

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834.

STRONG AUTHORITY.

What veteran patriot and democrat Albert Gallatin, introduced resolutions at a late meeting in New York, called with reference to the existing distress which denounces the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the removal of the Public Deposits and in his abuse of the veto power in the most startling language. He tells us through these resolutions that Gen. Jackson has changed the republican form of our government to a despotism. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Gallatin is a Democrat of the Jefferson School—has always until now been considered a Jacksonian—was hailed by "the party" as one of its brightest ornaments—and that the soundness of his political sentiments has never been questioned by those now in power. What will they do now? Cruelty him like Duane.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

The vote has at last been taken in the Senate of the United States, on Mr. Clay's Resolutions. It was a triumphant one, and damning of the action of the President on this matter as well as that of his miserable plant tool Roger B. Taney. The vote on the first resolution of Mr. Clay, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the money of the United States, deposited in the Bank of the United States and its Branches, communicated to Congress on the 4th day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory"—stood, yeas 26, nays 13.

And the vote on the second Resolution, which is as follows: "Resolved, That the President in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself, authority and power, not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both"—stood, yeas 26, nays 20.

Two of the Anti-administration members of the Senate were absent, or the majority would have been increased. Tipton, voted in the minority in both instances—he has not disappointed us. The Hon. Mr. Hendricks, voted for the first resolution and against the last.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Amos Kendall of the Kitchen Cabinet celebrity, has received, as well as Gen. Jackson and Major Jack Downing, an anonymous letter, in which his valuable life is threatened to be taken by a Kitchen ladle. The devil help the Kitchen if the chief cook and bottle-washer is taken from the party.

BANK FAILURES.

The Philadelphia Price Current of the 29th, enumerates the following:

Washington Banking Co.
Huckensauk, New Jersey.
Salem Banking Co., New Jersey.
Bank of New Brunswick, New Jersey.
Bank of Maryland, Md.
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.
Baltimore & Port Deposits.

HARD MONEY.

The administration party insist on our return to gold and silver currency. The President says, "this people," as he calls us, "shall do so. How can we?" There are twenty six millions of specie in the United States and thirteen millions of people—so that if the hard money were divided among us we should have just two dollars per head. How rich we should be. And yet, while these men are crying to us to return to hard money, they are the advocates of State Banks, which will give us two hundred and fifty millions of paper dollars. How amazingly consistent! Banish the United States Bank with her thirty-five millions of money and give us local Bank trash to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions. How can Congress put down State Banks, even after the U. S. Bank has been crushed? It, nor the veto of the President has any direct control over them.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY.

"Fifty talented Slaves" are advertised for sale by Auction in the New-Orleans Argus, of March 10. We would advise the owner to remove them to Washington City. The Kitchen Cabinet would certainly make a liberal bid, and not neglect so favorable an opportunity of adding men of talents to their talented councils. The purchase money might be paid from the surplus funds received at the Treasury from the Post-Office Department, under the administration of the Hon. Wm. T. Barry, that wise, disinterested, prudent, economical and energetic officer, that paragon of Heads of Departments.

With pleasure we find that our old friend A. Massey, has located himself in Natchez, Mississippi, in the merchantile establishment of Soria & Howell, a long established house. This gentleman's residence there will no doubt afford our Western citizens a full opportunity of knowing the true state of the lower market, and every correct information touching their interests. We know him as a man of business. May success attend his efforts.

From the W. Sun, of Dec. 31, 1831.

Post Office Department.—I have in to days' paper made room for the report of the Postmaster General—this document merits a perusal by all readers, and will be gratifying to the friends of that faithful and efficient public officer, and should afford particular pleasure to my neighbors, of the Gazette, as it will relieve them from all fear of the department falling into confusion, and bankruptcy.

Comment.—A single contract for carrying Maj. Barry's mail through New Hampshire amounts to \$12,250 a year. Fourteen months ago it was in the New Hampshire Courier to

be due on that contract. Verily, neighbor, this looks pestilently like bankruptcy and confusion, notwithstanding "the report of that faithful and efficient public officer," the Postmaster General.

We are authorised to say, that John Barrickman, Junr. is a candidate for Associate Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late R. P. Price, Esq.

