JACKSON ADDRESS

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Convention of Baltimore, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be, and they are hereby directed to cause an address to be prepared and published as

tical opponents. RICHARD LILLY, Sec'y.

tion and adopted:

contained in the address of the opposition party

recently published in this city. Whilst they are well aware that the step which they are now taking is unusual, and perhaps unprecedented in our political annals, they are also confident that no such indignity has ever been offered by any organized society to their political opponents in the bitterest controversies which have distracted our community. In the address of the opposition Convention is to be found the following passage. "The citadel of your liberties has been assailed, and the holy altar of Freedom desecrated by Executive power, backed by the minions of a corrupt faction, a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is seeking by insidious means to overthrow the fair fal rie of freedom

established by the Patriots of the Revolution,

and creet upon its ruins a despotism of the most

corrupt and corrupting character." without cessation by that minority who became more clamorous as their duty of submission was more clearly demonstrated; who with increased tur! u en c and violence continued to assert their claim to the possession of power, as year after year manifested the steady confidence of the people in the wisdom and integrity of Andrew Jackson; whose denunciations of the majority of the people became more bitthen state of things was not to be submitted to. as to render it necessary for the Jackson party to appear in public in the majesty of their whenever required to preserve the public peace and enforce the public will During all these years and trials, the friends of the administrato convince their hot headed opponents that the people who had appointed the President to reached a point which excites our wonder. opposing party, are sometimes used in the

declared that they must remain untouched;

wheat also." Against the ferce and savage attack upon Jackson party, contained in the extract above quoted, there is no defence, except in ap pealing to that durable good sense of the com- government. Our liberties are safe from viomuity, which outlives the temporary strugglen of party spirit, and, which will become, with every passing year the ultimate and im- some second Hannibal does not find a way with you yourself disregarded all legal, if not course on this subject, were or were not, ano- time. partial tribunal to sit in judgment upon he occur ences of the present day. Properly speak- rock upon which they rest. ing there are not two parties in the country. In 1823 the majority rose in their strngth, and means to overthrow the fair fabric of freedom, pirced the man of their choice atthe head applies by the language of the address; still of the government. Since then ourentire more strongly to those who sustain the adminforeign and domestic policy has been mould- istration than to Andrew Jackson himself, and ed to meet the views and wishes of this they are moreover styled, "a corrupt faction. majority, with a sagacity and spirit abundant- It is in vain to attempt to express the unutteraly manifested by the responsive voice of the ble scorn and contempt with which the Jackpeople, in loud and repeated expressions of son party of Baltimore repel this calumnious. their satisfaction. What was once the Jack- false and malignant accusation. The official son Party has become the nation, speaking papers issued by conventions are not the places and acting through its recognised and responsible functiona ies. To all foreign nations they are known as the "People of the United States;" and at home also they are entitled to assume, at their option, this dignified and imposing appellation. If they consent to call themselves the Jackson Party, it is because they proudly express thereby their willingness to meet and combat their adversaries in the same shape, with the same weapons, and rallying around the same principles with which they formerly fought and conquered. But to find themselvesstyled, not a party, but a faction, almost passes the li- tory or character of the Jackson party, the mits of human patience. A minority, which slightest foundation for such an infuriated achas for six years been virtually viollating the cusation? Have we not stood side by side i first principle of republican government, by building up and watching over our republican tion of the rights of man, be denounced as a bring down lasting discredit upon the cause of faction by the wandering pretender to the throne free government, and show to the world that between you and the accused brought to light tested for non-payment, Stuart, denounce the whole people of England pest of passions swept away every pillar upon as a faction, for opposing his claims to the re- which his fair but frail edifice had been erected. assumption of his lost power. But we are not only styled a faction, but "a faction which under the specious garb of Republicanism, is

