United States, all that they would allow us to ascertain. Yet with all these circumstances well known by them, they carefully suppress in their statement every allusion to their existence, and endeavour to convey the idea that they never knew of our charges, or had an opportunity to repel them, until they read them in the newspapers. Nay, more. With these facts palpably brought to their notice—with these dates apparent on their own records and on our report, they have the boldness to assert or insinuate that our investigations were secretly made, and to pretend that in these disclosures they were taken by surprise. In what language shall we characterize misrepresentation so gross as this? Have we stated any thing of which they had not ample notice? We defy the production of it. Have they been put upon trial, as they say, without any chances of knowing or answering the charges made against them? Their own minutes prove exactly the reverse. But no! We are not, none can be at a loss to divine the reasons for such an accusation against us in the face of evidence so glaring. It is to evade by an unfounded attack upon the public directors, an explanation of their own unwarranted proceedings. It is to insinuate, that as members of the board we improperly discharge our duty—when the true cause of dissatisfaction is, that we have examined, censured, and exposed abuses they had hoped to conceal. But is this all? What is their own course in this very matter, selected as the object of attack on us? They deny to directors of the board, the right to examine its documents and report its proceedings to the president of the United States—and yet it is notorious, that the editors of newspapers under their patronage, obtain and publish, with no permission of the board known to us, facts in regard to its proceedings, accounts, and expenditures, which they admit have been obtained by "information in and out of the bank," and by an inspection of the documents it possesses. The irresponsible publication, by an editor of a newspaper, of facts favorable to the views of the majority, containing statements obtained from the bank without the knowledge of the public directors, involves no impropriety—the responsible report of those directors to the president of the United States, of proceedings and expenditures which have been brought distinctly to the notice of the board, is an act highly culpable, uncandid, and unjust.

But the majority have felt this was not sufficient to excuse themselves before the American people. They knew that if the facts we stated were true, public opinion was not thus to be led away from them. They have heretofore attempted to point out errors in the report we have made. If the errors they thus pretend to discover did in reality exist—they are in themselves either the result of their own course, or they are too trifling to mislead those whom, it is desirable to turn aside from the real facts we have ventured to expose.

What are the errors it is asserted we have made, in our report to the president of the United States? The first is that we have stated that the expenditures, under the head of printing and stationery, were discovered by us, when in fact, as the majority would have it believed they had never been concealed—when they were regularly entered in the books of the bank. We repeat that they were discovered by us—that they were unknown to us—that they were incurred to the extent of several thousand dollars, while we were actually members of the board, and never stated to it when they were incurred—that several directors besides ourselves expressed their ignorance of them, though they had held their seats seven months, until we made them known—that the book in which they were entered was never laid before the board—that the accounts themselves were never exhibited at the board, either before, when, or after they were paid. Is it an answer to all this to say, they were recorded in a book of whose existence we were ignorant—that these proceedings and expenditures were neither secret nor concealed, because, on inquiry we could find an account in which they were entered? If we could demand from the majority a candid avowal, we should not hesitate to ask several of them, whether those expenditures were not, in truth, utterly unknown to them, until brought to their notice by us.

We are next accused of error in stating that these accounts were vaguely kept, and that the particulars are not sufficiently stated—and it is alleged that the entries contain the names of the persons to whom payments were made, the amounts and references to the vouchers. Is this the manner in which such accounts should be kept? We stated to the board, and we repeat now, that it is not. We stated to the board then, that they ought to exhibit the sums of money paid to each person, the quantity and names of the documents printed by him, the charges for the distribution and postage of the same. We repeat it now, and we assert, that without this, the accounts are not kept as they should be. But we go further—we deny that the account does exhibit the names of all the persons to whom the payments were really made. It is notorious, that, in some instances, the persons receiving the money, and whose names are entered on the book, are not persons engaged in printing or publishing. Can they then properly be called the persons to whom these payments were made? It is admitted too, that a large sum was expended under the orders of the president—where are the entries of the persons to whom the payments under them were made? Have we then been guilty of error, in stating that these accounts were not kept in such a manner, as to be "readily submitted to, and examined by the board of directors, and the stockholders?" Which is the real object of just censure—the "spirit in which our inquiry was made," on the deceptive and disengenuous manner in which it is replied to?

