

session. It was not in the Secretary's hands, 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 \$80,000 dollars in specie, which it had been collecting all the time by a wanton curtailment under the pretext of supplying the amount of the deposits taken from her at that place. These \$80,000 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 west suffered 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 wanton and wicked measure to course 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. The fact, 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 factitious 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 15th of September, 1833. It was as follows:

Year ending September 30, 1833.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$818,867	\$26,775
Silver do 2,750	1,870
Gold coin, 563,685	465,290
Silver do 3,161,676	1,722,196
\$7,070,368	\$2,314,861

Mr. B. having read over that statement remarked upon it, that it presented a clear balance of near two 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 the foreign imports, 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 pitched upon by all the distrustful in the country to date the ruin and dissolution of the country.

Mr. B. then observed a statement of the imports of specie and bullion, from the 1st of October, 1833, to the 15th of June, instant. It was as follows:

From October 1st, to June 15th.	
Imports.	Exports.
Gold bullion, \$394,191	\$11,177
Silver do 959,917	1,870
Gold coin, 10,307	87,70
Silver do 10,150,809	686,638
\$11,283,834	\$98,761

Mr. B. remarked upon this statement, that it presented a clear gain of more than two millions. It was of the opinion, that two millions ought to be added for sums not entered in 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 was ever known before.

Mr. B. particularized the imports and exports of gold, how 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 sitting in 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 be sent off to foreign countries, so gold was not to stay where it was under any consideration. The price of silver, and gold, was now being sent out of the country, and was not to be had in the country for a long time to come, by law. This he said was prosperity.

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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 repaid in sixty days; when, two years ago, with only six millions of specie and twenty-two millions of circulation, it run 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 deposite 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. For the last six months, had disturbed and agitated the country, and done serious mischief to many individuals. He regretted the miscarriage of the attempt to examine the Bank of the United States, which he believed would have completed the proof against that institution for its share in getting up an unnatural and fictitious scene of distress, in the midst of which took place at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

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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 peatime," 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 them 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 farce could not be played in that town. The actors would 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 shewing 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.

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.

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Y. WHITTLESEY. Carlisle, June 28, 1834.—24-*tf*

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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.

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Rags! Rags! Rags!

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

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