seeking by insidious means to overthrow the

fair fabric of freedom, established by the pa-

triots of the Revolution, and erect upon its ru

ins a despotism of the most corrupt and corrupt-

ing character." Let who will make this asser-

would express in conversation with an individ- and office and service. We proceed to show that wou have left to the forbearance of this admin- tary of State for the Department of Finance, mark, "that as the claim is understood to be of the party (for we will not descend to the ex- Mr. Southard violated that law in other cases istration, who were totally regardless of laws Paris, for four million eight hundred and fifty- predicated on a negotiation or arrangement in ample set us, by calling them a faction,) op- than that of his Chief Clerk. posed to the administration, who are callous In March, 1827, Mr. Southard advanced to your Senatorial oath, vote the President guil- and sixty-six centimens, and the protest for Head of the Treasury, his approval, or an apposed to the administration, who are canous to all argument and indifferent to all consequents and indifferent to all consequents. In every age of the world men have been found who were willing to barter the liberties found who were willing to barter the liberties. of their country, their hopes of eternal happiness, their character and even their God, for line Sept. 1828, Mr. Southard advanced to line with wilful falsehood! strument executed by the President, under the lot take cognizance of it." For the purpose of the United States, which accompanied ebtaining from you the instructions which are perate address recently put forth by our poli- the acquisition of lucre. Unfortunately men Orris S. Paine, a clerk in the Fourth Audi- and the President. He is already acquisition of lucre. Unfortunately men Orris S. Paine, a clerk in the Fourth Audiremain the same in all ages of the world. tor's office, \$500, which Paine immediately and although justice is slow, it will finally over- count of Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., our bank- ed to you; and I will be much obliged by your When the heart is in the pocket, the ear is paid over to the Fourth Auditor, having acted take you, and you will live in the history of ers in Paris, of the costs of protest, &c. toge- acting on the case as soon as your engagements hermetically sealed, and the only avenue to that for him in the transaction. Here was another your country, more odious and detested than ther with the Bank's account of return of said will permit, as the Bank is anxious to know ion and adopted:
The Jackson Republican Convention of the last is 5,630,765 the final decision of your Department in relation to the money was applied to the Auditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Auditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to brancs 91 centimes, equivalent, at 5.30 francs, the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Muditor's own to branch the money was applied to the Mudito city of Baltimore having been deputed by those ders of the Bank should have approved of the private purposes. of their fellow citizens who agree with them in political opinion, to promote the success of the principles around which they rally, and which principles around which they rally, and which they rally, and which they rally admitted to with the best in cash this day.

In December, 1828, Mr. Southard made another of the Directors, might have been exconduct of the Directors, they believe to be identified with the best in- England to have disapproved of the course of law; and this money also was applied to his be true, and in fact cannot be denied! terest of the Republic, feel it to be a duty to o his middle man in Ireland in racking the own private use. themselves to appeal to their fellow citizens impoverished tenant of the soil, as that the mon- In July, 1827, Mr. Southard remitted \$1000 perjury, which could have been proved Hon. Louis McLane, against the offensive and unfounded charge jed constituents of the Bank to the Nany Agent at New York, without any on him, to screen the guilty from punishment? should have murmured against proceedings requisition or request from him to justify the Would he have concealed the truth, had he not intended (wisely or not is another question) to remittance. It has since been proved that it lelt that a portion of the guilt rested on his force a renewal of the charter and raise the was sent at the mere request of the then Fourth own head? price of their stock. But to return to the par- Auditor for the purpose of meeting certain The consequences of these gross violation s ticular object of this Address.

liberate design to overthrow our republican in- The late Fourth Auditor has been convicted of political warfare, are, that the United States stitutions, and erect upon their ruins an absolute fraud and punished for drawing this money out have irretrievably lost about SIX THOUand despotic monarchy. What is there in the of the Agent's hands, but Mr. Southard, who SAND FIVE HUNDRE DOLLARS. character and history of the man we support, remitted it without authority, is yet running at This is Senator Southard's care of the public or the principles we advocate, which can justify large to abuse honest men. look back to the war of the revolution, and see made but to meet the drafts of the Fourth Au- tell "the whole truth," to screen that friend his early youth spent in the midst of men, ditor every thing dear to man upon the altar of patrict- evidently remitted for no other purpose. ism, the personal oppression that he suffered, It has never been pretended by the friends of for manifold malversations in office, and dis-

such a tone of defiance, by declaring that the and virtue? Shall we follow him onwards and that one of them, in the case of the Agent through his course as a Legislator giving un- at New York, was to replace the money! In times smiled contemptuously at the magnificent patriotism with which he terminated the April last: predictions and boasting conceit of their op- | war by an action whose brilliancy atones in ponents, and once during the past winter our records for many a reverse, and which, as mingles with other feelings not so creditable to his venerable brow? Overthrow the fair fabric why he did not merit such treatment, you de- of Mr. Woodbury, correcting that statement. them. Our free institutions fortunately en- offreedom byinsidious means, and erect upon nomice him in a speech, as guilty of wilful Having heard, however, long ago, and soon discussion, and if harsh expressions towards an political life is nearly over. Two years more None of his blood are extant for whom to conwarmth of feeling, the wisdom of our laws has

sumate such stupendous treachery, as to im-"lest in pulling up the tares we pull up the pair the beautiful fabric of our liberties, even i he had the power. The accusation is preposterous and scarcely worthy of the attention we have given it. Those who make it slander the atrocious. people of this nation, and the cause of republican ence come from what quarter it may, for they rest upon a rock. Let us only take care that s gentle and pouring application to melt the

