

It was not in the Secretary's report, but it was in the weekly returns of the Bank, and showed that in the beginning of March, that institution had carried off from her branch in New Orleans, the sum of about \$800,000 dollars in specie, which had been collecting all the winter by a warrant of attachment under the pretext of supplying the amount of the deposits taken from her at that place. These \$800,000 dollars were collected from the New Orleans merchants in the very crisis of the arrival of the western produce. The merchants were pressed; to pay debts, when they ought to have been accommodated with loans. The price of produce was thereby depressed; the whole was suffering from the depression; now it is proved that the money was not wanted to supply the place of the deposits, but was sent to Philadelphia, where there was no use for it, the Bank having more than she can use; and the whole operation was a winter and wicked measure to coerce the west to cry out for a return of the deposits, and for a renewal of the charter, by attacking their commerce in the market of New Orleans. "Well," said Mr. B. would have been proved from the books of the Bank, if they had been inspected. Failing in that, the proof was intelligently found in the weekly returns.

Mr. B. had a further view to give of the country, and further evidence to show that all the distress really suffered, was fictitious and unnatural. It was in the great general increase of money in the United States during the last year and a half. He spoke of money; not paper promises to pay money, but the thing itself, real gold and silver; and affirmed that there was a clear gain of from eighteen to twenty millions of specie, within the time that he had mentioned. He then took up the custom house returns to verify that important statement, and to let the People see that the country was never so well off for money as at the very time that it was proclaimed to be in the lowest state of poverty and misery. He first showed the imports and exports of specie and bullion for the year ending the 30th of September, 1833. It was as follows:

Year ending September 30, 1833.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$45,367	\$36,775
Silver do 2,754,346	1,876
Gold coin, 5,485	195,390
Silver do 6,160,691	1,722,196
\$7,170,388	\$2,014,861

Mr. B. having read over that statement remarked upon it, that it presented a clear balance of near five millions of specie in favor of the United States on the first day of October last, without counting at least another million which was brought by passengers, and not put upon the custom-house books. It might be assumed, he said, that there was a clear accession of six millions of specie to the money of the United States on the morning of that very day, which had been plucked upon by all the distress clouds in the country to have the ruin and desolation of the country.

Mr. B. then observed a statement of the imports of specie and bullion from the first of October, 1833, to the 1st of June, instant. It was as follows:

From October 1st, to June 1st.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$304,491	\$11,177
Silver do 2,593,617	1,876
Gold coin, 410,307	\$7,70
Silver do 19,159,309	698,338
\$21,128,224	\$98,761

Mr. B. remarked upon this statement, that it presented a clear gain of more than two millions of specie. He was of opinion, that two millions ought to be added for specie not entered at the custom-house, which would make twelve millions; and added to the six millions of 1833 would give eighteen millions of specie of clear gain to the country in the last twenty months. This he said was prosperity. It was wealth itself; and it besides, showed that the country was not in debt for its large importations, and that a larger proportion of foreign imports now consisted of specie than ever known before.

Mr. B. calculated the imports and exports of gold, now the former had increased, and the latter diminished, during the last few months; and said that a great amount of gold, both foreign and domestic, was now coming into the country to see if Congress would raise gold to its fair value, if so raised, this gold would remain, and enter into circulation; if not it would immediately go off to foreign countries, for gold was not to stay where it was made. He then said that the law, which would make twelve millions; and added to the six millions of 1833 would give eighteen millions of specie of clear gain to the country in the last twenty months. This he said was prosperity. It was wealth itself; and it besides, showed that the country was not in debt for its large importations, and that a larger proportion of foreign imports now consisted of specie than ever known before.

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Mr. B. said, that among the strange events which took place in this world, nothing could be more strange than to find, in our own country, and in the 19th century, any practical illustration of the ancient doctrine of the metempsychosis.

