

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives, has at last come to the Previous Question, on the resolution of the committee of Ways and Means in regard to the late action of the Executive on the Public Deposites. The vote on the Resolution, "shall the main question now be put," stands as follows: yeas 114, nays 107. The following Resolution: "Resolved, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered," was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 135, nays 82. The Resolution, that "the Public Deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States," was thus decided: yeas 119, nays 104. The Resolution, "that the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of Deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection—the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed," was decided as follows: yeas 117, nays 105. The Resolution, to appoint a select committee to inspect the books and examine into the proceeding of the U. S. Bank & Co., was decided thus: yeas 174, nays 41. It will thus be seen, that the Senate and House of Representatives have come to very different conclusions, on this momentous subject, which has so long been agitated in their respective bodies and convulsing the nation. Our confidence has never been shaken in the wise patriotic and determined spirit of the former; but we have for a long time past had joyful misgivings in regard to the latter. A majority in the House of Representatives has manifested on more than one occasion, a desire to please the Kitchen Cabinet, rather than support the interests of their constituents and the honor of the nation. There are too many "perish credit and perish commerce" men there to suit our views. The people have now nothing to hope, during the present session from Congress, in relation to the currency and public distress. They have nothing either to hope from the action of the President. He will sign no Bank Bill, even if one should pass—because he is under the dominion of Van Buren the magician, whose wand is now paralyzing the energies of the people, under the dominion of irresponsible advisers, who never were worthy of the confidence of Gen. Jackson, and who have abused that confidence to the tarnishing of his well-earned military glory, and the destruction of the property of tens of thousands of honest patriots, whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose. We have not yet received the names of those who voted in the affirmative and those who voted in the negative, on the foregoing resolutions. We are assured, that our worthy Representative, the Hon. John Ewing, has recorded his honest vote for the benefit of his constituents. His zeal for the welfare of the people has, by no means abated, by a residence in Washington—on the contrary, it has been redoubled by the vastly increased pressure of his public duties. Although a new member, he has taken a stand on the floor of Congress that would have reflected honor on an old one.

New York Elections.—The elections which have taken place in the interior of that great state, are cheering to every man who detests misrule and desires the prosperity of his country. They are living over the days of the revolution. The Whigs are arraying themselves against a Tory Regency, and in Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, &c. where that Regency has hitherto triumphed by overwhelming majorities, it is now prostrate. We shall soon hear from the City. It will keep time to the country—Martin's "occupation's gone."

The books for subscription to stock of the State Bank of Indiana, were opened on Monday the 7th inst. in this place. A large number of shares have already been subscribed, although our farmers generally, and those of the counties composing this Bank district, perhaps from want of information of the time of opening the books, have been rather backward in becoming stockholders. We say to all those who have not yet taken stock, and are desirous of doing so, to apply to the Commissioners immediately, and secure for themselves the number of shares they are desirous of obtaining, or they may be too late. The stock in the Branch located at Madison, Indiana, was all taken in one day.

We refer our readers to some very interesting matter on the first page of our paper of to-day, relating to the School Lands in this county. It is worthy of the attention of every citizen.

Dr. Macneven's Letter.—We take much pleasure in laying before our patrons and readers the celebrated letter of this distinguished individual, who has long made a conspicuous figure in the political world. All must read it—it is worthy of their serious attention.

The bodies of two men were on the 13th inst. found drowned in the River Deschoe, near Vincennes; the first body was that of an old man supposed to be between 60 and 70 years of age,

considerably bald, had on a coat of home-made lincey, vest and overalls of blue gray jeans, an old shirt patched, linen drawers, white woollen socks, and coarse shoes. There were six eagle half dollars and a double bladed penknife, found in his vest pocket.

The second body examined was that of a man, supposed to be between 25 and 30 years of age, had on a blue broad cloth coat, striped worsted vest, striped gingham shirt, pleated bosom, justian overalls, coarse white woollen socks, small cotton handkerchief, and coarse shoes, which had been half-soiled, striped cotton undershorts, and a pair of trousers, one Eagle half dollar, one twenty-five cent piece, two twelve and a half cents pieces, four ten cent pieces, two six and a fourth cent pieces, one jack knife, and one pint bottle, were found about the body.

