community in the same calamity, and a resort to a second National Bank to supply a national paper currency. The second bank was brought forward, in the extremity of their distress, by the Republican Administration, to help them out of the mud and mire of a broken bank currency, and to aid them in the operations of the Government. It was then to be a machine on their side. As such, it was supported by Republicans; as such it was opposed by Federalists, a reversal of party position having taken place in relation to the bank, and each party having fallen into the delusive belief that a National Bank could be the supporter of a Republican Administration!

Parties change position, a few individuals standing firm on each side; but the masses crossing over, taking each others places, and freely dealing out the accusations of inconsistency—desertion—abandonment of friends—compromise of principle, &c. &c. It would be tedious to verify this statement by a citation of speeches, and the reading of yeas and nays; nor is it necessary to cite much. A single quotation from the speeches of the two eminent members, one of the Senate and one of the House, and both present members of this body—then on opposite sides in relation to the bank, now both on the same side in favor of it—will illustrate the point in issue, and establish every thing necessary to be known about it. By one of these speeches the creation of the bank was advocated as a political power, necessary to be possessed by the Federal Government, as a counterpoise to the political power which the local banks gave to the States; and the loyalty of the State in which the mother bank was placed, was relied upon to prevent a concurrence in any scheme for subverting the Federal Government. By the other speaker, the creation of this bank, with a participation in its management and direction by the appointment of five directors—its capital of thirty five millions—and the control and influence which the Government would have over it, presented it as an object of vice and deformity; and as giving to the Government a power over the institution, and over individuals, which would enable it to bring any man into terms, and to compel the bank itself to do whatever the Administration pleased.

Mr. B. then read a passage from a speech of Mr. Clay delivered in Kentucky, after his return from Congress in 1816, and explaining the reasons for his change of opinion in relation to a National Bank. The passage was in these words:

"If political power be incidental to banking corporations, there ought, perhaps to be, in the General Government, some counterpoise to that which is exerted by the States. Such a counterpoise might not, indeed, be so necessary, if the States exercised the power to incorporate banks equally, or in proportion to their respective populations. But that is not the case. A single State has a banking capital equivalent, or nearly so, to the one fifth of the whole banking capital of the United States. Four States combined have the major part of the capital of United States. In the event of any convulsion in which the distribution of banking institutions might be important, it may be urged that the mischief would not be alleviated by the creation of a National Bank, since its location must be in one of the States. But in this respect, the location of the bank is extremely favorable, being in one of the Middle States, not likely from its position, as well as its loyalty, to concur in any scheme for subverting the Government; and a sufficient security against such contingency is to be found in the distribution of branches in different States; acting and reacting upon the parent institution and upon each other."

Mr. B. then read a paragraph from a speech of Mr. Webster, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1816, in opposition to the charter of second Bank of the United States.

"Mr. Webster said this was a subject on which a great change of opinion had taken place on both sides of the House, and animadverted on what he called a compromise of principle on a great moneyed institution, and the desertion, not only of principles, but of friends, which had characterised the proceedings on the bill. He then spoke some time against the bill, which he pointedly condemned, on account of the participation of the Government in its direction and management. If, said he, instead of the little scraps of amendments, which were very well as far as they went, but very trifling, and only served to cover the vice and deformity of the scheme, the Senate had returned the bill healthy, in all the beauty of the original institution, it would have passed through the House swifter than the current of the Potomac. * * * * * That control and influence over a great banking institution should not be possessed by the Government. The degree of that influence was not material, the principal remaining the same, be the influence more or less extensive. * * * * * Could it be doubted that, with this capital, and this power over it, the Government could bring any man into terms, and make the banks act as they pleased!"

