question for those who have the direction and management of its affairs to determine. A milder and more liberal course might have been attended with more favorable results. The State of Pennsylvania may be crippled and embarrassed in her pecuniary arrangements, and paralyzed, for a time, in her efforts to complete her great chain of improvements, by the depressing policy of the Bank, but that is no reason why we should despair of the Commonwealth; our public works may languish for a season, but will not be suffered to languish long; the resources of the State are ample; her credit is unimpaired; and although under a momentary pressure at home, are highly acceptable abroad, and will, before long, be as eagerly sought after by the capitalists as ever; the crisis in our pecuniary affairs must soon arrive, if we have not already reached it; the clouds of distress and despondency which have been, in my humble estimation, inconsiderately and needlessly brought upon us, must soon be removed, and a happy change, and a more prosperous era must inevitably await us."

From the Globe.

THE REPORT.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which makes up the final issue with the Bank, was presented yesterday by the Chairman. It is a document of facts, not speculation. The question of right, in regard to the power assumed by the Treasury Department over the deposites, is settled, not merely upon the broad authority reserved in the Bank charter, but upon an uninterrupted chain of precedents, showing by their unbroken tenor, that every administration since the foundation of the government, has given the same interpretation to the law in relation to this matter which has recently been acted upon by Mr. Taney.

The views of the Committee against the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the restoration of the deposites, are clearly presented. They are decisively followed out by suitable resolutions, which we have no doubt will receive the sanction of a large majority of the immediate representatives of the people, and thus seal the fate of the corrupt colossal tyranny, which has a foot set upon each State in the republic.

The committee give their opinions at large, upon the subject of the State Bank agency in the management of the public finances. They show that reliance on them was part of the long-sighted policy which induced the framers of the Constitution to reject the proposition to confer the power, of creating corporations, upon Congress, and that it was in fact the resort of the confederacy before, as well as after, the adoption of the Constitution. They propose, however, to begin a new era and to throw new safeguards around the public deposites, by specific legislation upon the subject.

To secure the pecuniary interests of the government yet entrusted to the Bank of the United States, and to ascertain to what extent the abuses have gone, and how far it has contributed to produce the present commercial distress complained of, a full and searching inquiry into its management is proposed.

The report will doubtless be read with intense interest by all classes of our countrymen. The questions it discusses are of vital interest, not only to the present generation, but to unborn millions. The decision of them involves, not merely the fate of the Bank, but the fate of the government.

We give below the resolutions and the concluding portion of the report, being all that our limits will enable us to give to-day. It will appear as a whole in the Globe in a day or two, and will also be published by us in a pamphlet form.

Conclusion of the Report.

It will be seen by the views already taken by the committee, that in their opinion, the deposites have been lawfully removed from the Bank of the United States, and the money now in the Treasury has been legally deposited in the State Banks.

In these circumstances, it remains to be considered, whether any, and if any, what legislation is necessary, in consequence of the change of the deposites.

It is the opinion of the committee that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered. The constitutional objections to it are, in their judgment, insuperable; and if its charter could be justified by the constitution, recent events have demonstrated that the continued existence of such a vast concentrated money power, must prove dangerous to the freedom and purity of our institutions.

And after the great abuses of which it has been guilty, a recharter, under any modifications, would be offering the high legislative sanction and approbation of Congress, to the various acts of misconduct detailed in this and former reports to Congress. It is impossible that a corporation, which is proved to have used its money to corrupt the press, to influence elections, and control the government, can ever be selected as the peculiar object of the favor and bounty of the government. The Bank ought not therefore to be recharted on any terms. And as the charter ought not to be renewed, it is manifest that the deposites ought not to be restored to it. For, setting aside the various acts of misconduct, by which the present corporation has justly forfeited the public confidence, it is obvious that the restoration of the deposites to the present bank, to be removed again in two years, would produce nothing but the most serious evil and distress to the country, without any possible advantage.—The restoration of the deposites and the recharter of the Bank, are, in the judgment of the committee, inseparably connected together, and neither can with any propriety be adopted without the other.