The bodies were much disfigured, so that the features could not be recognized. The verdict of the Jury was accidental death, by drowning.

The money was appropriated by the Coroner, Wm. Erce, Esq. for part payment of the expenses of a decent burial.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PURCELL, as a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching August election.

We are authorized to say, that JOHN B. MARTIN, is a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to state, that ZACHARIAH PULLIAM, is a candidate for Sheriff for Knox county, at the next August election.

We are requested to say, that JOSEPH CHAMBERS, Esq., is a candidate for Associate Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. P. Price, Esq.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS I. BAILY, as a candidate for County Commissioner, for the First District.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor:—It is understood that Mr. M. R. Trimble will preach in Lawrenceville on Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th, and in Albion Prairie on the 21st inst. A man who has preached (if I may use the term) so many presbyterian, methodist, baptist and other churches, and who has gathered from thence so many deep-rooted and promising members; a man who has hovered like a ministering spirit, over almost every village and hamlet of the flourishing West, and who has severed in part the chains of idolatry, and the manacles of sacerdotal domination; a man who sustains and extends with enlightened zeal, the contemplated reform of that modern giant in theology, whose delight of erudition, and cogency of argument, gave a ruinous and long-to-be remembered defeat to Volney, Voltaire, Paine, Humb., Bolingbroke and Gibbon, in the person of that deluded philosopher Robert Dale Owen; a man whose own plain, convincing eloquence, has effected so many changes, in so short a period of time, and whose life and manners seem so perfectly blameless; a man of this cast I say (and such is Mr. Trimble,) is calculated to draw a large concourse of people to the places, and on the days alluded to. Whether his eloquence and "matters of fact," as he calls them, are to eventuate in good or evil, your correspondent cannot pretend to judge, although some persons, of the different churches above named, have denounced their maledictions against him and his cause, as if actuated by the good spirit of prophecy, or the evil one of sectarian malice. If the result be a rich harvest of good fruits in this County, surely it will be most acceptable, and much needed. If, however, his eloquence is poison, and himself a viper, he can here do little harm, for *heresy* cannot be worse than *drunkenness*. Immersion than *gambling*, the *disuse of Greets*, than *stander*, and *hypocrisy* than *blasphemy*. And if indeed his advice, and these evils, are equally pernicious, viper will then meet viper, and poison encounter poison, till at last perhaps, like Chymical compositions, they may neutralise each other, and form a compound, bereft of the noxious qualities of both. You will perhaps think this a black and unpatriotic description of a portion of our country, (and such indeed it seems to be,) but I am now an old man, and am convinced by experience, that evil cannot be cured, unless exposed, and moreover, I follow the example of my Divine master, who lamented and exposed the degeneracy of ill-fated Jerusalem, and probed to the quick, the putrid, festering wounds, and lawless violence of his country's sins; so that under any circumstances, Mr. Trimble, or any other holy ambassador of God, will doubtless be thrice acceptable to the crowded auditory expected to be assembled here. One object of this letter, is, to increase the number of attendants, and it is hoped the publication of it may have no tendency to involve you in a religious controversy, as that is not its object, and as I belong to no sect, no party, and write only to serve the great interest of morality.

INSPECTOR.

Lawrence county, Ill, April 15th, 1834.

DR. MACNEVEN'S LETTER.

