

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, Oct. 7, 1837.

We are compelled this week to issue the Gazette on a sheet some smaller than usual and on a most wretched quality of paper, owing to a failure in getting a supply of paper which we have been in daily expectation of receiving for some time past. We may have to use the same kind of paper next week, if our winter supply of the proper size does not arrive before that time.

What does our neighbor of the Sun think of the whig victories in Rhode Island and Maine? Has not the news of the triumph of the whigs in those states yet reached him? We at least hope he will give us a few remarks under his editorial head, touching the political summer of Senator Tipton, as the river at this time does not require his particular attention, and is "perfectly docile." We hope our hints will not pass unnoticed.

The Presidents, Directors and Cashiers of several branches of the State Bank of Indiana, have recently become very obnoxious to those pure, unrewarded patriots the editors of the Indianapolis Democrat. Our Branch is specially noted, as will be seen below.

Gentlemen, take care of yourselves! You have been ensnared by these importuned whigs, who bungle at nothing but the truth. A majority of you (good old democrats) are branded with the appellation of "Federal"—you will please take notice therefore, that you have been indicted, tried, and condemned by three hopeful editors, all and each of you, for the high crime of politically and meanly putting your veto to the mischievous doctrines of Tom Benton, promulgated via. of Andrew the first—and may Amos Kendall have mercy on your miserably pockets.

BRANCH AT VINCENNES.		
President—D. S. Houser.	Federal.	
Directors—J. Rose.	do	
Directors—J. Wise.	do	
S. Wise.	do	
R. Smith.	do	
N. Smith.	do	
W. Butch.	do	
J. K. Kurtz.	do	
H. Decker.	do	
J. Holland.	do	
S. Eustace.	do	
G. W. Ewing.	do	
W. Raper.	Democrat	
J. Law.	do	

The Indianapolis Democrat asks—"To which party does the State Bank of Indiana belong?" We respond, to men of honesty and integrity; men, who could be left "solitary and alone" in its vaults, without the fear of filching a *cravat* full of promises to pay.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the ladies who had the management and superintendence of the Fancy Fair on the 28th September, in Mr. Mieure's spacious room, which was brilliantly illuminated, the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the Methodist Church, which we are happy to state were very large—bright eyes so abounded and queens so swayed without measure, causing a general removal of the deposits from the pockets of all the visitors into the hands of the fair sellers.

The presence of an amateur band of music contributed to the pleasures of the youth and beauty.

"On whom the eye of strangers turned, With wonder and delight combined,"

who were assembled upon the occasion; and the ladies tender them their acknowledgements for this complimentary visit, rendering the occasion sweetly melodious and delightfully interesting. However, was not equal to the melodious strains behind the various counters, which

"Shed over the hall such enchantment."

We have not space to give a minute account of the various articles offered for sale. Let it suffice to say that they had rich viands and tempting fruits, ornamental and fancy articles of every kind, articles of dress, &c. and wines, which were the zest of joy, and bane of every care.

Those of a domestic manufacture displayed taste in workmanship and execution, but seldom equalled. Many of the fancy articles were elegant, novel and ingenious, displaying a taste in construction in the highest degree commendable and creditable to our town. The liberal patronage bestowed, we hope will encourage them hereafter annually to hold a similar one; and the ladies tender their sincerest thanks for the generous and liberal feeling manifested on that occasion.

To the Editor of the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1837.

What think you? Mr. King of Georgia has declared himself hostile to the separation of Bank and State and the Sub-Treasury Scheme. He went over our financial history for the last eight years and charged upon the administration of General Jackson the whole evils under which the country is now suffering. The war against the United States Bank, he said, was the exciting cause of the mingling of the Banks in the politics of the country. He exposed the shallow arguments of Mr. Van Buren upon the excuses of the revolution, by bringing positive proof before the Senate in the shape of official statements. He declared that the State Bank system had failed and ever would fail without a national Bank. This was the only means, he stated, by which the action of the State Banks could be kept within control. He moved a postponement of the subject to the regular session.

Mr. Tipton said he would not vote for the odious scheme of separating Bank and State. His speech was brief, but plain to the point. He stood up in his place, he said, as Mr. Calhoun had recommended; and, as a Senator of Indiana, he never would support a measure that would destroy one third of the whole property of the Union and plunge us into civil war.

Mr. Rives charged home upon Benton told him that if he would look in front of him, he would see the gentleman (Calhoun) who had pushed him out of the way, and put on the mantle of metal which Mr. Benton had first prided himself in wearing. He upbraided Mr. B. that he was willing now to play a second part to the new and zealous convert in the cause of overturning all our institutions.

Mr. Calhoun retorted, and told Mr. Rives that his conduct was unworthy of him and the state that he represented.—Mr. Clay speaks on Monday.