The question then arises, whether the State Banks should be continued as the fiscal agents of the government.

The committee are satisfied that the State Banks are fully competent to perform all the services which the General Government ought to require, in the collection and disbursement of the revenue; and to afford also all the facilities to the internal commerce and exchanges of the country, which have been derived from the Bank of the United States.

The collection and disbursement of the public revenue may be safely placed where the sages who framed the constitution left it. They did not consider a national bank essential, either to the government they were forming, or to the successful administration of its finances. The opinion has already been expressed, that the State Banks are competent to perform all the Government or the public convenience may require. And there are many circumstances which strongly recommend them to a preference over the Bank of the United States. No one of them can exercise a general control over all the others, and expand and contract the whole currency of the country at its pleasure, to favor the private speculations of individuals, or to increase its own profits. And they can never combine together for political objects, nor hope to gain possession of the Government, and control its operations. The State Banks are now firmly interwoven with the institutions of the country. They are generally under the management of citizens as respectable, as trustworthy, as any directors of the Bank of the United States. And it would be unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, for Congress to sustain a great moneyed power to overawe and oppress them, and bring ruin upon multitudes of our citizens, whenever cupidity or ambition shall tempt them to exercise their power. The stock of the Bank of the United States has fallen for the most part into the hands of the great capitalists of this, and foreign countries, who have but little sympathy for the suffering of our people, when their own sordid or ambitious views makes it their interest to inflict it.

If it should be urged as an objection to the State Banks, that they cannot afford a general currency, the answer is obvious. If it were necessary to create a paper currency, possessing equal credit with that of the present Bank of the United States, the object can be as well accomplished with the State Banks, as with the Bank of the United States. The provision which has made the latter current every where, is the clause in the charter which compels the Government to receive their notes in payment of all debts due to the public, and a similar provision in favor of the State Banks, which might be selected as the depositories of the money of the United States, would immediately make their notes equally current, and ensure for them equal confidence in any part of the United States.

But the committee are not prepared to recommend the adoption of such a measure. They are convinced that all which public convenience requires, in this respect, will soon be accomplished by arrangements among the Banks themselves: and that there ought to be no legislation of Congress for the purpose of establishing a currency of paper.

The main object of legislation should be, to enlarge the basis of specie, on which the paper circulation of the State Banks is to depend for support. And the committee are persuaded, that by the adoption of the State Banks as the fiscal agents of the General Government, and a judicious course of legislation founded upon it, that a sounder state of the currency than now exists would soon be attained, and the country rescued permanently from the danger of those sudden expansions and contractions of the paper currency which have been constantly succeeding each other, since the Bank of the United States was established, which have brought such severe and extensive evils upon the country. The aid and co-operation of the several States may be relied on, to banish gradually the smaller notes, and introduce in their place silver and gold, for ordinary domestic purposes, & the convenience of travellers between distant places. Such a reform is strongly called for by sound policy, and the best interests of the country, and the accomplishment of an object so desirable, may be mainly accelerated by laws passed by Congress, adjusting the standard of value of our coins, and regulating the deposites and collection of the revenue. If gold and silver were brought into common use, and the small notes banished from circulation, payments of small sums would probably be made in specie. The great object is not to diminish the amount of the ordinary circulating medium, but to give it a broader and firmer foundation on the precious metals.

With these views, the committee are of opinion that the State Banks ought to be continued as the depositories of the money of the United States, and that measures ought forthwith to be taken, to regulate by law the manner in which they shall be selected, and to ensure the safety of the public money.

