THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1834

We have regular dates by the mail which arrived yesterday.

The ship Utica at New York from Havre brings dates to the 21st June. We find only commercial intelligence. Nothing political.

Fire.—The Saw-Mill of the Messrs Walshes in the city of Lafayette came near being destroyed by fire last Sunday evening. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a spark from the furnace.

Alexander Gordon Penn has been elected Cashier of the Branch of the Union Bank at Covington, be the place of Samuel Elliott resigned.

Great Anti-Bank Meeting in Wilmington, Delaware.—The Delaware Watchman of the 23d contains an account of a large anti-bank meeting held at Wilmington. Although no extraordinary exertions were made to obtain a full attendance, yet not less than one thousand persons were present, an occurrence unprecedented in the political annals of that state. The editor of the Watchman says:

"We have conversed with those who attended our public meetings previous to the political revolution of 1800,—we have conversed with those who fought our political battles in the dark and trying years of 1812—'13, and '14—who have more recently attended our meetings in 1824 and '28 and we have were present on this occasion, and we are assured by all that the meeting on Saturday far exceeded in point of numbers any that have been held in this county or state. Our opponents have in vain attempted to deceive the people on the question to be decided. The recharter of the bank is identified with their success, and the bank will find no quarter with us."

The Polish Exiles.—The Polish committee of Boston have made arrangements for commencing the settlement of a township granted by Congress to the exiles.—Ten Poles accompanied by several members of the committee are to start in a few days for Vandalia, to select the land and commence operations. They are the pioneers and will be followed by others as soon as arrangements can be made to secure a home them. This is a wise and prudent course, and should be followed by the committees in behalf of these exiles in other cities. The leader of this pioneer expedition is to be a worthy representative of Poland; a gentleman and a soldier; and every way competent to the task of planting a western Warsaw. Success attend him.

GENERAL RIPLEY.

While the contest was pending in the Second Congressional District for a member to Congress, we did not feel authorised to take any part in it, or obtrude our advice upon the good people of that section as to whom they should vote so, regarding such conduct on our part as highly gratuitous, indecorous and improper. It was with these feelings, that we maintained a strict silence, leaving unanswered several articles in the *Louisiana Advertiser*, in which the pretensions of Judge Cana, the Bank candidate were advanced, insisting not but that our motives would be apparent, and that proper justice would be done by those concerned to the incorrect interference of our neighbor. But now that the election is over, and that a choice has been made, we feel in no way transgressing no rule of decorum in speaking of that choice. General Ripley who has been selected, enjoys the reputation of a stern and uncompromising democrat, is a man of talents and singleness of purpose, and is eminently qualified to discharge at this important and interesting crisis in our national existence, the trust which the partialities of his fellow citizens have invested him with. In him the Bank of the U. S. will find no supporter, his opposition to that dangerous and corrupt monopoly has existed for a series of years and is known to be based upon the firm conviction of its destructive tendency. His views upon this important point were given to his fellow citizens before soliciting their suffrages, and his election may be considered as a fair test of their wishes. He is personally as well as politically friendly to the venerable patriot now presiding over the operations of our government, and has like him seen "some service." To sum up in a word, we congratulate General Ripley's constituents as well as the Republican party throughout the country upon his election.

Mr Taney.—A morning contemporary indulges in some very illiberal and insulting remarks in relation to this gentleman, a purer patriot or a better man than whom does not live. In the jaundiced eye of our neighbor, whoever dares suppose the United States Bank is "a villain," and a "traitor," deserving of the most invidious recrimination and abuse. Mr. Taney stands guilty of this grievous fault, and hence arises the necessity of sacrificing him to the fury of that monopoly; a necessity which its advocates obey to the very letter, judging from their newspaper essays and public speeches.

But what say those who know Mr. Taney best, his immediate constituents and fellow citizens? We find them manifesting their respect for his talents and character by regiving him with the most distinguished honor. A dinner was tendered him in Baltimore, his native city, immediately on his arrival there, at which not less than 1500, of the most respectable citizens were present. Would such men as these consort with "a villain" or a "traitor," and render him those distinctions which belong to exalted virtue alone. We will not believe it, and this very fact in itself, had we no other testimony would be sufficient to show the purity and rectitude of his political career.

