

of said newspapers; and the said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has not, as he believes, yet received a dollar on such subscription account, from any such officer or director, and that the amount of their subscriptions is the same as that charged to all the subscribers respectively and no more. And the said Wilson further deposes and says, that he has had no correspondence, directly or indirectly, with the said Bank or any branch thereof, or any of the directors or officers, in relation to establishing or conducting, or in any wise appertaining to either of said newspapers—and that he, the said Wilson, never borrowed a dollar from said Bank or either of its branches—and never received, or was offered, any money, or other valuable thing, in the way of donation or gift, or in any other way, from the United States Bank or any of its branches, or from either of the directors or officers of said Bank or branches, or from any other person for or on account of either, for the purpose, express or implied, of influencing him in, or paying him for, his editorial course, or in the establishment, support, or management of his said newspapers, or either of them. And further this deponent saith not.

JAS. WILSON.

City of Pittsburgh, ss.
Sept. 29, 1832, sworn and subscribed before me.

CHAS. H. ISRAELL, Ald'
It appears by the Directors' Report that the same James Wilson received \$1447.75 for 55,000 copies of the Reports of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Smith, and 25,000 copies of the Address to the Members of the State Legislature, agreeable to order and letters from John Sergeant, Esq.'

It will be remembered, that John Sergeant, Esq. was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Here we have a candidate for the Vice Presidency ordering printing, and the Bank paying his bill!!!—This is throwing off the mask entirely, and directly sustaining a candidate with its money!!

But without this direct case, the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that the whole power, and an increased proportion of the funds of the Bank, have been employed since 1830 in a tremendous effort to control the politics of the country and fill the councils of the nation with its creatures. It is not these printing expenses alone which are to be considered. Who has forgotten the fifty-two thousand dollars loaned Webb & Noah, who were insolvent in a year; the thirty thousand dollars to Jasper Harding, who is in like condition; the eighty thousand dollars to Gales & Seaton, who were insolvent beforehand; and untold sums to political profligates, who might be able to extend its influence and increase its power.

And what is the prospect ahead? We are officially informed, that these practices are to be continued. The President of the Bank has been instructed, by a formal resolution of the Board of Directors, to continue these expenditures for objects, known and unknown. He is instructed to hire writers and editors, to assail those opposed to the Bank, to scatter misrepresentation throughout the land, to furnish electioneering documents to candidates, to fill the offices of the State and General Government with its creatures, to wrest the political power of the country from the hands of a pure people, and place it in the hands of men who shall rule as the mere regents of the Bank.

Will not all republicans and all pure and honest men, of whatever name or party, rally to the support of him, who has resolved to strangle this Hydra and save his country from its usurpations and corruptions!

Yes, general Jackson has never made an appeal to his countrymen in vain. At New Orleans he said, 'Our country must and shall be defended,' and it was DEFENDED. When the Bank is now assailing our institutions by corruption in a thousand insidious forms, he says, it must be destroyed, and IT WILL BE DESTROYED.

From the Globe.

The following articles are from opposition prints. The first, the Winchester Republican, is one of the *bitterest* as well as the *ablest* of its side, in Virginia. Mr. Biddle will see in its remarks what an honest, earnest partisan of the Bank not tainted by its bribes, thinks of his course:

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES.

The President made a communication to the cabinet on the 18th inst. on the subject of the Bank of the United States, after the reading of which, it was decided that from and after the first of October, the funds of the government should be deposited in the State Banks. The law requires that this be effected by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that he shall lay before Congress the reason of issuing said order. The communication of the President has been published—we have given it a careful perusal—and we feel bound to say, frankly and unreservedly, that he has assigned satisfactory reasons for the course which the cabinet has pursued by his advice and at his request.

It is a truth not to be doubted, that a large majority of the American people are opposed to the U. S. Bank, under its present management. The friends of that institution, very unwisely, made it a *political question* at the last election—our own party caught at it, eagerly and

indiscreetly, and our presses, with few exceptions, arranged themselves under the banner of the bank. The issue was tried between the re-charter of the Bank and the re-election of Gen. Jackson—and we all know the result. The movement was a bad one—our party should have had nothing to do with the Bank, as a political question—suspicion hung over it—evidences of culpable carelessness on the part of its direction were developed—it stood charged with having tampered with the press, and in some instances, strong proofs were adduced to sustain the charge—and yet the leaders of our party blindly determined to stand by the bank! They sowed the wind and they reaped the whirlwind! An institution, which, under a proper direction, would be of incalculable value to the country, the want of which will be grievously felt, has been prostrated by the bad management of its direction, in the arena of party strife. We have had but one opinion on this subject for two years past—and we have never sacrificed that opinion on the shrine of party—that the direction of the United States Bank ought to be changed—that its friends should have labored to effect such change, instead of stubbornly upholding the directors in every thing that they chose to do. Had this been done, had this proper deference been paid to public opinion, a sufficient number of members of Congress might have been elected to carry the re-charter next winter by the constitutional majority. As things are; there is no hope of this, and if the attempt be made, it will be unsuccessful. The BANK IS DOOMED.