According to the law, as it now stands, the duty of selecting the Banks, and of prescribing the securities to be taken is devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury, under the supervision of the President. This power has been heretofore exercised by the Head of the Treasury Department, and in a manner advantageous to the public, and it is not doubted, if the law should continue unchanged, that it may and will continue to be so exercised by the Head of that Department—yet it is the opinion of the committee, that discretionary power should never be given, in any case, to any officer of the Government, where it can be regulated and defined by law. They think that it would be more consistent with the principles of our Government, for Congress to regulate by law, the mode of selecting the fiscal agents, the securities proper to be taken, the duties they shall be required to perform, and the terms on which they shall be employed.

In accordance with these views they accordingly report for the consideration of the House, resolutions declaring that the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered, and that the State Banks ought to continue to be employed as the fiscal agents of the government, under such regulations as Congress shall prescribe.

Before they close this report, the Committee consider it to be their duty to state, that in their judgment, a necessity exists for an immediate examination into the conduct of the Bank, and they proceed to state the grounds which make it absolutely necessary, that a strict and rigorous scrutiny should be instituted. They think such an examination necessary in reference to the security of the interests which the United States as a stockholder have in the Bank, as well as to correct as far as practicable, the abuses of which it has been guilty, and to prevent it from using its corporate power and money for purposes of corruption and oppression.

Numerous memorials have been referred to the committee, complaining of embarrassments in mercantile transactions, some attributing them to the removal of the deposites, and others chiefly to the subsequent conduct of the Bank of the U. States. That serious embarrassments exist in many of the commercial cities, cannot be doubted, and it seems necessary clearly to ascertain the cause before an attempt be made to prescribe the remedy. The powers possessed by the committee are inadequate to that object, and they are unable to do more at present, than to submit the facts which have come to their knowledge, with the course they seem to suggest. That the simple transfer of a sum of money from one Bank of deposite to another, could have produced the commercial embarrassments complained of, is impossible. The public deposites have not been annihilated; nor have they been transferred from the country; they are still in the country, and in the use of the community.

It is in vain that they look for the cause of embarrassment in the state of our markets, or the operations of trade. Our agricultural productions, and manufactures generally, bear a good price; foreign exchange is at its lowest rate; the balance of trade is decidedly in our favor, and the precious metals are flowing in upon us from South America, Mexico, and Europe.—None can doubt the power of the Bank to create embarrassment whenever its managers deem it expedient. In four months, commencing with August last, and ending with November, it called in $9,707,245 of its loans. As the State Banks could not commence extending until they began to receive the public deposites in October, and from that till December could not, in their extension, keep pace with the curtailment of the Bank of the United Stats, it is evident that such rapid curtailment by the Bank of the United States must have created some sensation in the commerce of the country. But it is easy for the Bank of the United States to produce universal embarrassment, without aggregate curtailment of its accommodations by calling in rapidly one month, letting out the next, and calling again during the third; while it loans out in one place what it curtails in another, and in this manner, falls upon all the commercial cities in rotation, it may more effectually embarrass trade than by a steady curtailment.—When the policy of the Bank is unsteady and capricious, producing a scarcity of money to-day, and an abundance to-morrow, to be succeeded by a greater dearth the next day, it is impossible for merchants to conduct business with safety, and prudent men will restrict or discontinue their operations. The bank has long enjoyed a large portion of the business of Domestic Exchange, and whenever it chooses to cut off the supply in any or all directions, embarrassment and difficulty naturally ensue.

There is much reason to suspect that the Bank has been managed, for the last six months, with a view to embarrass the community, as a means operating on public opinion, and controlling the action of Government.

In the proceedings of the Bank, in relation to domestic exchange, as far as known, are perceived indications of a disposition to use the power it possesses through that branch of its business, for the purpose of producing excitement and distress.

The Government Directors inform us, in their memorial, that on the 13th of August last, two weeks before the Treasury Agent returned from his mission to confer with the State Banks, and five weeks before the determination of the Executive was announced, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution, declaring:—

"That the bills of exchange purchased at the Bank, and all the offices except the five Western offices, shall not have more than ninety days to run. That the five Western offices be instructed to purchase no bills of exchange, except those payable in the Atlantic cities, not having more than ninety days to run, or those which may be received, in payment of existing debts to the Bank and the offices, and then not have more than four months to run."