We present our readers to-day, the letter of this consistent champion of liberty. It will be read with delight by every lover of our republican institutions—by every enemy of despotism and lawless power. It will be read with profit by all who wish to understand the subject which now agitates the country and threatens to overthrow the institutions established by the blood and patriotism of our fathers. The clearness, the force and the precision with which Dr. Macneven treats the acts of the Executive, indicate a high order of talents, and proves that his love of liberty, and the power with which he resisted despotism in his native country,

have not abated. This document must produce a salutary influence, not only on the minds of our Irish fellow citizens who justly admire the character of this venerable patriot and fellow countryman, but upon every national man who prefers the liberty and happiness of his country to the domination of a lawless despot, stimulated by an irresponsible and prodigal cabal. Like ourselves, Dr. Macneven was one of the earliest and most strenuous advocates of Gen. Jackson, and we are glad to find that with us he is now satisfied, that his acts ought to be resisted by all who would preserve our republican institutions from the ground to which his usurpations and misrule would inevitably consign them.

We are gratified to learn, that the celebrated counsellor Sampson concurs with his distinguished countryman. The eyes of every enlightened democrat of the Jefferson school will soon be opened to the tyranny and corruption now practised by those in power.

U. States Telegraph.

New York, March 29th, 1834.

Dr. Wm. J. Macneven,
Sir,—Having seen contradictory statements in two of the daily papers in relation to your political opinions as to the present course of the Executive of our country, the Vigilance Committee of the Independent Republicans of the fourteenth ward, have deputed the undersigned most respectfully to request, that you will be pleased to make known to us, your sentiments on the leading political question, which at present so deeply agitates the nation; and it is particularly desirable, that if consistent with your views, you shall frankly give your opinion as to the removal of the deposits, and whether you are or are not in favor of a National Bank.

It is also desirable to know if the nomination made at the Broadway House, of William C. Wales for Alderman, and Lambert Suydam for Assistant, to represent this ward in Common Council, for the ensuing year, and if Gulian C. Verplanck, as a candidate for Mayor, meets your approbation.

The importance of affairs, at this crisis, must plead for the liberty we take upon the present occasion.

Very respectfully your, &c.

MOSES WANZER,
AUSTIN BALDWIN,
P. W. ENGS,
JAS. K. HAMILTON,
CHESTER CLARK.

New York, March 31st, 1834.

Chester Clark, Austin Baldwin, P. W. Engs, James K. Hamilton, Moses Wanzer.

GENTLEMEN:
The statements in the papers, to which you refer, were certainly unauthorized by me, and appeared to my surprise. They must have been derived from casual conversations and promulgated by party spirit, which too often infuses upon delinquency in its zeal. Rather than take a different side from old associates, who still profess to find those measures right which I deem wrong, I wished to hold myself aloof, and where I could not approve to refrain, if possible, from opposing. But called upon now officially by so respectable a body of my neighbors and fellow citizens to declare my sentiments unequivocally, I cannot be deemed forward in stating them, since compliance is a duty.

I supported Gen. Jackson's election, and I continue to feel the highest gratitude for his eminent services in the field. Though perhaps disappointed in some of the expectations I had formed of the benefits to be derived from his administration, still preferring him far before those who were brought as candidates against him, I have sustained him as long as I could do so conscientiously. In relation to the great question which agitates and engrosses Congress and the people, after having examined his course with every disposition to find it justifiable, I cannot possibly approve it.

The fiscal reasons which have been assigned for the removal of the public deposits, are so futile that they hardly deserve an answer. To say in the same breath that the necessary demands of Government will reduce them in one year to little or nothing, and yet that they must be removed at once, lest they should be so greatly accumulated by the time the charter will expire, as to compel Congress to renew the charter, is really too absurd to be deemed serious. When I am told that the public moneys were not safe in the United States' Bank, and looking at the public documents, I find that just before the removal, they amounted in the whole to less than ten millions, while the bank had eleven millions in specie; but now that they amount in this city alone to five millions, while the banks in which they are placed have only eight hundred thousand dollars in specie, I cannot see what has been gained in point of safety.