We are accused of error in conveying the impression, that these expenditures were confined exclusively to the bank at Philadelphia, because we have said, that "all the expenditures of this kind, introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing." It is asserted that these expenditures embraced payments made to persons residing elsewhere. Does our language convey a contrary impression? We are sure it does not.—We have never doubted the fact that the payments have been made by the institution here, for these purposes to persons in various parts of the United States. We declare that the only account we saw, was for such expenditures as are charged in the expense account of the institution here—and that if others are charged at the offices, we have been able to discover no account of them. Whether there are such, we cannot assert, since we have no means here of ascertaining, and since our resolution to inquire was promptly rejected.

We are accused, not merely of error, but of misrepresentation, in not stating more minutely, that the head of stationary and printing, embraced other payments than those for printing the documents to which we have referred—for not giving copies of all the bills and receipts which we saw—for making the remark generally, that "a large proportion" of eighty thousand dollars was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and periodical journals, and for the distribution, and postage of immense numbers of pamphlets and newspapers. We scarcely know in what terms to repel the disingenuousness of this charge. To whom was the statement, now complained of as being too general, first made by us? To the board itself. Why was it made to them? For the very purpose of having it explained—of having the details stated more fully, by its own officer. The statement was accompanied with that very request. It was made on the very ground that the books did not enable us to be more minute. There is no single remark of ours, which conveys the impression that the whole of the expenditures under this head were, or were not by us supposed to be for the purposes we complained of—but the reverse. The expense account, we assert, does not now, as it exists, enable any person to ascertain how much was expended for these objects, and what for the more legitimate objects referred to by the majority. That it might be so amended as to exhibit this, was the very cause of our demand. It is refused, and thus by refusing we are unable to ascertain and to state the very particulars which we are now censured for not exhibiting—nay, which we are charged with misrepresenting. Can it be doubted after this, that the determination to maintain the obscurity of this account, had in view the very intention of charging us with incorrectness in not stating it more fully? We deny that we are called on, as directors, to make copies of all these vouchers—we stated to the board that they were numerous, and we asked that their officers should make a full statement of them. But has the correctness of one of them as we have referred to it, been contradicted? Not one. Have the majority fairly and fully exhibited them when they are called on, and have it in their power? They do not think it expedient to do so. What is their course when we complain that these improper expenditures are not properly stated on their books? When we refer to them as made during six successive half years?—They take a single half year, to which there happens to be a considerable disbursement for new bank notes, exhibit the items of expenditure for this half year—but say nothing of the particulars of the rest. There is no assertion on our part that the whole of these disbursements, during the half year they select, were for printing pamphlets and similar productions—but the reverse.—There is no denial, directly or indirectly, that a "a proportion" of it was for other objects—this is admitted. But we declared the account did not fully exhibit the particulars of each—and this declaration they did not venture to deny. We have given the average semi-annual expenditure, under this head, for all payments—proper and improper as we consider them—from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of January, 1831—it is $5949 13. We have given the average semi-annual expenditure from 1st of January, 1831; to the 1st of January, 1833—it is $20470 66. Will it be pretended that the real cause—the "large proportion" of this difference—is other than the disbursements to which we object? If so, let it be shown, not by selecting one half year, but by a statement of the whole account—not as it is now explained and made out, but as it appears in the expense account—as it was, when examined by us. Let the particulars of the disbursements made by the president for which there were no vouchers, be stated.

