EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements are inserted three times for One Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty five cents per square.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

oct 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out [illegible] county Court, and to me di-
With thy parted lips [illegible] the suit of Wm. Baker,
With the silken curls [illegible] ds and John Sands, will
With the laughing lig[illegible] the 13th day of Novem-
As I look on these, I am [illegible] urs of 10 o'clock, A. M.
Of what young existenc[illegible] the same day, for cash
And as thus these objec[illegible] t the front door of the
I look around—they [illegible] town of Easton, all the
They are vanished all!—[illegible] aforesaid Joseph H.
[illegible] of, in and to, a parcel
[illegible] the bark that hath [illegible] in the Chapel Dis-
[illegible] known by the names
[illegible] land; [illegible] lby" and part of
[illegible] to [illegible] es from [illegible] pate quantity of 325 a-
[illegible] arrested, [illegible] o pay and satisfy
the above na[illegible] ded detection, [illegible] and the inte-
rests and costs [illegible] licated in the [illegible] become due there-
on. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
oct 16 of Talbot County.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the first Monday in November next (the 5th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage, which is about 9 miles from Easton, is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, for an institution of the kind proposed. It is secluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education. In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin, and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public. His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr, who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from Mr. B's. well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge. He feels himself happy in being associated, [illegible] t an undertaking, with a gen-
It should chil[illegible] he has so high an esteem,
It falls—it withers—[illegible] heerfully and so strong-
[illegible] onfidence of the Public.

From the South[illegible]ng and tuition will be
THE CHEB[illegible] should it be inconvenient
[illegible] furnish themselves with bed-
We have been[illegible], they will be provided for
lowing inter[illegible]itional expense of not more
the gentlem[illegible] annum. There will be no other
commen[illegible]ges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to Easton. JOSEPH SPENCER.

St Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md.
August 16 h. 1832 —aug 21

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued by William Townsend, Esq and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert L. Harrison, at the suits of Perry Bowlin, and Perry Porter, I have seized and taken in execution one negro girl called Anna, one ditto called Fanny, one sideboard and all the house hold furniture of him the said Harrison. And notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the premises, in the town of St. Michaels, I shall offer at Public Sale for cash, the articles so seized, to satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

ANDREW S. COLSTON,
late Constable

UNPARALLELED!

The CAPITAL PRIZE of $30,000, sold by SYLVESTER in a WHOLE TICKET, was held by Mr MATTHEW WATSON, a highly respectable merchant in Nashville, Tenn.—thus confirming SYLVESTER's well established celebrity.

AGAIN on Wednesday last, the Capital Prize of $4,104 was also sold by Sylvester in a WHOLE TICKET. Who, therefore, can with any show of reason doubt the fact, that Sylvester sells more PRIZES than any other vender whatever?

From the Washington Globe.

THE VETO AND THE BANK.

In his Message to Congress, at the session commencing in December, 1829, Gen. Jackson spoke of the Bank of the United States as follows, viz:

"The Charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the evils arisng from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles and such deep pecuniary interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the people. Both the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

"Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the government, I submit to the wisdom of the legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the government and its revenues, might not be devised which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time, secure all the advantages to the government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank."

Here was a distinct declaration of the President against both the constitutionality and expediency of the present Bank of the United States, and as distinct an intimation that he would never give his assent to its re-charter. Similar intimations were given in the Message at the commencement of the session of Congress, in December, 1830. By the circulation of Mr. McDuffie's Report, and other papers, the Bank had been attempting to operate on public opinion, during that year; but the plan of bringing the whole means and power of the Institution in conflict with the freedom of elections, seems never to have been matured until that session of Congress.

It was at this period, that a little *political*, mingled with much *Bank* management, procured the passage through the Pennsylvania Legislature of certain resolutions favorable to the Bank.

It was in February, 1831, that the $20,000 were loaned to Duff Green.

It was in March, that the support of the New-York Courier and Enquirer was secured.

