A BRIEF EXPOSITION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE BANK OF MARYLAND.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The gross misrepresentations of my conduct in the Bank of Maryland, have induced me to publish the annexed affidavit, that the public may see that the very persons who are most clamorous in denouncing me, had as much agency and control over the transactions of that Bank as I had. From the friendly relations which subsisted between the gentlemen, who were my former partners and myself, I was willing to bear in silence the censure heaped upon me by persons who knew nothing of the affair, without disclosing who were the real agents in all the visionary speculations in wich the Bank embarked. But when the joint authors of all the mischief, for the purpose of diverting public attention from themselves, are traducing me in every quarter, I think I cannot be censured for informing the public, who are responsible for the mismanagement of the Bank of Maryland. Although we were jointly concerned, yet such was my reliance on my partners, that they had absolute control over the affairs of the Bank. In fact such was my confidence in Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, that even after the Bank suspended payment, at their instance, I executed a deed without a knowledge of its contents, and which I find upon examination since, contains various recitals of facts, not true, and which were no doubt inserted, not for any of the purposes of the deed, but to furnish exculpatory evidence to the parties.

EVAN POULTNEY.

BALTIMORE CITY, to wit:—On this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared EVAN POULTNEY, who solemnly, sincerely, and truly declared and affirmed, that the facts hereinafter stated are correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. This deponent saith, that in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, a partnership was formed between Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McElderry, Evan T. Ellicott, and himself in the stock and profits of the Bank of Maryland, in which this deponent was to be interested in the ratio of four hundred shares, and the said Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, David M. Perine, Hugh McElderry, and Evan T. Ellicott, in the ratio of one hundred shares each, three of whom, to wit, Reverdy Johnson, John Glenn, and Evan T. Ellicott were then, had been, and continued to be, Directors of the said Bank from the time this deponent became President thereof—two of them, to wit, Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, were his legal counsel and advisers, and all of them, to wit, the said Johnson, Glenn, Perine, McElderry, and Evan T. Ellicott having as full and free access to the Books of account of said Bank as this deponent had; and were constantly consulted, and their advice taken about all matters of important interest in relation to it. That the contract of partnership was reduced to writing by Reverdy Johnson, and handed to this deponent by David M. Perine, and copies of the same being made, were signed by all the parties, and one copy given to each. The terms of the contract were, that the parties were to be interested jointly in nine hundred shares of the Bank of Maryland Stock, in the proportions above mentioned; and that each was to be interested in the operations carried on in the name of the Bank of Maryland, in the proportions aforesaid. In order to obtain the requisite number of shares of stock, purchases were made at the suggestion and with the advice of the above named parties, at high prices. In pursuance of the agreement between the parties, and after a sufficient quantity of the stock of the bank had been purchased with the funds of the bank, & was held by it in its corporate character, this deponent as President of the Bank, transferred to J. Glenn, one hundred shares, to Reverdy Johnson one hundred shares, to Hugh McElderry, one hundred shares, to David M. Perine, one hundred shares, to Evan T. Ellicott, one hundred shares, and to himself, four hundred shares—and each of the parties with the exception of John Glenn, who did not do so, passed his note to the Bank for the same. This deponent further saith, that sometime after the partnership was formed, the parties borrowed from the Union Bank of Maryland, upon the joint responsibility of the partners, one hundred thousand dollars, to aid in the accomplishment of the plans the paries had agreed to pursue in conducting the affairs of the Bank. —This deponent further saith, that in the year 1833, and during said partnership, bonds of the state of Tennessee, amounting to $500,000, were purchased of General G. W. Gibbs, the President of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee—all the said partners being parties to the said negotiation and assisting therein. Soon after the said purchase, and at a meeting of the partners, it was determined to send a committee consisting of Hugh McElderry and Evan T. Ellicott, to Philadelphia and New York, to make disposition of the said Bonds, who proceeded to do so, but did not succeed in making a sale. This deponent was then authorized to make the best disposition he could of the Bonds—which he continued to make efforts to do in this country, but without success. The exigencies of the Bank, however, arising out of the purchase of these bonds and other transactions entered into by the parties, became so pressing as to render an accession of pecuniary means indispensable to sustain the credit of the Bank, and this deponent and the parties connected with him, concluded to purchase, if practiable, about six thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, which was held by that Bank, and which was then in high estimation in the market, and the parties supposed would furnish a material upon which money could readily be raised, besides presenting a reasonable prospect for speculation upon the probable advance in the price of it, which it was then supposed by the parties might advance to one hundred dollars per share. That John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, and D. M. Perine were authorised to enter into a negociation with the Union Bank to effect this object. They succeeded in doing so, and made the purchase at eighty-five dollars per share—John Glenn giving his note for it to the Bank, the Stock being transferred to him, and the