SPEECH OF MR. TANEY,

In the Court House yard, at the public festival, given to him by the Jackson Republicans of Frederick county, on Wednesday, the 6th of August.

Mr. President,—I feel sensibly the honors which my fellow citizens of Frederick have this day conferred upon me, and the favorable manner in which my character and public conduct are mentioned in the sentiment just given. It is now thirty-three years, since I came to reside among you, a stranger from a distant part of the state, without any claims upon your kindness and confidence, but such as I might earn by my own conduct. And after passing twenty years of the prime of my life in the midst of you—after mingling freely in all your public concerns, and taking my full share as a citizen in the various political controversies of the time, when I went out from among you to become the resident of a neighboring city, it was one of the cherished feelings of my heart, that I neither took with me nor left behind me, any embittered feeling, springing either from private intercourse, professional duty, or the exciting political conflicts in which I have engaged. I had nothing to remember for my own part but the often repeated acts of friendship which I had received from you; and it has since been one of the dearest illusions of my life, if it be an illusion, to look to the people of this great county not merely as fellow citizens, but as friends, tried friends, who would be always ready to do me justice. You, gentlemen, on this occasion, with your usual generosity of feeling have done me more than cold justice, and have mingled in the terms of your favorable verdict on my conduct, the liberal kindness of friends.

I am aware, however, that in the honors you are conferring on me, you are at the same time asserting your fixed determination to maintain the free institutions of your country against the dangerous power which is now assailing them. It is indeed, gentlemen, an eventful moment in which we are assembled. In every period of the world, and in every nation, history is full of examples of combinations among a FEW individuals, to grasp all power in their own hands, and wrest it from the hands of the MANY. The invaluable blessing of self government has never yet been attained by any nation, without a very severe struggle and many sacrifices—and when the blessing has once been obtained, constant vigilance has been necessary to preserve it. In this favoured country we have passed through the first period of trial. Our fathers broke the chains which bound them, and bequeathed to us the glorious legacy of freedom, and their own bright examples to animate us to preserve it. But let it be remembered that the enemy is always at our doors. And we who are but the first generation from the patriots who achieved our independence, have been already called to severe contest, in defence of the free institutions of the country, against an enemy so confident in its strength, that it sought the conflict; and openly and boldly attempted, by the sufferings it inflicted, to break down the spirit of a free people, and subdue them to its purposes.

The struggle has been a fearful one—I need not detail to you here, the trying incidents of the last winter, while the issue of the contest seemed to be doubtful. Never since the days of the revolution, has the country been so agitated: and never were such mighty efforts made to alarm the people, and spread ruin and dismay over this great and happy nation. False reports were daily invented and published, and circulated with an industry worthy of a better cause. The credit of your local banks were every where assailed, and runs for specie made upon them, in order to prostrate the ordinary currency of the country, and produce one universal scene of embarrassment and distress. Manufactories were stopped in various places. The people were assured that orders for the ordinary supply of goods from abroad were countermanded in all the commercial cities—that trade was ruined—that our revenue was destroyed—and that the Treasury would soon be bankrupt, and the government unable to meet its engagements without new taxes. New in such scenes, and new in a contest with such an enemy, unacquainted as the mass of the people are with the mysteries of banking and the currency, we ought not to be surprised if the public mind was startled, for a time, and even firm and patriotic men wavered for a moment. Many citizens, honest and patriotic themselves, and ready to lay down their lives and fortunes for the public good, were unwilling to believe that a plan was deliberately formed by American citizens to embarrass and distress their own country for the purpose of advancing their own selfish designs. Judging of others by themselves, they supposed it impossible that the members of a corporation, created for the public service, and intended to promote the public welfare, and upon whom peculiar, and valuable, and exclusive privileges had been bestowed by the nation, with a liberal hand, would turn upon the people who had thus favoured them, with the vindictive spirit of a foreign enemy. And in this state of things, it should not be a matter of surprise that the Bank, through its corrupt power over the press, and by the vast influence which it otherwise exercised by means of its money, succeeded for a time in destroying confidence and creating a general state of apprehension and alarm. The panic, thus created, produced, and was designed to produce, a real distress. The State Banks were run upon for specie—men who had money, hoarded it—the debtor was unable to borrow, and his property was sacrificed at sales below its value—the rich products of your soil were bought by speculators at reduced prices—you were told that we were in the midst of a revolution, and a resort to arms, and civil war was openly menaced—and while the public mind was in this condition of excitement and alarm, we were confidently told, in high places, that the present evils were trifles to those which awaited us—and that in June, July and August, general ruin would stalk over the land.