The Government Directors inform us, that on a subsequent day, a series of resolutions were adopted for reducing the business of the institution, and *authority given to the committee on the offices to modify them at pleasure*, and although a strenuous effort was made to require them to report such measures as might be directed by them to the Board, the *proposition was voted down.*

Thus, in direct violation of the charter, and in defiance of all prudence and propriety, was the whole power of this vast and powerful corporation to relieve or to oppress vested in a Committee, who are not subject to the responsibility of even making reports to the Board of Directors. A few irresponsible men, issuing secret orders from their private chamber, possess more power to distress the American people, than any department of their Government, or all Departments, by an act short of a declaration of war. What the resolves and orders of this potent body have been, we have no means of knowing. The President of the Bank who is *ex-officio* a member of this committee, and undoubtedly directs its operations, is also clothed with unlimited power to set the press in motion for the purpose of promoting the views of the Bank. For months, those presses which are known to have been sustained by enormous loans, and those which have received the most liberal allowances for printing, have been incessantly engaged in an effort to spread alarm and dismay throughout the land. It is impossible not to suspect that *the secret management* of the Bank, and the use of its funds by its President, are in perfect concert with their dependent and devoted presses, all arming to create a general panic, and produce the same result. That result is the restoration of the deposites and the recharter of the Bank.

If any thing was wanting to confirm these suspicions, the alledged refusal of this Bank to co-operate with the State Banks in their laudable efforts to relieve the existing pressure upon the community, in the larger commercial cities, is sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most incredulous.

It is due to the country, that the source of the embarrassments which oppress a portion of its commerce shall be laid bare. Should they appear to spring solely from the management of the Bank, wantonly and wickedly directed to produce them, it may become the duty of Congress to resort to all the means within their constitutional authority to check its career.

If it shall appear that the Bank, by means of its money and the papers under its control, has willfully and intentionally produced these embarrassments; and if its power has thus been abused, it cannot be indured that for two years longer it shall be suffered wantonly to excite alarm in the country, to direct a pressure first on one point and then on another, enlarge at one place and contract in another, for the purpose of continuing to the end of its existence the evils which there is too much reason to believe it has already inflicted on the community. If, upon examination, it shall be found that it has been guilty of such offences, its charter cannot be too soon terminated, and a *scire facias* would be imperatively demanded to put an end to its machinations against the peace and interests of the people. The government owns seven millions of its stock, equal to one-fifth of the whole amount. It is the duty of Congress to see that it be not used to oppress the people and subvert the principles of our government. Of every hundred thousand dollars spent by the President of the Bank, or distributed to advocates under the name of loans, twenty thousand belong to the people of the U. States. That their property may not be wasted, that the cause of their distress may be ascertained and a remedy applied, and above all, that their own funds, and the money and power of this corporation may not be employed to subvert the principles of their government by controlling their elections—the committee deem it necessary, that there should be a thorough investigation into the alledged abuses and corruptions of that institution, and particularly into the details of its management for the last six months. To this end, they propose a resolution to invest a committee of the House with power to make such investigations.

1. Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be recharted.

2. Resolved, That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

3. Resolved, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.

4. Resolved, That, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress, complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session; and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the U. States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management, or money, in producing the existing pressure—a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank; who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not; and also what abuses or malpractices have existed in the management of said Bank; and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of said Bank and branches; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

STATE RIGHTS.

As the question of State Rights is now beginning to attract the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, and as many persons have not much time to devote to abstract subjects connected with the science of government, the following remarks are offered for their perusal.