Such are the grounds on which the establishment of the second Bank of the United States was contested in 1816. The Republicans advocated it, because they saw no other way to get out of the slough of irredeemable paper money; the Federalists opposed it, because they feared the bank would be an engine of power and influence in the hands of the Republican Administration. A few year's experience dispelled this fear. At the first reorganization of parties, the bank developed as a political power on the Federal side. This was at the Presidential election, in the House of Representatives, in Febuary, 1825. The bank then took the field, on the side opposed to the candidate who had the plurality of the people's votes in his favor. It has kept the field ever since; and if it is now unable to resume specie payments, it must be principally on account of expenses and losses incurred in thirteen year's warfare against the people of the United States, against their form of Government, and against the persons whom they have elected to carry on the Government The bank is now the head, and the support of tha Federal party, all the Federalists who opposed its creation, have gone over to it. It is their leader, and their *pointe d'appui*, Any catastrophe to it, would be destruction to them, and would annihilate them as a national party. Away then with vain denials, of which nobody is the dupe. The bank is a political machine—a Federal political machine; and no denial of the fact can alter or conceal its truth. The leopard had as well deny the spots on his body—the Ethiopian had as well deny the color of his skin, as for this bank to deny its political character, its anti-Republican nature, and its thirteen years' warfare upon the people and their form of Government.

War upon the local banks is the next accusation upon General Jackson and his successor. After putting down the Bank of the United States, he went to work to destroy the State Banks. So say the Opposition speakers, [Messrs. TALLMADGE and CLAY.] Now let us examine into the truth of this accusation. What was the conduct of General Jackson to the local banks? In 1833 he removed the public deposites to these banks, and gave them the benefit of the immence accumulations of public money which then took place. At the same time, he released their notes from that state of exclusion from the Federal Treasury to which they had been subjected during the whole time of the Bank of the United States. For the first time, in near twenty years, their notes were received and paid out in the receipts and disbursements of the Federal revenue. At the panic session, when the whole Opposition exerted themselves for so many months to excite a run upon the local banks, and to blow them up, who defended them, here and elsewhere, but Gen. Jackson and his friends? Who defended the Safety Fund banks from the dead set which was then made at them? General Jackson and his friends! Who rejoiced in the explosions of the District banks, and the Maryland Bank, and announced the joyful tidings on this floor? The Opposition! And who grieved over these failures? General Jackson and his friends! And when the time came for him to deliver his last annual message, what was his language in relation to these banks? Was it that of vengeance, or was it the language of kindness, of confidence, and of support? Listen to it:

"Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents to the Government. At the time of the removal of the deposites, it was alleged by the advocates of the Banks of the United States that the State banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury Department, could not make the transfers required by the Government, or negociate the domestic exchanges of the country. It is now well ascertained that the real domestic exchanges, performed through discounts by the United States Bank and its twenty-five branches, were at least one third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of time; and if a comparison be instituted between the amounts of service rendered by these institutions on the broader basis which has been used by the advocates of the United States Bank, in estimating what they consider the domestic exchanges, the result will be still more favorable to the deposite banks." * * * * "It is believed that the law of the last session, regulating the deposite banks, opperates one rously and unjustly upon them in many respects; and it is hoped that Congress, on proper representations, will adopt the modifications which are necessary to prevent this consequence."

This was the language of the last Message, and this is called war upon those banks. Certainly war should be made of sterner stuff! But, Mr. Van Buren! he carries on war against them also! so say the same Opposition Senators. But, here again the charge is met by proof which annihilates it. Mr. Van Buren has spoken for himself on this point, and his whole conduct corresponds with his declared sentiments. In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, he says:

"Although I have always been opposed to the increase of banks, I would, nevertheless, pursue towards the existing institutions a just and liberal course, protecting them in the rightful enjoyment of the priviledges which have been granted to them, and extending to them the good will of the community, so long as they discharge, with fidelity, the delicate and important public trusts with which they have been invested.

"But all experience having shown that there is no delegated power more liable to abuse than that which consists in chartered priviledges of this description, I would be astute in watching the course of the banks, and vigilant and prompt in arresting the slightest aspiration on their part to follow a bad example by seeking to become the masters, when they were designed to be the servants of the people."

(*To be continued.*)

From the Baltimore Sun.

CONUNDRUM EXTRA.