And what was to avert the dire calamities said to be impending over us, and which *June, July* and *August* were thus surely to witness? What was to restore the confidence, and heal the wounds of our suffering and afflicted country? What was to save us from the dreadful disasters of civil war? "Restore the deposites; recharter the Bank," was the cry. This was the certain and universal panacea—the cure for all evils, past, present, and to come. Nothing else, it was said, could save us from inevitable ruin.

June and July are now past, and August is come, and where are the prophets of wo, and their appalling prophecies? The armed associations which were threatened, did not march upon Washington, and the *revolution* which was so rapidly advancing, has stopped in its mid career, and vanished from our sight. The country is smiling with plenty. Our rich and productive soil, by the blessing of a bountiful Providence, is yielding in abundance, its fruits. All the products of the earth meet with a ready market at fair prices. Your local banks stand firm, with renewed credit. Specie is flowing into the country, and the currency about to be improved by a plentiful circulation of gold, which has so long been a stranger to your eyes. Your foreign trade is flourishing and extensive beyond all former example. Your revenue far exceeds the sanguine expectations of the Treasury Department, and is more than sufficient for all the wants of the Government.

And yet the deposites have not been restored, and the Bank has not been rechartered.—The infallible and sole remedy, so loudly recommended, has not been resorted to. A majority of the House of Representatives firmly sustained the Executive branch of the Government, and breasted the storm with a spirit worthy of their fathers. The measure which was said to have produced all these evils, and justified all their violence, has been pursued with unwavering consistency. "The experiment," as it was sneeringly called, *is* now in the full tide of success. And the enlightened and distinguished statesman at the head of the Treasury Department is following out with a firm and steady hand, the system of policy which it is my pride to have advised, and to have carried into full execution.

How then has it happened that this great change in the condition of the country has taken place in the space of a few short months, without any change in the measures of the Government? The answer is obvious. The measures of the Government could not have produced the distress. For, if that had been the case, it would still continue with increased force. It was, in truth, caused by the *panic*, and that *panic* was deliberately prepared for the purpose of producing that distress. The conclusive evidence of the real prosperity of the country, when laid before the people, dissipated the alarm which it required so much pains, and such an expenditure of money, to create. The panic has passed away, and with it the distress it had occasioned.

The crisis is now past, and the country is saved, but the war is not over. What the enemy failed to accomplish by terror, and the open display of his power, he will now attempt in secret and in the dark. Unseen, he is still in the midst of us, in our cities, in our villages, and in the country. We know not whom he is attacking, until we unexpectedly see some one, who, in former days, stood in the ranks of the people, battling for their rights, suddenly become a captive in the hands of the enemy, and behold him borne off in triumph to their ranks.

The present, gentlemen, in my view of the subject, is the first occasion in the history of this country, in which the monied power has been bold enough to enter the lists, and contend openly for the possession of the Government. Heretofore, if any class of our citizens supposed they were wronged, they appealed to the justice and intelligence of the American people. They reasoned the matter fully before them, and then awaited their decision. But the Bank, in this instance, did not deign to rely on the weapons of reason, and submit itself to the judgment of the councils of the nation, and the people, on a full hearing of the case. It chose to consider itself insulted by the act of the constituted authorities. It determined to rely on its power, and redress itself. And like a foreign enemy waging open war, it sought to alarm us into submission, by ostentatiously displaying its power, first at one point, and then another, and by the unsparing vengeance with which it brought ruin in every place where its power could reach. It endeavored by spreading dismay throughout the nation, to break the spirit of the people, and compel them to submit to its demands. It sought to obtain from their sufferings, and their fears, what it did not hope would be yielded to their arguments and petitions. When the Bank determined to pursue this course, in what respect did its conduct and principle of action differ from that of an open and avowed public enemy? It is true, it did not gather an armed force, (although at one time even that was threatened) and burn our houses, and desolate our fields. But what matters it whether the healthful tone of the body *politic is* destroyed by open violence, or secret poison? What matters it whether our ruin is produced by the ravages of an open enemy, or by the wilful destruction of confidence, the bankruptcy of our local monied institutions, the prostration of the market for our agricultural products, and the reduction of the wages of labor? In a word, what matters it whether the distress of the country is occasioned by the arms of a foreign enemy—or by a powerful monied corporation, exciting a causeless and needless PANIC, intended to produce, and inevitably producing as much, and more individual suffering than the most powerful nation of the world could have inflicted upon us? There is indeed a striking difference between the authors of these injuries; and the wrongs of the two will be remembered with very different feelings. In the case of a foreign nation, it is not their own country, and their countrymen who they endeavor to distress and ruin, in order to subdue and conquer. But the deep sufferings and alarms of the last winter were brought upon us by a needless and groundless PANIC, deliberately and intentionally created by our own countrymen, to bring distress on their own country,—by a corporation which is indebted for its existence, and its peculiar and valuable privileges to the spontaneous gift of the very people, upon whom it has attempted to pour out its vengeance.

