

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. Holton.—You will oblige a friend to the Laws, Constitution and the Bank, in giving the following Communication a place in your paper.

THE BUBBLE BURSTED.

Some shrewd and talented gentleman, in his own estimation, has, in order to relieve himself of a load of political information, voluntarily, taken upon himself the adjustment of the present existing difficulties, in relation to the distress and wide spread ruin, created by the removal of the Deposites from the Bank of the United States. The attempt has been made to affect this, through a Communication, which appeared in your paper of the 22d inst. over the signature of "A Citizen," which production, for palpable absurdities and glaring inconsistencies, cannot be equalled without resorting to the fountain from whence they came, viz. the Globe.

He wishes himself into notice by a sweeping and unqualified declaration, viz. that the Bank party here, and in Congress, contend, that the President is a Tyrant, Despot, &c.—merely, forsooth, because he removed the Secretary "Duane" and appointed "Taney." I regret exceedingly, that this newspaper worm, is so short sighted, and his memory so extremely treacherous, as not to know that this is not the ground exclusively upon which the Executive receives these merited appellations. I am sorry "A Citizen" is so far in arrear of facts, finding him however in this predicament, I advise him to send on for a few extra Globes, by which means, he may be able to accelerate his impeded motion, and keep up with the "signs of the times."

I ask "A Citizen" if the President did not remove the Deposites from the Bank of the United States? did he not say, that he would take upon himself all the responsibility? He did. It is for this unparalleled act, for this assumption of power, not delegated to him, that the friends of the Constitution and liberty, brand him with such hard names. Can "A Citizen" with all his would be accumulated talents, boasted brilliancy of intellect and strong rhetorical powers, calculate upon misleading men, whose eyes are open to all the scenes which present themselves, whose judgments are not so deeply buried in prejudices as "his own"? I hope not. Does "A Citizen" console himself under the belief, that he has at this important crisis, "big with fate or nations," administered an anodyne to the Citizens of Mecklenburg, by the operation of which, the sensibilities of the people are lulled into a perfect state of security and ready to take all "A Citizen" says for truth? I hope the people have not arrived at this point of credulity. "A Citizen" may exert his talents, strain his intellect and expand his vivid imagination, until the name of Jackson be buried in forgetfulness, still the honest yeomanry of the independent County of Mecklenburg will continue in ceaseless strains to declare the President a Tyrant, Usurper, &c. Such epithets I have no doubt are grating to the feelings of "A Citizen," but he must prepare himself for such salutations.

As regards the constitutional right of the President to remove the Secretary I question it very much. In 1789, this subject was discussed at some length in Congress, and then decided by a small majority, (only two) that he had the right.

The example given by "A Citizen," showing the evil consequences which might grow out of the President not having the power of removal, is so futile and fanciful, that I leave it unnoticed.

As regards the reasons given by the Secretary for the removal, I will just observe in relation to the 3 per cent stock that I am more than astonished at the fact that "A Citizen" has made such an exposition of his political information. Is it possible "A Citizen" does not know that this affair, during the last Congress was made the subject of special investigation, in the House of Representatives, at which time and place, every thing which could be raised against the Bank by the President and Secretary was produced and the question was looked upon as settled. "A Citizen" furthermore asserts, (nothing but assertion) that the United States Bank loaned out in 16 months 25 millions of Dollars—flooded the country with U. States Money, just before the last Presidential election, for the express purpose of making friends to the Bank and defeating Jackson's election. Is it possible that "A Citizen" has lost sight of facts which have so recently transpired? Does he not know that this large amount was loaned out before the opinions of the President were known, to persons interested in the affairs of the Bank or to the public. His opinions had never been published to the world, and I ask, how could the Bank be in possession of his determination? These are facts also—and I hope "A Citizen" in future will not make such barefaced assertions which when thrown in the midst of incontrovertible facts must sink into insignificance, a destination which awaits the majority of his assertions.

Do the citizens of Mecklenburg know, where all the facts emanate from, which "A Citizen" speaks so vauntingly? I will tell them. They emanate from the "honest hearted" President himself, and

circulated through his "official organ" the Globe, and I presume the people are prepared to judge of the purity of the fountain, by tasting the streams which flow from it. I ask the citizens of Mecklenburg if they are willing to surrender their rights and liberties, to satisfy such a reckless politician as our Chief Magistrate? Are they prepared to say that one man shall hold the destinies of this nation under his finger? Are they now ready to say, We are willing to live under a monarchical government? No!

