pleasure, if he could exhibit a shadow of proof of the charges of curruption insinuated against me. I accordingly invite and defy him, and all those who may desire to gratify his vindictiveness, or their own passions, to point out any act on my part, which can sustain the infamous imputations of collusion, corrupt understanding, or even a concert of action, in the slightest particular with the United States Bank.

W. J. DUANE.

February 17th, 1834.

REMARKS OF MR. HEATH, OF MARYLAND,

on Monday, February 17.

Mr. HEATH, in presenting to the *House* of Representatives a memorial, from a numerous body of citizens in Baltimore, condemning the removal of the public deposits, said, he should avail himself of the opportunity of addressing a few remarks to the House on this subject.

First, with regard to the memorial which had been intrusted to his care. It was signed by upwards of three thousand individuals of all classes, and without distinction of party.—It included the whole of the commercial, trading, and manufacturing interest of that portion of the community which he had the honor to represent. Among other names of high respectability, were to be found several of the directors of the *Union* Bank of Maryland, a Bank which had been selected by the Administration as a place of deposite for the public moneys—together with the President, Cashier, and Directors of several others Banks in Baltimore. The memorial in fact, contained scarcely a single name that was not well known for integrity and moral worth. He would confidently appeal to his honorable colleague, (Mr. McKIM,) who, he was sure, would, at all times, be found ready to testify to the high-standing, intelligence, enterprise, and talents, of the citizens of the district which he (Mr. H.) had the honor to represent. *He* said it with pride, and yet with confidence, that there was no city in this great *Union*, possessed men more ardent for their country's welfare, more able to sustain her glory and honor, or more free from the trammels of party prejudice, than the city of Baltimore. *In* commercial enterprise, and in the rigid fulfilment of engagements, her citizens yielded to none. And it was a memorial signed by such men he now presented to the *House*.

He was well aware of the nature of the oath taken by him as a member of that House, and he was not the less aware, that neither that oath, nor the Constitution of his country, which he had so solemnly sworn to maintain, recognized any party feeling or party prejudice. But he could not help expressing his astonishment and regret, to observe that too many honorable gentlemen who had addressed the House upon this vital question, had manifested a warmth of party feeling little consistent with the character of the deliberative representation of the People. *In* saying thus much, he wished not to be understood as meaning to reflect, personally, upon the line of conduct any other member might have deemed it his duty to pursue. For himself, he could solemnly and conscientiously aver, that, when he first entered the door of that *Hall*, he entered it divested of the remotest principle of party feeling or party prejudice.—*He* entered it as an American freeman, to exercise the right bestowed upon a free representative of a free and enlightened People, resolved to act for his country and his country only. It was these views and these feelings that should alone bias the course he intended to adopt.

The Bank had acted as the faithful agent of the Government for a period of seventeen years, during which time it had paid to that Government from six to seven per cent. annually. *It* had disbursed all the drafts made upon it by Government, and distributed the deposits of the public money free of charge and free of risk throughout every State and Territory of the Union. Nor had the country been a loser to the amount of one solitary cent in any of these great transactions. These were facts known to the world, and in the face of them he would ask, if it were good policy to withdraw the public funds from an institution like this, and scatter them over the country, scarce any one knew where? To take them out of vaults over which the Government had complete control, and place them where it had none? To remove them from a Bank in which they appointed directors of their own, and deposite them in others, in not one of which they had the power of appointing a single director, or a prospect of receiving one cent of interest for the public money.

Of one thing the country had hitherto been assured, that whatever might have been the conduct of the United States Bank in regard to other matters, the public money was at least safe in its vaults, which was more than they could assure themselves of at this time. He greatly feared that it would be found, in perhaps not a few of them, when the people called for their money, that more than one hole had existed through which the deposits had escaped, never more to be recovered. He should be happy if his fears were groundless, but from what he knew he could augur nothing better.