Every citizen ought to be acquainted with the difference in structure between a State Government and the Federal Government, inasmuch as, without such acquaintance, he cannot possibly understand what is meant by the term State Rights. The former, that is, a State Government, is a Government in which all legislative powers are vested, except such as are specially reserved by the people. The latter, that is, the Federal Government, is a government in which no legislative powers are vested, except such as are specially delegated to it by the constitution. The difference between the two cases, is precisely the same as that between two agents acting under powers of attorney, the one having full power to do every thing that his principal could do if present, except certain matters therein enumerated, and the other having only a special power, to do the specific things expressed in the instrument, and nothing more.

Thus, by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the Legislature at Harrisburgh may pass any law it may deem to be for the good of the State, except laws infringing upon those rights which the people did not think proper, when they formed the Constitution, to give up, such as the right to trial by jury, to freedom of speech or of the press, to be secure in their houses from unreasonable searches and seizures, to be exempt from the quartering of troops upon them in time of peace, without their consent, and the various other matters expressed in the bill of rights.

But the Congress at Washington has no power to pass any laws, but those which are expressly authorised by the Constitution. That instrument explicitly declares, that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." These powers, whatever they may be, which have not been delegated, and which have thus been reserved to the respective States, are what are called State Rights, and they correspond to those rights under a State Constitution, which the people have reserved to themselves.

Now, if the government of a State has no right to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people of the State, so neither has the Federal Government a right to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States. Upon this point there can be no difference of opinion amongst those who believe the government administered at Washington to be a Federal government, that is, a government formed by the people of the States in their separate State capacities, and not a consolidated government formed by the people of the whole twenty-four States, as one aggregate mass. But although there be no difference of opinion as to the existence of State Rights, and to their constitutional claim to exemption from all encroachments on the part of the Federal Government, yet there is a wide diversity of sentiment as to the proper remedy for encroachment.

One of the parties into which the country is divided, maintains that the Supreme Court of the United States is the proper tribunal for determining the constitutionality of laws.

The other party holds, that the Supreme Court being one branch of the Federal Government, cannot be an impartial tribunal, and that there is no guardian of State Rights but the States themselves.

This latter party in support of their doctrine, say,—that the Supreme Court can be made by a corrupt Congress and Executive as corrupt as themselves, by simply increasing the number of the Judges, which they can do constitutionally, by the appointment of a majority of their own political views. And they also say, that there are political questions involving the dearest rights of the States and the people, which cannot be made to assume a judicial form, so as to be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication. Take for example the recent measure of the removal of the public deposites to be an act of usurpation. Suppose the Senate shall insist that the refusal to sanction the removal, is tantamount to a disapproval of Congress, and that consequently the President is bound to restore them. Or, suppose that both houses shall order their restoration, and insist that "Congress" is the sole judge appointed by law to determine the validity or invalidity of the act, and that the President is not entitled to give an opinion on it, one way or the other, how is this case to be brought before the Supreme Court, in case the President shall refuse to obey the demand? There is no mode that we are aware of, but whether there be, or not, there are cases that may occur, which are not succeptible of being placed in any form for Judicial action, as the reader may learn from Mr. Madison's Report on the Virginia Resolutions of 1799.

The doctrine which is called in that report, "State interposition," which maintains the right of a State to interpose to arrest the operation of an unconstitutional act of the Federal Government, is the old republican doctrine, and although there is a difference of opinion as to the mode in which State interposition should be applied, or as to the occasions on which it ought to be exercised, yet there is amongst the friends of State rights, no doubt of its legitimacy, in some shape or other, in some conceivable cases.

What those cases are, it is foreign to our purpose to designate, nor shall we point out the modus operandi. Every State is the best judge of the mode and measure of redress, and with it the question should be left.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

The resolution moved the day before yesterday by Mr. Poindexter, and the observations which accompanied it, charge the Secretary of the Treasury with having transferred a million of dollars from the Bank at Natchez, to favor the New York Banks. We have made inquiry on the subject, and find that he has not transferred from the Bank at Natchez, or any other western Bank, a single dollar, to New York, or any other Atlantic city. And he has officially informed the Bank at Natchez, that it was not his intention to make any such transfer.