I presume "A Citizen" imagines to himself, that he has added another unfading laurel to his venerated brow, simply because he, (according to his own declarations) frustrated the Bank meeting attempted to be held in Charlotte. Yes, sir, in consequence of the appearance of this tremendous Hercules, this political giant of Charlotte, whose talents shed such a brilliant lustre throughout the village, whose eloquence created a partial atmospherical earthquake, the rays from whose intellect, coming down upon the energies of the Bank party with such impetuosity, they were forced to quail under the appearance of this gigantic monster; consequently, they failed to meet him, and make a boisterous speech of two hours duration. Hence, he concludes, that he has come off conqueror, and feeling somewhat doubtful that the people may not be in possession of these facts, he promulgates to the world, the consequences growing out of this act of unexampled political bravery. I regret exceedingly, that the gentleman has to undergo the task of circulating his own acts of renown. What is still more fatal, to the Bank Genry, the occasional appearance of this Herculean politician keeps them perfectly quiet—as regards a meeting.

In explanation, I would add that the inclemency of the weather prevented the people from the country attending the meeting, consequently none was called.

LIBERTY.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The packet ship Caledonia, Captain Graham, arrived last night from Liverpool, with English dates, of the first February. She sailed on the 3d of that month.

The accounts from France and Spain are not as late as those already in our possession, and no further news had been received in England from Portugal. Little intelligence of interest has, therefore, reached us by this arrival. All indications of hostile intentions on the part of England and France, against Russia, in consequence of her views on Turkey, have passed away. One singular fact which was mentioned by our Paris correspondent, is confirmed by the English papers, namely, that the Admiral of the Viceroy of Egypt had deserted to the Grand Signior, and was with his vessel at Constantinople.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th February. The subject which it was expected would immediately be brought before that body, and which are of vital interest to the country, are thus enumerated: Church Reform, the Claims of the Dissenters, Poor Laws for Ireland, and an alteration in the English system, and Corporation Reform.

On the last two days in January, the weather had been very tempestuous, and considerable loss experienced by the underwriters at Lloyds.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—There was rather a spirited demand for cotton in the early part of the week, and full prices were paid for all descriptions, and in new Uplands, which were most in request, in advance was realized, but within the last day or two the inquiry in the market has greatly fallen off, and any advantage gained in the previous days has been nearly lost in the sales made yesterday and to-day. The Surats and Sea Islands, particularly the latter, went off well by auction this day. The sales of the week including 1500 bags American, taken on speculation, amount to 12,500 bags. Import 12,500 bags.

Singular discovery in Guildhall.—Several workmen who were employed in repairing the Vault belonging to Guildhall, discovered in a corner, a roll of canvas, which on inspection, proved to be a very ancient painting, representing on a large scale the battle of Agincourt. The painting is near 100 feet in breadth, and 20 in height. Some think that the painting was put into the vault, at the time of the great fire in London.

Wonderful.—The Editor of the Liverpool (Pa.) Mercury has received a communication which he says contains an irrefragable chain of circumstances, calculated to prove that Napoleon Bonaparte is still living.

Remedy for Ringworm.—A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows: "After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of tetter ointment which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some blood-root, (called also red-root, Indian paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other."

The prosperous man has every thing to fear, and the poor man every thing to hope. To the former every change threatens loss, to the latter it promises benefit. He little fears the turning of the wheel who is already at the bottom.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday, (14th) Mr. Webster presented a memorial, on the subject of the prevailing distress, from the Building Mechanics of Philadelphia, accompanied with appropriate remarks. Immediately after Mr. Webster concluded, Mr. Clay rose and addressed himself to the Vice President, calling upon him, in one of the most eloquent appeals ever uttered in that body, to bear to the ears of the President the real condition of the country.

