and myself were. After the usual salutations and enquiries, I asked Mr. Howell, if the Committee from Baltimore had arrived: he answered in the affirmative & said, that he wished to confer with me n the subject of presenting the memorial. I told him, that as the greater portion of the signers to the memorial resided in the district represented by Mr. Heath, it might be deemed improper on my part to present it, particularly as I understood that Mr. Heath concurred in the views of the memorialists and would support them, and that as I believed a majority of my constituents were opposed to the Bank, *I* could not give it my support; yet, if the committee of which he was a member, wished me to present the memorial, *I* should certainly do so; that I should feel it my duty to say to the House, on presenting the memorial, that the signers were respectable and incapable of stating any thing, but what they believed to be true; that I could not in discharging what I considered to be my duty, give the memorial my support.

At this Mr. Howell seemed to be somewhat surprised, under an impression, on his part, that my mind had not been made up on the subject submitted by the memorial. *I* reminded him then, that my election had taken place after the order for the removal of the deposites, and by a majority of those opposed, as I believed, to the Bank, that I therefore considered myself bound to carry the will and wishes of my constituents into effect, that *I* should be a traitor to them, if, having been elected to support the President and his administration, I could abandon the solemn pledges I gave to do so; and *I* did intimate, perhaps warmly too, that I would risk my life and fortune rather than betray the trust which they had delegated to me. These are, *I* am sure, the sentiments expressed at that time. Mr. Howell being an old friend and neighbor, *I* invited him and his friend, Mr. Shelton (who was present, and as I presume heard the conversation,) to dine with me the next day; which invitation they accepted, and took their leave.

On Tuesday morning Feb'y. 11th about 10 o'clock, Captain Graham, the only member of the Committee from the district *I* represent, called at my room; I received him as an old acquaintance and townsman, and invited him to join Mr. Howell at dinner, which he declined. He took occasion to say to me, that a great many of those who had voted for me had signed the memorial. In reply *I* reminded him of the large meeting which had taken place at White Hall at which resolutions had been adopted against the Bank, and in support of the administration in its course with regard to the deposites. He appeared to regard the depositing as of little importance. I do not recollect that Captain Graham said a word about presenting the memorial.—Being myself under engagement, to meet the committee of ways and means that morning at 10 o'clk. Capt. Graham left me.

At that moment Mr. Hugh Birckhead another of the committee came into my room, said his visit was intended for the ladies, and while I remained with him not a word was said about presenting the memorial. I also requested Mr. Birckhead to dine with me that day but he said he was under prior engagement. I then went to the committee room, and immediately afterwards into the house.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton dined with me agreeably to appointment, and I trust that *I* shall be excused from relating the conversation that passed at dinner. I am quite sure however, that there was nothing said about the memorial. Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton having expressed a desire to wait on the President, 10 o'clock Wednesday morning was appointed, and *I* was to introduce them.

As during my absence in the morning, the committee had left their card for me, I deemed it proper, as a mark of respect, to return the call, on the same day. *I* did so in the evening, and on calling at their room, I found Mr. Crawford, the Chairman of the Committee. This was the first time I had seen him, since his arrival in Washington. Mr. Patterson and Captain Graham, of the committee, were in the room, and Gen. Chambers & Mr. Maxcy as visiters. The rest of the committee were absent. Gen. Chambers and Mr. Maxcy soon took leave, when I had some general conversation with Mr. Crawford, and the other gentlemen present, about the state of the money market—but not a word to my recollection was said by the Chairman about presenting the memorial. Some other visiters to the committee then came in, as also Mr. Brown, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Shaw members of the committee. To the two last named gentlemen, I was introduced, and with them *I* conversed separately on the subject of the bank and the pressure in the money market, but I do not recollect a word being said about presenting the memorial. After remaining about an hour, I took my leave.

The next morning, Wednesday, 12th Feb., about 11 o'clock, I went with Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton to the President's and after paying our respects there, we visited the Vice President, and then went to the Secretary of States' Office. During this ride, a variety of free and familiar conversation passed, and we returned to Mr. Gadsby's. This terminated all the intercourse I had with any members of the committee, from their arrival until their departure on Wednesday, the 12th February, about 2 o'clock. I have no recollection of having mentioned the name of Mr. Bibb in any manner, to any member of the committee, and shall, *for the present, content myself with a positive denial of that assertion.*

This is the History, to the best of my recollection of what took place between the committee and myself, in relation to this subject, and upon which they have felt themselves authorized in making the report, which denounces me as *subservient*, and unfit for the station in which you have placed me.