We have looked through the whole of this exposition by the majority—we do not find that they deny this remarkable fact, we do not find that they attempt to explain or justify it, we do not find that they give any account of the manner in which or the persons to whom the sums of money were paid—all is left as it was, uncontradicted, unexplained, uncertain and vague; and yet we are censured for referring to these payments in general terms. We gave the particulars of this account as fully as we were able—the majority refused to have them stated with proper fulness—they still neglect to do so, though it is in their power. Is it to be tolerated that we are to be charged with want of minuteness in our statements, after conduct such as this? We assert again, and we challenge the production of the account to disprove our assertion; that during the years 1831 and 1832, upwards of eighty thousand dollars were expended under the head of stationery and printing—that "a large proportion" of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers, periodical journals; and printers; that about twenty thousand dollars of it were expended in orders of the president, without any entry of the manner in which, or the persons to whom the same were disbursed; we assert, that the account, as kept when exhibited to us, did not show the particulars of these disbursements, so as to enable us to state from it those to whom we refer, more fully than we have done.

The next charge against us—at variance with the last, since it censures us for too much minuteness—is that we have given the name of a director, by whom some of the publications were ordered, "with a design to connect his agency with some political purpose." We were not aware that the propriety of the disbursement was increased, or its character changed, if stated to be done under the order of a single director, instead of under that of the President. Neither do we see any inference that our statement was made for "political effect," unless this arises from the fact of the order being given, for such a purpose, by the director in question, if he is one of those whom the majority emphatically characterize as "called politicians." Had we omitted it, doubtless we should have been censured for an incorrect statement. We gave it as it appears in the voucher, because it did so appear there, and because it led to the belief, that such payments were made, not merely on the authority of the president, but also of an individual director, unauthorized by the board. If that belief was, erroneous, it would have been corrected at the time, and not the majority, on the 16th of August, refused to have the account examined, and the particulars stated, as we then explicitly demanded.

These are the charges against us—these the errors said to exist in the report of the public directors on the 19th of August, to the President of the United States. We submit that report, so attacked, and so disproved, to the judgment of any tribunal. We confidently assert that there is in it no statement or charge that can be invalidated; that every one is substantiated by the books and records of the bank; that no real error has been pointed out in this elaborate attack upon us by the majority. It is by suppressing facts well known to them, by misrepresenting what we say, by drawing unjust and unfair inferences from particular sentences, by selecting insulated phrases, and by exhibiting partial statements; by making unfounded insinuations, and by unworthily impeaching our motives, that they endeavor to controvert that which they are unable to refute. When the expense account shall be truly and fully exhibited to any tribunal, if it shall be found that the charges we have stated, do not exist; when the minutes of the board shall be laid open, if it shall be found the resolutions we have quoted, are not recorded—we shall acknowledge that we have been guilty of injustice and of error but not till then.

We have thus endeavored to present to the assembled representatives of the American people, a view of the course, which, for nearly a year, the majority in a large monied institution, established by them for their benefit, have thought proper to pursue towards those who have been placed there, to guard their interests and to watch and control its conduct.—We have briefly stated the systematic series of actions by which they have endeavored to deprive them of every right that was conferred on them by the charter, and to assume to themselves a secret, irresponsible, and unlimited power. We have shewn that in endeavoring to vindicate or to serve themselves, they have resorted to accusations against us which they are unable to sustain, and left unanswered charges which, were they not true, it would be easy to repel. We have been urged to this from no desire to enter into the lists, with an adversary sustained by all the resources which boundless wealth affords. We have been driven to it by the nature and manner of the attack, made upon us, in the document on which the intended memorial to congress is founded.