The transaction with the Bank at Natchez is, shortly, this. In answer to a letter from a committee of the Directors of the Bank, inquiring what were his intentions in relation to transfers from that institution, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter of February 19, 1834, informed them that it was not his design to transfer any part of the money to any of the Atlantic cities; that it would be expended in the removal of the Indians, and other public disbursements in the West. He also, after pressing upon them caution in the use of the public money, informed them that they would be required to transfer $250,000 on the 1st of May next, and the like sum on the 1st of June, to either the Union Bank of Louisiana, or to the Union Bank of Nashville, at the option of the Bank at Natchez; and stated that the disbursements afterwards would probably be made in moderate sums, as they were needed by the Government.

The transfers were directed to the points above mentioned, because it would be more convenient for Government expenditures. There was nearly a million of dollars on deposite in the Bank of Natchez at the last return, and one of the reasons stated by the Secretary in his letter to the Bank for directing the transfers abovementioned, was the large amount on deposite and the necessity he would be under of demanding security, unless a portion was transferred elsewhere.

So far from being transferred to aid the Banks of N. York, the transfer was expressly directed with a view to expenditures in the West, and the first transfer placed in New Orleans, the great emporium of the West.

Neither could any political feeling have induced the transfer. The President of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, is known to have been always a decided political opponent, and the Bank under the direction of persons holding similar political opinions.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

The following letter from a highly respectable citizen of Rhode Island, to the honorable Dutee J. Pearce, of the House of Representatives, is worthy of much consideration. The writer understands American feeling, and time will show that his judgment entitles him to assume a prophet's mantle.

Providence, Feb. 22, 1834.

Dear Sir: I perceive by the papers that the "Providence memorial" has been presented to the House of Representatives, upon which some difference of opinion is expressed between you and your colleague, Mr. Burges. I was requested to sign that memorial, but declined. For this, permit me to give you my reasons, and allow me to add, that I think similar reasons are entertained by many others. I consider it of no use to add fuel to *such* a fire as now burns in this community. I believe every memorial which has yet been sent to Congress has had the effect to increase, rather than lessen the public pressure. That there is a pressure I do not deny; but I do not believe it is owing to the removal of the deposites. If they had been all taken and carried away, and sunk in the Gulf Stream, the effect would not have been so felt. It is idle in the extreme to suppose that the mere removal of a few millions from one bank to another, is the cause of this pressure. The *real* cause is kept out of sight. That there is now a unity of interests (a comity of feelling there certainly is) between the U. S. Bank and the opponents of the National administration, I think no one can doubt, and hence, the removal of the deposites has been seized upon by the one party to beat up recruits for the next Presidential contest, and by the other, to brow-beat the Government into a submission wholly inconsistent with the true interests of the country.

I think with you, that a majority of the freemen of this State are now opposed to the bank. I am sure I am not only opposed to *the* bank, but to *any* bank, unless located in the District of Columbia, and unless, further, as Mr. Webster has proposed, there should be a provision, that no foreigner should be allowed to hold stock. Why should Congress incorporate a bank, and locate it in Pennsylvania, any sooner than grant a turnpike company an act of incorporation to make a turnpike in Rhode Island? And why may not the plea of *expediting the mail* in the one case, be as good a *constitutional* reason as facilitating the fiscal concerns of the Treasury in the other? And as to foreigners, we have enough of foreign influence among us now without the aid of a mammoth corporation. A vast proportion of the present bank is owned in England, and the seat of the United States Government might as well be removed to London as to be where it is, if that bank is to dictate and govern in this country.