The true and indeed avowed motive was a political one. The object was to cripple, nay to crush an institution deemed dangerous, and which is said to have set itself in opposition to the will of the people, and to have improperly interfered in the election of our Chief Magistrate. But the folly of the attempt of the bank, if it really was made, has been fully demonstrated by the result of the elections. We are not, thank God, governed by wealth, but by numbers. The bank was proved to have no political power. Out of the city of Philadelphia, it was every where a dead weight on every candidate who attempted to support it. It lay prostrate as a political body, and there was no necessity, on that score, for further attack. If, indeed, the President, by removing the deposits, could at once have strangled that which he thinks a monster, there might have been some sense in doing the but: but since he could not effect that, far better would it be to leave the bank undisturbed to die its natural death. The fact cannot now be denied that more efficient means could not have been devised to cause a reaction, and give a chance of a re-charter to the bank, than those which were employed for annoying it and exercising a useless revenge. It is thus that uncontrolled passions ever blind the understanding.

Since there was no sufficient motive, fiscal or political for the act, it was unwise and unstatesman-like. It required no great sagacity to foresee that it must cause a derangement in the commercial operations and credit of the country; and where no good could ensue, it could only be under the dictates of passion that any executive officer would run the risk of subjecting the country to the evils that attend any such derangement. After those evils had actually occurred, and could no longer be denied, a magnanimous mind would have retracted, instead of persevering in the error.

Yet it is not simply because an unwise and unfortunate measure has been adopted and is obstinately maintained, that I feel myself called upon to express my dissent. Though an humble individual, I may be permitted to say, that I am actuated by much higher motives. I have looked at the law which is said to warrant the deed, and I see that by it the public moneys were ordered to be kept in a certain place, unless the Secretary of the Treasury thought it necessary to remove them, in which case he was bound to lay before Congress his reasons for so doing. To the President no power is delegated on the subject. He may, indeed, remove the Secretary if he thinks him dishonest or incapable; but this does not imply the power to remove the officer for the express purpose of having the acts of which that officer is by law the only judge, done according to the will of the President. That would be uniting in one person the powers of both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Had this been the intention,

of the law, the power of removing the deposits would have been given to the President alone.

Had it been intended that the President should have any control whatever in the case, it would have been provided that the Secretary might remove the public moneys with the approbation of the President. Instead of this, not to him but to Congress alone is the Secretary made responsible by law for the act. It would be pure mockery to suppose, that the obligation to assign his reasons to Congress is a matter of form, and means nothing. Either the legal provisions is an insult to our understanding, or it renders the act invalid, unless approved by Congress. The conduct of the President in this case is greatly aggravated by the circumstances by which it was accompanied. It was done after Congress had passed judgment on the acts ascribed to the bank, and declared it to be a safe depository of the public moneys. It was done without waiting for the opinion and action of the new Congress, in the recess of the Senate, by an officer not confirmed by that body, and selected for express purpose.

I cannot sustain such a measure. It is a palpable infringement of the laws. It is equally contrary to spirit of our Constitution, to the principles of genuine liberty, and of republican institutions. The executive magistrate is necessarily vested with great powers, and liable to imposition. He has the exclusive direction of all negotiations with foreign nations, and the exclusive right of nomination to all offices. No treaty can be made, no officer be appointed, without his previous approbation. He exercises the power of removing by his sole authority every officer, the judges only excepted. He is Commander-in-chief of all the armed forces of the nation, by sea or by land. He executes, and at times interprets, the laws and treaties. He has a qualified negative on all laws, and exercises it freely.

Against the dangerous abuse of those powers centered in one man, we have, heretofore, been protected by the Constitutional check of the Senate, which has now been evaded; by salutary legal barriers, which have now been overleaped, by that admirable temper and moderation which had characterized our former Presidents, and on which my reliance is now greatly lessened.

This is the only quarter from which encroachments that might gradually undermine our liberties, and subvert the principles of republican government, can be apprehended. And let it not be forgotten that the danger is never greater than when that high functionary happens to enjoy an excessive degree of popularity; capable of inducing the people to sustain all his pretensions, and that the attempt to establish a fatal precedent is never more likely to succeed, than when the object of the attack happens to be an unpopular institution: when those circumstances are combined, public attention is but too easily diverted from the true state of the momentous question at issue.

