From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

FROM INDIANA.

Disturbances on the Canal.—There have been some disturbances among the Irish laborers on the Wabash and Erie Canal, which but for the prompt and energetic measures resorted to for their suppression, would have resulted in a sanguinary conflict between the two factions into which the Irish are divided.—For some time past the Corkonians have been the strongest party on the canal line, and have embraced every opportunity of maltreating such of the Fardowns as might fall into their hands, nor have our own citizens at all times been safe from the attacks of these ruffians. The Fardowns, having lately received great accessions to their numbers, resolved upon driving their opponents from the canal, and preparations for the contest were made by both parties. The Irish were observed, by the citizens, to be in the habit of nightly assembling in secluded places in the woods, and all who could in any way procure arms, were providing themselves with them. Three kegs of powder were forcibly taken from a wagon on the highway; the houses of some of the citizens were entered, and the owners compelled to give up their guns, and the lives of others were threatened who refused to surrender their guns. Several outrages were committed by these detailed ruffians upon each other, and Mr. Brady, a canal contractor, was fired at, but fortunately without effect, by a Patrick named Sullivan, who we are informed, took a prominent part in the disturbances in Maryland last year, and is also deeply implicated in the murders committed at Williamsburgh (Pa.) four years ago.

The contest was to have taken place on the 12th inst. the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. On the 10th the Corkonians assembled at Lagro, to the number of about 300, most of whom were armed. At the same time about 250 armed Fardowns advanced to Wabash, seven miles from Lagro, on their way to attack their adversaries. D. Burr, Esq. canal commissioner, and some other citizens of the neighborhood, succeeded in inducing the two parties to suspend their intended fight for two days, in order to give them an opportunity of making some amicable arrangement. In the mean time expresses were sent to Fort Wayne and Logansport, requesting assistance to suppress the disturbances, and protect the citizens from the dangers to which they would be exposed, if the parties should come in contact. The express arrived here on the 11th, and the signal was promptly responded to by our citizens. The drum beat to arms, and in three hours a company of 63 men, well armed, and furnished with ammunition and provisions, were on their march for the scene of action.—Col. J. Spencer was elected to command the expedition, Allen Hall was elected 1st lieut. Samuel Edsall 2d lieut. and H. Rudisill ensign. The company embarked in a canal boat, and arrived at Huntington about midnight.—Next morning they marched forward on their route, under the command of Captain Murray. On nearing on the arrival of the volunteers, the Irish dispersed into the woods, and next day returned to their homes, fully satisfied that they could not trample on the laws of the state with impunity, and that, if they attempted to proceed any further in their mad career, they would inevitably meet with the punishment due to such lawless proceedings. The volunteers marched through Lagro and Wabash (which places they received [illegible] to Peru; sending out on the flankers on the line, where areas of suspected individuals were supposed to be concealed, searching several guns, and making many prisoners. They arrived at Peru on the 14th, where they were joined by capt. Tipton's volunteer company from Logansport. The number of volunteers now under arms was not less than two hundred and fifty, the whole of whom next day marched back to Lagro, where all the prisoners were assembled for examination.

The display of this force having awed the rioters into submission, and there being nothing more to be done, the Fort Wayne and Logansport volunteers returned to their homes, leaving the prisoners at Lagro under the charge of the Huntington and Lagro volunteers. Upwards of 100 prisoners were arrested; of these several were discharged for want of evidence; 14 of the ringleaders, including Sullivan, were taken to Indianapolis for safe custody; some were admitted to bail; and the remainder were still kept under guard at the date of our latest accounts.

The Fort Wayne company arrived here on Friday morning at 3 o'clock, after a harassing march of 102 miles, through a new country, performed in the short space of 5½ days.

Great credit is due to citizens of Fort Wayne, Huntington, Logansport, and the canal line generally, for the spirit manifested on this occasion, which was the means of suppressing the present disturbances without bloodshed, and will also have a tendency to prevent any future tumults, as it has convinced the Irish that although they are in a sparsely settled country, yet an armed force can at any moment be brought among them, sufficiently powerful to be perfectly able to enforce their submission to the laws of the State. Peace appears to be perfectly re-established, but as a measure of precaution, arrangements are making for the organization of volunteer companies in all the villages along the canal line. A supply of the public arms at these time would be a great assistance.