We do not owe our present safety and prosperity to the mercy or kindness of the Bank. Its presses still indulge, it would seem, the lingering hope of another panic; and are endeavoring to discredit the gold coins now becoming a part of your circulation, and the Bank has steadily continued its curtailments. The restoration of confidence has been obtained not only without the aid of the Bank, but in spite of its exertions to the contrary. And the rapidity with which the alarms have subsided is a proud evidence of the firmness, intelligence, and virtue of the American People. They may be taken by surprise and unprepared—they may be startled for a moment by unknown dangers coming upon them in a new shape—but their energy and courage soon rises with the emergency, and will ever be found equal to the crisis which calls it into action—and he knows but little of the character of his countrymen, who expects to govern great People by corruption, by fear, or by force. Let him appeal to their patriotism, their generous feelings, to their intelligence and their reason, and he will always find a ready response, and when he is in the right a faithful support.

When the deposites were removed, I know that many true and valued friends believed, and some of them may perhaps yet believe, that the measure was a precipitate one—that it gave the Bank an advantage in the contest—and that the struggle and sufferings through which we have passed might have been avoided by waiting until the charter expired by its own limitation, and then refusing to renew it. Rely upon it those who think so are deceived. The Bank had entered the political arena, and demanded the renewal of its charter, immediately preceding the last election of General Jackson. It openly opposed him because he had the courage to do his duty and veto the bill. It failed in that effort, but it had not abandoned its designs. On the contrary it was maturing its plans, and preparing its means. And if it had been allowed to choose its own time for the contest—to gather up its instruments of annoyance, to lull the community and the State Banks into a delusive security, and to come suddenly upon them, with its giant strength, its forces all prepared, and acting in concert throughout the United States, you would have witnessed a scene of ruin, compared to which all that you have lately passed through was nothing. The history of the last winter sufficiently shows the weapons which the Bank is ready to use, and the extent to which it is prepared to go, in its war upon the best interests of the country, in order to compel Congress again to charter it. Your local Banks would have been crushed at a blow, your ordinary currency prostrated and made worthless, the products of your soil without a market, labor without employment, and the whole business of life thrown into almost irretrievable confusion. You would have been compelled to submit to the Bank, as a conquered people—and to view its charter upon its own terms, or to have be held this now happy and prosperous land in one wide field of distress and desolation. General Jackson saw that this danger was approaching, and must inevitably come. It is not his custom to wait patiently until the enemy has matured his plans, and allow him to select his own time to commence the battle. As the conflict must come, as the danger must be met, he advanced to meet it, and thus compelled the Bank to try its schemes of conquest before it had fully prepared its means. The prompt ness and the wisdom of that decision has, firmly believe, saved the country from the corrupting rule of a great monied aristocracy, too powerful to be encountered with success by any one who was not, like himself, strong in the confidence of the people, and justly endeared to them by a long life of splendid public services.