But the charge of "seeking by insidious

or opportunities in which matters of this of fensive character should be discussed. If such sentiments as those conveyed in this intemperate and reckless address are entertained. other occasions for their expression are presented, where they can be properly repelled without the violation of public decorum: Suffice it here to say that we appeal to those of our antagonists who are not maddened by political disappointment, or jaundiced by avarice gains, whether there can be found in the his-

refusing to acquiesce in the will of the majori- | institutions - Have we not been found shoulder ty, until at last the threatened an appeal to to shoulder in defending the safety of our city. force; which has, with unparalleled effrontery, and the honor of our flag? Have we not been claimed for itself all the talyents respectability, educated in the same principles, and are we not wealth and decucy of the country; which has finally to rest side by side, when the contenassumed to itself the exclusive privillege of in- tions of the world shall have forever ceased that oath on your conscience, and the written terpre ing the constitution, and denied to those | With our own fate cast into the same issue as confession of the accused in your pocket, an who differ from them, even the humble claim yours, the happiness of our children and their in your evidence to them, wholly CONCE AL. of honesty, in the formation of their opinions fortunes bound up in the same indissoluble -this minority now openly promulgate a docu- connection with our common country, is it not ment, in which the majority of the peo- monstrous that any Convention should have ple, together with the President of their the hardihood gravely to accuse us of harbour- the petit jury, and did you not again take a municated as long ago as June 21st, 1833. choice and a majority of the popular branch of ing designs, for which, if true, the Traitor's doom solemn oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Althe government, are denounced as a FACTION. | would be the most appropriate punishment. | mighty God, to tell "the truth, the WHOLE and decide on the want of candor, manliness. We had always supposed that where the pow- We are sure that you will repudiate this hasty TRUTH, and nothing but the truth? YOU and veracity, in this other manœuvre of the account of the protest of the Bill of Exchange er of a nation had passed legitimately into the or ill advised production of your convention. DID. hands of those who possessed it, the epithet We are confident that you are reluctant to push Did you not, with this oath on your concould only apply to a dissatisfied minority. As political differences upon, and indeed over the science, and the written confession of the acwell might the revolutionsts of July, in France, verge of civil strife, to exasperate man against cused in your pocket, stand before the court and the government which they built up, be man, and poison the very fountains of social in- and jury, finish your voluntary testimony, and denounced by the exiled tyrant, as a faction - tercourse. Far be it from us to encourage an turn around to walk away, without producing as well might the existing Cortes of Spain, a- intolerance of opinion which would strip the that confession, or alluding to its existence? bout to enter upon a noble course in vindica- flourishing tree of liberty of its fairest fruits; YOU DID.

> WILLIAM KREBS. President BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, ELIJAHSTANSBURY, Jr. > V. Prst. JOHN F. HOSS, WILLIAM FRICK, Sec'ys.

From the Globe.

SENATOR SOUTHARD'S tion, the Jackson party of Baltimore, pronounces it a false and foul calumny. It passes the Gross violations of Law, and other abuses, limits of all legitimate political warfare, and can while he was Secretary of the Navy. only be met by language that we regret being We quoted in a former Globe, the provision compelled to use. We are far from holding of law passed in 1823 which prohibits advances the entire body of our political opponents re- of public money to any person whatever, exspensible for sentiments, which few of them cept "disbursing officers of the Government"

drafts drawn by him on the Navy Agent, and law, by which his friend procured from the We are charged with having formed a de- the proceeds applied to his own private use. public Treasury the means of carrying on this