THE BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD, agreeably to the arrangements announced in Monday's Gazette, was yesterday opened.

Long before the appointed hour, a great concourse of persons had appeared at the Depot, in Charles street; which, as well as the surrounding neighborhood to a considerable extent, presented a lively spectacle in the multitudes who were looking with intelligent interest on the passing scene, as the invited company, consisting of great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, repaired on foot or in carriages, to the Depot.

At nine, all preparations being duly made, the whole train, consisting of seventeen cars and four locomotive engines, departed for Washington. The day being remarkably pleasant, and the company disposed to enjoyment, the excursion proved highly agreeable, as its great novelty promised.

At Bladensburg, the Corporate Authorities of Baltimore were met by those of Washington, when the ceremonies of an interchange of Addresses on the part of the two Corporations, took place.

Arrived at Washington, crowds of people lined the way on either hand, part upon the hills and part on the adjacent plain, greeting with animated welcome the passengers in the cars, and sharing in sympathetic joy with their friends of the neighboring city, Baltimore, the triumph of enterprise so new, so successful, and promising for the future advantage and pleasure to the two cities, in their having thus almost annihilated time and space.

After a short respite, the company, amounting perhaps to a thousand persons, partook of a handsome collation provided for them at Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels. Suitable toasts and sentiments were drunk in honor of the enterprise; and an Address was delivered by J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq; which was received with all those demonstrations of heart-felt and triumphant joy suited to the occasion.

At half past four o'clock in the afternoon, the whole train was again in motion eastward. As in the forenoon, so now, hill, knoll, and plain, were all alive with joyful and admiring spectators, who, with "farewell sweet," parted with their Baltimore visitants.—At about half after seven o'clock, the train reached town, where they were received in the most joyful manner.

The journey, both going and coming, was performed, wherever the curvature in the road did not prevent it, at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour.—We must not omit to mention the high gratification which was generally felt and expressed at the beauty and excellence of the road, and in particular of one very picturesque object upon it,—the Thomas Viaduct;—that light, elegant, air-built bridge, uniting so much beauty and symmetry of parts with every appearance of the utmost strength and durability;—a bridge which doubtless will be a lasting monument of the genius and scientific acquirements of the accomplished projector and architect. VIATOR

AWFUL OCCURRENCE AT THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAIL ROAD.

From the Evening Paper.

Yesterday [Thursday] morning the town of Watford and the country for many miles round, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement and alarm, in consequence of a report gaining rapid circulation, and which unfortunately, proved too true, that one of the shafts of the tunnel of the intended railroad to Birmingham which runs through the Earl of Essex's estate at Russell Farm Wood, about two miles beyond Watford had fallen in, and been attended with an immense sacrifice of human life. In the course of a few hours thousands were drawn to the spot, and the scene that occurred is indescribable. The wires and families of those who were employed about the works might be seen running to and fro in a state of frantic despair, ignorant which of them had been bereaved of their husbands.

The following are the fullest particulars that our reporter has been able to obtain on the spot up to an early hour this morning:—The shaft in which this lamentable affair took place is situate amidst Russell Wood, a very picturesque spot, and the approach from Watford would lead to expect that the line of the Birmingham railroad was 80 feet below the spot. The shaft in question, one of the four in this length of tunnel [1700 yards] is formed a gin shaft, and had been sunk about 90 feet below an elevated platform erected for the purpose of removing the earth.

The shaft has been very lately sunk and two feet length, of tunnel had been bricked, the third being, it is stated just mined and ready for bricklayers. The shaft was about to be bricked yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, by a party consisting of five bricklayers and six laborers, who composed what is termed the night gang, and had the appalling event taken place a few hours afterwards, the morning gang would have been at work, and the loss of human life must have been awful in the extreme.