About the same time, Webb and Burrows went to Albany, to prevent the passage of the resolution against the Bank, by the New-York Legislature.

About the same time, from $3,000 to $6,000 were offered to get up a *Jackson Bank* paper in Ohio!

The same era witnessed the defection of Stephen Simpson, who threw himself into the arms of the Bank, with all his private letters; and, among other things, that Institution subscribed for a copy of his paper, for each or nearly all of its branches—a measure wholly unprecedented.

Attempts were made to tamper with the Standard and Evening Post in New York, and many other papers.

Burrows even offered us $100 as an introduction, by way of showing his high regard for us and our establishment, and helping it along in its infancy; which, however, we thought proper to decline!

It had long been the practice of the Bank to afford special accommodations to members of Congress and public officers and this kindness was now redoubled.

Keeping in mind this management of Legislatures, buying up of presses and securing the good will of members of Congress and public officers during the year 1831, let us now see the means *secretly* put in motion to operate upon the people and force them into the views of the Bank.

By a statement from the Bank, transmitted to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of 1st March 1832, Document 147, it appears, that on the 31st December 1827, the loans of the Bank amounted to $33,682,905 76

The increase during	1828 was	4,683,224 58
"	1829 "	1,850,399 77
"	1830 "	2,185,774 13
"	1831 "	20,624,148 69
" to May	1832 "	7,401,617 79

Total amount of the last date $70,428,070 72

Of this enormous debt, it will be perceived that upwards of TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS was created within the *last sixteen months!* This circumstance is rendered the more extraordinary by the fact, that about six months of that period were a time of uncommon pressure in the money market. In the Report of the Committee of Investigation we find the following evidence, viz:

Question to Nicholas Biddle.—"Has there not been a pressure on the money market ever since October last?

Answer.—"There has been a greater demand for money since that time.

Question.—"Since the 1st of October last, have you not been compelled at various times, to throw out, as it is termed, good paper.

Answer.—"Sometimes we have."—Page 84—5

A similar question was put to the following persons, who gave the subjoined answers:

Joshua Lippincott, a Director.—"There has been a very considerable pressure which commenced about that time." Page 543

John T. Sullivan, a Director.—"I have understood so; but since I came into the Bank there has been a heavy pressure." Page 554

Thos P. Cope, a Director.—"There has been a pressure on certain parts of our trading people and great abundance of money with others." &c. Page 559.

John R Neff, a Director.—"There has. The greatest pressure has been from 15th February to the present time.

Matthew L. Bevan, a Director.—"There has been more or less, not altogether with the same severity." Page 564.

Notwithstanding this pressure, however, the loans of the Bank increased during that period from $60,101,373 88 to $70,428,080 72, or at the rate of nearly A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS PER MONTH!—*See Bank Report, page 329.*

As extraordinary as the increase of debt is represented to have been during the year 1831 and the first four months of 1832, the whole truth does not appear in the papers furnished by the Bank to the Committee.

Document 147, already referred to, contains semi annual statements of the condition of each branch separately, and then a like semi annual statement of the whole institution. By adding together the Bills discounted and Domestic Bills of Exchange in the latter statement, it produces $63,026,452 93, precisely the amount reported by the Bank to the Committee of Investigation as the amount of their loans at the close of the year 1831, as appears by a statement found in pages 328 9 of their Report.

Now, at that very time, their loans exceeded *sixty six millions!* Any one who will take the trouble, as we have, to add up the amounts due to each branch under the same heads preceding the General Statement in Document 147, will find the aggregate to be, we believe, exactly $66,225,078 71
Reported to the Committee, 63,026,452 93

Difference, $3,198,625 75

The President of the Bank, therefore, in his statement to the Committee, pages 328-9, represented the debts due the Bank to be less than they really were by *more than* THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The effect of this misrepresentation is, to make the recent increase of debt appear less than it really is by a like amount! Whether such was President Biddle's *design* we will not undertake to say; but that such is the *fact*, if the details in document 147 be correct, we fearlessly assert.