Tenessee Bonds being pledged by him to the Union Bank to secure the payment of his note. The control of the Tennessee Bonds thus passing from the hands of this deponent and his partners, and they receiving the Stock of the Union Bank on which to operate as a means to raise funds. Efforts were accordingly made by the parties to raise money upon this Stock, but with partial success, and it soon became evident that it could not be relied upon as a prompt means to augment their resources. Though the Tennessee Bonds were then pledged to the Union Bank, it was supposed if one of them could be effected in Europe, an important advace upon their price would be realised, and under the authority with which this deponent had been invested, he entered into a contract with Thomas Ellicott to effect their sale—that the said Thomas Ellicott made arrangements to proceed to Europe to effect the sale of the Bonds and other objects, which he considered of much interest to himself and others, but before he embarked, it became evident that the situation of the Bank of Maryland would require a prompt application, of not only all the means, but all the financial talent of all the parties connected with it, in order to sustain its credit through the change, which was being produced in the currency of the country, in consequence of the measures of the Government in relation to the Bank of the United States. It being necessary to obtain the relinquishment by Thomas Ellicott of his contract in relation to the sale of the Tennessee Bonds, so far as might be necessary to enable the parties to dispose of them in this country, he agreed to do it on receiving a much less consideration as he alleged, than he had reason to believe he would have realized by carrying his engagement into effect as it was at first anticipated. This deponent further saith, that at the instance of this deponent and the parties interested with him, Reverdy Johnson and David M. Perine went to Washington to solicit funds from the Treasury Department, upon a pledge of Union Bank Stock—they returned and reported that the Secretary had declined making the negociation proposed, but brought up contingent drafts for two hundred thousand dollars to the Union Bank. It was then concluded to effect an absolute sale of these Bonds to the Union Bank, in order that it might pledge them to the Government, and receive from it funds with which to accomplish the objects desired by us, and Reverdy Johnson was authorised to enter into the negociation with the Bank upon this subject; which he did, and effected a sale of the Bonds to it—the debt for the purchase of the six thousand shares of the Union Bank Stock being by that means and at time paid, and the Union Bank loaning to the parties upon a pledge of four thousand shares of its own stock, three hundred thousand dollars, for which the notes of John Glenn, Reverdy Johnson, Evan T. Ellicott and of this Deponent, for seventy-five thousand dollars each, were given. This deponent feels it proper to state, that in these negociations he had little or scarcely any agency, and therfore his statements must be considered as his recollection of facts and circumstances derived from the persons above mentioned, who were most active and principally engaged in the business. This deponent further saith, that previous to, and during the existence of the said partnership, different agencies or branches were established, at the suggestion of the different parties interested and with the full concurrence of all, to extend the Banking operations, and do other profitable business, to wit: one at Wheeling, Virginia, one at Louisville, Kentucky, one at Little Rock in Arkansaw, one at Elkton, Maryland, one at Cumberland, Maryland, one in New York, one at New Orleans, and one in the Valley of Virginia, which were conducted for the common benefit of the partners, but in each of these agencies or branches, some one of the partners was selected to superintend its operations; and in order to do so effectually, became the ostensible partner in that particular agency. The agencies or branches at Little Rock, at Louisville, at Wheeling, at Elkton and at Cumberland, were under the control and supervision of John Glenn. The agency at New York was under the supervison of Evan T. Ellicott, and those in New Orleans and the Valley of Virginia, were under the control and supervision of this deponent. That at the time of the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, the agencies or branches above mentioned, were indebted to the Bank of Maryland, in a large sum of money, a sum which would have bee more than sufficient to enable it to sustain itself without difficulty. This deponent further saith, that during last autumn, after all these extensive and as this deponent admits, indiscreet operations had been entered into, and the Bank was surrounded by the difficulties they had produced, some of the parties became greatly alarmed at the prospect before them, and insisted that the partnership should be dissolved, which was accordingly agreed to be done, the notes of the parties which had been given for the stock to the Bank of Maryland being afterwards returned to them. This deponent further saith, that during the existence of the said partnership, it was one of the measures adopted by them, to establish the General Insurance Company, in which they were to be the principal proprietors, and over which they were to exercise the control. That the influence of the parties was exerted at the Legislature, to procure a charter for the same, in which they succeeded, and the funds of the Bank of Maryland, so far as this deponent and his partners were concerned, were advanced to pay for the stock. The Company being established, it went into operation, and was used as one of the means for extending their business in connection with the Bank of Maryland—that the dissolution of the partnership above mentioned was not intended to interfere with the interests of the parties in that Company, which it was understood was to remain as it was—the said parties to be interested as before in the profits thereon, and the stock remaining on the books of the Bank of Maryland. That an effort was made in March last by this deponent and his partners, to separate the interests of the bank of Maryland and the General Insurance Company, but how far it has been successful this deponent cannot say. *Affirmed before,*