As it is, it is impossible to state correctly the number of victims that have fallen by this dreadful catastrophe, as not one out of the [illegible] that was at work [illegible] work, previous to breaking the shaft, it is supposed the earth gave way and buried the unfortunate men carrying the whole of the wood work with it. When the earth fell a horse & gin were partly buried beneath, and it was with great difficulty the horse was extricated, and it was discovered that the poor animal had sustained much injury. Fortunately however, the man attending to the gin, heard some of the earth in the shaft fall, and feeling the ground under their feet giving way, he made a precipitate retreat and providentially escaped, while a dog that was lying by his side was buried with the earth.

The falling of the immense quantity of earth into the shaft has caused an abyss of about 25 feet deep, and about 40 feet in breadth. It presented a fearful appearance, and it was with the greatest difficulty that other accidents were averted from the imprudence of the surrounding inhabitants gratifying their curiosity. The names of the unfortunate sufferers we have not been able to ascertain, but it is known that among them are Mr. Baker the sub-contractor, Mr. Jordan, Inspector of the brickwork, Windmill, a laborer and Benson, a miner, all of whom have left their wives with large families to bemoan their loss. The men must be buried upwards of 80 feet below the surface of the earth, and although 80 men are actively engaged in digging out the bodies, it is probable that six or seven days will elapse before they are extricated.

About half past 8 o'clock last night it was reported to the time keeper of the shaft, that in driving the heading way of the tunnel from the next shaft, the groans of some of the sufferers were heard. He immediately went to the spot, and found that the men employed in digging had actually introduced themselves into that part of the tunnel which were bricked over, and got hold of the gin rope, but were unable to find any of the unortunate fellow workmen.

In the course of yesterday, the earl of Essex and Lord Clarendon expressed the utmost concern for the sufferers. Lord Clarendon benevolently stated his intention to provide for their wives and families, and a subscription was entered into yesterday by the inhabitants of Watford.

EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURG.

It seems that our brethren of Pittsburg have also had a slight touch of the prevailing malady of the times. According to the Advocate of the 21st inst. the good order of the city had been repeatedly disturbed during the three days previous. The editor says:—

"Brawls are now of such frequent occurrence in our streets that one can scarcely pass by a grog shop (and they abound in every square) after night fall, without witnessing a crowd, and an affray. In one instance we had the curiosity ourselves to inquire into the disturbance. We penetrated the crowd and found in the midst of it a man stretched on his back, apparently lifeless. He had just received a blow from a brick-bat in the abdomen. Many of our citizens witnessed it, but we saw nothing in the shape of a police officer. Indeed those most ancient and quiet guardians of the peace seem to be the only individuals absent on such occasions. On Wednesday evening, after the affray related in our paper of yesterday, groups of men and boys were seen gathering at every corner in a most portentous manner—frequent exclamations of fearful import were heard, and the alarm of fire was sounded several times without deceiving our citizens as to the true cause of the commotion. This arose out of the aforesaid affray, wherein two white men were stabbed by a negro. The excitement was so great that the populace would have rescued him out of the hands of the officers, and executed summary justice on him, if he had not been hurried to prison with the utmost expedition. We had heard divers rumours of an intended outbreak, and were not surprised at an attack made the same evening on the house of a respectable and inoffensive colored citizen, in which a few panes of glass were broken, by means of stones. The mob, however, consisting chiefly of boys, which seemed fearful of carrying things too far, were soon dispersed by the Mayor and citizens called to his aid, after arresting two or three of the ringleaders.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

A DISCLOSURE—INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS DESTROYED.

We learn that shortly after the arrival of the steamboat, bringing the news of yesterday morning, and while a crowd (white and coloured) were engaged in examining the various bundles, bales [illegible] received at the same time and by the same conveyance as the mail, a large wooden box, apparently filled with dry goods, and directed to a respectable individual of the city, was accidentally forced open, when it was found to be filled with incendiary pamphlets and newspapers, such as the "LIBERATOR," "HUMAN RIGHTS," and the "SLAVE'S FRIEND," carefully put up in packages, and directed to persons in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Illinois, and other slave states; and to the District of Columbia. We cannot, in terms too strong express our disapprobation—our rhorror at this proceeding, and especially at this particular time. It should be remembered, that the transmission of newspapers and pamphlets in the manner described, is a gross and daring violation of the laws in relation to the U. S. mail; and when we reflect the excitement so recently produced in Charleston, by a proceeding of a similar character—and when we also reflect that the whole country is in a state of agitation and apprehension, in consequence of the recent movements of the fanatics, this mad act cannot be viewed with other feelings than those of the strongest indignation.