But he did not limit his invective to the Bank, but came directly to the Senate, and charged a full share upon the theatrical distress speeches, delivered upon the floor of the Senate, in imitation of Volney's soliloquy over the ruins of Palmyra. He repeated some passages from the most affecting of these lamentations over the desolation of the country, such as the Senate had been accustomed to hear about the time of the New York elections. "The canal a solitude. The lake a desert waste of waters. That populous city, lately resounding with the hum of busy multitudes, now silent and sad. A whole nation, in the midst of unparalleled prosperity, and Arcadian felicity, suddenly struck into poverty, and plunged into unalterable woe, by the direful act of one wilful man." Such said Mr. B. were the lamentation, over the ruins not of the Tadmor in the desert, but of this America, whose true condition you have just seen exhibited in the faithful report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Not even the "baseless fabric of a vision" was over more destitute of foundation, than those lamentable accounts of desolation. The lamentation has ceased; the panic has gone off; would to God he could follow out the noble line of the poet, and say, "leaving not a wreck behind." But he could not say that. There were wrecks! wrecks of merchants in every city, in which the Bank tried its cruel policy, and wrecks of banks in this District, where the panic speeches fell thickest and loudest upon the ears of an astonished and terrified community!

But, continued Mr. B. the game is up; the alarm is over; the People are tired of it; the agitators have ceased to work the engine of alarm. A month ago he had said it was "the last of peacetime," with these distress memorials; he would now use a bolder figure, and say, that the Secretary's report just read, had expelled forever, the ghost of alarm from the chamber of the Senate. All ghosts, said Mr. B. are afraid of the light. The crowing of the cock, the break of day,—remits them all, the whole shadowy tribe, to their dark, and dreary abodes. How then can this poor ghost of alarm, which has done such hard service for six months past, how can it stand the full light, the broad glare, the clear sunshine of the Secretary's report? "Alas poor ghost!" The shade of the "noble Dane" never quit the stage under a more inexorable law than the one which now drives thee away. This report, replete with plain facts, and luminous truths, puts to flight the apparition of distress, breaks down the whole machinery of alarm, and proves that the American People are, at this day, the most prosperous People on which the beneficent sun of Heaven did ever shine!

Mr. B. congratulated himself that the spectre of distress could never be made to cross the Mississippi. It made but slow progress any where in the Great Valley; but balked at the King of Floods. A letter from St. Louis informed him that an attempt had just been made to get up a distress meeting in the town of St. Louis, but without effect. The officers were obtained, and according to the approved rule of such meetings, they were converts from Jacksonism; but there the distress proceedings stopped, and took another turn. The actors could not mount the stage.

Mr. B. spoke of the circulation of the Bank of the U. States, and said that its notes might be withdrawn without being felt, or known by the community. It contributed but four millions and a quarter to the circulation at this time. He verified this statement by showing that the Bank had twelve millions and a quarter of specie in its vaults, and but sixteen millions and a half of notes in circulation. The difference was four millions and a quarter; and that was the precise amount which that gigantic institution now contributed to the circulation of the country! Only four millions and a quarter. If the Gold Bill passed, and raised gold 16 to 1, there would be more than that amount of gold in circulation in three months. The Foreign Coin Bill, and the Gold Bill, would give the country many dollars in specie, without interest, for each paper dollar which the Bank issues, and for which the country pays so dearly. The dissolution of the Bank would turn out twelve millions and a quarter of specie, to circulate among the People; and the sooner that is done the better it will be for the country.

The Bank is now a nuisance, said Mr. B. With upwards of twelve millions in specie and less than seventeen millions in circulation, and only fifty-two millions of loans, it pretends that it cannot lend a dollar, not even to business men, to be returned in sixty days; when, two years ago, with only six millions of specie and twenty-two millions of circulation, it ran up its loans to seventy millions. The President of the Bank then swore that all above six millions of specie was a surplus! How is it now, with near double as much specie, and five millions less of notes out, and twelve millions less of debt? The Bank needs less specie than any other banking institution, because its notes are receivable, by law, in all federal payments; and from that circumstance alone would be current, at par, although the Bank itself might be wholly unable to redeem them. Such a bank is a nuisance. It is the dog in the manger. It might lend money to business men, at short dates, to the last day of its existence; yet the signs are for a new pressure; a new game of distress for the fall elections in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. If that game should be attempted, Mr. B. said, it would have to be done without excuse, for the Bank was full of money; without pretext, for the deposit farce is over; without the aid of panic speeches, for the Senate will not be in session.

Mr. B. said, that among the strange events which took place in this world, nothing could be more strange than to find, in our own country, and in the 19th century, any practical illustration of the ancient doctrine of the metempsychosis.