JAMES B. LATIMER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EVAN POULTNEY, formerly President of the Bank of Maryland, and now under indictment for peculating the funds of that Institution, having just circulated a pamphlet termed "A Brief Exposition of Matters relating to the Bank of Maryland," in which the names of the undersigned, and those of several other gentlemen, have been introduced, evidently for the purpose not so much of vindicating himself, as to reduce the gentlemen referred to and ourselves, to the same state of miserable degradation to which he has been brought by his own unexampled turpitude; it is due to ourselves and to the public, that we should ask them to suspend all opinion upon the subject, until we can present them with the history of our connection with the Bank referred to. Unless other persons who have fully examined into the matter, as well as ourselves, are grossly deceived, it will not be difficult to establish that from first to last Poultney, and *those who are now advising him*, had adopted a regular and organized plan to enrich themselves at the public expense, in total violation of every principle of common honesty, and that it was carried out with a boldness and indecency at which the most callous conscience would have been shocked.

REVERDY JOHNSON,
JOHN GLENN.

Baltimore, July 19, 1834.

CAUTION.

Whereas, on or about the 1st day of January, 1833, His Excellency, William Carroll, Governor of the State of Tennessee, made and executed on the behalf of the said State, five hundred bonds, of one thousand dollars each, signed by him officially, and countersigned by the Secretary of said State, bearing five per centum per annum interest, and made payable to the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee or assigns, at the periods and in the proportions following; that is to say, $125,000 at the end of fifteen years; $125,000 at the end of twenty years; $125,000 at the end of twenty five years and $125,000 at the end of thirty years: the interest upon said bonds to be paid half yearly: —And whereas said bonds were assigned by the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Maryland, under and in virtue of a contract, that has not been fulfilled by the said Bank of Maryland:—And whereas any assignment or assignments of said bonds, which may have been heretofore made by the said Bank of Maryland are either wholly void, or subject in law and in equity to the claims of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee upon the Bank of Maryland:—Now therefore, all persons are hereby cautioned, not to purchase, take assignments of, receive, or in any manner deal in or with, said bonds or any of them, from or with, any person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, as the said bonds will be held subject to the satisfaction of the debts due from the Bank of Maryland to the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, and neither the principal nor interest of said Bonds will be paid, until said debts are fully satisfied and discharged.

G. W. GIBBS, Pres't. and Agent of the U. Bank of the State of Tennessee.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

The extraordinary notice signed G. W. Gibbs, professing to act as President and Agent of the Union Bank of the State Tennessee, which appeared in the morning papers of Saturday, cautioning the public against purchasing, taking assignments of, receiving or in any manner dealing with certain Bonds of the State of Tennessee, *which he knew were held by this Bank so long since as October last*, by purchase from the Bank of Maryland, and for which this Bank had paid $510,000, impelled the Directors acting under a deep sense of the duty they owed the Stockholders of this Institution forthwith, under the advice of Counsel, to institute and action for damages against Mr. Gibbs, for what appeared to them to be, a groundless and wanton attack on the credit of the Institution.