It had been said upon that floor, that the Bank of the *United* States had been guilty of a violation of its charter. If so, the law had provided an ample remedy, and he thought that remedy should have been first applied. He would not that the writ of *scire facias* should have been withheld one hour after the delinquency had been proved. We have been told that the Bank had made use of their funds for electioneering and other illegal purposes It might be so, but he would ask, was not the same to be apprehended from the State banks? Had they not the same means, the same ability, the same end to answer; and what proof was there that they would be more immaculate than the chartered institution? He called upon every member of that House to divest himself of party feeling—he called upon them in the name of their constituents and of their country to do so, and he would ask, if they could lay their hands upon their hearts in the presence of their God, and reconcile it to their consciences in considering a question of this important character upon party principles?—Had the guilt of the Bank been established? Were all the charges brought against that institution made out? *He* had not seen them. The public, however, did know something about the conduct of the Bank, and he would briefly enumerate what that was.

Mr. H. said he had been sent to that House not as a partisan, nor upon party feelings, but as a free and independent American citizen, who would never bend his neck to the collar nor to the yoke. He stood before that House with the proud consciousness of possessing a character that had never been known to swerve from duty. This was perhaps much to say, but he would appeal to those who had long known him and there were some within the sound of his voice for the truth of this declaration. It was the duty he owed his constituents and his country that impelled him to the course he should pursue on this question. It was with pain that he found himself arrayed against the course of the present Executive: for he would say that General Jackson had not a more ardent, zealous, or sincere friend on this floor than he had been. The whole of his (Mr. H's) public life would attest the truth of this.—He had uniformly supported all his measures and had the greatest confidence in his integrity.

He would say more: he was still his friend and admirer and happy should be if he could add he was still his advocate. His duty impelled him to an opposite course and the period had not yet arrived in this country when an American citizen dared not differ from the President of the *United* States in any matter brought before Congress or the public. He was not prepared to receive either the collar or the yoke. He could not help expressing his regret that such terms were drawn from him but he would appeal to the partisans of the President of the United States on that floor, and ask them it instead of sending a message announcing the withdrawal of the deposites from the *United* States Bank he had thought fit to send a message directing them to be restored whether they would not have lifted their voices as highly and as loudly in favour of their return as they had done in support of thier removal. He was firmly of opinion they would have done so.

The Speaker called the honorable member to order. Remarks of that character, impugning the motives of members of the *House*, could not be allowed.

Mr. Heath hoped he should be excused if he had not confined himself within the strict rules of the debate, since it was the first time he had ever addressed that honorable assembly.—*He* said he should not detain the *House* with any further observations, but would ask for the reading of the memorial.

The Clerk read the memorial: and

Mr. *Heath* moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and printed; which motion was agreed to.

SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1834.

On the opening of the Court, the Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney General of the *United* States, thus addressed the Court:

"Your Honors are probably aware that the same sad event which yesterday occasioned the untimely adjournment of the Court, was immediately followed by a special meeting, of the Bar. *I* have been charged by that meeting, with the duty of bringing its proceedings to the notice of the Court, and with your permission will now read them.

(Mr. Chief Justice assenting the Attorney General then read the proceedings and thus resumed.)

"The Court will have perceived from the paper which has been read, that the duty of commemorating, in a funeral discourse, the professional character and virtues of Mr. Wirt, has been specially assigned to a distinguished member of this Bar.—Were it not for this becoming and appropriate arrangement, *I* might be tempted to give utterance to my high admiration of the talents, attainments, & virtues of our illustrious brother, and to the sorrow with which in common with every other member of the bar, I mourn over his removal from this scene of his usefulness and fame. Such an attempt, however, would be an indelicate, if not an improper encroachment upon a province which now belongs exclusively to another. And it therefore only remains that I should ask in the name of the assembled bar—and in reference to such a man as William Wirt, I feel that *I* may add—in the name of the whole legal profession of our extended country that this humble tribute to ability and worth—this faint but sincere expression of deep regret—be incorporated in the records of this Court.

