appointed to act in concert with gentlemen in the several towns in that county, and the unwarrantable assumption of power by the Government.

The citizens of the County of Providence are to hold a meeting at the State House on Saturday the 22d inst.

At Boston a different course is about to be pursued. We learn from the Daily Advertiser and patriot of Friday, that nearly all the wholesale Merchants of Boston, who are connected with the business of the country, have, with a commendable liberality, associated together for the mutual advantage of themselves and their customers, and have entered into an agreement not to sue for, or take security of their debtors, except in case of clear necessity, and then only, for the benefit of all parties associated."

The latter plan may be saluted as a palliative—but is only by resorting to the ballot boxes that substantial and permanent relief is to be obtained.

N. Y. Com.

U. S. BANK.

It will be seen that Mr. Webster yesterday introduced his promised bill for renewing or extending the charter of the Bank of the United States. Its chief provisions are, 1st—The extension of the charter for six years, leaving to Congress the power of establishing any other bank after the expiration of the present term, or the 4th March 1836. 2d—All public monies accruing after the passage of the Act, to be deposited in the Bank, and Congress to withdraw them when it deems proper, by joint resolution. 3d—The Bank to pay the Government an annuity of \$200,000 in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by the act. 4th—The suppression of all notes of the Bank under twenty dollars.

It is not difficult to predict the fate of the bill. It may possibly pass the Senate, with modifications—may possibly pass the House without essential change—but will not be approved by the Executive.

It seems that the bill was at once opposed by Mr. Leigh, the new Senator from Virginia, who is so prominent in his opposition to the present administration, and who has declared himself averse, on constitutional grounds, to the re-charter of the Bank for any time whatever.

Balt. Gazette.

Opium vs. Whiskey.—From a Canton Journal of 1st November we notice that the consumption of opium for seven months ending 31st October, 1833, was 11,876, the average cost of which was Eight Million Eighty-four Thousand Four Hundred Dollars. As this drug is used like Whiskey, we should be pleased to have some person acquainted with the subject give us the value of Whiskey for the same period.

N. Y. D. Advt.