Now let us see, where these more than twenty millions of dollars, being an increase of debts due the bank in 1831, were distributed, and, as far as we can, for what purpose. To arrive at the first of these results we shall make use of the details furnished by President Biddle in document 147, beginning with the Principal Bank.

The loans at the Principal Bank in Philadelphia on the 31st December 1830 were	$5,627,807 43
On 31st December 183 were	11,335,194 99
Increase	$5,707,387 56

In what manner or for what purpose most of this enormous sum was so suddenly thrown out, it is impossible for us to know. The investigating committee has enabled us to tell to whom and for what purpose a portion of it was loaned, and we have a right to infer that much more of it was disposed of in a manner as little creditable to the managers of the Bank and equally dangerous to the liberty of the press, the independence of our public men and the purity of our government.

It was in March of this year, that President Biddle gave Burrows the $15,000 to arrange the New York Courier and Enquirer, and at the close of the year, the Editors of that paper had become indebted to the Bank FIFTY TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE DOLLARS. This shews where a snug sum of this money went.

It was in February of this year that $20,000 were loaned to Duff Green, half of which he owed directly at the close of the year, and probably more than the same sum, indirectly. This shows, where went another portion of this money.

It was in April, August and October of this year that about $19,000 were loaned to Gales and Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer. This shows where went another snug sum of this money.

Jasper Harding of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, was [illegible] December, and most of his loans fell within the year 1832.

We believe a loan of $36,000 was made to Senator Johnston of Louisiana, during that year, and *a hundred thousand* to members of Congress generally; but the Document which would have enabled us to give these items in detail, was SUPPRESSED. This shows what went with another large portion of this money.

A desperate game was to be played to move old Pennsylvania from her political basis and drive her against her old and early favorite, the Hero of New Orleans. Extremes were to be brought together, Claymen and Calhoun men, the Tariff and Nullification, Masons and Antimasons, and there was no agent so powerful to accomplish the end as MONEY. The amount thrown out at Philadelphia, as we have seen, was $5,707,387 56

The amount thrown out at Pittsburg during the same time, was	619,232 70

Total increase in Pennsylvania $6,326,640 26

Thus, almost one third of the increase of the debt during that year, was in the State of Pennsylvania. If we suppose, that TWO MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THIS SUM went into other parts of the Union to purchase presses, *conciliate* members of Congress, and secure political men, it would still leave FOUR MILLIONS to be distributed in Pennsylvania. If we could trace this money from the Bank into the pockets of those who received it, we have not a doubt that it would fully explain the movements of certain men in their attempts to commit Pennsylvania against the President upon the Bank Question, in the spring of 1831, as well as the attempted coalition between the Clay men Antimasons. In the affairs of Webb, Harding, Green and Gales, the people have a sample of what the Bank is *capable* of doing; and in the acknowledged fact that they paid about *nine thousand dollars* in that year for printing and circulating political tracts favorable to the Bank, they have proof that the money of the Bank is unhesitatingly, *spent*, and much more, could it be *loaned*, to purchase political influence among the people. How far the desperate game of the Bank is to be successful in Pennsylvania, a few weeks will disclose.

New York was also worth playing for.—The *money shower* of 1831 accordingly fell upon her in great profusion. In addition to the sums bestowed on Webb, and like men at the Principal Bank, there was an increase of debt at the Branches in that State as follows, viz:

At New York,	$2,941,156 03
Buffalo,	382,317 04
Utica,	434,658 16
Total increase in New York,	$3,758,136 23

So, New York, in the year 1831, in addition to the amounts bestowed on her citizens at the Principal Bank, received an accession of loans from the Branches located within her own borders, amounting to THREE MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. There we behold the same political movements as in Pennsylvania—the defection of venal men, the coalition of opposing factions, a desperate effort to control the people and govern their elections.