To which Mr. Chief Justice Marshall thus replied—

"The Court received intelligence of the afflicting event which has produced the meeting of the Bar, and the application just made, with those emotions it was but too well calculated to excite. *I* am sure *I* utter the sentiment of all my brethern when I say we participate sincerely in the feeling expressed from the Bar. We too gentlemen have sustained a loss it will be difficult, if not impossible to repair. In performing the arduous duty assigned to us, we have been long aided by the diligent research and lucid reasoning of him whose loss we unite with you in deploring. We too, gentlemen in common with you have lost the estimable friend in the powerful advocate.

"Most readily do we assent to the motion which has been made.

Whereupon, the said proceedings were spread upon the records of the Court, together with the following entry:

"It having been announced that Mr. William Wirt, a gentleman or this Bar, highly distinguished for his learning and talents, departed this life yesterday in this city—

Resolved, That the Judges of this Court will wear the usual badge of mourning during the residue of the term, in token of their respect and regard for the memory of the deceased, and of their deep sense of this afflicting event."

COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.—On Saturday last High Constable Hays aided by the police officers Homan, Sparks, Merritt and B. J. Hays arrested at the 9th Ward Hotel two individuals, one by the name of *Asa Pirce* and the other *Ruben Moses*. The residence of Moses having been ascertained at the police office, Messrs. Homan and Sparks proceeded on Monday to Philadelphia from which place he had only arrived two days previous, and there searched his house in Carleton street in which they found a large amount of counterfeit money consisting of one 1000 dollar bill and one five hundred dollar bill on the City Bank of this city: 96 tens on the commercial Bank of Baltimore; 105 tens on the Harrisburg Bank 24 tens on the United States Bank; 14 tens on the State Bank at Camden; 156 fives on the Broome County Bank; 188 fives on the Pittsburgh Bank; 96 tens on the Phœnix Bank of Hartfort; & several other bills of a smaller denomination on the Dry Dock Bank of this city, and other banks. In the same house they took a person by the name of James Stewart generally known as Dr. Stewart, who as early as 1818 was intimately associated with one of the most extensive gangs of counterfeiters ever got up in this country. He, together with the wife of Moses were respectively committed to prison in Philadelphia, *Moses* was taken up some time since in Montreal with a gang of counterfeiters and entered into a recognizance to appear on the 24th inst. at that place to answer the charge there preferred against him.—He was on his way to that place when arrested in this city having as is said provided himself with a lot of counterfeit money, with which to defray his expenses on the route. He was yesterday arraigned in the sessions upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same.—[N. N. Courier.

ACCIDENT.—A terrible catastrophe happened on Saturday. Mr. C. C. C. Cohen, an operative chemist and scientific gentleman, having a laboratory at 37 Hamilton street, and who had been recently employed in supplying the increased demand for fulminating powder, used in the manufacture of percussion caps, while engaged in making that article on a new and more expeditious plan than heretofore, was blown into pieces by its explosion. At one o'colck, says the Courier, he left his laboratory to go to his house to dinner, but in a few minutes returned and was in the act of pouring the mercury from one vessel into another over a charcoal fire, when it is supposed that a spark from the fire struck the mineral in the vessel he held in his hand and caused it to explode. He was horribly mangled, his eyes were driven back into his head, one of his arms was blown off into the street, the other only hung to his body by a few ligaments, and was entirely taken off by Dr. Rogers before his death, which followed in a few hours.

He has left a wife and three children, in destitute circumstances, to enable whom to return to their native country, England, the Druggists in Broadway, yesterday opened a subscription list.—Contributions for the above purpose, will be received by Dr. Feuchtwanger, No 377 Broadway, and all the other druggists in this city.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.