We have heard a great deal of the usefulness of this Bank in regulating the currency and we may confidently ask what share does it furnish of the currency of this county? I speak of this county, not only because you know its concerns, but because it is rich and prosperous, and a large amount of money constantly circulating in it; and may therefore be taken as a sample of the great agricultural interests throughout the Union, where local banks are established. Now and then you may see a straggling note of this Bank; once in a while you may be surprised by finding a stray from its fold coming among you. But in your ordinary payments and receipts, it is hardly seen, and has but little more to do with furnishing the currency of this county, than the notes of the Bank of England. Your currency is either specie, or the notes of your own bank, and the banks of the neighborhood. And I am amazed when I hear any of your citizens talking about the wholesome currency furnished by the bank of the United States, and deploring the loss which will be sustained in this county on that account, if it is not rechartered. The bank has nothing to do with supplying the currency used here. It furnishes no material part of it. The existence of the bank will not make it better nor worse, regards the soundness of the banks which furnish it. In ordinary times, it will neither add to nor diminish the quantity circulating in this county,—unless indeed it can again excite a panic, again create a groundless distrust of the safety of your own banks, and again, by destroying their credit, drive back their notes upon them, and thus endanger their existence, and deprive the country of its necessary amount of circulation. If there was no bank of the United States, gold and silver, and the notes of your own banks and the neighboring ones, would furnish a sound circulating medium abundantly sufficient for all wants of business. The only effect you have ever felt from this Bank on the amount of your circulating medium, was produced by the panic it created. Its power here is a power for evil, not for good. It made money distressingly scarce by creating unnecessary alarm.

I know very well that it is now said that the Bank has nothing to do with the present opposition—that a new party—that the opposition are *Whigs*," and we are "*Tories*." And after a session of seven months, in which we daily heard of the urgent distress of the country—when the restoration of the deposites was the theme of every discourse and all other business, was for months and months laid aside, on the plea that the nation required immediate relief from the overwhelming afflictions under which it was suffering—we are astonished to learn as soon as the session is closed, that the recharter of the Bank, and the restoration of the deposites, and the terrifying pictures of distress, so recently held up to us, are not now worthy of being brought into our discussions—the new and enduring evils are discovered of far greater magnitude, calling for a new formation of parties. The distresses and afflictions which were so much lamented during the session, and the remedy, so urgently pressed as the cure for these evils, are now to be regarded as matters of subordinate concern—they can wait, it seems, until other matters are disposed of. It is to be regretted that the discovery was not sooner made, and that so much precious time was spent, and so much public money wasted, and the public mind so much excited, about a matter which is now thought too unimportant and trifling even to be remembered in our political divisions.

As to this new invention of party names, we might perhaps feel some motives of resentment, when our adversaries arrogate to themselves the exclusive title to be called WHIGS, and bestow upon us the opprobrious epithet of TORIES, if this distribution, of party names was not, in itself, supremely ridiculus, when we look at the persons who are intended to bear them. Look at some of the prominent men of the opposition—I need not name them. They are Whigs, it seems, and Andrew Jackson, scarred with wounds received in the war of the Revolution, is forsooth, a Tory! I cannot stop to comment on such an appropriation of names.

But what has become of the 'National Republicans and the Nullifiers?' It was but a few short months ago that the newspapers in the north and the west, and here also in this very city, were boasting of the pure principles, and lofty patriotism of the former, and teeming with accounts of their victories at elections—and of their unalterable hatred to the doctrines of nullification. On the other hand, the nullifiers of the South were equally confident, and according their own account of the matter, although not then very numerous, were soon to become so, and had sworn on their altars eternal hatred to all who advocated and approved of the "Bloody Bill." What has become of these numerous and adverse bodies of respectable citizens, who but a short time ago were so proud of their names, and so confident of victory? We have now it seems no 'National Republicans," no "Nullifiers"—all are gone—all to a man have desserted their old standards, and enlisted under a new banner, where they all now constitute one harmonious party—and of course must be presumed to hold the same political principles. Were they tired of their old principles? Or were they tired of the victories, which according to their respective newspapers, they had been so often achieving, or were soon to achieve? Or were they tired of their names?

Gentlemen, many of you I know have been jurors. I now see around me many well remembered friends, before whom, in other times, I have had the honor of arguing causes. When you sit as jurors, and it appears in evidence that the party on his trial has often changed his name, I incline to think it generally brings suspicion on his character and motives. If you found that he had sometime ago passed in the south under one name, in the north and west under another—and that he had recently at Washington assumed a third, it would, I am sure beget a suspicion that he had perpetrated something under the former names, for which he did not like to be responsible. And if in his last name he represented himself as belonging to the family of some well known and respectable citizen, the suspicions against him would be strengthened. The principles which you apply as jurors in deciding cases where individuals are concerned, will be found to be equally reasonable and just between contending political parties. And I leave you to judge how far the recent determination of the "Nationals" and "Nullifiers" to drop the names of baptism by which they were heretofore known, and take upon themselves the ancient and honored name of the family of the "*Whigs*," is calculated either to alter their old principles, or give any additional confidence in their designs.