We doubt not that agents more efficient than ourselves might have been found, but, placed in the responsible position in which we have been, it has been our inflexible determination faithfully to perform its duties, at every hazard, and to appeal from the judgments of those who are interested in opposing and censuring us, to those whose rights have been committed to our guardianship and care. The people of the United States have endeavoured to form a political structure of government, which should be as little liable as possible to the corruptions exhibited throughout the histories of other nations. Freedom and law are alike endangered by every approach to venality, every exercise of secret, mysterious, and irresponsible power. It is the paramount duty of every citizen, and the sacred obligation of every American functionary, to shield all the institutions connected with the government, from the treacherous and insidious advances of moneyed influence. The sphere in which he is called to act may be humble; the power he can thus exercise may be limited, but the solemn obligation is not less binding, nor will the faithful performance of the duty be less an object of honourable pride.

All which is respectfully submitted by

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
HUGH M'ELDERRY.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

A bill for the relief of Mountjoy Bayly, was read a third time, and on motion of Mr. Wright, laid on the table.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. LINN, on Tuesday, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a grant of land to the widow and heirs of the late Felix St. Vrain, who was killed by the Indians in the late disturbance in the North-west.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The Vice President having announced the orders of the day to be the consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposites—

Mr. Clay said, as he was desirous of avoiding any interruption upon the question of order, he would submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That, by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury, because he would not, contrary to his sense of his own duty, remove the money of the United States in deposite with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conformity with the President's opinion; and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

2. Resolved, That the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of the money of the United States deposited in the Bank of the United States and its Branches, communicated to Congress on the third day of December, 1833, are unsatisfactory and insufficient.

The resolutions being before the Senate—

Mr. Clay said, we are in the midst of a revolution, which, although bloodless, yet we are rapidly advancing to a conclusion. The powers of government in this country are changing. By the exercise of the powers assumed by the President of the United States, in his letter to his Cabinet, the powers of Congress are paralyzed, except where they are in compliance with his own will. These powers he had exercised in repeated instances, by withholding his signature from bills involving no constitutional questions, which had been passed by both Houses, and even where that had been done by the most unusual unanimity. The power the Senate, which was intended by the Constitution as a most salutary control over the President, had become an idle ceremony.—How often, Senators, (said Mr. C.) have we felt the injustice of the power of removal. How often have we said among ourselves that the office could not remain vacant, but must be filled by some one. The powers of the Judiciary, too, had not escaped the prevailing rage for innovation—the sanctity of treaties had been disregarded. In our relations with the Indians their rights had been violated, and the privileges of the aborigines of our soil had been trampled in the dust. Our public domain, the richest that ever fell to the lot of any nation on earth, had been threatened with sacrifice.—Our currency has been menaced with disorder and confusion. The American system, at the last session of Congress, had only been snatched from destruction, and now we have been coolly told, by the Secretary of the Treasury, that a tariff, only for the protection of our industry, was to be abandoned. If the progress of innovation should continue unarrested to the year 1837, we shall, in a little term of years, less than that employed in the achievement of our independence, have changed our government. He did not desire to give an undue coloring to the melancholy picture, for melancholy it was, but he would implore the people of the country and the Senate calmly to view it and to apply the remedy which the emergency seemed to require. It was not the least unpleasant symptom prevailing abroad that good men of all parties were giving themselves up to despondency. Feelings of distrust and want of confidence were prevailing; he hoped, however, that spirits and confidence would revive. There was room for patriotic vigor, none for despair. If our ancestors had yielded to despair we would never have attained that liberty which we are now enjoying. It was in the memorable years 1776-7, that our country was covered with darkness; it was a most remarkable epoch, and remarkably similar to the present time. He would observe that this day 57 years ago, a man who was most truly called the father of his country, had achieved a most glorious victory—a striking coincidence; but he had gone; and let us hope that the superintending Power which contributed to that result, will interpose some happy deliverance from the dangers with which our country seems threatened. When (said Mr. C.) we assembled here this time last year, the most dreadful foreboding had entered the public mind. On one side civil war appeared to be impending, and on the other we seemed threatened with the immediate destruction of our most cherished policy. Congress proved able to avert these calamities, and he would be woefully disappointed, if those who then differed from us and were mistaken in their views, shall not now be found among the foremost in arresting the progress of Executive encroachment. Up to the period of the termination of the last session of Congress, the power of Congress over the Treasury of the country had never been contested.