We learn that several frauds have been recently committed on the Post Office in this city. A check for $1000, from Philadelphia, payable to the order of a mercantile house, was expected on the 5th inst. but not having been received, inquiry was made, which resulted in the information that it was duly sent. One of the partners called at the Bank on which it was drawn on Saturday last, and found that it had been presented and paid on the 5th having on it the forged endorsement of the firm. Another draft in favor of the same house, for $2000, payable at twenty days sight, is also missing. Since then it is found out that other merchants have been defrauded in the same way. The letters containing these drafts have been taken from the Post Office either here or elsewhere, in the names of the merchants to whom they were addressed, doubtless by some accomplished rogue.—*N. Y. Com.*

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

Experience.—A National Bank.—A sound currency at par all over the Union—Industry flourishing in every department—New States settling fast; Canals and rail roads penetrating into the great interior, uniting the waters of the lakes with the Atlantic; Labor well rewarded; Commerce pushing itself into every sea; Manufactures in a prosperous condition; Our cities increasing.

Experiment.—The currency thrown into disorder.—State Bank paper, at various prices, from two to twelve and a half per cent. discount—Industry paralyzed in every department—Wheat fallen from $1 15 to 90 cents—Rye selling at 55 cents—Internal Improvements suspended—No new voyages in contemplation—Labor depressed—Wages falling—Manufactures suspending—Building in our cities greatly lessened.

Let the people of the United States look on the above pictures, and then say whether they are for Experience or Experiment.

Another shocking steam boat disaster.—By a gentleman who came up on the steam boat Little Rock, we learn, that the steamboat Missourian recently burst her boiler, on the Mississippi, by which disaster about sixty persons lost their lives. We have no farther particulars, but presume that it was owing to carelessness as a majority of these disasters are.

On the 17th ult. the steamboat Waterloo, on her passage from Louisville to St. Louis struck a snag, 5 miles below Chester, and sunk. Most of the cargo lost.—*Little Rock Gazette, Jan. 8th.*

From the National Gazette.

On Saturday morning last, Mr Rives, of Virginia, stated to the Senate at Washington that he had returned his commission as Senator, to the legislature of that State. *He* assigned as his reason his inability to execute the instructions to vote for the restoration of the Deposits. It is said that Mr. B. W. Leigh will be elected to succeed him.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

No. 3.

In my last number, Fellow-Citizens, from a fair review of the early events connected with the establishment of the Constitution of the *Union*, you were presented with the conclusion that, *that article was the creature of the people of America; not* the expressed *terms of a compact*, between independent sovereigns

But supposing, (as I proposed next to consider) the *first system of confederation* to have been nothing more than an amicable understanding among neighbouring sovereignties, instead of having been, (what we believe we have already proved it to have been) an *actual* national constitution, what relation have the States borne to each other *since* the adoption of the present constitution? Are the people of the United States members of ONE NATION? Or, instead of there being but *one nation*, within the boundaries of the United States, are there *several nations?* *Is* Maryland a nation? or New York a nation? and *each* other State a nation? Or, are they not all parts, or members of ONE nation?—even the American Republic! To those who are in the habit of taking up subjects, according to the obvious dictates of common sense, and who have not, for extraneous considerations perverted an honest judgment by the subtleties of sophistry, we might submit the question, without any enlargement, or discussion. *It* is only to parry the force of a conclusion which the merits of the case will not justify, that we deem it needful to prosecute the inquiry.