We have now in our possession several of the papers and pamphlets thus surreptitiously forwarded to this city. They are of the most incendiary and inflamatory character, some of them being embellished with cuts of various kinds, calculated to excite and inflame the mind of the slave,—and to poison his already embittered feeling against his master.

As soon as the facts above stated became known, a few of our most respectable citizens assembled together, and submitted the question of "What shall be done to save the city from the excitement which this affair is likely to produce?" It was immediately determined to wait upon the gentleman to whom the above-said box was directed, to explain to him the delicate situation which he occupied in relation to the matter, and to recommend to him the propriety of making such declaration, for the public eye as should exonerate him from all agency or participation in this very culpable affair. A Committee consisting of [illegible] McKenney, R. T. Conrad, Morris Mattson, A. G. Waterman and John C. Martin, Esqrs. was appointed, and immediately proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them. They stated that they had called for the purpose of making known to him the facts detailed, with a view of obtaining [illegible] of any agency in this affair, and [illegible] ing public excitement, which it was [illegible] thought he produced against him.

[illegible] any interference with the State institutions of the South States, believing it improper [illegible] conducted himself throughout, in a most satisfactory manner, and since is spirit highly commendable.—His letter is as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25, 1835.

Gentlemen,—I am informed that a box arrived this morning in the line of steamboats from New York, directed to me, containing various papers—the Liberator, Human Rights, the Slave's Friend, &c. directed to various persons residing in several of the Slaveholding States, and in the District of Columbia. This is to certify that I have no knowledge of such box, further than you have reported to me, or of its contents; and have no agency direct or indirect, in having it directed to me. Moreover, I declare, if said box had reached me, I should have considered it my duty, in the present state of public excitement on the subject, to have returned its contents. I hereby surrender to the city of Philadelphia, all the right and claim I may have to said box and its contents, so far as that right and that claim arises from its being directed to me, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most expedient.

I am respectfully, &c.
WM. H. SCOTT.

Col. T. L. McKenney, Robert T. Conrad, Morris Mattson, A. G. Waterman, John C. Martin."

The box being thus surrendered, about a hundred of our most respectable citizens repaired to the Transportation Office; when Mr. Hill, the Agent, promptly complied with their request. A vote was then taken as to the best mode of disposing of the box, with a view to allay the excitement, which was rapidly increasing. It was decided that it should be taken into the middle of the Delaware and there, with its contents, destroyed. This resolution was fully carried into effect. The box was taken on board a steamboat,—the contents, consisting of at least two thousand of the newspapers described above, were taken out, torn into ten thousand pieces, and scattered upon the waters. The whole affair was conducted in a spirit which exhibited a fixed purpose to resist every thing like the circulation of incendiarism of any description and at the same time to avoid all improper excitement among ourselves. We believe that the course pursued was the proper course under the circumstances, and we know that it was adopted with a view to the peace and the quiet of the City, and the security of the gentleman whose misfortune it was to have, without his sanction, such a quantity of incendiary matter directed to him. We need only add, that Philadelphia, is perfectly tranquil, and is likely to continue so.

A Mr. M. Ball, of Lincoln County, Kentucky of highly respectable connections, who for years had fallen into the pernicious vice of *intemperance*, accused one of his neighbors, a gentleman with whom he had previously lived in the closest intimacy and friendship, of invading his nuptial rights. The hatred of Mr. C. became so inveterate that he invited Mr. Kenley, his neighbor, to his house, and attempted to shoot him. But Mr. K. evaded his diabolical stratagem, and saved his life by a speedy retreat. However, Mr. B. stung to madness under a supposed injury, sought the life of Mr. K. in every direction, until last Tuesday, when he was returning from a visit to his father-in-law's in company with his wife, and passing through Mr. K.'s pastures, saw Mr. K.'s hands working not far from the road. He called to them, and inquired for their master. They informed him of the direction he had taken, when Mr. B. left his wife and pursued after him, and coming up to him made an attack, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, upon Mr. K. by cutting and pe[illegible] with a bowie knife, which [illegible] instantly gave the death [illegible]

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daily apprehension of being attacked, had carried his gun with him, which he now seized and fired, and lodged its contents in the breast of his pursuer. Mr. B's. horse wheeled at the fire of the gun and run more than a hundred yards before he fell. He expired in a few minutes. We will only add in noticing this horrible catastrophe that Mr. K. was immediately tried by a jury composed of his countrymen and acquitted.—*Olive Branch.*

From the Globe.