Why don't the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania resume specie payment? D'ye give it up? Because a large portion of her specie has been turned into silver plates and dishes for Mr. Biddle and his friends to dine off. Do you doubt it, worthy reader? If so, call at Fletcher's, in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, and you may there see such a sight as you never before beheld—a table several yards in length, completely covered with a service of solid silver—immense salvers, and covers, and dishes, some of which a weak arm would find it difficult to lift; upwards of a hundred and fifty pieces, costing above *twenty thousand dollars*—a sum equal to a *perpetual* annuity, better even than a ground rent of *twelve hundred dollars* a year! What think ye, ye vulgar shapes of clay—ye who dine off common earthenware! Has not Nicholas reason to be proud of his bank? Reflect for a moment upon the facts as they are. The worthy president sits down to dinner; a smile lights up his pleasant face; inexpressible satisfaction sparkles in his eye. What causes it? Ah! his vision rests upon the inscription deeply graven in the silver dishes, "*Presented by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States to Nicholas Biddle, in commemoration of his faithful services and devotion to their interests, and of his having established the best currency in the world.*" Reader, this is no dream; there is no ideal glory in this; the real, substantial, solid stuff is at the bottom of it. Upon that dinner table, in the shape of silver utensils, is as much in value, producing no benefit but gratification to the eye, or nourishment to the vanity of its owner, as would give a dinner, at a dollar a head, to *twenty thousand* men; as at the same price, would feast *twelve hundred* persons annually forever In other words, the table of Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, independent of the price of the food placed upon it, pays a yearly rent of *twelve hundred dollars*, and this, too, at a time when the friends of the man to whom this gift is made are crying out 'hard times'—'ruined merchants'—'impoverished mechanics'—'starving laborers;' and at a time, too, when the bank which thus heaps the dinner table of its President with massive silver vessels to eat and drink from, positively, in violation of all obligation and all law, refuses to furnish any thing but paper to redeem its promises and liabilities. We are fond of viewing things by contrast, things are thus seen in the most striking light; and with such a view before us, we ask, can any thing be more striking than to take a peep at Nicholas Biddle sitting down to dinner at a table groaning under the burthen of twenty thousand dollars worth of silver presented to him by the stockholders of the Bank, at a moment when the same Bank refused to pay out a single silver dollar to redeem its notes, which it has promised to pay in coin In this matter of the suspension of specie payments, we repeat, as we have often already done, how shockingly have the people of the United States been humbugged. It has been echoed over and over again, from one end of the Union to the other, the distressing condition of the country, and the embarrassed state of the Banks, made the suspension of specie payments necessary; and yet, in the midst of this distress and embarrassment, the Bank of the United States, or those who profit by its operations, present its President at a single gift with household utensils made of silver, to an amount sufficiently large to support for life several tradesmen's families. Strange facts, truly; so strange that we scarcely know what to make of them; at all events, they forcibly remind us of Daniel Webster's definition of a corporation, delivered in one of his speeches many years ago—he then said of corporations with Banking privileges, they are 'the most effectual of all contrivances, for cheating the laborious classes of mankind, and for fertilizing the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.' But really, the twenty thousand dollars worth of silver pots and pans, presented to President Biddle, has set us a thinking; there has been some hard work somewhere to make those silver plates and dishes, and as the stockholders of the U. S. Bank don't work very hard, we have been endeavoring to think whose hard work made them.

From the 'Globe.'

THE BILL FOR AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The important bill to render the Treasury independent of banks passed to day by a majority of two votes, as will be seen above.

We regret to see that it lost some of its warmest supporters, in consequence of one or two amendments which were introduced before the vote was taken.

In order that the community may understand the effect of those amendments, and the provisions of the bill as it now stands, a few explanatory remarks may be useful.

When most of the banks in the country, last spring, suspended specie payments, and thus withheld the public money, a separation of the keeping of that money in future from the use and discounts of the banks appeared to have become indispensable, not only to its safety, but for the prompt, and faithful payment of the public creditors.

This was the leading object to be attained. The bill reported last September, at the special session, applied to this purpose alone. It provided for a total divorce between the Treasury and the banks, so far regarded the use of the public money, and there stopped.