The most plausible position which can be taken in support of the idea that the U. States are many nations, instead of one nation, is, that the Constitution when formed by the Convention, was not intended to be binding upon any State, that might refuse to concur in its adoption—when nine States should concur it was then to go into effect, over themselves—and only over the residue, or any one of them, when they, or it, might choose to accede to it. Hence it is argued, from this freedom of choice, allowed by the Constitution itself antecedent to its adoption, that the States are intended to be viewed by the Constitution in the light of independent nations, even *after* they should accede to it. To this we reply—A very important modification in the government of the country, was contemplated, after the former system of confederation was discovered to be insufficient to perpetuate the liberties of the people. Much diversity of opinion however, existing with regard to the good policy of the proposed change, those who were in favour of the establishment of the new Constitution, unwilling to coerce others into a reception of their own particular views, (the colonies having but recently broken off from the British empire, because they refused *to be compelled* by the crown) nine States were willing *by themselves*, to submit to the authority of the Constitution, and to leave the remainder to take shelter under its provisions at their own leisure & choice. But when the whole of the States had thus freely agreed with respect to the present modification of the government, it became *no longer necessary*, in order to alter, or remodel the Constitution, that there should be a *unanimous* concurrence of the States. On account of the reverence that is due to Constitutions, a *large* majority is fixed upon, as being requisite to amend or to change—lest that Great Charter of our liberties, should be treated lightly or irreverently. But it unequivocally follows; if the Constitution regards the States as yet retaining the character of independent sovereigns, it would never impose upon *any one* of them contrary to *its* pleasure (whatever might be the pleasure of the rest) submission to a *new* authority, or a *new* command. *Its* provisions for alteration and for being remodeled, are most unquestionable evidences, that however related to each other the States may have been, *before* its adoption by them, they are no longer considered as separate sovereignties, but as the constituent elements of *the nation*; to wit, the U. States of America.

For any *State*, therefore, or *part* of the Republic to act contrary to the directions of the Constitution—to resist the decision of the Constitutional Judiciary, would be to act contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions—to rebel against the natural rights of men linked together by the ties of social and civil companionship.

PHOCION.

Caroline co. Feb. 21, 1834.

*The articles of confederation *not having been called so*, is no proof that they were not *a Constitution.*

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—

A paragraph in the Whig of the 15th inst.—whether editorial or communicated seems doubtful—alludes to Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette in a style no less calculated to excite the indignation of all capable of comprehending that gentleman's merits than it is, his own disgust. He is spoken of as an "Ass," forsooth—as an "Assinius Gallus" knuckling and kneeling to power for profit &c. Now Mr. Walsh, we venture to affirm, has done as much as any other man the country has produced to exalt its literary standing—Cooper, Irving, Canning and Everret not excepted. *His* labours have been unremitted. His fund of information is vast and his accomplishments, perhaps, complete in that branch of polite literature to which he has given his attention. As a scholar he is always correct. As a writer he is always pure, classical and elegant. And as an editor he is always dignified and independent. Mr. Walsh is little known to our countrymen, because his talents are very far above the standard of the country; but in England he is looked upon as among the brightest stars in our literary galaxy. His paragraphs are eagerly quoted and his pages read with instruction and admiration. If Science and literature be the glory of a people at all, Robert Walsh cannot fail to be esteemed and honoured by every enlightened American.

For patriotism he is not less distinguished. Whether he believe our institutions perfect or not, he has maintained them in his daily Journal, in his periodical and in a volume written for the purpose, with the hand of a master.—His pen is always ready for the support and defence of any thing purely American; and in the fulness of his zeal, he has carried some of his defences farther, perhaps than sound political philosophy will warrant. To this love for his country and her institutions, may be attributed his disapprobation of the doubtful manner in which the latter Adams was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. The cry at the time was, corruption! and as there was some ground for suspecting all was not right, he thought it the duty of every man in a country whose very existence depended upon the purity of her councils to frown down the powers then existing, and to lend a hand to the establishment of an administration above all suspicion. The popular voice was favorable to Gen. Jackson and as it was the wisdom of the country to make the popular voice the supreme & sovereign rule, he gave it his suppert. Gen. Jackson had not been at the head of the nation one month, before Walsh, with every man of judgment in such matters among us, perceived his mistake. Ruin! Ruin inevitable threatened us. The President hurls every man from office without regard to talents or qualifications, who dare venture an opinion unfavorable to his pretensions. The veriest political jugglers are selected as his sworn friends. Knaves and trimmers who would have sold themselves to any party for pay enough to save them from the highway are inducted into office, and made his advisers. A grand party scheme is laid not only to secure the next election to himself but all succeeding elections to his favourites. The whole elective system instead of being purified and made to subserve the elevation of men of probity and worth is degraded into an engine for the convenience and cupidity of a brawling and irresponsible rabble. *In* the process of time supreme military, legislative, judicial and executive rule is claimed and exercised by the President. The independence of every other branch of the Government is destroyed and its power absorbed in an absolute executive:

Walsh is not the only enlightened patriot whose heart bleeds at the curses which afflict his country. He is not the only one among us who perceives in the President of this great nation, an enemy to her greatness a thousand times more dangerous than ever Caligula was to Rome. The latter named tyrant had his thirst for destruction slacked by the blood of individuals; but he of our own day seems satisfied with nothing less than compassing a nation's ruin.