Should the attempt now made be sanctioned by the people, the purse and the sword would be placed in the same hands, and the first visible effect will be a corrupt influence introduced into our government. Six months have not elapsed since the Executive transfer of the public moneys was made, and what is already the result in this city, alone?

The three respectable banks selected for the purpose have, amounted to 9,200,000 dollars, their discounts, computed to 9,200,000 dollars, and they made one and a half per cent. But with the aid of the public moneys they are now able to discount near 13,800,000 dollars, or four millions six hundred thousand dollars more than formerly, giving an additional profit of four and a half per cent a year on their capital. Thus we have forty Bank Directors endowed with the power of distributing four millions and a half in loans, beyond the natural resources of their banks, and two thousand stockholders whose income is at once raised from 63 to 11 per cent. This might not give much influence to the grantor if the boon was irreparable. But on what tenure is it held? It depends on the sole will of the Secretary, who has reserved the power to annul the contract whenever he pleases, and who for any such change is no longer bound to assign reasons. Or I should rather say, it depends on the all controlling will of the President, since the Secretary of the Treasury has ceased to be the officer of the law, and is a mere puppet moved by the chief magistrate, who remains himself legally irresponsible for acts, which, according to law must be performed by the said Secretary. If this uncontrolled and irresponsible power to grant, and at will, to shift favors to that extent, is not an improper, and prospective species of influence, I am at a loss to know how a worse kind can be devised.

The Democratic Party was founded on the purest principles; and, whilst adhering to, and bound by these, it had a right to require personal sacrifices from its friends—namely, that they should yield their opinions to those of the majority, on unimportant points, not affecting those principles; or in the selection of candidates of equal qualifications. But where the principle itself is called in question, I must preserve my independence of opinion, and, with regret, yet without hesitation, dissent from those, who, under color of adherence to the usages of party, may require a sacrifice of all that is dear to us, and thereby subvert the fundamental principles of our institutions. This, as I understand it, is, that the majority, not of any party, but of the people, must govern. I cannot subscribe to the test now imposed, of approving in the mass, at all events, and whatever they may do, of our national and state administrations, or of sanctioning even the most dangerous measures, because they have originated with our Chief Magistrate. Loyalty to his King is, indeed, the pretended virtue of the subject of a monarchy. To live under a government of laws, and not of men, is the boast of the citizens of our republic.

To you my friends and fellow-citizens, who know me, I need not say that I am not one of the rich, that I derive my means of existence from the moderate profits of my professional industry, that I am, and cannot cease to be a Democrat; that I have lived a friend of liberty, and have once suffered for that cause. For my zeal in its defence I became a proscribed exile from my native land. Here, in this asylum of the oppressed, I have now lived almost twenty years. I have, you well know, no other country. I am identified with its interests, its prosperity, its glorious institutions. These I cannot desert. Our preservation depends on our happiness and that of our posterity. They are the boast, the model and the hope of the friends of liberty through the civilized world. Indure my fellow-citizens not to blast those hopes, and the high destinies to which this nation is called; to preserve those institutions inviolate, to defend and protect them against every attack, and every attempted infringement from whatever source, or from whomsoever they may come; to bring back the administration of our Government to its native purity, and to leave to their children entire, unshackled, and unblemished, the sacred inheritance such as they received it from their fathers.

In compliance, gentlemen, with your request, I have candidly opened to you my sentiments, and I respectfully submit them to your judgment. WILLIAM JAMES MACNEVEN.

Antigua.—An act for the total and unconditional abolition of slavery, after the first day of August next, has been passed by the Legislature of Antigua.

Boat. Transcript.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

The House of Commons were engaged as a committee of Supplies.

Mr. O'Connell has introduced a bill to amend the laws of libels, and to regulate the freedom of the Press.

The Liverpool Standard of the 25th Feb. states, that the British cabinet has refused to grant any remuneration to Captain Ross and his officers for their immense losses and sufferings except the promotion of the expedition, and the payment of the men, which was considered sufficient and ample remuneration. Proposals was making for a petition to Parliament in favor of Capt. Ross and his officers.