No one (said Mr. Clay) can perform the duty with more propriety than yourself. You can if you will, induce him to change his course. To you, then, sir, in no unfriendly spirit, but with feelings softened and subdued by the deep distress which pervades every class of our countrymen, I make the appeal. By your official and personal relations with the President, you maintain with him an intercourse which I neither enjoy nor covet. Go to him and tell him without exaggeration but in the language of truth and sincerity, the actual condition of his bleeding country. Tell him that his experiment is operating on the nation like the philosopher's experiment upon a convulsed animal, in an exhausted receiver and that it must expire in agony if he does not pause, give it free and sound circulation, and suffer the energies of the people to be revived and restored. Tell him that, in a single city, more than sixty bankruptcies, involving a loss of upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, have occurred. Tell him of the alarming decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business, and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments, which a few short months ago, were in active and flourishing operation. Depict to him if you can find language to portray, the heart rending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows, no longer able to earn their bread, and of orphans and unfortunates who have been driven by his policy, out of the busy pursuits of which but yesterday they were gaining an honest livelihood. Say to him that, if frauds be honorable, when guided by truth and justice, it is infinitely allied to another quality of the most pernicious tendency in the prosecution of an erroneous system. Tell him how much more true glory is to be won by retracing false steps, than by blindly rushing on until his country is overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. Tell him of the ardent attachment, the unbounded devotion, the enthusiastic gratitude, towards him, so often signally manifested by the American people, and that they deserve at his hands better treatment. Tell him to guard himself against the possibility of an odious comparison with that worst of the Roman Emperors who, contemplating with indifference the conflagration of the mistress of the world, regarded himself during the terrific scene in the throng of his dancing courtiers. If you desire to secure for yourself the reputation of a public benefactor, describe to him truly the universal distress already produced, and the certain ruin which must ensue from perseverance in his measures. Tell him that he has been abused, deceived, betrayed, by the wicked councils of unprincipled men around him. Inform him that all efforts in Congress to alleviate or terminate the public distress are paralyzed and likely to prove totally unavailing, from his influence upon a large portion of the members who are unwilling to withdraw their support, or take a course repugnant to his wishes and feelings. Tell him that, in his bosom alone under actual circumstances, does the power abide to reflect the country; and that unless he opens it to conviction, and corrects the errors of his Administration no human imagination can conceive, and no human tongue can express the awful consequences which may follow. Intreat him to pause, and reflect that there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go, and let him not drive this brave, generous, and patriotic people to madness and despair."

Neither House sat on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the Virginia Resolutions were taken up, and Mr. Gibson, Mr. Moore and Mr. Puckney spoke. The House adjourned while the last gentleman had the floor.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the whole sitting was engrossed with the presentation of memorials in relation to the Deposites, and the debate arising thereon.

In the House, most of the day was spent in the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. Mr. Everett moved an additional clause to the bill allowing a Surgeon \$1800 for "performing a series of experiments on the stomach of a wounded soldier, in illustration of the process of digestion." Several gentlemen having objected to the item.

Mr. Crockett rose. He said, Gentlemen objected to paying for experiments; but in these days, when we are trying experiments on the currency, why not try experiments on the sciences? Though, for his part, he thought it was hardly necessary to make any appropriations at all, for this, or any thing else. He had been almost ready to go against all appropriation bills, till he knew where the money was. If one man in the country could take all the money, what was the use of passing any bills about it? It was a mockery—it was childish, to sit there and appropriate at all. If one man could take the money and put it where the law had not placed it, how did the House know where it was? How could they tell but it might be in his royal majesty's pocket, or in the pocket of that imp of fame, his 4th Auditor? The money was not where the law had put it, and who knew where it was? He would vote for one experiment, but he should for certain vote against the other.

In the Senate on Wednesday and Thursday, both days were occupied in discussing the Deposit Question the debate growing incidentally out of the presentation of Petitions in relation thereto.

In the House nothing but private bills and petitions were acted on.

A lady asked her physician whether snuff was injurious to the brain! "No," said he, "for no body, who has any brains ever takes snuff."

According to notice previously given, Mr.

Webster presented on the 18th inst. the following bill to recharter the U. S. Bank for six years, from the expiration of its present charter:

A BILL to continue, for the term of six years, the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit: the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain after the said third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; *Provided*, nevertheless, that so much of the said act as declares that no other Bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the Corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act; but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other Bank, to come into existence and operation at any time, on or after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, is established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its offices as heretofore; *Provided*, that, at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposit.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid, by the said Bank, on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained, at any time after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation, any notes or bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That, at any time or times within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with, the said original act of incorporation, approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, to signify to the President of the United States their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Fatal Mistake.—On Saturday evening, the son of Elisha Norcross, a fine boy, eleven years of age took ill, and his mother wished to administer magnesia to him. She thought she had some in the house, and having searched for it, found it, as she imagined, in a bottle, from which she took the necessary quantity and gave it to the child. Immediately he complained of internal pain, which the mother attributed to the effects of the magnesia; but the child became so rapidly worse, and so convulsed with torture, that she thought it necessary to call in a physician, who on being shown the supposed magnesia, pronounced it to be arsenic. It was then too late to attempt saving the child's life, and he shortly afterwards expired.—N. Y. Journal of Com.