I have deemed it my duty to lay the facts before you at the first moment my official duties permitted in my own name, lest my silence might be construed into an admission of the correctness of any part of that report which relates to myself. Of the justice and propriety of this proceeding on the part of the committee, the public will now be able to judge. I have only to add, that I utterly deny having said any thing to any member of the committee which could warrant them to infer for a moment, that I was willing to surrender my own opinions and independence, or violate my duty as a representative, under the influence of official power, or to subserve any political or party purpose whatever—& to those who know how little I could gain by such a course, and what I must lose it is scarcely necessary to make this denial. For what purpose then, some of those gentlemen upon the list, with whom I never exchanged a word upon the subject of their mission, have by their names sanctioned these misrepresentations of me, I leave to others to infer, and to their sense of honor to approve if they can—my object has been to discharge my duty according to my own sense of what is right, and best calculated to promote the interests and wishes of my immediate constituents and that, regardless of the consequences to myself. This was what I meant to impress on those of the committee with whom *I* conversed on this subject, and without some *design* to injure me, I could not have been otherwise represented It may be proper in conclusion to say, that however these conversations may have been regarded by the members of the committee with whom they were held, garbled and distorted as they have been, I never for my own part considered any of them official, and if the use that has been made of them is conformable to the moral and social code of this committee, I am not yet prepared to become a convert to the system.

ISAAC McKIM.

Baltimore, 15th March, 1834.

P. S. The Editors of papers who have published the report and proceedings of the committee, will please publish this.

A CARD. It is with regret I find myself compelled to appear before the public to show the injustice done me, in the letter of R. B. Taney, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 10th inst. addressed to U. S. Heath, Esqr. and published in the Baltimore Republican of the 15th inst.

Mr. Taney says, that I "reprobated "the conduct of the Bank of the United "States in strong terms, said that it had "abused its power by wilfully oppressing "the community, & that it ought not to "be rechartered on any terms, that I admitted the deposits ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would "not relieve the pressure."

How he could have so entirely misunderstood my expressions in regard to the Bank, I cannot conceive, never having entertained them; such a view expressed by me would have been completely at variance with the object of my visit to Washington, and with the sentiments *I* still entertain. Mr. Taney would be correct in saying, that I admitted there were objections to the present Bank charter, & I admit that I also said it might be questionable, whether it would be prudent to direct the immediate change of the public money now deposited in the State Banks; but I gave it as my decided opinion, that if the public revenue were in future deposited in the U. States Bank it would restore confidence and relieve the public distress.—The views I intended to convey were decidedly in favor of a renewal of the present Bank, or the establishment of a new Bank with a modified charter and I left with Mr Young, his Chief Clerk, an outline of such a Bank as would, in my opinion, remove many of the objections now entertained against a National Bank, and requested him at his leisure to look at it.

For the correctness of this statement, *I* confidently appeal to the other gentleman who were present at the time and heard the whole conversation. In concluding these remarks, I need scarcely add, that nothing was stated in the report as regarded Mr. Taney but what was deemed necessary to show his decided determination against the object of the mission, and that his views were no further detailed than were considered necessary to the discharge of a public duty.

GEO. BROWN.

Baltimore, March 16, 1834.

In corroboration of the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Brown, and as a proof that he never could have expressed himself as represented by Mr. Taney, we also publish the letter of Mr. B. as President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, in relation to the removal of the deposites from the U. S Bank; which must satisfy every one that Mr. B. never did approve of the removal, and never could have expressed himself in the terms expressed by Mr. Taney.

Mechanics Bank of Baltimore
31st July, 1833.

SIR. Your letter of 30th, stating that you have been appointed to confer with such State banks as you may think proper in relation to the future deposite and distribution of the public revenue, and inquiring whether this bank is desirous of undertaking the business of the government as now transacted by the Branch Bank of the U. States, has been submitted to our board of directors.

In am instructed to inform you in reply, that although gratified at being considered worthy of so high and important a trust, we are unwilling to assume it.

Our capital is not large, and we find that all our means and resources are actively and profitably occupied. We are apprehensive that the facilities and accommodations which Government will require in the prompt payment and transmission to different quarters of large sums, &c. &c., could not always be afforded by a State bank, without much embarrassment and difficulty.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
G. BROWN, Pres't.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.