or palliate this reckless and violent assault upon In August, 1827, Mr. Southard, in like censor this of President Jackson! A pure our feelings as honest men, and our characters manner, without any authority whatever, re- and dieinterested investigator of Post Office as Republicans and Americans? Do they mitted \$2000 to the Navy Agent in Boston, all concerns! Why, what can be expected of a find it in the history of Andrew Jackson? Is of which was drawn out of his hands by the public man who, in direct and palpable violat ereany act of his long and eventful life to Fourth Auditor in like manner, and applied to tion of law, puts the public money within the which they can point as a proof that he aims at his own private use. There is no other con- reach of a needy political and personal friend, the subversion of this Republic? Will they ceivable purpose for which this remittance was and then conceals the truth when on oath to

much. They have seen the will of the people of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown, and say that a dark of jest upon which it shown are convicted of public offences like these, it is like presented and trained and the shown are convicted of public offences like these, it is like presented and trained and train and traitorous ambition could be then implanted York, which, in like manner, was drawn out will not be necessary for the Senators to pros- times, which we place to the debit of the Bank upon his ardent temperament? Do they think of his hands by a contemporaneous draft of the litute their julicial character, assume the of the United States, due 22d March: 1833. that the miseries of a civil war, the loss of his Forth Auditor for the same amount, and appli- province of the House of Representatives, and entire family, the sacrifices daily witnessed of ev- ed to his own private use. The money was furn accusers. And if justice were done now,

could have fostered in the glowing bosom of the Mr. Southard, that there was either law or les rippling any other emotion than a love of coun- gal authority to justify these advances of public lic. try? Shall we trace him to the west ind see him | money. The Fourth Auditor told some of his ssi ting to organize governments based upon Clerks that there was an understanding beand who finally during the past winter assumed principles of the purest Republican implicity tween him and Mr. Southard on the sulject,

TO SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD. You have dared, in your place in the Senate,

pled under foot by you, which throws its sa- substance in the President's communication to and that the result would be communicated in cred shield around the Senate, protecting its his Cabinet in September last-in Mr. Taney's a few days.

of public moneys appropriate I for its service, presses to vindicate its delay, and tortuous account in question can be settled before that opinion of your claim for damages on account constitutional restraints, and then gravely ther of its deceptions sought to be practised on charge the President with usurpation, for the public. merely causing those moneys to be transfer-

pay over moneys appropriated for the service by Congress. of the Dopor ment, to the late Fourth Auditor,

presecution of that in livilaal, and dil you not takea solemn oath, on the Holy Evange lists of Almighty God, to tell "the truth, the WHOLE TRUTH, and nothing but the

YOU DID. Did you not go before the grand jury with hat TRUTH, the most important in the

Were you not called on as a witness before

-as well might the remnant of the House of man could govern himself, only until the tem- by a question put to you by the District At- As soon as the hill and protest are received, a torney, after you had turned to walk away, statement of the account will be forwarded to of the court? YOU DID.

> And when the conclusive proof of FOUR FRIEND'S GUILT, and your own CON-CEALMENT, was thus extorted, did you sir, your obedient servant, not cry like a condemned criminal about to be "whipt of justice" YOU DID.

Now, sir, when a man takes an oath as a witness in a court of justice, to tell "the truth, the WHOLE TRUTH, and nothing but the truth," and then, in giving his testimony, wilfully conceals the most important and conlusive truth in the whole case, is he not guily of PERJURY? You are a lawyer, and transmit to you herewith your original bill of can answer the question.

screen from conviction and punishment. O. | the current rate of exchange this day for a bill

Did he not do all he could without a direct

money, when he controlled it! Admirable from punishment?

Samuel L. Southard would still be impeached qualified from holding any office in this Repub-

But the worst is hardly told yet!

From. the Globe.