Mr. Beardsley, of the House of Representatives, will probably be gratified to know that his name has crossed the Atlantic, and that his "perish credit, perish commerce" speech has attracted the notice of the British politicians. They do not give Mr. Beardsley credit for originality in the expression—this they claim to be due to one of their own radicals. They are candid enough, however, to admit that their Radical has been greatly excelled by ours, in an exclamation, which they say—(we quote the words) "well denotes the furious character of party in that country."

Mr. Newton—the Artist.—The Times of February 14th, says—We are requested to state that the reports which have been lately current do not apply to Mr. Newton the miniature painter, of Argyle street, in any one respect.

FRANCE.

Paris papers are to the 22d February inclusive. There were difficulties between the Silk Weavers and their Employers, at Lyons. The former had turned out. No compromise had been effected at the last advice, but no serious disturbances were anticipated.

The Prefect of Police in Paris has issued a decree, ordering all theatres to be closed at 11 o'clock, and when that hour arrives the curtain is to fall, and the police are to turn the auditory into the street. Such a decree, if rigorously enforced upon such a theatre-going theatre-loving people, and so mercurial withal as the Parisians, must be more likely to create dissatisfaction than even serious acts of oppression.

By this arrival we hear nothing of the illness of Gen. Lafayette.

SPAIN.

The dates are not yet so late as our recent Gibraltar advices. The following is a copy of the decree of Amnestiy, then referred to:

DECREE.—"Considering the reasons which you have laid before me, and complying with the opinion of my Council of Ministers, I have thought proper, in the name of my beloved daughter Donna Isabel Segunda, to extend the Royal Decree of Amnestiy to all the ex-deputies of the Cortes who may be out of the kingdom in consequence of opinions expressed by them as such deputies, granting them permission to return freely to the bosom of their country. Take notice thereof, and do all that may be necessary for its fulfillment. Signed in rubric, and addressed to Don Francisco Martinez de la Rose.—Madrid, Feb. 7."

A letter from Bayonne, of Feb. 17, gives an account of an audacious attempt of about eighty Carlists, from Portugal, well armed, to effect a landing at Tuy, from boats. They were repulsed.

The *Sentinelle des Hyrenes* of Bayonne, of Feb. 15th instant, has the following:—

"The Queen of Spain has issued a decree which ordains a levy of 25,000 men to recruit the army, and give more energy to the movements against the Carlist insurrection."

The Bishop of Leon having persevered in his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the young Queen, and containing to act as the Privy Counsellor to Don Carlos, has been deprived of his diocese, and all his property confiscated, and been outlawed. It is believed that the same fate awaits the Bishop of Toledo.

PORTUGAL.

Our former advices from Lisbon by way of Gibraltar, were to the 29th February—the date of the following paragraph, extracted from a Lisbon letter. If this be true, Miguel is yet in greater force than we had been led to suppose:

"The Miguelites, in greater force, (about three thousand men,) have marched down from Santarem, on the south side of the Tagus, and have appeared at Aldem Gallega, just opposite to this city.—I am informed they may be seen; and I do not doubt it. I have been told that some vessels of war had been firing on them all day. If care be not taken they will get possession of St. Ubes, and the fort of Almada, which is directly opposite the centre of the city. Without foreign interference, the war will be interminable; Miguel's troops stand by him although they are neither half fed nor half clothed. This is not less true than surprising. Miguel has nearly the whole country in his favor."

There had been a schism between the military commanders of Pedro's forces.—The Duke of Terceira had been removed from the command—of which circumstance there were different versions current, and the merits of the case are discussed among the Portuguese merchants with a vehemence suited to the natural character, and biased to a certain extent, by individual friendships. We do not collect from any quarter the impressions that a material embarrassment to the service will follow from the event.

GERMANY.

The commotion in Frankfurt and elsewhere, although smothered, gives evidence of life even among the embers.—