Another desirable object to be attained was an improvement in the currency, as well as in the mode of keeping the public money,

Many were anxious to increase still more the specie portion of it, and, in order to effect that gradually and extensively, to introduce legal provisions, rendering it imperative, in time, to receive only specie in payment of all public dues

This would leave the States and individuals to continue to receive what they deemed proper, but would take away the discretion before exercised by the public officers of the General Government, under the acts of Congress of 1789 and 1820, as well as the joint resolution of 1816, to receive bank paper when deemed safe.

Accordingly, Mr. CALHOUN, instead of offering a separate bill for that object, moved an amendment to the bill for keeping the public money, which directed that the kind of money received should, in time, be specie alone.

This amendment then prevailed in the Senate; but the bill, so amended, was laid on the table, and not acted on finally in the House of Representatives.

At this session the committee reported the bill, incorporating into it a clause similar to that amendment, instead of leaving it to be offered as an amendment, or leaving the kind of money to be legislated on in a separate bill. The Senate have now stricken that provision out.

This leaves the bill, on principle, as it originally stood in September, when first reported by the committee. It is confined entirely to the safe-keeping of the public money, or to the divorce between the Treasury and the banks.

The only exception to this remark is a new amendment offered by Mr. WEBSTER, requiring that the same kind of money shall be received for all public dues but not prescribing what that kind of money shall be. That is left to the former laws and resolutions of Congress—construed, as they always have been, by the Executive, the Treasury, the United States Bank, and the Attorney General, that it must be specie; except where Congress has otherwise directed as to Treasury notes, or United States Bank notes, & where, in the opinion of the Executive or the Treasury Departments, some other medium was safe, and equivalent to specie.

We are free to say, that, in regard to this last topic, our own views are, that too much discretion is now confided to the Executive, and that Congress would act wisely to further limit and regulate that discretion.

We think there was much soundness in General JACKSON's objections to Mr. RIVES's bill on the point in 1837; that it did not explicitly state whether the choice as to the payment of bank notes or specie was to be given to the debtor, and thus the Treasury be obliged to take in Missouri, the bank notes of Delaware, though at such a distance, and much under par; or be given to the public officer, and he be required to take bank notes only when at par where offered, and when convertible into specie without discount or delay.

Such, only, in our humble opinion, should have been any new regulations as to bank notes. Such, and going further in future, and in gradual proportions, until the public dues are all collected in a constitutional currency, we hope will be some new legislation at the present session, in a separate bill, or in connection with some other appropriate act. We know that inherent difficulties and differences of opinion exist on this point. We are charitable to others who disagree, and ask only a like courtesy in return

As specie was not, by Mr CALHOUN's amendment, required absolutely to be taken at all till 1839, and then only in gradual proportions for five or six years, there is still ample time to legislate in favor of this or some similar measure at the present or the next session.

The mode of effecting the object is of little consequence, compared with the importance of the object itself.

But we sincerely hope that it will in due season be effected. We trust that a larger portion of specie will gradually and inflexibly be required in public payments. We have, no doubt, it would operate in a salutary manner on the whole currency of the country, and essentially tend to prevent over-issues and explosions by banks.

The bill, as it now stands, reaches and cures one evil—the unnatural and injurious connection between the money in the Treasury and the private loans of the banks. It is very perfect in that respect, and allows no special deposites to be made, except in specie or Treasury notes. Frequent settlements with the banks of any of their notes taken, and not soon paid out, would tend to check excesses, and will doubtless be the practice.

But, with all due respect to the views of others from whom we have the misfortune to differ, we should be happy to see more specie in use imperatively required by express law. We like the honest face of an eagle or half eagle, and even of old Mr. Nathaniel Macon's favorite silver dollar.

We trust more will be done on this point, either in a separate bill, or by an amendment to some other bill, before Congress adjourns.

Much will be gained by accomplishing one great object—the independent keeping of the public money. We feel gratified at the prospect of success in that, and are not inclined to under-estimate or reject one blessing, as to an Independent Treasury, because we are unable to obtain another, at the same moment, in respect to the currency.