MORE BANK DECEPTION iversal satisfaction to his constituents? Did he his private and most confidential letter to presses have attempted to vindicate the late and yesterday, that of the 13th, returning the im ibe the hatred of their liberity, or was it Mr. Southard, after his arrest, he declared that and peculiar period at which the dividends bill and protest, and the account of the Bank when at the call of his country he left his hap- "his long and ardent political warfare" had were seized by the Bank-being more than a therefor, was also received. As the proceeds strength, and convince their restless antagonists | py and peaceful retirement, abandoned the brought him to resort to the public funds for year after the Treasury Department had dis- of the bill have not been brought into the Treasury that the power of the majority was at hand py and peaceful retirement, abandoned the brought into the Treasury Department had discomforts and society of his home and family to relief, and he showed his opinion of the integri- allowed the claim, and after two intermediate surv by warrant, the Department has it in its subsist for months on the wild fruits of the un- ty of his late associate, by begging him to payments of dividends and a long session of power to return the amount immediately to the cultivated desert, leading his associated neigh- swear to a tissue of falsehood, to save him from Congress had intervened—on the ground that Bank, and Treasurer has been requested to inbours to pursue and chastie a ruthless and sav- degradation and punishment! Mr. Southard no relusal, or none decisive and final to pay struct the Cashier of the Bank to recharge the contenting themselves with using the ballot box age foe, restoring order and repose to cur did not agree to swear to the falsehoods neces- the damages claimed, had been notified to the same to his account. South Western border. It cannot be in such sary to screen his friend; but did he willingly Bank, till since the adjournment of Congress. The account of the Bank for the return of scenes as these that they will sek to discover his swear to the truth? Let his friends and the lit is further manifest, from the clause in Mr. the bill is under consideration, and the result, hostility to the liberties and happiness of his fel- People of New Jersey read the following arti- Biddle's letter of the 8th of July last, where he which is not to be affected in either way by once, would resonately sustain min in the exof your letter to the cashier of that office, dated days. the 2d inst. containing the final refused of the Treasury to allow the claim of the Bank for frowned with disapprobation upon the violence the war went down, caused it to illuminate the to vote the President guilty, without a hearing damages on the protested bill upon the French which threatened civil strife, which from was sufficiently understeed. But the violence of this repining and restless minority, has now Secretary of the Treas of the Constitution and sufficiently understeed. But the violence of this country and when he has ventured, after this outrage, to state to the Schate, in the constitution and secretary of the Treas of the Constitution and secretary of the Tr which can now cast a deadly nightshade around | decorous and respectful language, the reasons | published his tetters alone, without the reply

We have, therefore, requested and procured Hon WM. J. DUANE, red from one place of deposite to another, evin- fall the official correspondence bearing on this point, and present it below to the community, Did you not, sir, without authority of law, although some of it has before been published

It shows a decisive refusal, both by the and thus enable him to apply them to his own Treasury Department and the Afterney Gen- stant, I beg leave to inform you, that upon the re- ed heat. Dr. Nott's apparatus is also construceral, long ago as the 21st June, 1833, to allow receipt of the account of the Bank for the return ted for baking by the reflection of heat; but its When your successor in office called upon this monstrous and inequitable Bank claim for of the protested bill on the French Government, you to explain the grounds of these advances, damages, and a formal notice of their decision & before I took charge of this department, it was sists in its cooking and baking more quickly that he might perceive their propriety, did you communicated to the Bank itself, by a letter deemed proper to submit it to the consideration and perfectly—in excluding the external air—of the Attorney General of the United States; in taking but a very trifling amount of fuel, When your misguiled friend and political Bank, notwithstanding, still continued to pay and that, according to the opinion of that offi- (three quarts of charcoal being sufficient to bake instrument (in head and heart a thousand two subsequent dividends; still refrained to lay cer, expressed in a letter, of which a copy is half a dozen loaves of bread)—and in its adaptimes better than yourself,) finding himself in their claim before Congress, whose action and sent herewith, the item of fifteen per cent. tation for use in any place—being as well calthe hands of the law and trembling fearfully at appropriation it knew, would be necessary to damages on the amount of the bill has no foun- culated for cooking out of doors in the open air. prospect of exposure and punishment, justify any payment of any such claim; and dation in the law or equity. As the account as in the kitchen. And its superiority, for the wrote you a letter confessing his guilt, and that on the very eve of the adjournment of stated by the Bank, with the exception of that purpose of baking and cooking, over the combegging you, by confirming a fabricated tale, Congress, after all hopes of a restoration of the item, appears to be correct, if supported by mon stove, consists in its taking not a quarter. to screen him from infamy did you not conceal deposites and a recharter are over for that ses- proper vouchers, it would have given me plea- of the fuel which that requires—in giving out the confession from the Government, and suffer sion, and despairing of success there in the sure to have it settled prior to the approach- but little or no heat externally—and being eatrembling for the anticipated lessening of its men, who were but doing their duty, to be present groundless claim, it then proceeds to mg semi-annual settlement of the affairs of the sily moved from place to place, and put out of charged throughout the Union with inventing make another formal demand on the Treasury, Bank, and with an understanding that this set- the way when not required for use. - Schefalse accusations, and with wicked persecution so as to attempt getting up a new refusal, in thement should not affect the rights of the Bank nectady Whig. order to call it a "final refusal," and to suggest otherwise, if any it has. But as the fund from Were you not called as a witness in the it as the ground for the late long deferred and which the payment is to be made is at present extraordinary scizure of the public money, to insufficient, I am under the necessity of postpay damages, without any sanction by Con- poning it until the President's return; after gress, or any appropriation for the purpose. which, the requisite measures will be promptly But the Treasury Department, it would adopted. seem probable, from the guarded terms of its