Among the earliest acts of Congress, in September, 1780, was one passed to guard the public Treasury. He begged leave to call the attention of the Senate for a moment to some of its provisions. It was "An act to establish the Treasury Department," and was altogether unlike any of the acts placing the other departments under the Executive direction. (Here Mr. C. read extracts at length from the law.) Prior to the establishment of the present Bank of the United States, there was no Treasury designated by law for keeping the money of the United States, for the clause in the present Bank charter was not in the charter of the old Bank. The Treasury of the United States, he took to be that place where the moneys of the people were kept—the buildings erected for that purpose was the Treasury. By designating the Bank of the United States and its branches, as the depository of the public moneys, Congress had made the bank and its branches for the time being, the Treasury of the United States. Sir, said he, the safety of this treasure or the public deposites in that institution, was drawn in question for the first time by the President of the United States. Prior to the last session, the President appointed an agent to scrutinize and examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States. That agent diligently and faithfully performed his duty, and reported that the treasure of the country was perfectly safe in its guardianship. But the President was not yet satisfied, and threw out opinions in his next message, which induced the appointment of a Committee, who made a most diligent and laborious investigation, and reported, as the result, that the moneys were safe, and the report was followed by a resolution of Congress to that effect. After all this, who could have supposed that a change would have been ordered? Who could have supposed that sixty days before the meeting of Congress, the President of the United States would have ordered a removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States? Who would have dreamed that the Treasurer of the United States should have thrown away the key, over which Congress and he alone had the control, and selected some dozens of keys of Treasuries, over which Congress had no control? Yet all this had been done! If we could suppose that the Chief Magistrate desired to possess unlimited control over the Treasury of the country, (he suspected no such a thing of the President,) but supposing such a thing, what would he do—He would first throw out suspicions that the moneys of the country were not safe and finally sieze hold of them, and say, they were not safe there, but they are perfectly safe in my hands. And now all this having been done, it became the solemn duty of the Senate to inquire, 1st by whose authority it had been done; and 2d, if the act was done in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States. There was one thing, however, in which Mr. C. could agree with the President of the United States, and that was in regard to the importance of this question. [Here Mr. C. read extracts from the paper read by the President to the Cabinet.] In his view, Mr. C. said, the Bank was as nothing, compared with the principles involved.—However faithful it had been in the performance of its duties, (and he believed it had been perfectly so,) however successful it had been in regulating and establishing a sound currency, and in promptly meeting all its engagements, and intimately as the best interests of the country were blended with its prosperity, yet all these were of minor importance in comparison with the executive power assumed by the President in that paper. This assumption affects the very existence and control of the Government in its grasping at the public purse of the country.

Entertaining these views, he should not, today, examine into the reasons of the President or Secretary for the removal of the deposites. For, if the Secretary was clothed with no power to do the act no matter how urgent the necessity for it might seem, no reasons could justify the commission of an unconstitutional and illegal act. The first question, then, which presented itself was, by whose decision the removal had been made. And was there any man here, within reach of his voice, who required proof of that? It was a matter of universal notoriety. Did any man doubt that it was done by the President of the United States. The President, himself had furnished conclusive evidence of the fact. Although he had refused the Senate a copy of the paper, yet it had been given to the world, and Mr. C. hoped that Senators would avail themselves of all it contained, and he believed it would be conclusive. That was a paper of a most extraordinary character. The Constitution of the United States admits that calls may be made upon the heads of departments in writing; but the President, not satisfied with the power given to him in the Constitution, reads a paper to his cabinet, with a view to indoctrinate them into his views and principles. It was the first time a paper had been read to the cabinet and published to the world; it was a most unprecedented proceeding. Those in power seemed inclined to hold their opponents in contempt; but although disregarding them, yet they seemed disposed to retreat behind the influence of precedent when it was sufficient to avail them. But he would inquire again, who had transferred the public deposites of the country from the places where Congress declared they should be kept, to the place where Congress as especially declared they should not be kept? And here he would tell gentlemen that he was not to be amused with a reply that it was by an order signed R. B. Taney. He did not look to the hangman as accountable for the infliction of death, but to the tribunal sanctioning it. Not to who removed the deposites, but by whose order, by whose command it had been done.