Stranger still, if that doctrine should be so far improved, as to take effect in soul-less bodies; for, according to the founders of the doctrine, the soul alone could transigrate. Now corporations had no souls; that was law, laid down by all the books; and of all corporations, moneyed ones, especially, and above all, the Bank of the United States, was most soul-less. Yet, the rumor was, that this Bank intended to attempt the operation of effecting a transfer of her soul; and after submitting to death in her present form, to rise up in a new one. Mr. B. said he, for one, should be ready for the old sinner, come in the body of what beast it might. No form should deceive him; not even, if it condescended, in its new shape, to issue from Wall street, instead of Chesnut!

A word more, and Mr. B. was done. It was a word to those gentlemen whose declarations, many ten thousand times issued from this floor, had deluded an hundred thousand People to send memorials here, certifying what those gentlemen so inconspicuously repeated, that the REMOVAL of the DEPOSITES had made the DISTRESS; and nothing but the RESTORATION of the DEPOSITES, or the RENEWAL of the CHARTER, could REMOVE the DISTRESS! Well the deposits are not restored, and the charter is not renewed; and yet the distress is gone! What is the inference? Why, that gentlemen are convicted, and condemned, upon their own argument! They leave this chamber, to go home, self-convicted upon the very test which they themselves have established; and after having declared, for six months, upon this floor, that the removal of the deposits made the distress and nothing but their restoration, or the renewal of the Bank charter, could relieve it, and that they would sit here until the dog-days, and the winter solstice, to effect this restoration, or renewal; they now go home in good time for harvest, without effecting the restoration or the renewal; and find every where, as they go, the evidences of the highest prosperity which ever blessed the land. Yes! repeated, and exclaimed, Mr. B. with great emphasis; the deposits are not restored,—the charter is not renewed,—the distress is gone,—and the distress speeches have ceased!

No more lamentation over the desolation of the land now; and a gentleman who should undertake to entertain the Senate again in that way, in the face of the present national prosperity,—in the face of the present report from the Secretary of the Treasury,—would be stared at, as the Trojans were accustomed to stare at the frantic exhibitions of Priam's distracted daughter, while vaticinating the downfall of Troy in the midst of the heroic exploits of Hector.

From the Greek; meta, again; en, in; psyche, the soul i. e. The Soul again in.

Doctor Thacker V. Bush,

OF KENTUCKY.

HAVING obtained the right under the patent of Thomas Stagner, of Kentucky, for applying his Truss, exclusively in the State of Indiana, expects to be in Vincennes on or about the 15th of July next, at John C. Clark's tavern, when he will wait on all cases that may present. The superiority of Stagner's Truss over all other trusses now in use, is acknowledged wherever it has been employed, and all other Trusses have gone into disrepute. It will cure every species of rupture whether congenital or the result of accident, and it may be applied to all ages without any danger to patients. The principles on which it effects a cure is acknowledged to be the only true one by the Professors of Transylvania University, and all the scientific that have examined it, and many that have worn it are ready to certify to the efficiency of the truss. I have numbers of certificates at hand, going to establish the utility of the truss. I shall come prepared to apply the instrument, and all those who feel interested would do well to attend to the time, as I shall stay but a few days at a place while on my first tour through the state.

DOCTOR BUSH expects to reside in Indiana, for the sole purpose of attending to the application of the Truss.

July 5, 1834.—21-tf

The Indianapolis Democrat will please publish the above until forbid, and charge the same to Doctor Bush.

OX MILL & DISTILLERY

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on a credit of one and two years

200 ACRES

of first rate land, on which is erected an OX MILL & STEAM DISTILLERY, inferior to none in the state, susceptible of running six barrels of Whiskey per day; all in complete repair, with vats, tubs and other necessary apparatus. Eligibly situated on the Wabash river, five miles above Vincennes. It is an establishment worth the attention of any one who wishes to embark in the Distillery business.

J. A. WHITTLESEY.

Carlisle, June 28, 1834.—24-tf

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been taken out in time of vacation of the Probate court of Green county, Ind. on the estate of Peter Harrington, deceased, and is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL HERRINGTON, Adm'r.

CATHARINE HERRINGTON, Adm'r.