We are also authorized to announce Solomon Rathbone as a candidate for the same station.

We are authorised to announce Charles Polke as a candidate for County Commissioner for the Third District.

We are also authorised to announce Joseph McClure as a candidate for County Commissioner for the Third District.

Monday next being the regular day of meeting of the Trustees of the Borough of Vincennes, punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be before the Board.

Extract of a Speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of the Currency.

After a full survey of the whole subject, I see none—I can conjecture no

means of extricating the country from its present danger and to arrest its further increase, but a bank—the agency of which in some form, or under some authority—is indispensable. The country has been brought into the present diseased state of the currency by banks, and must be extricated by their agency. We must, in word, use bank to unbanks the banks, to the extent that may be necessary to restore a safe and stable currency—just as we apply snow to a frozen limb, in order to restore vitality and circulation, or hold up a burn to the flame to extract the inflammation. All must see that it is impossible to suppress the banking system once. It must continue for a time. Its greatest enemies, and the advocates of an exclusive specie circulation, must make it a part of their system to tolerate the banks for a longer or a shorter period. To suppress them at once would, if it were possible, work greater revolution—a greater change in the relative condition of the various classes of the community, than would the conquest of the country by a savage enemy. What then must be done? I answer, a new and safe system must gradually grow up under, and replace, the old; imitating, in this respect, the beautiful process, which, we sometimes see of a wounded or diseased part in a living organic body, gradually superseded by the healing process of nature.

How is this to be effected? How is a bank to be used as the means of correcting the excess of the banking system? And what bank is to be selected as the agent to effect this salutary change? I know, said Mr. C., that a diversity of opinion will be found to exist, as to the agent to be selected, among those who agree on every other point, and who, in particular, agree on the necessity of using some bank as the means of effecting the object intended, one preferring a simple recharter of the existing bank—another the charter of a new bank engratified upon the old—and a fourth the use of the State banks as the agent. I wish (said Mr. C.) to leave all these as open questions; to be carefully surveyed and compared with each other, calmly and dispassionately, without prejudice or party feeling; and that to be selected which on the whole shall appear to be the most safe: the most efficient: the most prompt in application; and the least liable to constitutional objection. It would, however, be wanting in candor on my part, not to declare that my impression is, that a new Bank of the United States, engratified upon the old, will be found, under all the circumstances of the case, to combine the greatest advantages, and to be liable to the fewest objections; but this impression is not so firmly fixed as to be inconsistent with a calm review of the whole ground, or to prevent my yielding to the conviction of reason, should the result of such review prove that any other is preferable. Among its peculiar recommendations may be ranked the consideration, that while it would afford the means of a prompt and effectual application for mitigating and finally removing the existing distress, it would at the same time open to the whole community a fair opportunity of participation in the advantages of the institution, be they what they may.

Let us then suppose, (in order to illustrate and not to indicate a preference,) that the present bank be selected as the agent to effect the intended object. What provisions will be necessary? I will suggest those that have occurred to me, mainly, however, with a view of exciting the reflection of those much more familiar with banking operations than myself; and who, of course, are more competent to form a correct judgment on their practical effect.

Let, then, the bank charter be renewed for twelve years after the expiration of the present term, with such modifications and limitations as may be judged proper, and that, after that period, it shall issue no notes under ten dollars; that Government shall not receive in its dues any sum less than ten dollars, except in the legal coins of the U. States; that it shall not receive in its dues the notes of any bank that issues notes of a denomination less than five dollars; and that the U. States' Bank shall not receive in payment, or on deposit, the notes of any bank whose notes are not receivable in the dues of the Government; nor the notes of any bank which may receive the notes of any bank whose notes are not receivable by the Government.

At the expiration of six years from the commencement of the renewed char-

ter, let the bank be prohibited from issuing any note under twenty dollars, and let no sum under that amount be received in the dues of the Government, except in specie; and let the value of gold be raised at least equal to that of silver, to take effect immediately, so that the country may be replenished with the coin, the lightest and the most portable in proportion to its value, to take the place of the receding bank notes. It is unnecessary for me to state, that at present the standard value of gold is several per cent less than that of silver; the necessary effect of which has been to expel gold entirely from our circulation, and thus to deprive us of a coin so well calculated for the circulation of a country so great in extent, and having so vast an intercourse, commercial, social, and political, between all its parts, as ours. As an additional recommendation to raise its relative value, gold has, of late, become an important product of three considerable States of the Union—Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia—to the industry of which, the measure proposed would give 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 view of determining whether they are fully adequate to effect the object in view or not. There are doubtless others 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.