WHIG FORGERY.

The New York Daily Advertiser, edited by the notorious Secretary of the Hartford Convention, (Dwight,) of Friday last, in his editorial article, says:

"The following article is copied by us from a Charleston paper, in which credit for it is given to the Richmond Whig, and in the last mentioned paper to the Missouri Republican:

THOMAS HUMBUG BENTON, ESQ.

"A dinner was given to this worthy at St. Louis on the 18th July, at which he made one of his rhapsodical displays. In a very particular manner we invite the attention of Virginia to an extract from a report of the substance of Mr. Benton's speech, as published in the Missouri Republican, wherein, for the first time, is avowed, and that by the Agamemnon of the Van Buren party, a doctrine which is well calculated to open the eyes of the people.

"The removal of the deposites, he averred, was necessary to expedite the extinguishment of the power of the Bank—the safety of the people demanded it—it was extending its influence through all the ramifications of society, and the Chief Magistrate saw with much alarm that the rising generation were tainted with its influence, and even the suckling at the breast was in danger of being poisoned from the same fountain of deep laid corruption. The 'Pet Banks,' he incontestibly proved, were amply adequate for the fiscal concerns of the government, and he spoke of the wholesome regulations which they had entered into with the government, in stopping the circulation of their dirty rag money, to all sums over $5; but, he vehemently exclaimed, regulations are not laws—regulations appear well; *but still an important and momentous step is to be taken—a law, in all probability, will be passed at the next session of Congress, which will enable the government to control the institutions*—yes, Mr. President, (bringing his arms on the table before him with much violence,) I say it, *enable the Secretary of the Treasury to control these institutions, and prevent them from running into such abuses as institutions of the kind are prone to.*

Already, continued Mr. B., there exists more than six hundred chartered banking institutions in the country, each having its President, Cashier, Board of Directors, and host of Stockholders—a phalanx of twenty thousand strong—all living on the hard earnings of the poor, the widow and fatherless—wreaking from this injured and oppressed class the pittance they would keep to purchase bread;—most of them, if not all (excepting the pet) without hard money in their vaults to redeem the contemptible rags they have afloat. Then followed a thrilling and thundering appeal to every American within the sound of his voice, and that surely must have been heard at a great distance, by all the blood that was shed on Bunker Hill, at New Orleans, at the river Raisin and Thames, and that flowed from Tecumseh, to sustain the wise [illegible] which would endure while we were in our graves, and the "rag money," which is so convenient for rogues and pickpockets, "the travelling gentry," will have passed away, and be only remembered in the legends of a bloated aristocracy. He congratulated every body on the substitution of gold and silver for the "worthless and valueless rag money," and lauded the administration and his coadjutors in the Senate in bringing about the greatest boon which had ever been achieved for a People in opposition to their enemies—the aristocracy."

We have referred to the Globe of the 8th inst., which contained the proceedings at the dinner given to Col. Benton at St. Louis, and his speech made on the occasion, evidently written out by himself, and we do not find in it one word like what is attributed to him in the above. It is evident a forgery of the Missouri Republican, which has found circulators of its base coin in the Richmond Whig, the Charleston paper referred to, and the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Advertiser must have known that the above was a forgery at the time it published and commented upon it, being nearly two weeks after the speech made by Col. Benton was published in the Globe. That did not answer its purposes. It was falsehood only which would enable it to slander the distinguished individual whose language and sentiments have been thus falsified.