So far as my observation extends, the contest has now assumed a very different aspect from what it had a year ago. The Bank question has now settled down into a contest between a moneyed institution, on the one hand, and the People on the other. I say *People;* because the contest has now assumed such a character, that the depository of their rights—their "Constituional Head," must give up and surrender to the Bank, or the Bank must to him. Under such circumstances, how will the People act and feel? Can there be a shadow of a doubt that they will go for the President? Not, perhaps, so much because they "love Cæsar" as because they "love Rome more." The contest has almost got to be a personal one between *Money* and *Freedom*—and who but a slave in soul will not take up in favor of the latter?

This contest is now similar to the one in "Madison's War." We all remember this war—how unpopular it was in New England in its beginning; but when the British attacked and burnt the Capitol, a chord was touched that never was before. That event touched our pride and our chivalry; and Madison's "unholy" war, in the beginning, became "Madison's glory," in the end. The Bank have attacked the President, and *in him* the People, and rely upon it, nothing but the utter extirmination of that institution will now satisfy them. Whatever might have been the views of many on the deposite and Bank questions heretofore, *now* the question presents a different aspect. It has assumed a different character—and, money or no money, scarcity or no scarcity, the Bank must go down, and the People will say amen, and so perish every moneyed institution that undertakes to control the People's Government.

I hope you will excuse me, and believe yours, &c. respectfully, ———.

From the Western Methodist.

A GENEROUS ACT.

On Saturday week before last, as the Rev. F. E. Pitts, of this city, was a passenger on board the Steam Boat Tobacco Plant, Captain Organ, a scene occurred, the description of which cannot fail to touch every generous heart. The boat was rounding to for the purpose of effecting a landing about 16 miles above Clarksville. The curvature in the course of the boat had made a proud swell in the water and a whirlpool near the wheel of the boat. The Rev. Mr. Pitts had just stepped out from breakfast upon the guards of the boat with a segar in his mouth and saw a child, about four years old belonging to Mrs. Rama, Capt. Organ's sister, playing on the gaurds—The child was suddenly precipitated into the boiling waves near the wheel of the boat. Without waiting to give an alarm or a thought to his own danger, Rev. Mr. Pitts plunged in after the child. As he struck the water the child had sunk; and while he was somewhat embarrassed with his overcoat floating out upon the waters, he watched the rising, caught the child as it came to the surface, and swam ashore with the precious little sufferer, and had the happiness to see suspended vitality return and place it in the hands of its mother. Such was his presence of mind that he kept his segar in his mouth until he reached the shore. The grateful feelings of friends at such a rescue may be imagined;—they can never be described.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Winslow, missionary to Ceylon and Calcutta, Oct. 2, states that he was so far on his way to America, with three girls, daughters of the missionaries; viz: two of Mr. Winslow, three of Mr. Meigs, two of Mr. Poor, one of Mr. Spaulding, and one of Mr. Woodward. The oldest is sixteen, the youngest nine. Such is the state of society in India, that it seems the missionaries prefer permanent separation from their children, particularly their daughters, rather than bring them up in the midst of so many abominations, where moreover, there is little prospect of their forming future connexions in life such as would be satisfactory either to themselves or others. Mr. Winslow was unable to get a passage on board the Mt. Vernon, just arrived at Ceylon, her accommodations for passengers not permitting it. He says.

"I did hope to procure passage for America almost immediately on my arrival here; but there are only 4 American ships in the port, and only one of these, the Mt. Vernon, is to leave within about a month. I have applied to the Commander of each, but all decline taking such a company, as their ships are not fitted for passengers, and are *full*, or are likely to be, of cargo. The supercargo and Captain of the Tuscany however, have been very kind and promise to look around them and see if they can accommodate us. If we do not obtain a passage in her, we may have to wait two or three months; and may perhaps go in the same ship which was expected, as I learn here, to bring out the reinforcement to our mission. I have heard this evening that an *American female* here wishes to go as a servant and take charge of the children, that thus she may be enabled to return to her native land."

