

sury deposit. The Bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and, arrangements not having been made by the French government for its payment, it was taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris, with the funds of the bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, thro' its organs, openly assailed the credit of the government; and has actually made and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent or \$158,752.77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond a trifling expense, has, in fact been sustained, and when the bank had in its own possession, on deposit, several millions of the public money, which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That the President be authorized to make such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the bank.

By an entry in the minutes of the bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the reports of General Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favor of the bank, and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of the articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

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

The expenditures purporting to have been made under the authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about \$80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports, and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the veto message, and reviews of the speeches against the bank, &c. &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

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

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830,

and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

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

Resolved, That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object.

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

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered, show the construction which has been given to the resolutions, and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of showing the constitutionality or usefulness of the bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution.

With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the United States? Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favor of an institution which has millions to lavish, and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes?

The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyes of an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shrink the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought to question.

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

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposits, that the bank has power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy State banks employed by the Government, and bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it

ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the bank has not the power to produce the calamities its friends threaten. The funds of the Government will not be annihilated by being transferred. They will immediately be issued for the benefit of trade, and if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the State banks, strengthened by the public deposits, will extend theirs. What comes in through one bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved. Should the bank, for the mere purpose of producing distress, press its debtors more heavily than some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock.

But if the President believed the bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developments in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favorable auspices, than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment.

The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporation in giving success to this measure, but also their own property and reputation, we cannot doubt that they at least believe the public deposits would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State bank.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient despatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubt; but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns;—in fine, in any arrangement with the State banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed in a worse footing than it now is.

The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the banks which he has consented have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms, and that those in New York have agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant all reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the Bank of the United States, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury, not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the State banks which could be devised—yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposits, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought, in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the government to its will. In his opinion the action of the general government on this subject, ought not to extend beyond the grant in the constitution, which only authorizes congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," all else belongs to the States and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may effect the character of our government for ages to come. Should the bank be suffered longer to use the public money, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever.

Viewing it as a question of transcending importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not, in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which impel to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the constitution and the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the executive departments of the government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust, it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the government, his opinion of their duties under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require, that any member of the cabinet should at his request, order, or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their consciences sanction.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs his cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of government will have been vain and fruitless. Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people can not be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

BOTANIC MEDICINE.

JUST received from Columbus, (Ohio) an assortment of Botanic Medicine, of a very superior quality, to wit:

Cum Myrrh	Composition powders
African Grey Cayenne or Capsicum	Pond Lily
Bay berry	Lobelia, herb and seed
Nervine (Umbil)	Cholera Syrup and powders
Hemlock	Number 6
Copavi or Colic Root	Xanthoxylo
Ohio Keruema	Third preparation of No. 1
Butters No. 4	Bitter Root.

And many other articles not here entered, which the subscriber offers for sale in John Wise's new brick building, on Water street nearly opposite the Land Office, where he intends keeping at all times a plentiful supply.

The subscriber also holds himself in readiness to attend to all calls in the Botanical practice of medicine.

Also, the subscriber having received the appointment of sub-agent, would inform the public, that he has received a number of sets of books and rights, together with Robison's Lectures on the Thomsonian System of medicine, which he offers for sale as above.

S. RATHBONE.

August 24, 1833—30 ft

12 SALT.

Just received two hundred barrels first quality

KENHAWA SALT,

and for sale by

BURTCHE & HEBERD.

July 23 1833—26 ft

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DONE WITH DESPATCH AT THE OFFICE

NOTICE

THE subscriber will commence his School in the rooms recently occupied by G. W. Carruthers, on the 14th of October—10 weeks will constitute the quarter. Terms of Tuition will be as follows—

For Spelling, Reading and Writing. \$1.00
For all the higher English Branches such as English Grammar, Arithmetic, Elocution, Composition, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry. \$5.00
Latin and Greek Languages. \$6.00

No pupil will be taken for a less term than one quarter. When two or more scholars are sent from the same family a suitable deduction will be made. The small tax of 18^{1/2} will be added to the tuition bill of each scholar to defray the expenses of wood, &c. for the school room. Pledging himself to give strict attention to the improvement of these confided to his care he respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage.

H. M. SHAW.

Vincennes, Sept. 28, 1833—35-31.

THE subscriber having taken letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Austin, (late of Martin county) deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law, as the estate is solvent.

L. G. AUSTIN, Adm.

August 14, 1833—35-31.

NOTICE

WHEREAS my wife, Glory Ann Rush, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby warn any person or persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

THORNTON RUSH.

Sept. 21, 1833—31-31.

\$100 REWARD!

ANAWAY from the subscriber, on the Ohio river, near the lower part of Illinois, on the 1st of August, 1833,

TWO NEGRO MEN, BY THE NAME OF

HARRY and MOSES.

HARRY is about 26 years old, near six feet high, of a yellowish complexion, his right arm crooked at the elbow joint, and when spoken to, nods his head.

MOSES is about 22 years old, some of the largest, black complected, has a scar on his right hand, which has made the finger shorter than the other; he is a blacksmith by trade.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negroes, to John Lane, living in Equality, Gallatin county, Ill., or fifty dollars, if lodged in any jail, and information given to Mr. Lane, or to D. Henceminger, in Vienna, Johnson county, Ill., so that I get them again.

From information, I think they are making their way to Indiana. They were purchased of Samuel Burks, Jefferson county, Kentucky.

LOVELL H. SNOWDEN.

Marksville, Louisiana,

August 8, 1833—31-31.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh,

18 GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—comprising</p