The reckless character of this Bank editor is displayed in his proceeding to comment upon statements which he must have been fully sensible Mr. Benton never uttered. Not a word is to be found in the speech of Col. Benton touching the subject of a law to be passed at the next session of Congress, to "*enable the Secretary of the Treasury to control these institutions,*" (meaning the deposite banks.) Yet has this editor the hardihood thus to comment. He says:

"Now we take the liberty to inquire of this distinguished statesman, civilian, and constitutional lawyer, if it be so that Congress have not power under the Constitution to establish a national bank, where they obtained the power to legislate over banks established by State authority? If Congress can constitutionally enact laws to control a bank constituted by State authority, or to make any statuary regulations concerning such banks, they must necessarily possess the power to pass a law establishing a national bank, because, in the nature of things, they can have no power over a State institution; and if they have any power to pass laws to control any bank, it must be one of their own formation. It requires no greater legislative power to make a bank, than it does to regulate and control a bank.

It can require no great gift of preception to see, that while Congress may not have the constitutional power of establishing by legislation a national bank, it has the constitutional power to regulate the terms on which alone it will commit the public money to the custody of local institutions

Again says the Advertiser:

"The real truth of the case probably is, that the administration, as the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank is at hand, are apprehensive that they shall not be able to get along in their financial business as smoothly as they intended, when they determined to destroy that institution, and are using Col. Benton as their trumpeter, to sound public opinion, in order to be ready when the time comes, to assume authority over the State Banks, and bring them fully under the "control" of the national government, and thus place all the moneyed influence of the country in their hands for this purpose. If such is the plan, they have selected the most suitable agent that the United States can furnish. Bold daring in his views, he is well qualified to aid in transferring the moneyed power and influence of the States, into the hands of an administration whose plans are selfish, and whose means of accomplishing them invariably directed to the personal interests of their tools and agents."

This Editor knows full well that "the real truth" is that the financial business of the Government never went on more smoothly than it has since the employment of States Banks; and there is the rub with him. He will get no more fat jobs or printing douceurs, when the United States Bank is defunct; no more United States Bank loans then. In page 328 of Mr. Tyler's Report, we find the Editor of the Daily Advertiser was paid $1,515 50 by the Bank for one job of printing the Exchange Committee's Report.

That these Bank hirelings should assail Col. Benton, falsify his language, slander his character, and stigmatise his name, is not at all surprising.

He was one of the first to make war upon the Bank, awaken the People to its dangerous power, disclose to them its machinations, and expose its corruptions. He has from principle been its uncompromising foe. He has boldly stood forth in the Senate House, combatted, and prostrated the great champions there, and exposed to the world their wicked schemes and fallacious arguments. He has nobly supported and defended the President, in the war which was waged against him by the bank, its purchased presses, and its stipendiaries in and out of the Senate.

For these services which he has rendered his country, he has received, and continues to receive all the abuse which the malignant hearts of the Bank managers, and Bank supporters and defenders, can pour forth. But while he is thus abused and stigmatised, he has the proud satisfaction to know that the services which he has thus rendered his country are appreciated and acknowledged by a grateful PEOPLE.

From the Globe.

PROOF OF REACTION IN THE MONEY MARKET.

The Journal of Commerce of Monday last contains the following:

"*The market.*—The Bank have given notice to-day, that hereafter they will charge discount at the rate of seven per cent, on paper which has more than sixty days to run before maturity. Letters from Boston say that money was quite scarce there at the close of last week."

For the last four months we have, while communicating to the public the expansions of the Bank of the United States, warned the community to beware of reaction which would inevitably follow. The above gives the proof that the reaction is not only seen, but that it will be felt. Those who have turned a deaf ear to our past admonitions, will now probable soon have cause to regret it.

Money quite scarce in Boston and at seven per cent, per annum in New York.

For the part which we have acted, in communicating periodically to the public the unparalled march of the Bank of the United States for some months past, and cautioning them against its nefarious designs, we are charged in the United States Gazette (now the *Bank's official*, as we are informed with endeavoring to get up a panic. It says:

"[illegible] the attempt to bring to the Administration party has entirely failed, the Globe has shifted its battery, and is determined that the prosperity shall not continue. It is getting up a panic; it is sending abroad accounts of the immense loans by the United States Bank, and of the ruin which must follow the reduction of the discount line."