(Here Mr. C. read further extracts from the paper read to the Cabinet, in which the President alludes to the preservation of the morals of the country, and the purity of the elective franchise, as reasons, among others, for removing the deposites.)

[We regret that, from the indisposition of our reporter, and other unavoidable causes, we are unable to give a further report of Mr. Clay's speech in this day's paper. It will be resumed to-morrow.]

At half past 2 o'clock, Mr. Clay gave way to a motion, by Mr. Ewing, that when the Senate adjourns, it will adjourn till Monday next.

The Vice-President observed, that the motion would require the unanimous consent of the Senate, as the subject was not concluded.

Mr. Benton said he objected to the motion.

Mr. Ewing then moved to postpone the further consideration of the question till Monday next; which was carried, ayes 26, noes not counted.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate then adjourned to that day.

THE OCEAN HOUSE.—During the gale of Tuesday last, this house, situated near Long Branch Inlet, was swept off its foundation by the flood; and every sand hill between Barnegat and Sandy Hook was at the same time levelled with the ground.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

—The Democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania assembled in convention on Monday the 16th of December, and among other things, unanimously

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that a nomination of candidates, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by a National Convention, is the only means by which the action of the Democratic party can be concentrated, its harmony be preserved, and its success ensured.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of the United States be, and they hereby are invited to assemble by their delegates in Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed on.

Resolved, That each State, in the opinion of this meeting, is entitled to send to the said convention, delegates equal in number to her Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Convention which will assemble, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1835, be requested to appoint the delegates to represent this State in the National Convention.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to support the candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, that the National Convention aforesaid shall nominate.

The following Address, prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, was presented to the meeting, and adopted:—

ADDRESS

To the Democratic Republicans of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have met to confer together about your and their political interests, and relations to the democratic party of the Union. They presumed, that by bringing into common stock the information of all, the sense of their political friends throughout the State might be ascertained; and they were highly gratified, by finding that there was an extraordinary concurrence of opinion and unanimity of sentiment—the result of which they now lay before you.

All experience has shewn, that concert of action, in political movements, is indispensable to successful results; and that harmony of opinion, and unity of effort, can be effected only by some well digested plan for giving expression to the preference which a party may feel for any individual, as its candidate for office. That plan which is best calculated to ensure the fairest and fullest declaration of the public voice, is the one we would recommend and adopt; it being obvious that any decision or expression, wanting either of these requisites would be dissatisfactory and distracting to those it was intended to concentrate. These remarks, true of all nominations for office, are essentially so in regard to the first and second officer in the United States—the first here and the highest in the world. The citizens, whose votes elevate for a time, their fellows to those exalted stations are scattered over an immense country, governed in all its extent, by the mild influence of laws which leave rational man scarcely any political deprivation to regret, or right to desire. To most of them candidates must be personally unknown; & the difficulty of producing harmony of sentiment and action, must be apparent, particularly as each section of the country, or it may be each state has its favorite; but it is this precise difficulty which imperiously enjoins the duty of arranging and adopting, in conjunction with our fellow citizens throughout the union, some mode of declaring the preference of the democratic party for cetain candidates. There is another reason for the measure, which rests on a broader and firmer basis than party discipline; the increased strength, and probably lengthened duration which will be given to this Union, by the periodical assemblage of citizens, from every quarter, for such a purpose. Unhappily, diversity of soil, climate and interest, and their natural consequence, difference of habits, manners, modes of life and of thought, exist and separate us;—they form the great shoal in the ocean of happiness which Providence has vouchsafed to us.