A hint very suitable for our own Meridian.—At a public dinner given to Mr. Patton, of Virgininia, by the citizens of Orange county, in that State, Judge Barbour having been invited to attend, forwarded an answer, assigning his reasons for declining the invitation; the principal of which is, that he considers it improper for Judges to mingle in party meetings and political contests. His views upon this subject will be approved by the great mass of the community, and it would be well for the country, and add to their own reputation for honesty and wisdom, if some others, who occupy seats upon the bench, would act in accordance with those views.

A Challenge.—The *Whig* challenges us to make good our assertions respecting Mr. Madison. To do this, we have only to refer to two letters written by that gentleman on a recent occasion.—One of them is addressed to a committee of his friends and fellow citizens" in Orange County inviting him to partake of a public dinner given to Mr. Patton, the representative in Congress for that district, in testimony of their approbation for the manly and able support, which Mr. P. gave to the federal administration; and the other is addressed to "a committee of his fellow citizens" in Charlottesville inviting him to assist at an Anti-Jackson celebration. In the former he implicitly declares: "Though withdrawn from the theatre of public affairs, and from the excitements incident to them, I may, be permitted to say to my friends that *I join them most cordially in their devotion to the great and fundamental principles of Republicanism, to which Virginia has been constant*; and that I am not less persuaded than they are, of the dependence of our prosperity on those principles; and of the intimate connection of both with the preservation of the Union in its integrity, and of the Constitution in its purity. The value of the Constitution will be most felt by those who look with most forecast into the consequences of disunion. Nor will *the Constitution with its wise provision for its own improvement under the lights of experience*, be undervalued by any who compare distracted and ominous condition from which it rescued the country, with the security and prosperity so long enjoyed under it, and with the bright prospects which it has opened on the civilized world. It is a proud reflection, proud for the people of the United States—proud for the cause of liberty—that story furnishes no example of a government providing like resources in an equal degree and for the same period, as the distribution of political power in the compound government of the United States, of which the vital principle pervading the whole and all its parts, is the elective and responsible principle of Republicanism. May not, then, *esto perpetua*, be the hope as well as the prayer of every citizen who loves liberty and loves his country;"

And in the latter:

"Having witnessed the defects in the first organization of the Union, sufficiently evinced during the war for its preservation, and still further developed in the interval which has intervened and the substitution of the present Constitution—having witnessed, also, the happy fruits of the new organization, in so many important respects a contrast to the long state of things, *no one can be more anxious than I for the continued success be assured by a faithful adherence to its principles and objects.*"

We subjoin the following comments from the Raleigh Carolina Times, a wig paper, whose testimony surely our neighbor will not dispute, and here rest our case:

"It is quite obvious from this most cautious epistle, that the poor old Patriot is controlled by the influence of Jackson partisans: It is a truly melancholy contemplation—that of an old and faithful friend of this country, brought in his last days under the *corrupting* influence of a detestable party whose sole objects is the prostration of that very liberty for which the toils of his youth and manhood were expended.—Such is the truly lamentable condition of the friend and companion of Jefferson—the once distinguished and still patriotic Madison."

FOR THE BEE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Who is candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the principles of pure republicanism, as advocated by Andrew Jackson?

No one.

Who and what is opposed to the principles spoken of?

The Bank of the United States.

What is the leading question in the political world.

Whether the Bank or the People shall rule?

Which will conquer.

The People.

I doubt it—money is power—array it in opposition to any man or set of men and it will—nay must succeed.

Admitting it does, what is the consequence?

Why our country is in the hands of a power no human efforts can overthrow.

Do you think the Bank advocates Nullification?

Certainly I do.

What are your grounds of belief?

Its autocracy—self-ruled;—self-created;—holding every thing else as mere dependents and subservients to its will;—and the fact of the southern nullifiers being in her ranks, advocating her principles and instilling their own?

Those are horrible statements if true.