But it is said that is thus a new state of things, calling for a new formation of parties, and therefore for a new name. That the question is not Bank or no Bank, but that they have banded together to resist Executive usurpation, and to restore the constitution and laws. But it unfortunately happens that these "Whigs" complain of no Executive usurpation, except where the Bank is concerned—no violated constitution or broken laws, but in relation to the Bank.—Ask them of what usurpations Gen. Jackson has been guilty? They will answer—"In his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary who refused to remove the deposites." How has he violated the constitution? How broken the laws? Still they answer. "It his conduct to the Bank, and to the Secretary who refused to remove the deposites." And if you ask them what remedy they propose for these Executive usurpations—how is the violated constitution to be purified, and the broken laws to be healed? The answer is ready—Restore the deposites to the Bank." This is the healing balm to every wound. And thus it seems that Executive usurpation—violated constitution—broken law—is the old story under a new name. It is still Bank—Bank—Bank. It is still the old song, sung so often during last winter, with the chorus of "Restore the deposites, and all will be well." The new name of "Whigs" therefore, marks no new principle of action, and has opened no new ground of contest.

They have indeed given to the subject of controversy a new name, as well as to themselves. And instead of talking about the Bank, and the deposites, as they did while they were "Nationals," and "Nullifiers," they talk since they became "Whigs," about "Executive usurpation," "violated constitution," and "broken laws," yet still meaning precisely the same thing, under these new and high sounding phrases. The remedy, however, keeps its old name—"Restore the deposites," is still the cry, "and all will be well."

In one thing, indeed, I agree with "Nationals" and "Nullifiers," otherwise called "Whigs!" and that is, that the question which now agitates the country, is not simply a question as to the re-charter of the Bank, and to end with the grant or refusal of an act of incorporation without any other material result. The source of the controversy lies much deeper. The Bank is the centre, and the citadel of the moneyed power. For the first time in the history of our country, as I have already said, moneyed men, as an associated class, have united together and openly endeavor to obtain possession of the Government, by using their money to control the elections. Now, for the first time, the issue is made up, and the question boldly and distinctly presented to us, whether this noble country is to be governed by the power of money in the hands of the few, or by the free and enlightened people. These opposing principles have long agitated the countries of Europe, and now, we are doomed to meet here the struggle between them. The line of division is plainly marked and strongly drawn. Nobody can fail to see it. On one side stands the Bank, representing and concentrating the moneyed power—haughty, arrogant, overbearing, and selfish, demanding submission to its will: threatening vengeance to those who oppose it, and pouring its poisoned arrows on those whom it hates. On the other side are the friends of equal rights; firm and unbroken spirits, battling for the liberties of the people, with a courage and firmness worthy of their cause, and of the oft-tried and venerable chieftain who stands at their head. The time has come when we must plant ourselves in the ranks in which we mean to combat. Antagonist principles are in immediate and direct conflict, and upon the issue depends the liberty or slavery of this great People. It is the death struggle between them. For, rely upon it, if the deposites be restored, the Bank is surely rechartered. And if, after all its enormities, it obtains an extension of its charter for a single year, the contest is over, and we may quietly resign ourselves to the chains with which it is prepared to bind us.

It has indeed been said by some, that this contreversy ought to be compromised, and some other Bank chartered with more limited capital and powers. Are we not to profit by the severe lessons of experience which have so lately been read to us? And why should another Bank be chartered on any terms? Is not the present Secretary of the Treasury satisfied with the fiscal agents—the State Banks—employed by the Department? Is not the revenue as regularly collected as ever, as safely kept, and as conveniently paid out, when it is needed by the Government? Is not the country prosperous every where and commerce flourishing beyond any former example? Is not the currency of the country daily improved by a plentiful supply of Gold? What then do you want with a Bank of the United States? And if you do not need one, why create it? Why again subject yourselves to the scenes of last winter, and to the exciting conflict which you are still obliged to carry on in defence of your dearest rights as freemen? Besides, why talk of restrictions and modifiications? Once charter a bank on similar principles, restrict and modify it as you choose, and the money power always in the hands of the few, and able therefore to act promptly and in concert, will watch for some moment when your Legislative councils are off their guard. New franchises will be obtained—more capital will be authorized and—additional exclusive privileges will be granted—and as soon as the law is signed, it will be called "a contract" and fixed irrevocably, and beyond the power of repeal upon the necks of the People. There is no safely but in absolute unalterable determination on the part of the people never to charter another Bank of the United States, any where, or for any purposes, except only in the district of Columbia, and there, only for the local purposes of the District, and with a moneyed capital equal only to the wants of the District. And they have there already Banks abundantly sufficient, with capitals quite large enough for all the legitimate purposes of such institutions. Let us not talk of compromise. There can be no compromise between the antagonist principles. Yield but an inch, and you will be driven to the wall; and instead of the rich inheritance of Liberty which you received from your fathers, you will bequeath to your descendants slavery and chains—the worst of slavery, that of submission to the will of a cold, heartless, soulless, vindictive moneyed corporation.