But Walsh is ready to defend American institutions yet; and does vigourously defend them against all foreign attack. We admire his patriotism. We will more than admire it, if after the second election of Gen. Jackson with all the iniquities of a four years administration upon him—after one of the most palpable instances of popular caprice and popular stupidity, he professes himself the advocate of a government like ours—founded upon the phantasm of human perfectability.

For expressing his disapprobation of the highhanded measures above alluded to, Mr. Walsh is called an "ass in literature & a Charlatan in politics." *It* is not the snarles of so small a quadrupid as the Whig of which we complain. The "slow and easy" pops it makes are but trifles in our ears. But these pops form a part of a broad, levelling system now prevailing in our land. The union of talents sufficient to perceive, and independence sufficient to declare abuses, in any man, renders him the object of proscription; and hence it is that no men of talents are in power directly from the ranks of the people, or from any other source, under Jackson influence. Nothing but the dunce and the knave will slumber supinely, or seek preferment under the arbitrary rule, or misrule of such a man as Andrew Jackson: and it is therefore that none but the dunce and the knave are favoured either with forbearance or with office.

It is very fine, however, to see the "Eastern Shore Whig" and "People's Advocate" forsooth, quoting from the Edinburgh Review,—the vilest tory & ultra-monarchical advocate in Great Britain—against one of the most sterling patriots in America. It is delightful to hear the enemy of all popular rights in one country, and their noisy friend in another, turning their voices in harmonious concert to the condemnation of an approved friend of the people. The Whig should have quoted the political philosophy of his transatlantic friend: to wit, that no government can be radically strong as Mr. Walsh supports—annually requiring at the ballot box an exercise of the judgment of a rag tag and bob-tail populace upon the comparative merits of men and upon principles. We cannot associate the Review with the Whig any further. The former is a British Tory and is therefore the dread enemy of every American freeman. But the latter is a fool and incapable of design or harm.

CLODPOLE.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 1

The Globe is the administration, Jackson Van Buren newspaper published in Washington by Francis P. Blair, and it is edited principally by Amos Kendall at the head of those desperadoes, the Kitchen Cabinet, who is directed by the *veiled Magician of Kinderhook*. The subaltern Jackson Presses, as they call themselves, which are scattered every where through the country, and which are probably supported in part by the funds of the Post Office department, for that is one of the means by which the bankruptcy of that department for about a million of dollars is to be accounted for—those subaltern presses take their cue from the Globe, and are litterally the prostituted victims of the old Procuress. Now what chance is there for truth or correct information from such sources? Can one be surprised that those of our fellow citizens who read nothing but the Globe, or the papers which copy from it and are subservient to it, should be fixed in error, and should be unwilling to believe any thing different from what they see in print in these papers? We often blame such of our fellow citizens as are thus blind and obstinate in their error, but we ought really also to pity them and instead of irritating them and teazing them on account of their blindness, we ought to try to soothe and calm them, and get their reason to act as the only means of extricating them out of their delusions.

The answer of President Jackson to the deputation of Merchants, Traders, and Mechanics, sent from New York to bear the memorial of the whole body of the People to Congress complaining of the pecuniary distresses of the times and petitioning for a restoration of the deposits, is, to say no more, one of the most extraordinary occurrences, taken all in all, that has ever yet been witnessed. When the Deputation waited upon the President, after their memorial had been presented to Congress, they explained the object of their visit, detailed the views and opinions of the New York Merchants and men of Trade on the present distresses of the times, and requested his aid and relief. The answer given them by the President was in effect this—viz. "*I* have determined to put down the Bank of the U. States—"and until *I* fully ascertain the result of the "experiment of substituting State Banks as "places of deposit for the public money, and "State Bank paper as a currency—I will neither restore the deposites—nor recharter the "United States Bank—nor charter any other "National Bank."