They are and every day proves them so. Has not the cause of the people—the freedom of the press—the rights of citizens been subdued and put down by this power? The principles of republicanism have been perverted. The sound doctrines of a Washington construed by men paid to construe them and rendered subservient to their umpire and explained to the multitude through the silvery mouth-piece of a bought-up politician. The constitution, that hallowed document so often appealed to, has been viewed through a golden telescope.

The advocates of its doctrines—the supporters of its principles have been honored with every epithet that self-interest could suggest—the minds of the people have been poisoned and withdrawn from facts, and their fancies tickled by the jingling of dollars, facilities have been offered to the politician heretofore insolvent? Merchants and traders become rich—who were poor, without any seeming volition of their own—save their political views! These are undeniable facts, these are the causes which produced effects dangerous to our laws—our liberties and our constitution—these are the visible signs of a power unseen to the eye, but turning the great wheel which sets in motion the thousands which revolve in opposition to our general government, these are startling evidences that stare us in the face. And although many of them look back to the good land marks of freedom without corruption, they look ahead to the glittering prospect of wealth; mistaken men, let them look back to the lamentable history of Greece and Rome, and view the effects of a system of government brought under the immediate influence of money. These men exercise the power invested in them for their own purposes, and when that purpose is effected they whistle their supporters down the wind, as useless numbers to a splendid edifice? Then comes the rule of tyrants, having the means to exercise power, and have they not already commenced a persecution, direful and vindictive persecution, against all those who opposed them?

Who is there will deny its exercising power in elections?

Who is there will deny its using the funds for purposes not sanctioned by its charter?

Who is there will deny that it grants favors to its partizans and partisans only?

Who will deny its ubiquity in doing and acting the same villanous game at the same time, in all parts of the United States?

A friend has put into our hands the following amusing dialogue. We apprehend there is more reality than imagination in the scene he describes:

DIALOGUE

Between the king of England and Rotschild.

King—Well, Rory (*the King always calls him Rory*) have you sent the money to Nicholas?

Rotch—I have my Liege.

King—And our written instructions?

Rotch—I have, and a private communication of my own!

King—Ah! Rory, you know the power of gold! But do you think the dissemination of foreign funds throughout the United States can ultimately benefit us?

Rotch—Most assuredly; the million I have sent is to be distributed among the poor, on condition of their voting in favor of Bank—Thus we secure to that institution, the whole body of the people, and when the bank gets the ascendency, who is power can put it down?

King—Aye. But Rory—how does the old Roman act in this matter, will he sanction a measure like this?

Rotch—Sanction! My Liege? No indeed—he has come out against the bank in the most determined manner, and removed the government deposits from the bank?

King—Ah! what amount?

Rotch—Some thirty millions?

King—What says the Bank?

Rotch—Much! She has bought up nearly all the presses in the country; has printing establishments under her own contract, to feed the State stream and has openly declared war against Gen Jackson and the administration.

King—I am afraid the old General will be too much for our united efforts, but money Rory, money is the thing and I pledge myself if we succeed to make Nicholas King of the land. Have you any newspapers from America?

Rory—Yes my Liege—here is Duff Green's paper.

King—Duff is a liar—for I won't believe him.

Rory—Here is the New-York Enquirer?

King—It would do! the Bank upholds that establishment, let me have an impartial paper!

Rory—Here is Robt Walsh's National Gazette.

King—Hem! a good paper, but sometimes!

Rory—Here is the Globe.

King—The best paper in the United States, but too dry I can scarcely read it with safe speaks the *truth*, but what letters have we?

Rory—One from ——.

King—What says ——.

Rory—The Bank has joined in with nullification! and leagued herself with the Southern Aristocrats.

King—Good; this speaks volumes!

Rory—Another from ——.

King—Excellent! what does he say?

Rory—That the people believe the public distress arises from Gen Jackson's proceeding and attribute nothing to the Bank.

King—Good; ha; ha; it works well! but I see Cobbett supports old Hickory.

Rory—And so does the people generally throughout your majesty's dominions! They have a notion of liberty and they must be brought over!

King—And shall Rory; to effect this I will sell my jewels?

Rory—And I my six per cents; ha! the mail is in; more news from America.