However others may choose, I cannot doubt your determination. I have lived too long among you and know too well the stuff you are made of, to doubt the decision to be made here. And in conclusion, Gentlemen, I beg leave to offer you the following toast:

Frederick County—Rich in the productions of its soil, but richer far in the patrotism and manly independence of its citizens.

From the Pennsylvanian.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BANK *versus* GOLD.

We now present in a tangible and satisfactory form proofs of the determination of the United States Bank, so truly declared by the immortal Jefferson, to be of the most deadly hostility to republican institutions—"*to cage the eagle*," and suppress, in defiance of the charter, the constitutional currency provided for by Congress. It will be seen by the affidavit subjoined that two gentlemen of this city, and formerly members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday presented a note of the Bank at the counter of that institution, *then loaded with gold*, and demanded payment in the legal gold coin of the republic. The request was peremptorily refused. *The Teller was not allowed to pay out gold.* The Bank will not consent that the people shall substitute gold for paper!

After such an exhibition, the labors of Congress are useless—the expressed will of the people are but idle wind—and the Bank takes its station above all law.—It has driven the Investigating Committee from its doors; it has seized the public money, and to crown the work, it refuses its gracious assent to the most popular and most salutary measures ever framed by Congress.

Are the American people disposed to go under the yoke of this precious Bank tyranny; and submit to its paper, stockjobbing ruin? What say the gold producing states Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and perhaps Maryland and Pennsylvania, to this high handed attempt to injure them by preventing their own products from forming the currency of the Union? What say the yeomanry of the country to the Bank veto on hard money?

Let them read the proof subjoined, and respond!

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE!!

Philadelphia, September 2nd, 1834. Personally appeared before me, Samuel Badger, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, *Henry Simpson*, merchant of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, and late member of the Assembly, who did on oath depose and say, that he called at the Bank of the United States, in company with *John Folkrod, Esq.* of Frankford, and late member of Assembly, when he requested of the first teller, *Gold coin* in payment for a one hundred dollar note, of the *Mother Bank*, No. 2179, payable to A. Roberts, or bearer, and signed by N. Biddle, President, Thos. 'Wilson, Cashier. The teller first answered the deponent, that "*he was not allowed to pay out* GOLD." Deponent then *demanded* GOLD, and the teller replied, that "*he was not authorized to let any one have it.*"

The deponent further declared on oath that he SAW THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN HALF EAGLES lying upon the *inner counter* of the said Bank, and which he believes, it is bound to pay out for its notes, *in conformity with the 17th section of the act of incorparation*, which says IT SHALL PAY ITS NOTES IN *GOLD AND SILVER*.—Witness my hand, this 2d day of September, A. D 1834.

HENRY SIMPSON.

Sworn to before me, S. BADGER, Alderman.

POINDEXTER.

That great enemy of abuses, who is to disclose monstrous abuses in the Land Offices, Senator George Poindexter, was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, near the close of the session, and as such it became his duty to see that the members were paid according to law, and certify the accounts. The law in relation to the mileage of members explicitly declares,—

That each member "shall be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, *by the most usual road*, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting."

It was, of course, Mr. Poindexter's duty to cause himself, as well as the other Senators, to be paid eight dollars for every twenty miles from the place of their residence to the seat of Government, going and returning "BY THE MOST USUAL ROAD." These are the very words of the law, and their meaning is so plain that it is impossible to mistake it.

Well, how did the honest *pro tem.* President of the Senate, settle *his own* account?

For travel from Wilkinson county, Miss., his place of residence, to Washington, he charged and received as follows, going and coming:

Charged 2229 miles—received $1783 20.	
By the Post Office Book, it appears that the distance by the post route, which is "the most usual road" from the county town of Wilkinson county, Woodville, to Washington, is 1182 miles, for which the lawful charge is	945 60
Excess,	$737 60

So that the *pro tem.* President did *himself* receive for travel, over and above what he was entitled to by law, SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS & SIXTY CENTS.