The Bonds in question as is stated in the publication referred to were given by the State of Tennessee, to the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, in payment of stock to the amount of the Bonds, held by that State in that Bank. On the 24 of April 1833, the Bank of Tennessee gave full authority to its President, G. W. Gibbs, to proceed to the eastward to sell the Bonds, and in the execution of this power, he sold them to the Bank of Maryland on the 29th day of April, 1833, under a contract of the date, and *then delivered them to the Bank officially endorsed in blank by himself and by the Cashier of the Bank of Tennessee.* This sale was reported by Mr. Gibbs to the Bank of Tennessee and was by them *fully sanctioned on the 24th May*, 1833.

It is impossible to read this contract connected with the delivery and endorsement of the Bonds under it, without at once seeing that it was intended by the Bank of Tennessee, to give the Bank of Maryland full power to sell them at any moment without reference at all to the prior performance by the Bank of Maryland of her part of the contract of purchase.

Indeed it is manifest that it must have been in the contemplation of both parties that the ability of the Bank of Maryland to pay the purchase money principally depended on her being able to render the bonds available to her at an early day either by *selling* them or borrowing upon their credit. If, however there could be any doubt upon this subject, when looking only to the contract itself, it would be removed by the fact that so recently as the 14th August 1833, E. Poulney as President of the Bank of Maryland, addressed a letter to the Bank of Tennessee, advising them that Mr. Thomas Ellicott, then President of this Institution, was about to proceed to London, by which the Bank of Maryland was furnished with an earlier opportunity than was anticipated, of *disposing of these bonds*; and requesting the Bank of Tennessee, in order that Mr. Ellicott might go out *with every necessary voucher* evidencing the *right of the Bank of Maryland to dispose of the Bonds*, as also their value, to send to the Bank of Maryland, authenticated copies of the Charter of the Bank of Tennessee, of the proceedings of that Bank in relation to its sale of the Bonds to the Bank of Maryland, and a statistical account of the condition of the State itself, particularly showing the amount of her debts and of her resources.

All the papers were, as soon as they could be prepared, forwarded by the Bank of Tennessee to the Bank of Maryland, without *intimating a doubt but that the latter Bank had a clear right to dispose of the Bonds as she might think best for her interest.*"

These documents are now in the possession of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland.—It is known also, that Mr. Gibbs has been in this City *since April last, when at last*, if not before, he was informed that the Bank of Maryland had sold the Bonds to this Institution, and it must also be true that he must have known, what was matter of public rumor in this city, that the late President of this Institution was in New York, in April or May last, for one or two weeks, for the purpose, it was said, *of selling the Bonds for the account of the Union Bank.* And yet until *Saturday* last, and *when the direction of this Bank had been so recently changed*, never so far as we are advised, did the Bank of Tennessee or Gen. Gibbs make any claim to the Bonds or question in the slightest degree the title to them of this Institution.—An attack on the Institution under these circumstances, and when it was also known by Mr. Gibbs, that both the State of Maryland and the United States were very large depositors in it, was a thing not to have been anticipated, and to which this Institution could not be expected to submit.

In this state of things the stockholders and the public will at once see that it was the imperative duty of the Directors to resort to every legal measure to vindicate the Bank against an effort to slander its title to so large an amount of its securities, and to bring upon it the discredit which the possible hazard of a loss of so much money was likely to produce in the public mind, unless prompt measures were taken to correct the impression. This institution cannot however believe that the publication in question has received the sanction of the Bank of Tennessee, and they have, if possible, still greater difficulty in believing that it has met, or will receive, the approbation of the state itself. A high moral conviction of what is due to her public faith, will, they doubt not, cause her to take immediate steps to secure to the bona fide holder of the public stocks, purchased under the circumstances here detailed, the full and uninterrupted enjoyment of the investment. In the meantime the stockholders may be assured that the board will leave nothing undone to seek redress for the injury which they repeat, they are convinced has been so unjustifiably attempted to be committed upon it.