The opposition papers are out in full blast against Governor Wolf for daring to express his opinion in relating to the question of the public deposites and the Bank of the United States. This was to have been expected. It is a part of the same system of violence and proscription which unfortunately marked the course of the overzealous friends of the Bank; and has contributed, more than any other cause, to increase and strengthen the deadly hostility to that institution which pervades the community so extensively, and will, if persevered in insure its ultimate prostration. The freemen of this country are not yet prepared to suffer the men of their choice to be persecuted and prescribed for a fair and honest expression of their opinions. It is but a few weeks since the friends of the Bank, at one of their town meetings, by resolution and through a committee sent to Harrisburg, attempted to induce the Governor to become a *volunteer* champion of the Bank; and because he would not consent to do so, and now, when he is called upon, in the exercise of his official duty, to inform the legislature of the failure of the commonwealth to obtain a loan for the completion of our works of internal improvement, and the causes of that failure, which he has certainly done in as modest and becoming a manner as was possible, these indiscreet and violent partizans can find no terms harsh enough to apply to him. No one who is acquainted with Governor Wolf, can hesitate, for a single moment, to believe, that on this, as on all other occasions, he has expressed the honest, unbiassed convictions of his judgement, without regard to the consequences, so far as he is personlly concerned; and we are persuaded that the democrats of this state, whatever may be their opinions on this particular question, will unite in sustaining a man, who, his political opponents being the judges, is one of the most upright and independent Chief Magistrates Pensylvania has ever had.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

It is stated in the last Liverpool papers, received at Boston, that a deputation of the Nottingham dissenters had waited on Earl Grey, and expressed to him their desire for the entire overthrow of the church establishment. Earl Grey replied, that the removal of their own personal disabilities was all that they could reasonably ask. He would give his most strenuous opposition to every attempt to injure the established church; nor did he believe, that the dissenters generally wished for its abolition.

The following are among the items of intelligence contained in the Liverpool papers. Nearly 1200 merchantmen, damaged by the late storms, were lying between Portsmouth and the Downs.—The Marquis of Sligo has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.—Henry Hunt of Preston, is a candidate for Parliament in the borough of East Somerset.—Lord Brougham's plan of national education is to be submitted to Parliament early in its approaching session.—The funeral of Lord Grenville took place on the 21st of January. It appears to be expected that the authorship of Junius will now be revealed, as the injunction of secrecy was to terminate with his life.

Ireland.—On Monday, Judge Jeff pronounced the sentence of the court of King's Bench, which was that Mr. Barrett, for having published Mr. O'Connell's letter in the Pilot, be imprisoned for six months, in Newgate, and to pay a fine of £100, and give securities to keep the peace for seven years, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each.—A public meeting was held at Dublin on Wednesday last, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, when the formation of a ship canal between Dublin and the harbour of Kingstown, was determined on. On Tuesday the Judges of the court of King's Bench sentenced the Hon. Thomas French to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £100, for having used insulting language to Mr. Handcock, late High Sheriff of Galway, because that officer had not put him on the Grand Jury pannel for that county in 1832.

A copy of the Report of the legislative joint committee 'on the Southern and Western Boundaries of the State,' with the accompanying documents, has been sent to us. This is the first time we have seen the documents. It is stated by the committee, that "no other report, paper or document has been received from the State of Virginia, in answer to our report and resolutions of 1831."

The papers are four in number: viz

1. Marked (A.) A letter from Governor Howard to Governer Floyd, dated Annapolis, June, 1832, transmitting the report and resolutions of Maryland, and expressing a hope that a mode of settlement, so friendly and fair, will be met in the same amicable spirit, with corresponding provisions on the part of Virginia.

2. Marked (B.) A letter from Governor Floyd, dated Richmond Nov. 29th, 1832, acknowledging the receipt of the Maryland papers, and adding a confident expression of opinion that had the "documents lately come into the possession of Virginia" been known to Maryland, her pretensions would have been withdrawn. What these documents are, is not mentioned.

3. (C.) A letter from Governor Floyd, dated April 24th, 1833, covering the Virginia

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