Now we ask any dispassionate man, if any thing in its nature and character can be more despotic, or a higher usurpation of power than this? The President has determined to put down a Bank that the people have erected, without ever consulting the peoples will. The President's will is set up for law, and his party are called upon to uphold him in his haughty despotic assumption of power. He has no legal or constitutional power to intermeddle with the Bank in any way, except to bring it before the Judiciary to have an inquiry there made, whether the charter has been violated and forfeited. But instead of the President acting thus conformably to law, he "takes the responsibility" of interfering with the Bank in matters specifically and exclusively assigned to others—he has aimed by his unlawful interference to ruin the Bank—he has by his act of usurpation violated the charter of the Bank, by robbing it of rights and advantages that it had bought and paid for—and he has designedly attempted to entrap the Congress by rendering them subservient to his Veto power.

However revolting this usurpation must be to an honest American, there is another part of this answer not less grating to his feelings—President Jackson tells the New York Merchants, *he is sorry for their distresses*, but until he has *fully tried his experiment* upon the State Banks, he will not agree to any remedy for their relief.

Again we ask any dispassionate man, if a more wicked or wanton outrage could be committed by any man against an industrious, trading community? What—*try an experiment* upon the currency of the country! *try an experiment* by the change of the deposite of the public funds, to see the effect it will have upon the money market! Is this madness, or is it treachery? when the currency of a country is as sound, as healthy, and as abundant as business can wish it, to attempt to alter or change it is surely madness or worse—and to make such a change in the deposite of the public funds as is necessarily calculated to impair all confidence and prohibit all advances of money from Banks, is at once to cut the thread of Trade and spread ruin through the land. Yet the insulting, hypocritical cant is uttered of pretended sorrow for their sufferings. *Here* is a compound of vice, atrocity, and cold-blooded wickedness, on which the force of language is lost.

What necessity was their ever for the removal of the deposites which all the commercial world agree has been the cause of the existing distresses? The pretended reasons assigned have been proved to be absurd fictions or palpable falsehoods—what inducement could the President have to meddle with so dangerous a measure, but the indulgence of a passion inflamed by a pimp of power.

Horrible as usurpation is—odious as is the sacrifice of the public faith—daring as has been the robbery committed on the rights and privileges of the Bank—contumelious and insulting as is the avowed cause of unnecessarily trying experiments and projects upon the business concerns, and comforts, and happiness of the people—the whole guilt and crime becomes deeper and darker from the truth, that all this affair of putting the furious and deluded old General up to violate constitution and charters, to trample national faith under foot, to play his passions off against the Bank, & heedlessly to spread ruin all around, is no other than the working of a planned political scheme of Mr. Van Buren's to serve his purposes, to make him Gen. Jackson's successor in the Presidential chair.

And the head-long men who are Van Burenites go with these horrible measures, and justify usurpation, robbery, violation of charters, destruction of trade, destruction of currency and all, because Francis P. Blair and Amos Kendall say in the Globe that it will be the means of electing Mr. Van Buren next President, and they will all then be able to keep their offices.

Many of the Van Buren Jackson men are almost ashamed to confess themselves Van Burenites—they wont confess exactly, they say it is time enough,—early committals are not right, and so on—they know as well as we do that it is destructive, that it is insulting to the republican principles of the country to make such a man as Van Buren President—yet the office holders and contractors, men who feed out of the Treasury, are in the lead, and they coax and deceive all they can, and publish all Amos Kendall writes in the Globe, and they are told party requires it and that is the clincher.

The People meet & complain of distresses & petition Congress for relief. The office holders and their underlings meet and swear there

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