June 21, 1834.—24-3t

SALT.

150 BARRELS MUSK-INGUM SALT, just received and for sale, by

ROSS & EWING.

June 11, 1834.—23-6w

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK, will be given for any quantity of clean Linen, or Cotton Rags, at the Western Sun office.

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of two several acts of the General Assembly of Indiana, entitled "acts to provide for the sale of certain lands therein named," approved Feb. 2d, 1833 and Jan. 24th, 1834, I, Andrew Wilson, Commissioner appointed to effect the sale of such land, or so much thereof as lies within the county of Orange, and is known and described as the

"French Lick Reserve,"

will, on the 8th day of September next, at the Court house door in the town of Paoli, commence selling at Public vendue, in tracts of eighty acres, to be ascertained and governed by the survey of the United States' Surveyor, (the State in no case resurveying) the land aforesaid, and will continue thereafter from day to day until all shall be offered; in the conduct of which sale, the following order shall be observed: beginning at Sec. No. 1, Town 1, North of said land, and so on in regular progression to Sec. 12, in said Township—and then commencing at Section No. 13, in Township 2, North, and so on progressively in the order of the numbers, to Section No. 36, of said Township.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fourth of the purchase money must be paid promptly, and upon the residue, a credit of ten years will be given at the option of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, drawing six per cent. interest per annum, payable each year in advance, counting from the day of sale. A failure to pay the interest of two successive years, for ninety days after the elapse of the second year, shall forfeit the land, the benefit of the purchase, and all previous payments made thereon.

ANDREW WILSON, Com'r.

Paoli, June 29, 1834.—24-3t

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office at Vincennes, Knox county, Ind. the quarter ending the 30th June, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Persons calling for letters in this list are particularly desired to say they are advertised.

A B

Elizabeth Armstrong James Barrett
Thomas Buntin Robert Buntin
Noah Ashley Rachel Badollet,
Pierre Andrie A. Badollet,
Benj. V. Beckes J. Badollet,
David S. Bonner, 2 A. C. Baird, 2
Wm. A. Baldwin E. Buxton
Jesse Bennet Daniel Boushee
Lyons Beaman Vetal Boushee
Godfrey Brastider Saml. S. Boyd
Thomas R. Brown John Black

C D

G. W. Colegrove John Cobb
J. L. Colman Clark Davis, 2
Adam Cattring John Donaldson
George Clark

E F

Sam. Emison R. Francis
Newton Elliot Peter Fox
Patsy Emmer Wm. Flint
Charles R. Elder Gabriel Furman
Wm. Ewing T. P. Findley
N. Fabrigit

G H

Lewis Gowing N. Hammett
Isaac Gallands J. C. Holland, 2
Rosan Graeter Off Hammons
Ch. Graeter E. Hiatt
Jesse Gude Wm. Hays
Robert Gilmore James Hunter
Martin Goldman, 2 R. Hathaway
James Gibson J. R. Hammett
S. W. Horton

J K

Saml. Judah, 2 Lee Johnson
Wm. Jones R. Johnson
Wm. Johnson David Kising
R. Jordan J. Kirby
W. P. Jenks Wm. Kirk
Thomas Johnson N. Kiipe

L M

Alexis Laderoute E. H. Merckin
Chas. C. Law Eliza Merckin
David McHenry S. H. Miller
A. Moninee Ch. S. Myers
A. Maxwell Matthew McDonald

N O

Anthony Nerry D. Offett, 3
Susan Nucom Benj. Olney
R. Oliver P. Owen
G. E. Oliphant

P R

John Purcell Joseph P. Robb
A. Peck Michael Robinson
Ira Powers John Ruby
Wm. Pursley Isham B. Robinson
Eliza Piety Nathaniel P. Reed

S

F. W. E. Spalding P. Sargent
Henry Stockwell James Snelling
John Shay B. Sheldon
Daniel Smith B. H. Smith
Wm. Sampson Thos. Stewart
John Snider

T V

Taylor & Watson H. Tyler
Elijah Teague Francis Vago
Henry Turbett A. Vanslyke
Wm. Thompson Marret. Van Allen, 3
Jesse Tomlinson, 2

W

Macy Westfall George S. Wharton
Peter Wolf M. Wilhelm
Elizabeth White Joseph D. Wheeler
G. B. Walker John Williams

JOHN SCOTT, P.M.