letter of the 2d of July, detected the attempt at | vant. deception, and in that reply, with proper caution and vigilant foresight, give no new refusal, or final refusal, as Mr. Biddle desired, and N. Biddle, Esq. with foxy cunning expected, and has incorrectly asserted, but merely refers the Bank back to the former decision and refusal, com-

Let the public read the letters themselves Bank and its well-feed advisors.

BANK UNITED STATES, April 26, 1833.

Sin: I have the honor to inform you that 1 of July 4,1831. have this day received advice from Paris, that your bill of exchange, in my favor, for four million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six Was not the existence of the correspondence centimes, (francs 4,856,666 66,) has been pro-

and did you not then refuse to produce it, your | you. In the mean time, you will please to take oath notwithstanding, without the special order | notice that the Bank holds you responsible for principal, interest, costs, damages, and ex-I have the honor to be, with great respect,

S. JAUDON, Cushier. Hon. Louis McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

BANK UNITED STATES,

sir, your obedient servant,

S. JAUDON, Cashier. Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

made by Hottinguer & Co. of Paris, on a McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, dated count of S. Jaudon, Esq. Cashier of the ment of Finance, Paris. Bank of the United States of America.

f.4,856,666 66 amount of the bill. 24,283 33 commission per cent.

3,399 90 stamp 27 65 protest and translation. 14 45 second and third of protest and

legalization. 35 00 paid to American Consul at Havre, expenses for the document to be copied upon his books.

f.4,884,427 99-Say four million eight hun-Errors excepted. HOTTINGUER. Paris, 30th March, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 16, 1833. Sin: The letter of the Cashier of the Bank, The United States of America. Mr. Jaudon, dated the 26th ultimo, informing me of the non-payment of the bill drawn by this Department on the French Government for the amount of the fifth instalment, payable We perceive that some of the opposition under the late convention, was duly received; May 13. For amount due upon the Bill of Ex

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, June 19. 1833. courage every species of freedom of political its ruins a despotism!"-For what end? Itis falsehoods, and worse than the worst of tyranst! after the Bank made the unjust claim for these ceive from your predecessor, under date of the If the President or any of his friends had a damages, that the claim had then been dis- 16th ult., it was stated that the account of the are allotted him to remain in his high station. disposition to punish this au lacity, the would allowed, and notice given of the fact - and Bank for the return of the protested bill on the be restrained by that constitution, daily tram- having seen a statement to that effect made in French Government was under consideration,

members from responsibility for any thing reasons to Congress in December and in var- The approaching semi-annual settlement of Sir: In reply to your communication adsaid in debate, however false, wicked, and jour other papers, but especially in Mr. Wood- the Bank, on the 1st of the next dressed to the Department on the 25th ultimo, bury's reply, of the 14th of July, to Mr. Bid- month, makes it desirable to arrange all its un- I have to state, that the Department is not You were once Secretary of the Navy. That ble-we felt anxious to know, and to let the adjusted accounts at that period, and it will aware of any circumstance having occurred you can revert to your administration of that pullic know, whether this assertion of Mr. therefore be acceptable, if entirely consistent since its letter to the President of the U. States Department, where, in the use made by you Biddle, and this lame attempt by the Bank with your convenience, to learn whether the Bank, of the 21st of June, 1833, changing the

> I have the honor to be, very respectfully, N. BIDDLE, President.

Secretary, of the Treasury, Washington. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 21, 1833. Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th in-

I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser-

President Bank U. S. Philadelphia.