In a few days the public will be presented with the written opinion of the Counsel of the Bank on this subject, accompanied with the evidence of the facts here stated.

It may be proper to add in conclusion that although the Board have laid their damages in the suit instituted against Mr. Gibbs at $500,000, because it was impossible for them to know under the circumstances here mentioned, but that the institution may be damaged to that amount and even more by the publication referred to, yet as evidence that it was not their wish to oppress the defendant by the exaction of bail which he might be unable to procure, they caused the Sheriff to be informed that they would be satisfied with any bail that he should think would secure the defendant's appearance to answer the judgment that might be obtained against him.

This is all that the board desire, and had they or their counsel been applied to, they would readily have consented, as they will at any time consent, to take any respectable person in the city without reference at all to the question of his being worth fifty or five hundred thousand dollars. By order of the board.

R. MICKLE, Cashier.

Union Bank of Maryland, July 21, 1834.

A CARD.—I am about to leave Baltimore for a short time, to visit my family at Nashville. In taking my departure, I should do great violence to my feelings were I to withhold a public expression of my most grateful thanks, to those gentlemen, who upon a recent occasion, interfered so generously and effectually in my behalf. The measure adopted, in the name of the Union Bank, was wholly unexpected;—the amount of bail required, rendered the imprisonment of my person inevitable. I was a stranger: and had no claims, than those which a temporary residence might have given me, to the confidence of this community. And yet, no sooner was my situation made known, than measures were instantly taken for my relief, and instead of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,—bail to thrice that amount was offered, by about fifty gentlemen, with many of whom I had not even the pleasure of a personal acquaintance. I have not the vanity to attribute this, to any other motive than that which actuates all high-minded men, in resisting an act of oppression, even though he victim be a stranger, and unknown to them. It is in vain for the board of the Union Bank of Maryland, if they avow the act as their's, to defend it against the imputation of harshness and oppression.—Public opinion has already pronounced upon it in a voice loud and deep. The apology which they have attempted, in their publication of Monday last, is to say the least of it, uncandid and disingenuous. "They caused the Sheriff to be informed," say they, "that they would be satisfied with any bail that he should think would secure the defendant's appearance. When did they cause the Sheriff to be so informed? Was it when the writ was first placed in his hands? That will not be pretended, because the officer who served the process, upon being asked the question more than once, distinctly replied that his instructions were positive to demand the whole amount of he damages laid in the declaration, viz:—*five hundred thousand dollars* as bail. If this instruction was afterwards modified, of which however neither my counsel nor myself, were ever officially informed, it was not done, until after I had endured imprisonment for nearly twenty-four hours, and then was done, not from any relentings, but under the pressure of public reprobation.

But it is not my intention now, to animadvert upon the publication to which I have alluded. In other respects, indeed in all respects, its statements are uncandid, and the views which it takes of the main question in controversy, are partial and unfair. The subject is not fitted for newspaper discussion; it involves principles of law, which are better suited to a judicial tribunal. Such a tribunal must ultimately decide between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of the state of Tennessee, and for myself I can only say, that, having confidence in my legal advisers, I have no fear of the result. Their conclusions, however, and my own, are drawn from a very different state of facts, than that which the Union Bank of Maryland has presented to the public.

One word only as to the time at which the "caution" made its appearance. It is insinuated that it was selected from a feeling of hostility not merely to the Bank itself, but particularly to the present board of Directors. The insinuation is utterly groundless. Against the Union Bank of Maryland I can have no hostility. Representing large claims against it, I am directly interested in sustaining its credit. With the present Board of Directors I have, as a stranger, a very limited acquaintance; but there is not one of them with whom I have had the slightest misunderstanding. They have had, and yet continue to have my warmest wishes for their sucessful and prosperous administration of the affairs of the Bank. But having some little experience upon this subject, let me admonish them, that monied institutions essentially depend on public favor, and that public favor can never be won by acts of harshness or oppression towards an innocent individual.