Kentucky is another selected battle ground of the Bank. She also, in 1831, shared largely in the distribution of Bank funds. The increase of debt in that State was—

At Louisville,	$1,098,615 49
Lexington,	306,862 54
	$1,405,518 03

Here were one million four hundred thousand dollars scattered among the politicians and people of Kentucky. This, with the aid of their *feed Attorney*, Henry Clay, and the hopes and fears his art and management, are competent to excite, would be amply sufficient, it was undoubtedly thought to control a majority of the people of Kentucky.

The whole valley of the Mississippi seems to have been a peculiar object of Bank favor. The increase of its loans in that region during the single year 1831, were as follows, independent of the sums lent to political men at the principal Bank, viz:

In Louisiana,	$1,317,287 93
Alabama,	807,623 89
Mississippi,	1,734,770 43
Missouri,	186,870 82
Tennessee,	723,774 73
Kentucky,	1,405,518 03
Ohio,	1,181,457 65
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,	619,252 70
Total increase in 1831,	$7,976,506 18

But to show more fully the efforts of the Bank to gain power over the West, we must go back to the close of 1829. At that time the whole debt due the Bank in the Valley of the Mississipi, was $16,606,959 27
The increase in 1830, was 5,109,600 22
" in 1831, as above 7,976,506 18

Whole debt Dec. 31st, 1831 $29,693,065 67

Thus was the debt of the West to this Bank *nearly doubled in two years*. The whole increase of debt to the Bank in 1830, was but $2,185,774 13, so that about *three millions of dollars* were that year drawn from other sections of the Union, and thrown into the Valley of the Mississippi!

By the statement of President Biddle to the Committee, it appears that from the 31st Dec 1831, up to May 1832, there was a further extension of loans to the amount of $7,401,617 79. As the Documents contain no statement from the branches, down to that date, we cannot ascertain in detail where this money was thrown out. But we have some data by which we can form an opinion. See weekly statements of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, brought down to April 1832, Bank Report page 243, &c. By comparing these statements with the semi annual statements in Document 147, the following appears to be the result, viz:

The amount due the *principal Bank*, on 31st December, 1831, was	11,335,194 99
On 29th March, 1832, it was	8,262,211 27
Decrease	3,132,983 72
Boston, 31st Dec. 1831,	2,604,526 58
29th March, 1832,	2,384,547 94
Decrease	219,778 64
New York, 31st Dec 131,	6,015,770 94
28th March, 1832,	5,806,265 18
Decrease	209,505 76
Baltimore, 31st Dec. 1831,	2,580,241 32
2d April, 1832,	2,195,356 64
Decrease	334,884 68

Instead, therefore, of there being any extension of loans in these Atlantic cities after the 31st December, 1831, there was in three months an actual curtailment, at these four points, of *near four millions of dollars*. This, added to the seven millions of net increase from December to May, will show that ELEVEN MILLIONS at least were let out in new loans in other parts of the Union. Where was this distributed?

Look at the Bank Report, page 267, where will be found a statement showing the condition of the Branch at Mobile on the 17th February, 1832, New Orleans 6th, Natchez 2d, St. Louis 6th, Nashville 8th, Louisville 9th, Lexington 13th Cincinnatti 16th, Pittsburg 20th, the Chillicothe Agency 20th, and the Cincinnati Agency on the 21st January.—From the 31st December, 1831, up to those dates, there had been an increase of debts due at these points as follows, viz:

At New Orleans	$1,015,375 46
Mobile	713,834 65
Natchez	610,940 05
St. Louis	98,922 56
Nashville	557,481 09
Louisville and Lexington	90,358 17
Cincinnati and Chillicothe	319,165 90
Pittsburg	78,629 20
Total increase	2,184,707 08

Thus, while a considerable curtailment was going on in the East, the Bank was extending its accommodations in the West at the rate of nearly TWO MILLIONS a month! If its affairs were managed in the same way until May, of which we have no reason to doubt, there was, in the first four months of 1832, an increase of debts to the Bank, in the valley of the Mississippi, amounting to at least SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

But let us take the data their own documents furnish. During the years 1830 and 1831 we have seen that the loans of the Bank in the West had been increased $13,083,106 40

The increase in January and part of February 1832, was 2,484,707 08

$15,570,814 48
Add the previous debt, 16,606,959 27

Total debt of the West in February, 1832, 32,177,773 75

Thus, was the debt of the West more than THIRTY TWO MILLIONS *fifteen and a half millions of it* contracted within a little more than two years, and upwards of TEN MILLIONS *in little more than one year, after the delivery of Gen Jackson's Message of December, 1830!*

Was there ever a more bold and daring attempt made to buy up a country and enslave a people?