☞Editors who have published Mr. Taney's letter are desired to publish the above.

RE-CHARTER OF THE U. S. BANK.

On Tuesday last Mr. Webster introduced the following bill to recharter the bank of the United States.

A BILL to continue, for the term of six years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the U. States."

Be it enacted &c. That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit: the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers and privileges secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed & imposed be and remain after the said third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; *Provided*, nevertheless, that so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act; but that it shall be lawful for congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank, to come into existence and operation at any time, on or after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said bank or any of its offices, is established, shall be deposited in the bank of the U. States and its offices as heretofore, *Provided* that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn & removed to any other custody or place of deposite.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said bank shall pay to the U. States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid, by the said bank, on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted* That congress may provide by law, that the said bank shall be restrained, at any time after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation any notes or bills of said bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time or times within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the president and directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of capital stock of the said corporation as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any act or acts of congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with, the said original act of incorparation, approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the said bank, on or before the first day of the next session of congress, to signify to the president of the United States their acceptance, on behalf of the bank of the United States of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Previous to the introduction of the bill Mr. Webster addressed the senate at some length, expounding the situation of the country, the opinions of the committee, and his own views, in the presentation of this measure. The report of this speech is necessarily postponed.

Mr. Leigh then gave the reasons which would compel him to vote against the prolongation of the charter of this bank, or the charter of a new one; at the same time he threw out the idea that a condition of things might be developed which would change both the views of the state of Virginia and his own, on the subject of the bank.

On motion of Mr. Wright, who then expressed a desire to give some views, The senate adjourned.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, March 29

An humble and petitioning People ordered Off.—President Jackson—our Democratic King has refused to admit any more committees of citizens into his royal presence, who come as deputies to bear the petitions of the people against the grievances he has cast upon them. Is this a proper respect for the rights of the People?—is this according to the republican doctrine of the equal rights of man?—*Is* this according to the Constitution, that guarantees to all men the right to petition for the redress of grievances? Let the man who supports Jackson no longer pretend to be a republican or a democrat, or any thing else but the adherent to an arbitrary, passionate despot.—Who are your political renegades, that now dare to talk of *exclusive Democrats—Jackson Democrats—Van Buren Democrats—Democrats of '98*, and all that pretended stuff?—we dont judge men by names but by actions—a man called a Democrat can be, as we see, the grossest imposter and an arbitrary despot—witness Van Buren and General Jackson—and worst of all, men who are trying to lead the people and direct their voice by bawling out "*democrats nothing but democrats will do*," are the very followers and applauders of Jackson and Van Buren's lawless unconstitutional, and tyrannical course—they are the apologists for Jackson's arrogant and high handed measures—they are the defenders of all his daring misdemeanors.—Talk of Democracy! you know not what it means—you try to be pretenders to a thing that you know nothing about—your democracy is to follow Jackson where he leads, and he goes where the arch Van Buren, and the treacherous Kendall, and the fallen Taney persuade him. All this intrigue, all this treachery, all these machinations against Liberty and the Constitution, working to make Mr. Van Buren successor to General Jackson, *you call democracy, & the aiders and abettors in them are purest democrats.*—Why, do you expect to gull the People this way? O! the people cant be managed thus to their ruin by such simpletons—Do you expect to cheat the people thus out of their senses?—O! the people are too sagacious for that—Do you expect to deceive the people thus with the name and the talk about Democracy & exclusive democrats, whilst you are supporting men and measures that are robbing them of their rights—trampling and contemning the Constitution and the Law—that are laying waste their welfare and their hopes,—and bringing all into subjection to their haughty will? Why you must really think the people are mere tools and fools to be tolled about by the Cry of Democracy by you, when you are applauding measures that have ruined the Mechanics, the Traders, the Merchants, and Manufacturers of our country, and which are now beginning to operate to the ruin of the farmers by reducing the price of their crops one half—& when you are supporting men who even refuse to hear the complaints of the People from their deputed committees—men who tell you, that all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break, and they hope they will break—men who treat the representatives of the Mechanical interest with contempt—who abuse the representatives of the mercantile and trading interest—who proclaim to you, that they know better than all others—men who make Gen. Jackson tell you that he means to do that which the people have empowered Congress alone to do—and in fine, that disregarding the Law and the Constitution, they mean to rely upon Gen. Jackson's popularity to degrade and enslave the nation to suit their purposes. They believe that the American People will submit to any thing that Gen. Jackson says or does—*and his office holders and followers cry out we are the true Democrats, the exclusive Democrats*, and they expect the People blindly and madly to follow them.