The Union Bank of Maryland, through its late President, has been more than once advised, that the Bank of Tennessee looked to the Bonds for its security. It was hoped that such a resort would prove unnecessary; and while this hope lingered, the public caution was withheld. It was only given when from circumstances, which it is now unnecessary to detail, it became, in my opinion and in that of my Counsel, the only resource to which I could look for the security of the large debt which I represented.

It is scarcely necessary to add, though a rumor to the contrary, as absurd as it is untrue, has, I understand, been industriously circulated, that, with regard to this step, I advised with no one but my counsel; and that they, and they only, knew when and how it was to be taken.

It is my intention to return to this city in a few weeks. How long my residence in Baltimore will then continue, must depend upon circumstances. But I trust it will be long enough to prove that my friends have not misplaced their confidence, and that those who have misunderstood or misinterpreted my conduct or my views, have been greatly deceived.

G. W. GIBBS.

July 23d, 1834.

A CARD.

The nature of the examination which we find it advisable to make into the proceedings of the Bank of Maryland, and the desire we feel of establishing by disinterested evidence as far as it can be done, every fact necessary to the answer we are preparing to the pamphlet of Mr. Evan Poultney, has so far delayed, and continues to delay, the appearance of the answer. It is now, however, in a course of publication, and will be completed in a few days, and we have not the slightest apprehension of the result. The present card is owing to a report which we learn is in circulation that we had abandoned the intention of publishing at all on this subject.

REVERDY JOHNSON.
JOHN GLENN.

MERCHANTS' & TRADERS' MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting comprising a very large proportion of the Merchants and traders of the city of Baltimore, held agreeably to notice at the Indian Queen and Baltimore House, on the 24th July, 1834, Mr. SAM'L. JONES, Jr. presided as Chairman, and GEORGE ROGERS and T. E. HAMBLETON acted as Secretaries. The following report and resolutions were submitted and adopted with great unanimity:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a former meeting, to take into consideration the best mode of expressing the opinion of the Merchants and Traders of the city of Baltimore, in regard to the extraordinary circumstances which have grown out of the failure of the Bank of Maryland and other monied Institutions, present the following report.

Baltimore, July 24, 1834.

JACOB ALBERT,
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.
OSMOND C. TIFFANY,
JNO. HENDERSON,
SAM'L. JONES, Jr.
JACOB ROGERS,
GEO. R. GAITHER.

The Merchants and Traders of the City of Baltimore in behalf of themselves, and of their fellow townsmen, conceive it their duty in the present unhappy crisis of the business affairs of the city, to express their feelings and opinions in regard to the late transactions which have so seriously affected the character and credit of this community. It cannot be denied that the late failure of the Bank of Maryland, with the circumstances which have been, from time to time, developed as connected with it, and the mismanagement of other monied institutions established amongst us, have spread abroad a general distrust of the prudence, the solvency and even of the integrity of a large mass of our citizens, and must operate most injuriously both against, the moral worth and trading prosperity of the city.

Under these circumstances they feel impelled by a sense of what is due to themselves, and by an earnest attachment to the good name which the citzens of Baltimore are entitled to claim from the world, to announce in the strongest terms of reprobation, and in conformity with what they know to be the public sentiment of the city, their unqualified sentence of condemnation against all and every one who have brought about the present unfortunate condition of things.

They are not willing that their fellow citizens throughout the Union should believe, that the public indignation has not been awakened in this community by the late events, much less are they disposed to rest in that silence, which may confound the innocent with the guilty.

Convinced that the present disorders are mainly to be attributed to a few individuals, most of whom have no title to be ranked amongst the Merchants and Traders of Baltimore, and all of whom have been actuated by a spirit of wild and licentious speculation, they feel that they have a right to vindicate themselves to the world, from that share of the common censure which must fall upon the whole mass of this community, until those really answerable are made known to the public. In this spirit they have sought the present opportunity to avow their deep abhorrence of the whole scheme of adventure, by which certain individuals of this city have pushed the banking system to an extreme, which has brought so much calamity upon our citizens. They have seen in that endeavour the most profligate abuse of the public confidence, and, in common with their fellow citizens, deeply lament the deplorable consequences to which it has led.