So with his Wig friends from Louisiana.—The following shows the real distance, the distance charged, the amount charged, and the overcharge, in each case, viz:

	Real distance.	*Amount charged.*	*Over-charged.*
Waggaman,	1189	2419	$1931 20
Porter,	1189	2419	1931 20
			$3980

All these accounts were passed by the abuse-hating President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and to pass them at the Treasury, he certified and puts his name to it, and they are "according to law!"

Mr. Poindexter has been in the Senate five sessions, and consequently has pocketed for travelling, *three thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, more than he was entitled to by law!!*

Mr. Waggaman and Mr. Porter, in 6 years, at the same rates now charged, will pocket $5,580 each!!

What makes it worse in Mr. Poindexter is, that in 1818, when he was a member of the House of Representatives he charged for only 1300 miles; so that he now charges 929 miles more than he did then, under the same law!

Globe.

U. S. Bank.—It appears from the statement, which was published in this paper of the 15th inst., that the balance against "Baring, Brothers, and Co., &c.," London, was, on the 1st of August, 4,261,201 dollars.—This, in plain English, is the amount of *British Exchange*, which the Bank has purchased *on speculation*, and remitted to its agents in London, and for which the Bank can draw, whenever the price becomes so high, that a *satisfactory* profit can be made by it. A considerable portion was no doubt purchased at 2 or 3 per cent, discount, and perhaps at a lower rate; and probably none was taken at a price above par. About half a million was purchased during the month of July.

Thus, while the Bank has been diminishing its loans, and increasing its specie,—measures which Mr Biddle says, were necessary, in order "to provide for the safety and to maintain the credit of the Bank"—and which he also says, "were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community!" it has, it seems, been in the first place, by its "*necessary* restrictions," running down the price of Exchange, compelling the holders, by the torture of its *thumb screws*, to sell at any price; and then, when reduced to its lowest rate, it privately buys up, at the lowest rate, all it can procure, to the amount of no less a sum than *four millions of dollars* and upwards! A very fine speculation this. The price is now 6 to 7 per cent above par, giving a profit to the Bank of 8 to 9 per cent, or between 3 and 400,000 dollars, on the supposition that the bills were purchased at two per cent. discount, the rate at which it is known a very large portion was procured. The price this fall and winter will, no doubt, be much higher; and king Nicholas will not sell, till the rate is at its *maximum*.

How long will the merchants, the shippers of produce, the growers of cotton, &c. advocate and support an institution, a voracious, bloodthirsty, unfeeling monster, which is gnawing into their very vitals, and constantly sucking from them their very life's blood? How long will they tolerate an unprincipled moneyed corporation, which can and does, at its pleasure, make money scarce, and reduce the prices of all property, and then, by monoplizing certain species of property, raise the price again, and sell at an immense profit; thus levying contributions upon the industry of the community, to be divided amongst its chief stockholders, the English nobility and the great American capitalists? "What devilis't, that thus hath cosen'd ye at hoodmanblind?"—

Boston Morning Post.

GOLD.—BANK MISREPRESENTATIONS.

The stories about counterfeit coins being in circulation, purporting to be half eagles, are falsehoods. These stories are themselves counterfeits, coined for the purpose of hindering gold from circulating freely. But they bear the Bank stamp so visibly imprinted on them that there is no danger of their obtaining very great currency. If counterfeit half eagles are in circulation, who has seen one? Let those who tell these stories produce their witnesses, or otherwise their statement will be pronounced a counterfeit and nailed to the counter accordingly.—*Evening Post.*

MORE GOLD.—The ship Victoria, which arrived yesterday, brought 50,000 sovereigns—$237,000.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FAY, in his admirable letters from Europe, published in the New York Mirror, says, that in walking through one of the splendid galleries of art in Genoa, "the valet pointed out a bust of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American *poet*.—Long may his works last in their present binding."

A GOOD ONE.—A Bankite, not 100 miles from this place, had a half eagle of new emision, which he was showing to the NATIVES, and by way of ridiculing the coin, ever and anon yelpt, "counterfeit, counterfeit; who will give a dollar for the counterfeit?" when a knowing one stepped up to the gentleman, gave him a dollar, and pocketed his five.—*West Branch Farmer.*

The trick is a common one hereabouts, and should be punished in a similar way.

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