Well—let the People act for themselves—we have but one word for them, which is—Before you act, think quietly—think calmly for yourselves.

When the Committees that were sent to Washington to bear the petitions of the People, against the sufferings brought on them by the President's making the Secretary remove the deposites, reported on their return home what Gen. Jackson said to them—Van Buren and Amos and Taney and the Kitchen Cabinet all got scared, and in their private Caucus which they held two or three times a week at the President's House, after the old man is gone to bed, they all swore "the d"mn"d old f"l would ruin himself if he went on talking as he pleased to these deputations and every body"—and *a stop must be put to it*—So they tell the General next day, *he did not say a word of what these people say he did*—and he must swear that it is a d"mn"d lie—for if "Harry Horn cant lie" others can—and out it comes in the Globe, it is all false, Gen. Jackson never said such a thing as the Committee from Baltimore, or the Committee from Philadelphia attribute to him, and all the little, hireling Jackson presses throughout the country publish the same, as in duty bound to do what they are ordered, right or wrong. *So the old General is to be got out of the scrape by pronouncing the deputies of the People all liars*—and he is to be prevented from getting into any more, by refusing to admit any deputations of citizens hereafter into his sublime, democratic presence.

But the General says, if they will make a communication in writing, he will receive it and answer it—Great condescension in the democratic *Monarch!* Now who can help laughing, but he who is too mad to laugh, at this scheme to enable Amos Kendall or Taney or Van Buren to make the answers for the angry old man, which they cant trust him to make for himself. These Kitchen Cabinet folks, Gen. Jackson's Keepers, are afraid to trust him to converse with the Committees, they know well his passions and his want of sense will commit him—So they get him to swear that what the Committees said about him were lies—this was published in all the Jackson papers—this gave them the pretext of advising Gen. Jackson not to receive any more Committees lest he should be again misrepresented—but to say that he would receive communications in writing from them, so that Amos Kendall or Van Buren or Taney might write the answers for the old fellow, who cant write for himself; and thus they could fashion General Jackson's answers to suit their own purpose and make him say just what they please. Now, freemen of America—do you call these *democratic proceedings?—do you call these pure, exclusive democratic men?*—why, the Jackson office holders and their followers say, *this is the true democracy, and these are the true democrats, and none others are worthy to be trusted.* Do you think so? Think for yourselves, without prejudice, without partiality.

Some other people begin to wince and get scared when they see their own sayings in print. The old saying is "a spoken word flies away"—but a "written word sticks" you can look at it and refer to it again. *Mr.* Taney and Mr. McKim—twin brothers—both screamed with terror when they saw their talk in print—O! a great man in office at Washington can put on airs and say what he pleases to humble citizen mechanics, or merchants, or farmers, who go to beg relief for their suffering fellow men—but when these humble, but honest citizens, get home and publish what these their great men in office said to them about the distresses they represented, the great men get alarmed, *they did not expect to see their talk in print or they would not have talked it*, and so nothing is left for it but to follow the advice that some of them had given to Gen. Jackson, and call all these men liars, who have sustained unblemished honor and integrity all their lives, and who were selected by the people because their truth and honor could be depended on.

As for the poor little Honorable Mr. Isaac McKim, the very first sentence of his explanation is confusion worse confounded—he is frightened at his condition—and his mind reels and staggers under the difficulty of getting rid of his confessed Jacksonian servility. With a conscience not hacnied in subterfuges and a heart not yet callous to the impressions of remorse, he labours under a weight too great for his pittance of faculty to support, and is not practised enough in vice to brave it through—he falls therefore a weak, a helpless, and a pitied victim.

But Mr. Taney, after a few years intense application in the great University of demoralization at Washington, comes forth a diploma'd, an accomplished proficient, ready to go all lengths. He commences with an affected gravity and parade of statement totally unimportant except as it might regard appearances—and assuming to himself a guileless innocence and want of suspicion, puts forth his gentle plaint, "that it never entered his mind that a conversation so invited was intended for publication"—although he had so recently seen his own and other conversations of men in high stations at Washington presented from other Committees to their fellow citizens on their return home.