In the developements belonging to these speculations, the most glaring and criminal frauds have been brought to light, and a series of operations has been exposed, which shows an utter destitution of the principles of common honesty; exhibiting the principal agents in these concerns, as actuated by the most base and selfish motives of avarice, and pursuing their purpose without regard to the restraints of either law or morals.

They have no desire to single out individuals as liable to the weighty charges here promulgated; they prefer, that that should be done by those whom the law has entrusted with the duties of investigation; their purpose is to announce, that those against whom these charges may be preferred, are few in number and sufficiently well known to our citizens, to enable them henceforth to guard against the misfortune of ever again entrusting them with their confidence.

It is hoped that the law is sufficiently powerful to hold all offenders to a strict account; and the Merchants and Traders of this city, pledge themselves to the public to use unremitted exertions to bring about, a full and complete investigation of every fraud, which their opportunities of knowledge or industrious pursuit may enable them to reveal to the public observation.

In conformity with the views herein expressed, therefore—

Resolved, That the Merchants and Traders of the city of Baltimore, regard with the most severe reprehension the course of conduct by which the Bank of Maryland and other monied Institutions in this city, have brought the present disasters upon a large portion of our citizens.

2. *Further resolved*, That our fellow citizens throughout the Union be assured that the strongest and deepest sense of indignation pervades this community, against the fraudulent acts of those who have so largely contributed to bring into discredit the character of this city.

3. *Further resolved*, That we will heartily and strenuously unite in aiding the prosecution, by all means which the law may afford, of every person concerned in the late fraudulent proceedings referred to, and, we will use our best exertions to detect and expose to the notice of the law, all confederates, aiders and abetters of these frauds.

4. *Further resolved*, That this meeting highly approve the measures taken by a number of Merchants and Traders of this City to effect the release of Gen. Geo. W. Gibbs, from imprisonment.

5. *Further resolved*, That this meeting disclaim any intention to pass upon the merits of the controversy now depending between the Union Bank of Maryland and the Union Bank of the state of Tennessee.

6. *Further resolved*, That the report of the committee be signed by the Merchants and Traders of the city, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of procuring their signatures.

7 *Further resolved* that a committee of two from each ward be appointed by the chair to obtain the signatures of all those disposed to sign the foregoing report and resolutions.

8. *Further resolved* That the report and resolutions be published in the newspapers of the city of Baltimore.

SAM'L JONES Jr. Chairman.
GEO. ROGERS, } Secretaries.
THOS. E. HAMBLETON, }

N. B. The committee to wait upon the *Merchants and Traders*, for their signatures, will be notified of their appointment as soon as possible.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Emporium.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY,

Read the correspondence between the New York Merchants and the Bank. The guilt of the monster is there more plainly admitted than even in the special plea that "the Bank is not obliged to criminate herself."

It seems that the New York merchants, bank whigs themselves, directly assert that the orders of Mr. Biddle to contract the business of the Bank, was the real cause of the recent distress. That it was done for the express purpose of coercing Congress to return the deposites. That having failed in that, the Bank may now relax its despotic policy, and once more permit its galling yoke to sit lightly upon its minions. Read for yourselves fellow citizens! All this is alleged by the friends of the Bank in New York, and tacitly admitted by its President in Philadelphia.

It is now plain, indeed nothing could be plainer, that the greatest political evil existing in this country, is this "electioneering machine." It has corrupted the public press, and one branch of our national legislature. It has sought to corrupt the House of Representatives. It has corrupted the elective franchise by a most extensive system of bribery and vote-buying. It has forced thousands of aristocratic masters to discharge tens of thousands of dependent journeymen. It has created a panic and pressure throughout the country, thereby periling thousands and completely ruining many. It has, in the most degrading terms, abused the Chief Magistrate of the People's choice—and through him, has vilified the People themselves.

There is no denial of these things. The boldest of its purchased advocates sit with closed lips over them, or openly avow them. The President of the Bank himself admits them.

Did not the democratic presses in the winter say, the cause of the distress lay with Mr. Biddle? It was *then* denied. It is *now* confessed.

Did not the President tell the committees that waited upon him, that Mr. Biddle could relieve the distress? It was *then* denied. It is *now* confessed.