[*Exeunt.*]

To the Editor of the Bee.

The subject of the Bank of the United States has been so much discussed in relation to the removal of the deposites, as almost to become a subject of indifference.

This, however, is the time when we have to look for a developpment of the transactions of this institution, and as they are disclosed, to determine in what relation the removal of the deposites and the distress of the country stood to each other.

We were all satisfied, that a simple removal across a street of five or ten millions of dollars, could have no effect on the prosperity of the country; it seemed, however, in this case to be the exercise; and the reason why, we will in a few words endeavor to explain.

One fact we assume is already disclosed, and annex the remark of the cashier of the Union Bank of Tennessee, showing, the immense curtailment of the United States Bank at Nashville, Tennessee:

"The capital of the Union Bank paid in is, $1,634,277 47. The dividends to the 1st July, have been 8 per cent per annum on the stock as paid. There is not a doubtful debt on her books west of the Alleghanies and the claim east thereof is secured—and the Bank's actual payments to the Bank United States Nashville, since 4th March 1833, amounts to $944,810 13 in *Specie* and *Checks* North and South—for *balances incurred in the weekly exchange of notes*—and since March 1832, the Bank United States Nashville, has reduced her discounts—(unofficial) $4,000,000, viz: from $1,700,000 to 700,000 1-2."

From a regular line of discounts, of *four millions seven hundred thousand dollars*, a reduction was made of four millions of dollars!—this too at a simple Branch—what was the effect on the business of the south and east] by this severe contraction—even admitting no curtailment took place at any other western Branch, (which is by no means the case) what must have been the natural effect on the business of that section of the country, to which this western portion was indebted in the amount of three millions—the whole country which had depended on facilities from this branch could have but about two or three millions of dollars worth of produce for disposal; and the consequence we at once see—The debts at home must be paid—The United States Bank had sent forth its mandate, and blasted was the country that dared to refuse to acknowledge its command, the payment at home was indispensible, and the creditors broad was compelled to wait the convenience of his debtors; what was the result? In New-York, in New Orleans, merchants who had placed their means and credit at the means of the western merchants, were compelled to sacrifice prospects and mercantile reputation, to the caprice of the board of directors of the Bank of the United States; this too, without a shadow of reason.

Let us see—had the United States Bank called in its loans equally throughout the Union, pressing no more on one part than on another—this Branch in Nashville would not have been called on for more than a million and a half, and then the community would have been able to have remitted to their other creditors two and a half millions more—but in this case, the whole means of this part of the country were absorbed by this Branch.—Suppose two and a half millions of dollars thrown into the city of New York, where the curtailment was small, [what would have been the effect?—The local banks could have increased their business to nearly this amount, by having in hand this sum, to reduce the daily balances from them, to the Branch there—if two and a half millions which should have gone from the city of New York, had been permitted, it would have been far easier for the amount of two millions, to have been paid to the Bank of the United States at the two points than at one.—Indeed the payment at one point only, could have caused no anxiety—as the amount which would have been received by the New York merchant, would have been applied at once, to the equitable of his debt, which was but a debt just satisfied to himself—the money was but a *transitu* and satisfied two debts by simply the change of hands. But it pleased the directors of the Bank of the United States to pursue a different course, they wanted to, and did indeed, most severely show their power—but what cared they about the interest of the country—they assumed a new position,—must truly—to collect in a way, that should cause destruction to the merchants—to make the merchant the humble slave of their wishes—to prostrate credit, and still use words of mercy.

What wholesome effect the simple operations of this Branch alone so conducted must have had on the credit of the country at large—why then could have been expected if the same course was pursued at the other four important western branches, but general prostrations.

The curtailments at at this Branch are now only under observation, and if we mistake not, a course of systematic oppression beyond any parallel—a warfare of extermination to the uttermost extent in the power of the Bank has been waged against the country, for the purpose of making it a prostrate slave to its wishes.