But this other we have no doubt will be obtained soon, if not at this session. Public sentiment is aroused, and is, we believe, sound on that, as well as on the Independent Treasury. Whatever obstacles may be interposed by the management of interested politicians out of doors, or whatever honest doubts may be entertained as to the people's views by any of their representatives in either House, we can see a tide swelling over the whole country, and gradually reaching every hill and valley, in favor of a sound and constitutional currency. The public are sick to the heart of paper—paper—mere paper.—They abhor depreciations and the whole race of shin plasters, and want something solid, valuable and safe.

From the N. Y Evening Post.

The following honest confession appeared in the Evening Star of Monday evening:

"Nearly ninety-seven banks, with all their various interests and powerful influence, abandoned by the administration, joined the whigs at the late fall election in this State, and was the cause of that result, which astonished the whole Union, and was the forerunner of more glorious triumphs."

Every thing is true in this quotation, except the grammar. For saying less than the Star now says in the teeth of its party, Mr. Van Buren was most furiously denounced by the Whig prints, and as furiously by the Star as by any of them. Not four months have passed, and lo, the Star comes out with a frank, full, plump confession that every word of it is true. Taken to task by the New Era for this inconsistency, the Star last evening repeated the confession in the following terms:

"We meant simply to say, that the Stock holders and others interested in banks, finding that the Whigs were sustaining State rights and credit system generally, supported their policy instead of the measures and policy of the administration; and the result of the last election was an evidence of this change of opinion, a change which is to be commended and sustained by every consideration of justice and good faith."

That is to say, the banks and stockholders, with their officers, creatures, debtors and dependent speculators, went over in a body to the whig party, because they thought that the whig party would do what the banks asked. We hope the Star will not spoil this confession by trying its hand at it a third time. It is a very pretty confession as it stands.

But the Star goes on to advise that the banks be treated very tenderly, kindly, and indulgently, as the price of their influence in favor of the Whig party. It says:

"Once seek to destroy their charters, or pursue them with vexatious investigations, and render the condition of stockholders unpleasant and insecure, we add to existing pecuniary embarrassments, while we shall have arraigned against us that very power and influence which so essentially aided the Whig cause last fall."

This is said in an allusion to the Phenix bank, whose mode of doing busines has lately been investigated by a committee of the Legislature. Was ever a more profligate motive openly avowed?

From the Cecil Gazette.

We understand that John C. GROOME, Esq. of this place has been nominated to the Senate of Maryland by Governor Veasy, for the office of Secretary of state. We also learn the Senate, by an unanimous vote, have confirmed this nomination. We will do Mr. Groome the justice to say, that personally we have not the least objection to his appointment, although politically opposed to us. As a private gentleman he posseses our esteem; but to his appointment to the Secretaryship of State, however well qualified for that office, there are strong and insuperable objections. Gov. Veazey and Mr. Groome, it is well known, are very near connections, we believe brothers-in law. Under our repulican institutions the appointment of relations and connections to high and dignified offices has always been considered a prostitution of executive patronage, and an evidence of family compacts as to render such appointments odious to the people. What we have said is not intended to detract, in the slightest degree, from the personal merits of Mr. Groome, whom we believe too honorable a man under the existing circumstances to accept the appointment, but to show how anxious Gov. Veazey is to advance his connections to the exclusion of others, how willing the present Whig Senate are to sanction this family compact, and how much this whole proceedure is in general accordance with the principles of the Whig party in Maryland. If the people sanction such appointments as this, we shall soon expect to see a line of hereditary and family successions to the highest offices in our state. This much is certain, Gov. Veazey has dared to attempt it, and the Whig Senate have dared to approve of his attempt. Had Mr. Van Buren filled his cabinet with his connections, what would the Whigs have said. Lord!

"What a row, what a rumpus, and a rioting."