A sort of humane quadruped is advertised for exhibition in the Museum at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a lad eight years of age, who, has feet and ankles but no legs, and goes about on all fours. It is said that he is well formed in other respects, healthy and lively, and skips about upon his hands with as much agility as a monkey.

From the National Intelligencer.

We stated, the other day, that it was understood that the President of the United States had re-nominated to the Senate the old Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, whose nomination had been once rejected by the Senate. [We said, by inadvertent error, the three directors: there were four of them: it is not necessary here to repeat their names, which are already sufficiently known to fame.] We now learn, from publications in the journals of Richmond and New York, that the Message of the President, conveying the nomination of the same person, was of a strong, and it is even said, acrimonious character, distinctly intimating, that, if these nominations be not confirmed, the President will not make any other for the same trusts, and that he will in that case take an appeal from the Senate to the People. As far as we are informed, the Message has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

In speaking of this re-nomination, the New York Journal of Commerce, we observe, considers the power of the Senate over nomination to office as corresponding with the Negative power of the President over Legislative acts of the two Houses of Congress; and upon this view of the matter says: "A President who exercises the Veto power so freely as General Jackson has done, should not be dробoged if other branches of the Government exercise the same power when the Constitution confers it on them."—A moment's consideration would show that the comparison between the two cases will not hold. The power of the Senate is concurrent with that of the President. The "advice and consent" of the Senate are a part of the sanction without which an appointment cannot be made, legally, unless when the Senate is not in session. The Senate is as much a part of the appointing power as the President. In the early action of the Government, indeed, the President actually sat in council with the Senate upon the nominations; and, though the inconvenience of that practice caused it to be dispensed with by Gen. Washington, the Senate is still the council of the President in all matters of appointment and of negotiation with Foreign Powers; the council without whose assent his power in the premises is nugatory. When the President contents or evades the authority of the Senate in this particular, he violates the spirit of the Constitution, even if he keep within the letter of it.

The veto power of the President, in the other hand, is not an ordinary power, and is not to be exercised upon the mere will and pleasure of the President, but upon sufficient reasons, which the President is bound to assign to Congress for every such act, and which it is in the power of Congress, if so minded, to over-rule. The President is answerable, therefore, to Congress, for the Veto, when he applies it. The Senate is not in any manner answerable to him, but entirely independent of him, in regard to their share of the power of appointment to office.

The mail burned.—The Post Master sent down yesterday and had the net dragged, in the hopes of finding the mail bags missing from the steam boat; but the persons employed were unsuccessful. When the tide ebbed, he dispatched messengers to the remains of the boat, which after some time raked up from the bottom near the bows, the lock and chain of the portmanteau containing the Baltimore and western letters. The lock was much spoiled, and the chain nearly destroyed. No doubt remains that the whole contents, probably very valuable, of the mail were burned.—U. S. Gazette.

A bill has been before the Legislature of the State of New York to abolish capital punishment. It was rejected, in the House of Assembly on the 8th instant, by 49 votes against 30. Considering the extent of the innovation which it proposes on the laws derived from antiquity, and habits prevailing in all countries, civilized and savage, the minority was a formidable one.

American General.—Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer. Kool was a bookbinder and stationer. Morgan [he of the Cowpens] was a drover.—Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Green was a blacksmith, and with a quaker; Abbot, through all his southern campaigns, and particularly at the Eutaw Springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold (I ask pardon, for mentioning his name in such company,) was a grocer and a provision store-keeper in New-Haven, where his sign is still to be seen—the same that decorated his shop before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not "march through the United States with five thousand men," was a regular "fearful soldier," but after the revolution a farmer. Warren, the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician, and hesitated not to exhibit to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country. Marion, (the old fox) of the south, was a cow boy. Sumpter, the fighting-cock of South Carolina, was a sheep-herd's boy.

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