But remembering the rules of the School in which he had been bred, the Secretary commences an attack upon one of his adversaries Mr. Brown, and without waiting to reflect whether his accusation was even plausible, he is betrayed into the absurdity of charging Mr. Brown with saying and doing the very reverse of what he came to Washington to say and do in behalf of those who sent him—and the very reverse too of what Mr. Brown had written in his answer to Amos Kendall, when Amos applied to him, as President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, to receive the deposites in his Bank. Was this confusion, passion, or worse on the part of Mr. Taney? Bred up of late years at the feet of the wily Magician of Kinderhook, he neither, as yet, uses the shield nor the lance with his master's adroitness—but he is an apt disciple and will make progress. The mind and heart seem to have undergone the preparatory prostration.

In the conclave of the Illuminati, the candidate for the higher stations has to undergo probation. *He* receives philosophical lectures upon *mankilling* and upon *death*—the first is inculcated upon him as *the "useful removal of impediments to our wishes"*—the last, as *"eternal repose in sleep"*—when the mind is thus prepared, the test of proficiency is adduced—the candidate is asked, if he can take the life of a friend when bidden by a Brother? he replies affirmatively—he is immediately blindfolded—a pause ensues—his hand is lifted by a brother and placed upon the warm body, just upon a beating heart—he is asked, if he knows on what his hand rests? he answers, that he feels the palpitation of a heart and believes his hand is on the breast of a man—he is told, it is the heart of a friend; and is then asked, if he can, blindfold as he is, put a stiletto into that heart? If he is fit to become an Illuminatus Major, he answers that he can—then a stiletto is put into the other hand, the point placed between the fingers of the hand on the heart, and he is ordered to thrust it to the hilt—he obeys—the bandage is taken from his eyes, and he beholds, to his surprise, a bleeding Lamb.—The preparation of mind is evinced, and the candidate is elevated to the higher station.

But to return to Secretary Taney—after all his bewailings at distorted and misplaced sentiments and sentences, he confesses the most of them, if not all,—taking care to place them in combination with a tirade against the Bank the Merchants, and the People. These he accuses as the source of all the evil and distress—and under this imputation he declares the Government (that is General Jackson, Van Buren, Amos Kendall and himself) will not desist from their measures,—and thus leaves the sufferers to their sufferings, adding to them the ignominy and the shame of being the cause themselves of all the calamities. We found nothing in Mr. Brown's & the Committee's report that is not substantially confessed by Mr. Taney, only he insidiously tries to remove the blame from the shoulders of the administration and throws it upon the People, the Merchants, and the Bank—thus adding contemptuous insult to wonton injury.

Mr. Taney declares *"he cannot deny the use of the words imputed to him"*—but only claims to make them throw the blame from him to others.

If this is to be offered and expected to be received as Mr. Taney's defence or apology, it will be the redress of one grievance by the infliction of another.—It is the offer of a contumely as apology for wrong.

But bear in mind—when Mr. Patterson of the Committee said to Mr. Secretary Taney, "*If* this experiment (of General Jackson's) should be persisted in, and *some relief* should not be given, a large portion of the community must fail"—Mr. Taney replied, "If all failed, the policy of the Government would not be changed."

We ask again, is this a proper respect for the rights of the People?—is this the paternal care which a good and sensible President would show for the People? Is this the langnage that becomes the head of the Government to a distressed, to a petitioning people? Yet this is the very language which General Jackson himself had before used to a committee, and the reiteration of it by his Secretary Taney is both proof of the truth of its being uttered; and of its being the hardened, wicked, and obstinate design of General Jackson and his wicked advisers.

We refer the reader to the satisfactory and full reply of the Committee to Secretary Taney and Congressman McKim.

From the Baltimore American of March 21.

Bank of Maryland,
24th March, 1834.

The Board of directors of this Institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all it effects to a Trustee for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposite and the open accounts due by the Bank; and these alone, they hope, will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all if not the entire amount of their credits. By order

R. WILSON, Cashier.

From the Balt. Amer. of Thursday last.

The panic which, on the annunciation on Monday of the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, induced the presentation of a number of the notes of the other city banks for specie, had visibly subsided on Tuesday; and yesterday it appears to have died away entirely. The promptitude with which the demands were met, and the known ability of the Banks to cash their notes, will at once account for the comparatively limited operation of the panic, and its early and complete cessation.

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