WM. J. DUANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 24, 1833, Sin: I have carefully examined the claims presented by the Bank of the United States on trawn by you on the French Government, for the first instalment and interest due the United States, under the convention with France

by proper vouchers, appears to be correct, with sian government, to inspect our penitentiaries. damages on the amount of the bill. This item, provement of prisons and prison discipline; in my opinion, has no foundation in law or in societies, not only for the immediate benefit, equity, and ought not to be paid by the Govern- both moral and physical, of the prisoners, have to nothing more.

am, very respectfully. Your obedieut servant,

R. B. TANEY

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF BANK U. STATES, Washington, June 25, 1834. States, I hand you, enclosed, an account for the We are rejoiced to see a gentleman, so the Sir: Begging reference to my respects of the Treasury Department on the French Govern- His labors will not only be fore his country, of the 26th ultimo, I have now the honor to ment, and returned protested in March, 1833. they will be for mankind; and constitute, This account was presented by me to the First gether with the report of Mr. Crawford. exchange, dated 7th February last, in favor. Auditor for settlement, on the 23d inst. and re- most valuable documents, -U.S Gazette.

| would express in conversation with an individ- | and "officers of the Navy and Army" ordered | Yet, sir, YOU, who owe all of character | at sight, on M. Humann, Minister and Secre- | turned by him on the 24th inst. with the rewhen in office, and of oaths when out, now on six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs relation to said bill, between the Bank and the

R. SMITH Cash et.

Hon. ROGER B. TANEY. Secretary of the Treasury.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, May, 13, 1833. Account of return, with protest for nonpay-STATEMENT of the payment and charges | ment, of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by Louis

bill of f.4,856,666 66, drawn by the Secreta- Treasury Department of the United States. ry of the Treasury, of the United States upon | Washington, February 7, 1833, at sight, to Mr. Humann, Minister of Finance, protes- the order of Samuel Jaudon, Cashier of the ted for non-payment, and which they paid Bank of the United States, on M. Humann. for the honor of the signature, and for ac- Minister and Secretary of State for the Depart

Principal due March 22, 1833, f.4,856,666 60 Costs of protests, as per Messrs. Hottinguer & Co's. account of charges herewith, exclusive of their comission, which is covered by the damages charged

4,860,144 66 Interest from March 22d, (the date of protest,) to May 13, 42,121 25 fifty-two days, 728,500 00

3,478 00

5,630,765 91 Which at 5.30, the current rate of exchange for a bill at sight on Paris, is \$1,062,408 66. due in cash this day, with interest until paid.

> To the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the U.

change drawn by Louis McLane, Secretary of the Treasury, dated Feb. 7th, 1833, as per copy herewith of the account of return of said bill under protest for non-payment rendered this day to the Secretary of the Treasury, with vouchers,

13. Deduct amount this day received from the Treasurer of the U. States, per his letter, dated Washington, May 16, 1833,

003,565 80 Interest on the above balance from May 13, 1833, to June 21st, 1834, 13 months, 8 days, at 6 per cent. per annum,

10,536 53 ----\$ 169,379 33

Bank United States, June 21st, 1834. S. JAUDON, Cash.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1834. . of the French Bill of Exchange, as expressed by the Attorney General, and by the Depart.

ment, in conformity thereto. We have seen a baking and cooking apparatus, the invention of Dr. Nott, which bids fair to supersede the common stove for culinary purposes, as well as the tin baker now in use for baking in front of fires, by means of reflectsuperiority over the tin baker, now used, con-

Mr. Mitchell Potter is about to establish in New York an agency for negotiating marriages, a la mode de Paris. In his advertisement he says, seriously -

The present mode of advertising for wives is attended with many difficulties and embarrass. ments, which the establishment of an agency office would effectually remove. With these views on this subject, I think the experiment ought to be made. I shall therefore proceed without delay to make such arrangements for opening an agency in this city, (of which due notice will be given) as he feels sure will alford every satisfaction to those who are disposed to patronize, what he firmly believes to be meritorious and useful undertaking."

> COMMUNICATION. DR. JULIUS.

During last week, arrived in New York, The account stated by the Bank, supported Doctor Julius, a gentleman sent, by the Prusthe exception of the claim of fifteen per cent. Prussia has done much, of late, for the im-The Bank is entitled to indemnity, and | been formed, but also for the assistance of discharged convicts; one of the most important I will take another occasion to state to you the subjects for the attention of the philanthropist. roasons on which my opinion is formed, and Dr. Julius has been a most active promoter c these noble ends, is the author of a most valuable work on prisons, charitable institutions, &c. and of a monthly periodical established the promotion of knowledge on these subjects, and has been employed, by his government, inspect all prisons, and report on each separate-

ly. The statistical reports, on penal ma SIR: By direction of the Bank of the United | ters, in Prussia, are some of the best existing