Furthermore, it says:

"It is known to many, that there are a class of people who live, who acquire wealth by the fluctuations of the money market. Now it is most easy for the Globe and these persons to get a panic, and, by prophesying, produce the very evils they foretell. We do not mean that the Globe would pecuniarly share in any such procedure, but it would be sagacious to improve to political advantage the painful circumstances, and refer the evils to the United States Bank, and visit the iniquity upon the party that was solicitous to continue the charter of that institution.

We do not see occasion for any apprehensions which the Globe seems to entertain. We do not believe that there is cause for the fears which it would excite. It takes advantages of its position to deceive the People and create excitements, and its editor is accountable to society for the evils he has produced, as well as those which may result from his improper course. "He has misused the press most abominably."

Really, this Bank editor is exceedingly liberal in exonerating us from participation in the profits arising out of evil which he appears to be perfectly *au fait* as to the mode of producing. For months past we have been charged again and again, by his kindred presses, with having been one of the stock gamblers, &c. &c., without ever having invested one dollar in stock or any species of speculation, since we have lived in this city.

Whatever evils the country does experience of a pecuniary nature, we shall "*refer to the "United States Bank, and visit the iniquity "upon the party that was solicitous to continue "the charter of that institution.*" We shall do so, because "the United States Bank" and that "party" have resorted to the most abominable measures, with the vain hope of extorting a continuance of the charter—the measures which are to produce "the painful circumstances," which the Bank editor wishes to ascribe to us.

After the Bank has gone on for eight months expanding, and increased its discounts nearly twenty millions, and its circulation almost ten millions, and then issued its orders to some of its principal Branches to call in and reduce its loans, it comes out, and, through its organ, charges us with getting up a panic to deceive the People and create excitements."

We have laid before the public the facts, in relation to the operations of the Bank, taken from their own official returns, which, our position" has enabled us to examine; not for the purpose "to deceive," or to "create excitements," but to enlighten the community as to its course and guard them against its consequences. We have made such deductions, as we thought were fairly interable, the correctness of which, we leave time to test; and for the consequences of which, we hold ourselves responsible.

Notwithstanding the assurance of the Bank Editor, "that we do not see occasion for any apprehensions," we can assure the public that there is occasion for apprehensions. The state of the money market in Boston and New York, fully indicates it.—Besides private advices from Philadelphia, inform us that the Bank there, now *discounts less than its income, and rejects business paper of the first character every discount day.* The order to curtail in other cities, was issued some time since.

The Bank wishes to lull the community into a state of false security with the belief that there is no "occasion for any apprehensions" collections of its Domestic Bill daily running to maturity, it can accumulate a force with which to strike a deadly blow upon the local Banks, with the hope of prostrating some one of them, and produce thereby another panic.

We trust, there exists among the leading State Banks, and trading community, prudence and sagacity sufficient to realize the aim of the United States Bank, and to guard against the consequences of its design.

We shall continue to lay before the public hereafter, as heretofore the operations of this institution, to the end of the charter, although we may continue to be charged with causing a panic. We shall do so, that the community may see who the panic author is, and the true source of the "painful circumstances" which the Bank would charge upon us.

Another soldier of the Revolution departed.—On the 20th. after a protracted illness, CHARLES ROBINSON, aged 78. The deceased embarked early in life in the cause of his country—was an officer in the Maryland Line under Capt. Wm. Hyde, and was one of that Spartin band who early to the Revolution, after having been refused arms by the then Governor Eden, broke open the armory at Annapolis, Md. and took therefrom the necessary arms, &c. He also signalized himself at the battle of White Plains and Brandywine, and was engaged many years previous to his death as an officer of the Customs of Baltimore.—Kind and affectionate in his domestic relations, scrupulous and exact in his dealings with his fellow men, he attained a ripe age, and had left this state of probation in hope of a happier eternity.

KEY WEST, Aug. 15.

SHIPWRECK.—The Br. brig John Britton of Halifax C. P. Morrell master, from Kingston, Jamaica, in ballast bound to ——, ran on the Reef of Key Tavener on the night of the 9th inst. Nothing was saved from the vessel except a few articles of rigging &c.—The crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port in the schr. Pizarro.