From the Richmond Whig.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

This distinguished Statesman and Financier has at length stepped forward and by a series of resolutions prepared by him, and submitted at a meeting of the citizens of New York, on the 21st of March, has redeemed himself from the inducements falsely drawn from his measures while Secretary of the Treasury under the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. The advocates of kingly powers in the President, have called forth from his retreat this veteran of the democratic party, and as in 1793 he opposed the elder Adams for encroachments on the principles of our Government, so now in 1834, he equally opposes himself to the bold assumptions of this Unit Executive. What will the monarchs say now? Will they continue to quote Albert Gallatin in justification of the recent measures of Secretary Taney? Let them read his resolutions, and no longer attempt to tarnish his bright fame by their unjust ascriptions. Is it not enough that they should venture to maintain the authority of the President to do with the people's money what he pleases—to loan it to doubtful banks to pay their debts—but must also associate with the transaction, the names of such men as Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin? Or will they still persevere in the effort to obscure the true question by raising a cry against the bank? There is, there must be intelligence enough with the people, to strip these masques, to present them in their true character of advocates of kingly powers in the President—for, give him, as these champions of his would have you do, the control claimed for him over the purse, and is he any thing short of a king? Let us meet this cry of bank or no bank, with that by far the truest of the two of King or no King, and the response of the people will be such as the friends of free Government will desire. We fight under old leaders—Albert Gallatin again steps forth as in the gloomy periods of the elder Adams, to vindicate the insulted laws and to restore a violated Constitution. Our fathers then were with him, let us, their descendants, prove to the world that we have not become a degenerate race.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

We copy the following from the Baltimore Patriot of March 24. This may be considered the beginning among the Banks.

Cin. Gaz.

The Bank of Maryland.—The announcement in the papers of this morning, of the stoppage of this Bank, came like an electric shock upon the City of Baltimore. We do not recollect at any period to have witnessed such a general excitement among all classes. The streets all the forenoon have been filled with groups of citizens, which this event will lead to no one can tell. All the other Banks have been called upon more or less, for payment of their Notes in specie, which of course have been met. We hope, in this matter, a forbearing spirit will be manifested and that the public will not withdraw that confidence that has been so long and so well deserved.

We hope that the bitter fruit of the Government's Experiment, of which the people by this event are made to taste, will induce our rulers to pause in their career, and without delay retrace their steps. The gloom which pervades the City, will, we hope, satisfy Mr. Secretary TANKE, that the Experiment, of the government is fraught with certain ruin to all classes of the people—and induce him, we fervently trust, to avert the destruction which the President and he alone have the power of doing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND, { 24th of March, 1834. }
The Board of Directors of this institution have

to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee,—for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once, is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, found upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is, not to sacrifice their claims. The Debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposit, and the open accounts due by the Bank, and these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors specially to realize nearly all if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order,

R. WILSON, Cashier.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of several officers of the several Banks of the city, convened at the Union Bank of Maryland, in consequence of a notice received from the President of the Union Bank of Maryland, to take into consideration the state of affairs arising from the closing of the business of the Bank of Maryland, the following Presidents and cashiers were present:

Wm. Lorman, Pres. of the B. of Balt.

Philip More, of the Franklin.

Wm. Bohn, of the Com. & Farm.

Nicholas Brice of the Farm. & Merch.

Wm. H. Murray, Cashier of the Mechanics.

J. Bier, Cashier of the Marein.

Wm. Lorman was called to the Chair, and N. Brice acted as Secretary. Amongst the other proceedings the following took place.