In the House, Wise called Gholson a down-right liar for saying that his conduct in the Investigating Committee had been disgraceful. Gholson replied in the most abusive terms and told Mr. W. he might take his remarks as personal if he chose. If Gholson challenges there will be a fight. The debate is still going on upon the Deposit Postponement Bill.

Nothing has yet taken place in Congress decisive of the fate of any one of the questions before them. The bill for an issue of Treasury Notes, and the bill for extending the credit upon the duty bonds of the Merchants, measures not merely expedient, but indispensable, will no doubt pass. But every thing else is yet in the wind.

A question was yesterday taken by

years and *now* in the House of Representatives, which at first glance, would seem to indicate a strong sentiment in the House of Representatives against a National Bank.

It would not be safe, however, for those

who are interested in the question, to regard it in that light.

The greater part of those members who are friendly to such

an institution certainly voted in favor of laying the negative proposition on the table, as one which it would be, at best, a mere waste of time, and a trifling with the actual existing exigencies of the Government, now to agitate.

But among the

nays on that question are to be found the names of some who voted against laying it on the table for different reasons; among

which a readiness to vote directly and at once upon the main question probably influenced several.

We do not mean to say that at this time a majority of the House of Representatives is favorable to a National Bank.

We incline, indeed, to the contrary opinion.

All that we wish to impress upon

the mind of the reader is, that the vote to which we refer cannot properly be considered a *test* vote upon the question.

National Intel.

From the New York Daily Express.

VAN BUREN ECONOMY.

From the late debate in Congress we learn the following facts. We want our readers to observe that these charges were openly made by members of Congress on the floor of the House and were not contradicted.

Mr. Garland of Louisiana, stated the fact, that the Government had paid \$70,000 for 40 cords of wood—what will all honest farmers say to this!

He also said, for a singletrip of a steamboat on the River Apalachicola, the owner had received a sum equal to the whole cost of the boat,—and what will Mr. Grundy say to that?

He further said, from what he had heard he was satisfied that the public money had, in many cases, been worse than thrown away. Mr. Bond also, said that he was informed that in a certain instance \$20,000 had been drawn by a private individual, professing to be a Captain of Volunteers, who had presented all the necessary papers,—when in fact he had only 4 or 5 men.

Mr. Bond said \$80,000 had been granted on the mere request of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,—and soon after the same Committee asked for one million, and since wanted one and a half millions more! No wonder this Florida war costs so much, when we pay one hundred and seventy-five dollars for a cord of wood, and three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars a piece, for a captain and five men in Buckram.

C.

THE "WOULD-HAVE-BEEN" TORY AND THE PATRIOT HARRISON.

A correspondent informs us, that at the Loco Poco meeting held on Monday afternoon, Chas. J. Ingalls succeeded at the patriot Harrison, and said he would much rather sink with Van Buren, than rise with a petticoat hero. A pretty remark this, for an individual who would have been a Tory in our revolutionary contest, who while the veteran Harrison was leading our armies to victory at Fort Meigs and the Thames, was reposing in a bed of down in the city of Philadelphia. The people, however, will make the proper distinction between the gallant defender of his country, and his bold calumniator.—*Phil. Eng.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Distribution.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, about twelve millions of dollars due the Government of the United States, now remain in the Deposite Banks. This sum is considered unavailable. A bill has been reported requiring the Deposite Banks to pay it, in specie, in two, four, six and eight months. Also requiring them to give bond and security to do so immediately, or to be forthwith subject to suits upon their bond already given for the receipt of the deposits. If this bill passes, the Deposite Banks must exact instant payment from their debtors, be suits or otherwise. In Ohio there were nine Deposite Banks:

Clinton Bank of Columbus.

Franklin Bank of Columbus.

Bank of Chillicothe.

Franklin Bank of Cincinnati.

Bank of Zanesville.

Bank of Wooster.

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.

Bank of Cleveland.

The proposed bill requires these banks to pay up the Deposites in their hands in eight months. This they can only do, by pressing their debtors. Let their debtors think of this.

But mark another thing. The twelve millions due from the Deposite Banks is made unavailable by this mode of collection. Under the distribution law, nine millions of this unavailable fund could be made instantly unavailable. The States would receive from the Banks, and employ it in the business of the country. Why is it retained from the States to be hung up in suits, or employed by the Secretary of the Treasury in compelling the deposite banks to press their debtors? Why should not the Government of the United States rid itself of its claims upon the deposite banks, and look to the States? In the present state of things, the October distribution would be a general good. We ask all honest and intelligent men, for what useful purpose is it withheld?

N. B. The withholding bill has not yet passed the House. Possibly it may stick there. It will assuredly meet with most determined opposition.

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