Important.—The master of the three masted schr. Vesper from New York bound to Tobasco, which arrived here yesterday 14th inst. reports that on July 25th, when nine days out in Lat. 33 11—Long. 73 37—she was fired at twice by a Baltimore built schooner, painted black, apparently full of men. A boat afterwards boarded her from the schooner, and six armed men came on board, and took from the vessel a spyglass some bread, a coat, a double barrell gun belonging to a passenger on board and other articles. The men spoke to one another in Spanish, but on being addressed in that language by a passenger, refused to say any thing more than that their vessel was from Vera Cruz bound to Cape de Verds. They appeared to be much disappointed on finding the Vesper in ballast. It may be this same vessel which gave rise to the report in Nassau, a short time since, that pirates were again afloat.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS, &c.

It may be remembered that some eight or nine weeks ago, an inquiry was made through the columns of this paper, respecting the authenticity of a rumor, that Mr. Crawford, this Minister of the U. States in Paris, had offered a proffer of the allies, when in possession of Paris at the downfall of Napoleon—to [illegible] the amount of reparation then exacted from that nation. No satisfactory answer was given, and we began to fear that, what cannot be deemed a remarkable instance of generosity for the altered fortunes of a friendly nation, and generous confidence in its honor and justice under happier circumstances, might, after all, turn out to be merely an unfounded rumor.

Happily, the annexed statement, received by the *Salve de Grasse*, yesterday, sets the matter at rest.

The letter of *Mr. Vail* establishes that Mr. Crawford did receive and decline, proffer—a direct, but not, therefore, unauthorized—of the aid of the allies, to obtain indemnity of our claims on France; and the authentication of this fact should cause the blood of shame to tingle in the cheeks of those honorable Deputes, who, in the discussion of the treaty of July, were so lavish of epithets upon the bargain driving spirit of the Americans.

We thank Mr. Vail for this contribution to American annals.—*N. Y. American.*

To the Editor of the N. Y. American:

PARIS, July 13, 1835.

SIR,—Your paper of—June last, makes an appeal to any one who may have a knowledge of the fact, frequently repeated, that our government at a time of great pressure upon France, refused to avail itself of the means it had, of satisfying, by force, the claims provided for by the unexecuted treaty of 1831.—You justly remark, that a fact so honorable in itself should be substantiated and go authenticated to the world; and it affords me pleasure to be able to contribute to an act of justice which, is in the first place, due to the memory of an honest statesman, now no more, whose character, in point of honesty at least, has passed unscathed through the virulence of party, and then, to the government which nobly approved of his course.

At the period so calamitous for France, when near the whole world was brandishing over her head the sword of vengeance, I, although very young, constituted a part of Mr. Crawford's legation at Paris, and I distinctly recollect, that, in a conversation between Gen. Lafayette, for whom the Emperor Alexander had a great personal regard, and Mr. Crawford, the former stated that the Russian Emperor (and not as your correspondent supposes, Lord Welington) had mentioned his particular solicitude for the U. States; that he was very desirous of reconciling them with England, and had moreover, intimated, that should the American Government desire it, he would cause our claims to be included in the aggregate amount then making out for settlement by France. It may not be amiss to say, also, that such was the magnitude of the sums then claimed by the allies, our own would, if added to them, have been like a drop in the ocean.—To this semi-official proposal, which doubtless might, if encouraged, have become a positive one, Mr. Crawford promptly replied, that it did not become the ancient ally of France to join its enemies at a time, when that country was overwhelmed with misfortune, and that he thought he spoke the language of his government, when he, at once, declined the offer, and in its name said, that it preferred trusting to the good faith of France, and to its disposition, when able to do so, of discharging so just a debt.

The conversation alluded to was at time, I believe, mentioned by Mr. Crawford, in his semi-official correspondence, because, from the nature of the case, it could not have become a subject of a formal despatch; and it is more than probably that the private correspondence of the then Secretary of State, contains it.

Such are the circumstances, as far as I can recollect, (and they made deep impression on me at the time) of an act, which instead of being, as our long forbearance has been, used against us, should on the contrary excite the ad-

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