The President of the Union Bank informed the meeting that the Bank of Maryland had made a deed of trust, which they were prepared to deliver, conveying all the property of the Bank to him in trust, for the general and equal benefit of its creditors—that he had not as yet read it, nor excepted it—and declined doing so without the advice and concurrence of the other Banks interested in the distribution of the funds, and that this meeting was called to lay the subject before them for their direction concerning

It was then by the meeting unanimously resolved by the Presidents and Cashiers present, that in their opinion it is advisable that Mr. Ellicott accept the deed of trust proposed by the President and directors of the Bank of Maryland, and that they therefore unite in recommending him to do so. It being understood among other things of detail, that the different Banks shall from time to time be informed of the progress of the trust, and that their officers shall have free access to every information that they may require until its close.

From the New York Spectator.

MORE OF "HOW IT WORKS."

We copy the annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Advertiser of March 4. It affords another beautiful illustration of the working of the President's Experiment.

Post Office Department.—It is known, we presume, that the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of this city, is the depository of the Post Office Department. On Saturday, three drafts of twelve thousand dollars each were presented at the bank from the department, and two of them protested, there being no funds to their credit in that institution. One of the twelve thousand dollars was paid, being two thousand more than the balance appearing on the books in favor of the department. Under the old system, before the deposits were taken from the United States Bank, these things never occurred because the bank being the sole depository, made it a point always to honor the drafts of the government.

But never mind: "Perish Credit!" exclaims Mr. Beardley—and the government credit perishes. The same paper contains the following additional item:

During the past week several failures have occurred, some of considerable importance. The money pressure appears to be gaining ground, and unless some speedy relief is afforded, we must expect other and much larger failures.

But never mind: "Perish Commerce!" exclaims Mr. Beardley; and so it is perishing.

From the N. Y. Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MR. CAMBRELENG'S CONSTITUENTS.

We yesterday received from Washington, a copy of the Tammany Anti-Bank, and up-to-the-hub Jackson Memorial, as printed by order of the House of Representatives, together with the names of the signers thereto. This memorial, it will be recollect, contained, as the treasury presses boasted, ten thousand signatures. Nay, more: Mr. Cambreleeng presented it to the House, as coming from his constituency, and bearing the signatures of ten thousand respectable citizens. Let us now examine for a moment, what sort of people Mr. Cambreleeng claims as comprising the respectable citizens of New York, and let us also see who are, *par ex* *cellence*, his constituents. In the course of a couple of pages of the thirty or forty occupied by the names of the memorialists, we find the following:

Billy Cahill,	Nick Corshor,
Tom Nolles,	Peter Coircrow,
Jim Crow, Jr.	Bull Bink, Jr.
Teddy O'Rooke,	Port Levi,
Duff Green, not dead,	Bryon the Brave,
Col. Pluck,	King of Leinster,
Black Hawk,	James Twiddle,
Hurrah for Jackson,	Jim Cunnion,
Peter Pocock,	Tim Flonky,
Peter Parley,	Hugh Toughy,
Peter Scrap.	

These are a portion of the names to a memorial, which the Jackson men deemed of sufficient importance to be transmitted to Washington, by a special embassy.

And it must be confessed that their ambassadors were well chosen to carry such a memorial. Be it remembered, also, that of all the committees that have been sent to confer with Congress and the Executive, the bearers of this memorial—John Hardenbrook, Levi Kidder & Co., were the only persons who have been feasted, pelted by the PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT.

The truth is, there has been a systematic and most shameful course of imposition practiced upon Congress, in the measure adverse to the restoration of the deposits, and approving of the Executive usurpations of power. Not long since, Mr. Senator Talmadge rose in his place, and presented a memorial purporting to have been adopted at the Great Park meeting. No such memorial was adopted by that meeting. It was a fraud.

Yet Mr. Talmadge contained a reference for the paper, to the finance committee. So also, in Philadelphia, Dr. south-

erland recently presented a memorial from the Third District of Pennsylvania, adverse to the restoration of the deposits, stating that it contained four thousand signatures. An examination, however, showed, that it contained only fifteen hundred names. But the worst is not yet told. A further examination disclosed the fact, as we learn from the United States Gazette; that there were on the list "whole sheets of doublets." The same names are repeated by twenties and thirties. This evidence of fraud induced gentlemen to examine a little closer, and on holding the paper up to a strong light, they could discover where the ends were pasted together, that some of the sheets contained the signatures affixed to some memorial relative