The views of the Richmond Compiler add strength to the remarks of the Republican. The Compiler, as we have said, is no friend to the administration:

EX-Secretary DUANE is to have the honor of a public dinner, upon his return to Philadelphia. The friends of the Bank—we suppose they had as well, for the present occasion, be called, the friends of the Deposits—say that it was necessary to spend enormous sums in the circulation of political pamphlets, because those who were the enemies of that institution, had distributed through the country much that was calculated to injure its popularity. Now—to say nothing of the propriety of leaving this dispute entirely to the care of the two parties of the friends and enemies of the Bank, with whom it originated and by whom it should alone have been carried on, and of that of devoting the funds of the Bank to Banking purposes only, instead of expending them, at the discretion of an individual, in an attempt to influence public opinion upon a political question—we would ask, if the very same reasoning which is brought forward to defend these measures, would not serve, by a little extension, to defend the same institution, should the directors in their wisdom determine that it was necessary for its interest, to place it in the same condition with the administration, and to arm it with the same power for preserving an *equilibrium* in the determinations of men; and therefore that the President of the Bank should have the same means subjected to his control as the President of the Government, in order that it might be generally understood, whenever any of the high officers about the President should learn that opinions unfavorable to the Bank would subject them to dismissal, they might also know that the President of the corporation would secure them a compensation equal to that which their firmness might cause them to lose, and thus place them above temptation, free to act either way—that Mr. Secretary Duane, for instance, should be pensioned with six thousand a year for the remainder of the term of the present administration, or be rewarded, as a tribute to his firmness and by way of exemplar to others, with half-pay for life.—Perhaps the interest of the stockholders might require even this—would that argument suffice to justify it?

—This, of the interest of the fund holders requiring the expenditure, which by the way is not true, is the only thing yet urged in extenuation of the charges which the President has not only brought, but *proved*, against the Directors of the Bank.

The Intelligencer and the Bank press generally, have taken a short way to defend the Bank managers from the crimes of which they stand convicted before the public. They cannot controvert a single fact stated. Every allegation is established by record evidence—and yet without even making an attempt to disprove, or even to palliate the charges so thoroughly sustained, the paid press of the Bank in every quarter, with one voice, cry out "*Loathed calumnies!*" "*Loathed calumnies!!!*" It is by the perpetual echoing of such phrases and the parrot note of "Kitchen Cabinet," that these miserable hirelings suppose they can stun the public sense and render an enlightened nation of freemen indifferent to the great cause of public virtue and public freedom. These subsidized creatures of Mr. Biddle, must have a poor opinion of the intelligence and moral feeling of the American people. How else can they imagine, that when it is proved by the record produced by the government records, that upwards of \$80,000 has been purloined from a public institution, to bribe the press and impose a President upon the country, the shocking corruption and depravity could meet with approbation? How else can they presume

that the clearest proof of this delinquency could be considered as "*Loathed calumnies!!!*" If crimes are charged and not proved, then indeed, the refuted or unsupported charges may be called calumnies—but that which, *unproved*, may be characterized as calumny, if proved, takes another complexion and attaches to another object.—*Ib.*

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

JACKSON.

The motives of the President cannot be suspected—they cannot be otherwise than patriotic and public spirited. The cup of General Jackson's glory is full; our country has no new honors to offer him; and at the expiration of his term he will repair to the Hermitage, full of years and of honors, with the noble consciousness of virtue, and the applause and veneration even of his political foes. What benefit can he derive from the removal of the deposits? Will it increase his popularity? On the contrary, the opposition pronounce it the most dangerous political step yet taken by the administration. Will it add to his honor? He has arrived at the summit of republican honor—he has exhausted ambition, and the republic has not, and can not have, aught further to tempt his hopes. We can therefore suppose no motive that is not honorable and patriotic; and even those who most condemn the results of the measure, acknowledge that it proves the independence, disinterestedness, and disregard of consequences which have characterized his life.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

APPALLING CORRUPTION.

Well it is said by the Albany Argus, that the disclosures which would soon be made relative to the profligacy of the U. S. Bank, would not only confound its friends but astonish even its opponents. The official report of the government directors of the Bank of the U. States, which we have just perused, and will endeavor to publish in our next, exposes a series of corruption on the part of the Bank, under cover of the extraordinary resolutions of the Board, quoted in the President's letter, which, to use a favorite expression of one of its hired champions, will "make the dander rise" on the head of every honest reader. It shows that one hundred and eighty thousand dollars certainly, and how much more it is impossible to tell, has been expended within the last four years in purchasing, printing and circulating papers and documents with the view of putting down Gen. Jackson. "For twenty four thousand dollars of this sum, no vouchers are given," so that the object to which it has been applied is left wholly to conjecture—"a deed without a name"—The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says—"A creature of that abominable institution is even now in this city, with twice that sum to purchase another press for its use."

Although we were not expecting, at the time of the arrival of the above intelligence, that the removal of the depositions would have been deemed necessary so immediately, yet the able Executive document which appears in our columns to-day most conclusively satisfies us, not only as to the wisdom of and positive necessity for their speedy transfer, but that in taking the decided and patriotic course he has in this matter, the President has added fresh laurels to his wreath, and doubly insured the eternal gratitude of his country. The press is owned by and in the interest of the Bank of the United States, may rail, abuse, decry and denounce—it is the vocation by which they live and move, and consequently it is expected of them—but in this matter the people will make up their own judgments, and we feel all assurance, will fully sustain the President in his Herculean task of ridding the country of that monstrous iniquity of Mammon known as the Bank of the U. States.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christopher Johnston, (late of Daviess county,) deceased. Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment; and those who have claims upon the same will file the same with the Clerk of the Daviess Probate Court duly authenticated, within one year from this date. The estate is solvent.

JAMES JOHNSTON, Adm'r.
SAMUEL DIXON, Adm'r.
Oct. 3, 1833—37-3t

Domestic Attachment.

Elijah Jerill, Adm'r.

Domestic Attachment.

John Kuhn, Adm'r.

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