But the conduct of the Bank is the more remarkable from the fact, that while they have been thus *silently* and *secretly* extending their loans in the West, they have been attempting to alarm the people by orders of curtailment and calls on one portion of their debtors!

On the 7th October, 1831, a Circular was addressed to the Cashiers of all the Branches, stating that there was an active demand for money, and danger of an inconvenient pressure upon the Parent Bank and New York Branch:

"Be pleased, therefore," it says, "so to shape your business *immediately*, as that, without denying reasonable accommodation to your customers, or sacrificing the interest of your office, *you may throw, as early as possible a large amount of available means into our hands in Philadelphia and New York*, and, at the same time, *abstain, as far as possible, from drawing on those points*," &c.—Bank Report, p. 19.

On the 24th December, a letter was addressed to the Cashier of the New Orleans Branch, in which he is told:

"On every account we should, from present appearances, desire to be *reinforced by all the means you can throw into our hands*, and would therefore, recommend that your *local discounts should be prudently and gradually reduced*, a course which circumstances with you evidently favor, and that you should extend your operations in a corresponding degree, exchange and afford us large supplies of specie to meet your circulation as it comes in at the North." Bank Report, page 516.

Yet, the discounts at the New Orleans Branch were increased from the 1st January to 6th February 1832, $274,761 20, and the domestic bills $740,614 26!!

In like manner were all the Branches in the Mississippi valley directed to curtail their business in a correspondence, running through the months of October, November and December 1831, and January and February 1832; and yet the accommodations of the Bank were constantly increasing in that quarter at the rate of *one to two millions a month*. The curtailments that were made in the East were so far overbalanced by new loans in the West, as to leave a net increase of Debt from December 1831, to May 1832, of *more than* SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Now, these orders for curtailment were either necessary or they were not. If they were *necessary*, why were they not enforced? Has the Bank lost control over its branches, and does it suffer them to disregard its mandates, and with impunity? No pretence or complaint of this sort has reached the public ear, and no officer of the institution has been punished for disobedience. The Cashier of the New Orleans Branch, who suffered his business to increase *a million in a little more than than a month*, apparently in utter disregard of the requisitions of the parent Bank, has lately been *rewarded* by an appointment as principal Cashier. The parent Bank, therefore *countenanced*, if its managers did not *secretly direct*, this extension of accommodations in the West, notwithstanding their official orders of a contrary import. Those orders were, therefore, unnecessary.

Why then were they given? There are more avenues than one through which the human mind is to be reached and influenced.—These orders are *publicly* brandished to alarm the people with fear of hard times, and afford a pretext to make *judicious* calls. The community is thus filled with alarm, and refractory individuals made to feel the power of the Bank. All are told, that, in the re-charter of the Bank *only* can they find relief. At the same time, not only the amount thus called in, but *immense sums in addition*, are secretly loaned to *other men*, whose personal or political influence can be secured *by such means*.—By this artful device, the Bank is enabled at the same time, to *alarm the timid, to punish the refractory*, and to *purchase the venal*. The united interest of all these, it has been confidently hoped, will be able to control public opinion, defeat the election of Gen Jackson, [illegible] the Government of the country in the hands of this powerful corporation.

Certain it is, that the pretended curtailment, up to May last, was *all a sham*. The increase of debt, from 1st January to that time, especially in the West, was *more rapid than ever*.—There is reason to believe that no curtailment is *now* making. It is true, we hear a cry of that sort from the West; but the people of that section may judge of the fact, or at least of its necessity, from the conduct of the parent Bank. Innumerable *political* loans have been made by the principal Bank since the investigating Committee made their report.