Trial of Sontherland.—We learn from Toronto, that on the 13th inst, *General* Sutherland, who had been taken prisoner off Pointe au Pele, by Col. Prince, was put upon his trial before a Court Martial, composed of Militia Officers, in pursuance of an Act passed during the last session, to protect the Upper Canada, "against lawless aggression from subjects of foreign countries, at peace with Her Majesty."

The deportment of Southerland is said to have been calm and collected. On his trial, he stated himself to be a lawyer. He was furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and allowed to consult counsel, who were not however, to plead for him. He is represented to be a tall muscular man, of about five feet eleven inches in height—with bold and strongly marked features; a full and quick light grey eye, dark sallow complexion, and black hair. He was dressed in a sort of half military blanket frock coat—much resembling those frequently used by the Indians—with dark blue buttons, collar, and cuffs; grey pantaloons, with seems of dark blue.

On the second day, the trial was interrupted in consequence of the prisoner having attempted, during the night, to bleed himself to death, by opening veins in his arms and feet. He was discovered in a state of great exhaustion.—*Montreal Herald.*

Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.

Washington, March 27, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury bill was taken up in the House to-day, and on motion of Mr. John M. Patton, of Virginia, after a deal of fume and circumlocution, and a little sparring had been had, it was laid on the table, by a vote of Ayes 106, Noes 97. As soon as the vote had been announced, Mr. Gray of New York, rose and said, that he had voted in favor of laying the bill on the table, for the sole purpose of affording him the parliamentary privilege of moving for its reconsideration. He enquired if it would be in order to make that motion now. The Speaker replied, that it would be in order to make that motion Mr. Gray then gave notice that he should to morrow morning submit that motion to the House. Thus was decided for the moment, the fate of the famous Sub-Treasury bill, a measure that has been debated in the Senate for upwards of three months this session, and the whole of the called session. The motion to re consider, will open a very wide debate, and one that may be protracted at great length, to the great regret of the people.

In the Senate, private bills were principally discussed. Nothing of any consequence transpired in that body. I cannot add another word without losing the cars. Yours.

Elections.—The election of a member of Congress in Lincoln district, Maine, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Cilley, is to be held on the first Monday in April. The annual election in Connecticut is held on the same day. The election in Mississippi, for two members of Congress, will take place on the 23d and 24th of April. Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are the Republican candidates, and Messrs. Prentiss and Word, the whig candidates.—Ib.

Office of the Republican,
St. Louis, March, 12.

An Affair.—We learn by a letter from a gentleman in Springfield to his friend in this city, that on Wednesday evening last a quarrel occurred in that place, at the tavern of Mr. Spottswood, between H. B. Truett, Register of the Land Office at Galena and Dr. Early, on account of something which Early said or done at the late convention at Vandalia, of which Early was a member. Truett called Early a liar, when Early attacked him with a chair, at which time, Truett drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Early—the ball entering just above the left hip and lodging in the body. Truett was taken into custody. Early was not dead on Saturday morning, but hourly expected to die.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Roscoe, Capt. Delano, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Our dates by her are from London to the 23d and from Liverpool to the 24th February, for some of which we have to thank Capt. Delano.

Nothing further of importanoe has occurred in England in relation to the troubles in Canada. A settled conviction seems to have taken possession of the public mind there, that this government and people will not interfere, and the offer made to our Minister of the freedom of the city of London by the Common Council, is a strong proof of the satisfaction which this conviction affords.

The Debates to the British Parliament and Chamber of Debuties of Finance are confirmed to matters purely of local interest.

By the last accounts from Spain and Portugal, it is said that Don Miguel has not given up all hopes of regaining the throne of the latter country.—*New York Times.*

From Florida.—Letters have been recieved from Jacksonville, dated the 20th of Febuary, which state that Gen. Jesup has captured five hundred Indians. It is also stated that a treaty has been made with the Indians, and Lt. Leonard has departed for Washington, from Indian River, in order (it is supposed) to ratyfy the treaty. Several other similar reports were brought on by the last mail. We shall believe as much as we please of the news from Florida, and so may you, my gentle reader.—Balt. Sun.