July 1, 1834.—24-3t —143L

A REQUEST.

THE undersigned wishing to purchase a stock of Goods, suitable for the fall and winter seasons. Therefore

REQUESTS

Those, whose notes and accounts are due to call and settle the same on or before the 30th July next, as it is our intention to go for the above named stock of goods about that time. Further indulgence cannot be given.

BURCH & HEBERD.

June 26, 1834.—23-tf

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office at Princeton, Gibson county, Ind. the quarter ending the 31st of June, 1834, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

David Linch
Richard Legrange
S. W. Lockwood
James Mildel 2
James McNeley
John Orr
John Perkins
A. Powder
Jacob Spore
Jacob Spear
Samuel Spilman
S. Strickland
S. Stewart
Elizabeth Suns
John Stewart
James Wiltsey

JOHN ABUTHNOT, P.M.

July 1, 1834.—24-3t —33L

Summer Arrangement of

MAILS.

To and from Vincennes, Ind.

EASTERN—From Louisville, Ky.

Arrives—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Monday at 9 o'clock, a. m. and Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

WESTERN—From St. Louis, Mo.

Arrives—Every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

NORTHERN—From Terre-Haute, Ind.

Arrives—Every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, a. m. and Friday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

SOUTHERN—From Evansville, Ind.

Arrives—Every Tuesday and Saturday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

NORTHERN—From Danville, Ill.

Arrives—Every Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Departs—Every Tuesday at 2 o'clock, p. m.

INDIANAPOLIS Mail, via Spencer, &c.

Arrives—Every Friday at 12 o'clock, m.

Departs—Every Sunday at 4 o'clock, a. m.

All letters intended for pending mails, must be deposited in the office one hour before the time of departure, and when the mail departs at 4 o'clock a. m. must be deposited by 8 o'clock p. m. the preceding evening. To avoid all disputes, no accounts will be kept for postage.

JOHN SCOTT, P. M.

June 28, 1834.—23-6t

LAST NOTICE!

THOSE who have unsettled accounts on the Books of the late firm of Doctors Kuykendall & Decker, are now requested for the last time to call and settle the same with the surviving partner by the first of October next, or they may after that date expect to be put to the expense of adjusting the same with an officer.

As the undersigned is well acquainted with the business of the firm, and better able to adjust all accounts satisfactorily than an officer, it is hoped all will call, as I am determined to give no farther indulgence, and all must know I am compelled to close the books.

H. DECKER, Surviving Partner late firm

KUYKENDALL & DECKER.

June 28, 1834.—23-tf

DOCTOR DECKER

STILL keeps his office at the old stand, and hopes his knowledge of the diseases of the country acquired by a practice of eighteen years, with his undivided attention to business, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

June 28, 1834.—23-tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Vincennes, Indiana, on the 10th of May, a

DARK SORREL HORSE, 15 hands high, a star in the forehead, below the star a white blaze six or eight inches long, both hind feet white, a heavy mane, which hangs on both sides and of a pale white, tail the same, and had on a good sized bell marked D. Smith. Any one that will give me information, by mail or otherwise, so that I get said horse, I will pay them for their trouble.

DANIEL SMITH.

June 28, 1834.—23-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Bags Havana Coffee,
10 do Rio do
10 Barrels New Orleans Sugar,
3 do Loaf do
3 do American Brandy,
2 do Cognac do
2 do Madeira Wine,
2 do Malaga do
2 do Cherry Bounce,
2 do Tanners Oil,
150 do Cornmaugh Salt.

A large Assortment of

QUEENSWARE AND CHINA,

And are offered for sale low.

BURCH & HEBERD.

Vincennes, June 21, 1834.—22-tf

SALT.

250 Bbls. first quality

Kenhaws, just received, and for sale by

SMITH & CARSON.

Vincennes, 3d May, 1834.—15-tf

CLERK'S BLANKS.

JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

June 26, 1834.—23-tf

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Massers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion are the following:—

Kruitzer, or the German's Tale, a novel by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical novel, by the author of Dominie's Legacy; &c.

One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings contrasted; from the same.