To Gales and Seaton a new loan of $20,000 has been made, half covered up by a little indirection to give them a pretence for denial.

The faithless Senator from Mississippi has gotten at least $10,000, with mere nominal security.

About the sum of $14,000 was loaned to a member of the House of Representatives supposed to be opposed to the Bank, who was not at his post to vote against the Bank.

Another member, always before opposed to the Bank, voted for the bill, and, with a friend who had taken care to be absent on the passage of the bill, went to Philadelphia shortly after, and the Bank loaned them on a mutual endorsement, $7,500.

After the Veto, Daniel Webster, on his return home, got from the Bank over $10,000—swelling his debt to about $40,000.

Other loans have been made, very *recently* to members of Congress and public officers to a considerable amount.

While the Bank is thus *rewarding its friends* and *conciliating its enemies*, by scattering its loans in thousands and tens of thousands, it tells the people the Veto compels us to curtail our loans and refuse all accommodations! A member of Congress from Kentucky, who has changed from an enemy to a friend, can go to the mother bank and get this thousand; but the merchant, mechanic or farmer of Kentucky, who applies to one of the branches for a hundred, is told "no—we cannot accommodate you—we have no money to lend, and the Veto forces us to require payment of what you already owe us!" Perhaps the very men who have got the proceeds of recent loans in their pockets, tell him, "this is President Jackson's fault; there would have been a plenty of money if he had not vetoed the Bank; if you re-elect him, you will not be able to get money to sell your pork, your flour, your horses or your beef—your property will lose half its value and the West will be ruined!" This game has been played, and is now playing!

But let it not be supposed the Bank is able to extend its discount. It has already gambled in politics until it is on the brink of ruin! Did we not hear that it sent off a few days ago, BY EXPRESS, *ninety thousand dollars in gold* to the Kentucky branches? This may be so to influence the election. It may be thought that the beautiful quarter eagle, half eagle, or whole eagle, will be more fascinating to the plain Kentuckians, than heavy silver. But this, although possible, is not probable. It is probable that the Kentucky Branches have been so very *accommodating* at this important crisis, that *nothing but gold, sent out by express, can prevent their stopping payment!* We should not be surprised to hear of their stopping, in spite of every effort to prevent it. Such is the natural result of the gambling management, which has extended the loans at the western branches more than fifteen millions in about two years.

At this moment, it is the public deposits *only* which saves the corrupt monster from an universal crash. If they were withdrawn, it could not maintain specie payments for a month. Having been converted into a mere political machine, so many millions of its means have been loaned to such men as Webb, Green, Gales, &c. &c. to be paid at their convenience, or *not at all*, that it cannot meet its own responsibilities. Every dollar in its vaults would not pay the public deposites; and the private are probably still greater. It will struggle on, secretly buying up support, and rewarding its friends, publicly punishing its enemies, and pressing upon the people, filling the country with alarm, and inundating it by its money with every species of libel upon the President, until the election in November.—If it can crush ANDREW JACKSON, then, with the power of the government and the treasury of the people at its command, it may be able to retrieve itself; but if left to its own means, it is as certainly bankrupt as any petty rag shop that has fluttered its day, defrauded a confiding peple, and disappeared forever.

Shall our government be delivered up to this Bank? Are our institutions to perish so soon? Will the American people *sell their liberties*, to sustain an institution *proved to be corrupt?*