The meeting of intelligent men from each State, for the solemn purpose of saying whom they, and those who sent them, prefer for the highest offices that can be conferred on men, is an oblation to liberty and the Union, which cannot fail to secure the former by cementing the latter. A community of feeling, friendly regards, and a better understanding of the various interests, and the varied character, of our common country, will all be felt and acknowledged, and come in aid of the higher and graver motives and patriotic principles, in teaching how unwise, and ungrateful, how untrue to ourselves, our posterity and our country, we should be, if we did one act calculated to mar the fairest hopes of man, or omitted one exertion which had a tendency to bind us more closely together as a free and united people.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States is not very distant, nor the time, between the present moment and that event, too long to make ample arrangements for executing the wishes of the democratic party in reference to it; besides, it is highly important that the views of Pennsylvania should be fully understood, and misconstruction prevented. We presume not to dictate to our fellow-citizens; but only to recommend, to their adoption, such measures as appear to us to be politic and proper.

We would, then, recommend that a National Convention be held, at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed on, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States; and we are of opinion that, to avoid greater difficulty in selecting them, it would be most advisable to request the Democratic Convention, which will assemble in 1835, to nominate a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, to appoint the delegates to whom this State will be entitled.

It is a matter of the utmost concern, in our judgment, that the principles in which the Democratic party is founded, and for the maintenance of which it has so long, and so successfully contended, should be, upheld and sustained. While they prevail, as they now happily do in the general and State administrations, the lover of his country may repose securely upon the belief that "all's well." To effect the most desirable end, party organization is essential. Union of sentiment to a great extent exists, but without concerted action it will not avail us. Strong as is the Democratic party throughout the U. States, if we should allow one State to be balanced against another; and strength here to be pyralyzed by a counterpoise there, the fable of the bundle of sticks would not be inapplicable. Let us then join with our brethren throughout the Union in sustaining our principles and our men, and not by dividing our force, put it in the power of our enemies to defeat one section, by casting their weight to another. We have opponents who are subtle and industrious—never failing to observe, and constantly striving to create, dissensions among us; whom defeat seems only to invigorate—whose only hope is that we may separate in our choice of the next President, and Vice President and that, being divided, we will fall a prey to their better disciplined party who march in one body, ready to avail themselves of our misfortunes. They must be disappointed. We should meet our Democratic brethren of the other States, in the spirit of compromise which dictated and adopted our happy constitution, receiving here and yielding there, as justice and circumstances may require---all acquiescing in the will of the majority, and giving a cordial support to its choice. Pennsylvania has strong claims upon the Democratic party, and that is one cogent reason for acting with our friends. So long as we stand aloof, we cannot expect that our claims will be recognized by a body that we refuse or neglect, to acknowledge and act with. Associated in a Democratic National Convention, the delegates whom Pennsylvania shall send to it will make known and maintain her just pretensions, and receive at its hands the reward due to her unwavering support of the true principles of Government, by the observance and guidance of which the great interests of the country have been advanced, and the dearest rights of man been maintained and upheld.

It is said that the annexed Memorial, which we find in the Globe, was adopted by the Presidents of the Banks in Philadelphia, at their recent meeting.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,

THE MEMORIAL

Of the undersigned, the Presidents of the State Banks located in the City and County of Philadelphia, acting under the authority of the Boards of Directors of the several Banks,

Respectfully Represent:—

That they address themselves to your honorable bodies, as the Guardians of the general interests of the country and as possessing alone the power of remedying the existing distress, and of averting the greater calamities which are obviously impending.