Did not the democratic presses in the winter allege, that the distress was created by the bank to *force* Congress to favor her? It was *then* denied. It is *now* confessed.

President, or rather Emperor Biddle, tells us, the Bank felt as much pain at the pressure as the commercial community did. Bah! Who, during all the convulsions that agonized the business of the country, did Mr. Frelinghuysen say, "sat, calm as a summer's morning, with his directors around him, every thing moving on harmoniously?" It was this Emperor Biddle, who now in public shows his hypocritical face, wet with the tears of the crocodile, and talks of the pain *he* endured, while inflicting arrows, firebrands, and death, upon the community.

Whoever reads this correspondence, and is not satisfied that either the Bank or the liberties of the country will be put down in October, is not alive to the best interests of himself and posterity.

A particular account of the last Mormon campaign in Missouri, is given in the Western papers. The belligerents seem to have been mutually exasperated, and to have approached very near to a general and bloody battle. The numbers engaged in the contest on both sides are much larger than we had supposed, before seeing these authentic details. The Mormons assembled late in June in Clay County, (Mo). and were reinforced by parties principally from Ohio, until they mustered from 800 to 1000 men, armed with guns, tomahawks, knives, and from two to four braces of pistols each." Their design was to cross the river and take possession of Jackson county—the Zion,' as they term it, of their faith. Their leader, the prophet Jo Smith, promised them to "raise again" all who should be slain in fighting the battles for the possession of this Holy Land. The Jackson county people were equally determined to resist the passage of the river, at all hazards. A letter from a person on the spot, published in Maysville, Ky., says that Jackson county raised 900, and Lafayette 400, and that several hundred more were ready to come at a moment's warning. The feeling of the people may be conjectured from the expression of opinion in the letters quoted, that had the Mormons attempted to cross the river not one of them would have been "left to tell the tale." "No quarter would have been given, and we could have *killed most of them* before they get across the river."

There were some attempts at negotiation. The Jackson county people offered to buy all the lands of the Mormons at a double price—which was refused. The invaders professed peaceable intentions, and a desire only to take quiet possession of their own lands—professions which appear to have got no credit.

In the end, however, they desisted from the enterprise, and postponed the crusade for the possession of their "Zion," for fifty or a hundred years. They will take up their intermediate residence somewhere else; and thus the battle, which must have been obstinate and very bloody, was avoided.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of ordinary justice, that means will be found, for making compensation to these deluded men for the property they are forced to abandon, as well as for the damages they have sustained by being driven out.

Extraordinary Recognition.—A man has lately returned to England after an absence of thirty-six years, who was engaged, in the year 1798, with nineteen others, in the murder of an innocent and inoffensive man. He was immediately recognized and committed to prison and his identity and guilt it is stated, can be established beyond doubt. Of his 19 comrades, eighteen were condemned and executed for that and other murders, and the other was shot in attempting to escape from jail.—N. Y. *Com. Adv.*

The Earthquakes at Santa Martha.—We have before us a letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June 15. One third of the houses have been thrown down by the late earthquakes, and of the rest, a half were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demolished, and the tower of the Cathedral thrown down. Nine tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance was extreme. The shocks still continued up to 15th June. There had been seventy or eighty during the period of twenty two days.—*Bal. Amer.*

Suspected Piracy.—A shipwreck says the Bahama Gazette of the 29th ult. under unusal circumstances, has occurred to swindward among these Islands;

"The barque Emerald, about 400 tons burthen belonging to London, on her passage from some port in Jamaica, as appears by some papers found, was stranded on the south side of Heneagua on the 13th inst. On being boarded by the wreckers, they found she had been deserted by the master and crew; with all her sails left standing; on examining they found that her hatches had been broken open, and evidently a small part of the cargo removed —part of the cargo, consisting of rum and coffee, has been brought here, but having bilged soon after being boarded by the wreckers, none of the sugar (and but little of the coffee) had been saved."

The above extraordinary circumstance has created; says the Argus, no little excitement here, and it is feared said ship has been pirated and all hands put to death; but no blood could be discovered about her deck or cabin.

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