Death of the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, by Cholera.—This well known and justly celebrated individual left his home at Eastcott, on Saturday last, Aug. 25, intending to preach an anniversary sermon at Bayswater, on the following day. Lodging at the house of his friend, Mr Hobbs, he was taken ill during the night, and, early in the morning, requested to be carried home. A chaise was according[illegible] procured, but on its arrival he was so much worse as to be unable to proceed. Medical assistance was immediately called in, when strong symptoms of cholera were discovered; but, although Dr Wilson Philips, T. Clarke, Esq surgeon, R N—nephew of the deceased—and two others were in attendance, and the most powerful medicines were administered, all their efforts proved unavailing. He continued to sink under the dreadful malady until half past three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he breathed his last. The following more ample account is taken from the Christian Advocate:—This melancholy and unexpected event occurred in London, at a quarter past 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and was occasioned by the mysterious disease to which so many of all classes have already fallen a sacrifice. The venerable doctor was expected to preach at Bayswater on Sunday morning, and as usual, a large congregation assembled to hear him, but, while they were lost in conjectures, as to the cause of their disappointment, intelligence arrived that he had been suddenly taken ill, and was not expected to survive the attack.

Mr. Thurston, of Catharine street, Strand, who had been favored with the doctor's friendship, had gone to Bayswater, expecting to hear him, and, on learning that he was seized with cholera, immediately went to Mr. Hobb's house in Bayswater, where Dr. Clarke was staying, and remained with him till nearly noon, when he started in a chaise to Heyden Hall, the Doctor's own residence, for Mrs. Clarke, who returned with him about five, [illegible] difficulty. It appears that the Doctor had been relaxed as to his bowels for a week past, and that he was attacked with alarming symptoms about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he desired Mr. Hobb's servant to call her master, who immediately obeyed the summons. In a short time Mr Greenley, (the son of a Methodist Minister,) Mr. Clarke, (the Doctor's nephew,) and Dr. Wilson a physician, were in attendance. On returning to bed, he told Mr. Hobbs that "he thought he should die," on which that gentleman recommended him to put his trust in his Saviour; the Doctor replied that he had done so already.—All that could be done by the united skill and exertions of the medical gentlemen in attendance, was effected, but without affording any prospect of recovery. The Doctor said very little, being greatly exhausted. Indeed, he was at times insensible, as was evinced by his occasional questions and observations, such as "What do the doctors think of me?" "Have they bled me?" "Rub my legs." His sons, Theodore and John, and his daughter, together with his afflicted wife, were present at his death. Dr. Clarke's remains were interred at the City Road Chapel, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. The funeral was strictly private. Thus suddenly died this great and excellent man—a man who had passed through a long life, in remarkable exemption from the multitudinous diseases incident to human nature—"broke by sickness in a day."

Dr. Clarke was born in Ireland, but his father, a man of great learning, was a Scotsman, and his mother a native of Scotland. He was born near Magherlelt, in the county of Londonderry, in the year 1762. He took early a serious turn, and his boyhood was [illegible] in acquiring the rudiments of a classical education, and in attending to the concerns of [illegible] farm. He was afterward placed with Mr Bennet, a large linen manufacturer, but taking a dislike to the business, and, probably, feeling a preference for a life of mental labour, he left that gentleman. He was brought, by letter, under the notice of the Rev. John Wesley, and became a pupil of that great man's school, at Kingswood. He had not long been there before he displayed considerable talents and great aptitude in the acquisition of the dead languages, when Mr Wesley intimated to him his intention to send him out as one of his itinerant preachers. Accordingly, in 1782 he commenced his labours in that character, and though but 18 years of age, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of Mr. Wesley. He remained in this active employment, continually increasing his stores of knowledge, and adding to his reputation, and with great usefulness, till the Methodist Conference made him a supernumerary. During this period—a period which would have been half a century had it extended to the present time—he travelled in most parts of England and Ireland. At three several Conferences he occupied the President's chair, and retained to the last a popularity which the word popularity is not fitted to describe, for he constantly enjoyed the mingled veneration, admiration, and affection, of both ministers and laymen of his own denomination. In 1805 his acquirements obtained for him the honorary degree of M A, which was followed, in 1806, by that of D. D. and, subsequently, by his election as a member of the Royal Irish Academy. Of late years he had lived in comparative retirement, but took great interest in the progress of Christianity, especially in the Shetland Isles, where he was instrumental in establishing a Wesleyan Mission, which he continued to foster with great care. He will live

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