That one of the first blessings a nation can possess, is a sound and well regulated currency---the solid and sure reward of industry, and the uniform measure of property; and it was not the least among the many advantages anticipated from the Constitution, that the whole Union would, by the Legislative power, be relieved from the dangers and disgrace of a depraved and irresponsible circulating medium. Such a sound currency this nation has enjoyed, by means of the Bank of the United States, established by the wisdom of Congress: and the peculiar occupation of the undersigned justifies them in stating their conviction, that it is owing in a great degree to the judicious operations of that Institution, that for ten years past our moneyed system has been so perfect—and that whether its solidity, its adaptation to the wants of all classes of the community, its facilities for internal commerce, and its protection against the vibrations of foreign trade, be regarded, it has no superior in any country. It is, therefore, with deep regret, that the undersigned are now constrained to inform Congress that, in their behalf, this system, with the signal prosperity it has produced, has undergone a sudden and painful change. The moneyed operations of our commercial cities are almost at a stand: the commerce between the States is again laboring under a tax, which must continue increasing, of a loss on all its exchanges; the circulating medium already begins to arrange itself on the scale of depreciation: while in the train of these evils and not far behind them, may be apprehended a general abandonment of specie payments.

In looking for the cause of this state of things the undersigned feel no difficulty in naming that which is at once obvious and adequate. On the 1st of October last, the whole moneyed system of this country commenced a total change. To the eye of a common observer, it seemed to be the mere transfer of the public revenue from one Bank to many Banks. But it was, in fact, the disorganization of the whole moneyed system, and the whole revenue system of the country. Until the 1st of October the revenue paid by the whole country was *diffused* by the Bank and its branches throughout the whole community, to be used for the support of the industry of the whole, and gently recalled when needful for the service of the whole; while the Bank, as the common friend of all sound State Banks, uniting with and sustaining them, was enabled to supply an adequate circulating medium from its own resources, and to preserve in a uniform and sound condition the issues of the State Institutions. Now, the public revenue is no longer diffused throughout the whole Union, it cannot even be advantageously used, where it is collected; and the Bank of the United States, whose extensive power and credit have been so frequently employed to relieve the community, must look necessarily and primarily to its own security.

Happily for the country, the remedy for this distressing state of things is as evident as the cause of it. The undersigned do not hesitate to express their belief, that as the removal of the deposites of the United States from the Bank of the United States, is the real cause of this distress, so the restoration of them to that Institution is the real, and will be the effectual, remedy for them. With a view to remove from that measure all reasonable apprehension, the undersigned venture to request, that the deposites of the public revenue now in the State Banks should remain with those institutions, until withdrawn in the course of the public service, or as the wisdom of Congress may please to direct; but that hereafter the accrueing revenue of the United States should be collected and deposited in the Bank of the United States

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is an erroneous statement in the Courier this morning, respecting a specie operation said to have occurred in Wall street on Saturday. There was no Treasury draft for $50,000, or for any other amount, presented at the Branch on Saturday. The incident referred to was this: A stranger presented the notes of the bank to the amount of 20,000 dollars, and required the specie. The Branch drew on the Phenix. The latter said it would pay the draft at 3 o'clock; but as the holder was in too much haste to wait, the Branch advanced the specie to accommodate him. Meantime the Phenix drew for the specie on the Mechanics, and the Mechanics in turn drew upon the Manhattan. But as the draft upon the latter was not presented until the hour of 3 o'clock, it deferred payment until this morning, as it had a right to do.

The President has directed the United States Attorney, to remove the trial of the soldiers who shot Owens, to the United States Courts. The United States Courts have no jurisdiction whatever in these cases. These Courts have no criminal jurisdiction except in cases so clearly distinguished, that they can never be the subject of dispute.

If one of our citizens had killed a soldier, in Alabama, he would certainly have been tried by the courts of the State. It is equally clear, that if a soldier or any other person, commits an offence of this kind, within the admitted jurisdiction of our States, that the offender must be made to answer before her tribunals.

If the attempts should be made to deprive our Courts of jurisdiction in these cases, it is to be hoped that it will not be submitted to.—Alabama Journal.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0764.jpg