How far, through its disconduct, wicked and ambitious Senate, the country has been reduced, we have already seen—we have seen there men, of almost direct opposite political principles leaders of three great parties—men who have showed themselves willing to sacrifice the constitution to their own ambitious views—men between whom, animosity has existed which would require blood to wash out—these men and this Bank of the United States, with all their combined efforts—all the united talents and money, backed by an enormous faction have not yet succeeded in subjugating the democracy of our country.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 21, 1834.

Translated from the Madrid Gazette of the 13th of May, 1834.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The master of the Spanish brig Darius, Salvio Vila, who anchored in the Bay of Cadiz on the 26th ult. last from the Havana, under the date of the 1st inst. (May) addressed a note to the Captain of the Port, as follows:

"On the 25th of April, at 1 P. M, a shoal or key, was discovered in latitude 3?0 12' 36" north, and longitude 6?0 12' 23" west of Cadiz, which latitude, derived from a noon observation of full trust, and the longitude from bearings taken off the land, made three hours after leaving the shoal. This shoal or key, is of a whitish stone, which peeled out of the superfices of the sea, as at two or three feet in scrubbing to a long boat, with some ridge on her waist to the northward, in which very direction, and at about a cable's distance from the sand stone, another very small one was seen, of the water's colour, of the same colour of the other. We do not stop to sounding as we might only that we might be able to take bearings at the last when unfortunately for us, the state of the sea, with a great depth all round, and quickly so from one rock to the other. There is not the least doubt of the existence of the shoal, we were within a short distance of it, and looking at it with a good glass from the top of the yard, until we had to bear away to pass to the east of the small rock, within two cables length, on the west side. St. Vincent at about the distance of a league, west 3?0 S. Vincent at about ten leagues distance, which will reach some time after the arrival of this letter."

Translated from the Spanish, by Wm. Stallings U. States Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVANA MARKET, June 26th.

COTTONS—Since the last my transactions in Cottons ready for delivery, amounting to 1,000 bales of Upland and Mobile, on board of vessels in the port, and 300 bales more sold during the last eight days, all which I mentioned in my last have taken place without variation in the prices, which comprise to gether 11 62 Bales from Mobile to Liverpool, 5-16 to 3-8; 5-25 B Upland, Mobile to Amsterdam, and Tonnesse at 1 1-16 to 1 1-8; and 7 B Virginia to Havre at 1 3-16 to 1 5-32, the whole delivery.

The arrivals per contra, have amounted to 1,525 B.

Exchange is without quality, no sales have taken place this week past.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Petit Amelie Mexican, Lacoste, Matanzas, [illegible]

Schr Mary and Frances, Jillson, Vera Cruz, [illegible]

Schr. Perilous, Espinosa, Campeachy, [illegible]

ARRIVED.

Towboat Pompey, Martin, S W Pass, [illegible] Ships Banner, Vance, [illegible] Brigs Lusitania, Bates, and Matanzas, Bourgeois, [illegible] Schr Salem, [illegible] Passers, Rogers, [illegible] Hilliard, [illegible] Steamboat Louisiana, Cutting, [illegible] over to Bagnell's Line Packet Boat Florida, Hewitt, with 4 passengers and mails N E French Island.

Packet ship Arkansas, Dennis from New York to Havre & Hamburg—cargo to Crane and Mitchell, Rodman, Rees, E L Tracy, J Vance & co, Bates & Hawthorne, Pratt or Harris, D S Wood, [illegible] F Delaunay, Sewell & Avery; F Perret & Gray; W McKean, [illegible] Hogg & co W Tupper, W Sharp, S V Nichols, J W Zacharie & co, J Davis, J A Merle & co, Walton, Lambeth & Pope, [illegible] A Davis, J A Merle & co, J H Fox, [illegible] Hennessy & co S W Oliver & co, [illegible] Hernandez, D S Wood, [illegible] J W C Bayne, H W Hunter & co, [illegible] Avery; W Nichols, J Davis, [illegible] F Perret & Gray, W Kohn, [illegible] Hogg & co W Tupper, W Sharp, S V Nichols, J W Zacharie & co, [illegible] Davis, J A Merle & co, J H Fox, [illegible] Hernandez, D S Wood, [illegible] J W C Bayne, H W Hunter & co, [illegible] Avery; F Perret & Gray; W McKean