

THE DEMOCRAT

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Letters to the Editors on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

OH NO, WE NEVER MENTION IT.

Old no, we never mention it. It's name is never heard; Of specie we're forbid to speak.

For old there are so many things Recall the specie— The broker's windows show it yet.

LOVE AND TIME.

The summer sun was setting fast. When, lo! an aged pilgrim came Unto a pleasant river's banks.

Hasten, hasten, while I speak. The sands within the glass are flying. Come, and ferry me across—

While merry Love began to lose His bark with a joyful chime: "Ho, sinketh off, sigh'd a wiser voice,

Her conduct gentle and her well trained mind Replete with lore of books and human kind; The first from foolish pedantry exempt.

An interesting anecdote of Lord Kenyon's sensibility was related in the House of Commons, by Mr. Morris, in the debates of 1811.

Sugar Crops.—We learn from gentlemen who have just returned from a journey to the interior of the State, that the cane looks much better than was expected some two months ago.

Desperation.—Some fellows in New Jersey a few nights since, attempted to rob an editor's room.

REPLY OF MR. KENDALL TO MR. ROBERT WICKLIFFE'S LETTER.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

Having observed the tender of your columns as a medium of reply to the strictures of Mr. Robert Wickliffe on my character and conduct when you gave insertion to his production, I determined at once to avail myself of the offer.

Were the facts of the case, or the character of Robert Wickliffe for reckless mendacity, as well known to the People of the United States as they are to the People of Kentucky, I should deem it unnecessary to pay any attention to his malignant effusion.

If I could be flattered by falsehood, I might feel satisfied with the allegation, that I have been for about twelve years de facto Governor of Kentucky and for about eight, President of the United States!

"One who will draw a parallel," says Mr. Wickliffe, "between the misfortunes of Kentucky from 1817 to 1824, (the period when Amos held the conscience of our executives) and the condition of the United States since he has been conscience-keeper of Presidents, may readily account for the alarming prospects which now threaten the loss of public credit and the bankruptcy of thousands of our citizens."

I took up my residence in the capital of Kentucky in the Fall of 1816. George Madison, who had been elected Governor in the preceding August, died a few days before, and Gabriel Slaughter, the Louisiana Governor, had just entered upon the duties of the office.

At the gubernatorial election in 1820, the candidates were Gen. John Adair, William Logan, Esq. Gen. Jos. Desha and Col. Anthony Butler.

Mr. Wickliffe is quite as unfortunate in his allegations with regard to my support of measures as to my influence over men. The following extract embraces the pith of his production on that point, viz:

"When Amos Kendall became Governor de facto of Kentucky, public credit was high, and the people were never more prosperous; the State had sustained her character and faith in contracts unimpaired; her bank paper was equal to gold and silver; but this demagogue and speculator raised the cry against the Bank of Kentucky and its stockholders, arrayed the money borrowers and spendthrift speculators of the country against her labor and industry; and finally, at the head of the profligate and unprincipled, triumphed over public morals, and the laws and Constitution."

The first act of his party was in 1817-18, to destroy the Bank of Kentucky, and to grant charters to forty-odd spurious banks, with a view to flood the State with paper sufficient to meet the demands of himself and partisans.

This accomplished, in two short years this demagogue and his partisans reduced the labor and credit of the State to utter prostration. The whole departments of labor were visited by a wide-spread ruin; the banks bankrupted, and the means of paying debts destroyed.

This breach of faith and of the Constitution, the first measure of relief for the disease created by Amos, and which he promised to cure, was found but to increase rather than abate the malady.

The next, and the dying effort in Kentucky, was to persuade the people of the State to repeal their Constitution, if they were not willing to break it. The people, however, preferred expelling Mr. Kendall and his creatures from office, and he

then led his followers over to Gen. Jackson in mass, as his last refuge from scorn, contempt and ignominy."

I first became an editor in 1815, and among my first essays, were spirited attacks on the bank of Kentucky, not because "her bank paper was equal to gold and silver," as Mr. Wickliffe now asserts, but because, having suspended specie payments during the war, and her notes being at a heavy discount, she was not, in my opinion, doing all in her power to resume payment.

When she resumed, my opposition to her ceased, and my partner in business, William Gerard, Esq. was for some years a Director of that Bank. It was the Bank of the United States, and not the Relief Party which destroyed the Bank of Kentucky by forcing her to a second suspending of specie payments.

The notes of the Bank of Kentucky were collected by the branches and sent back upon her so rapidly that after manfully struggling for a few months, and even bringing from the East several hundred thousand dollars of specie at a great expense, she was compelled to succumb to her inexorable foe and close her doors.

"The first act of his party," says Mr. Wickliffe, "was in 1817-18, to destroy the Bank of Kentucky and to grant charters to forty odd spurious banks," &c. Instead of being supported, "these forty odd spurious banks" were strongly condemned by me as they were ever by Mr. Wickliffe.

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Mr. Wickliffe's narrative of my life in this city, though equally destitute of truth, needs no comment from me.

Perhaps I ought not to complain of this and other ceaseless denunciations which are heaped upon me. To the contrast with the whole tenor of my life which they present, may doubtless be ascribed more than to any unusual merit or talents of my own, the elevation I now hold, and whatever of standing I possess in the estimation of the American people.

I have a right to expect, that not only you, but all the managers of the public press, who have given circulation to Mr. Wickliffe's address, will do me the justice to publish this explanation.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL.

Washington, June 8, 1837.

N. Y. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S COMMITTEE.

At a special meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee held at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, June 13th, 1837, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas we cannot contemplate the present posture of affairs without deeply feeling the vastness of the considerations now resting with the people; and whereas, as a representative body, it devolves upon us to express fearlessly and explicitly, our opinions upon the topics of the day—

Resolved, That our present pecuniary difficulties are to be attributed to the unwarranted increase of specially privileged chartered institutions, which have sent swarms of bank notes among us, depreciating the constitutional currency—

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Suspension Law, because we consider the legislature ought not to fasten upon the community a paper currency, and by legal protection, make it worthless and irredeemable.

Resolved, That the fact being fully and practically established, that all special banking incorporations are not only in opposition to the spirit of universal rights, but a hindrance to the accumulation of property by honest industry and healthful competition of free trade, therefore it but remains for us to guard ourselves against a party who have publicly proclaimed "That the possession of property is the proof of merit," and who would, by chartering a National Bank, fasten upon us chains more despotic than ever the ingenuity of tyranny invented.

Resolved, That the political principles avowed by Andrew Jackson, and so triumphantly sustained during his administration, and which have contributed so largely to the freedom and happiness of the people, will, we are confident, be fearlessly maintained by Martin Van Buren.

Resolved, As young men growing up with the interests of this city. We feel the importance of the result of the present crisis upon our future prospects, and will watch steadily our rights, keeping an eye upon those men whose zeal in the cause of the people is in direct proportion to the advantages they may gain from chartered and other privileges, and will always present an unshrinking front to our enemies, foreign and domestic. It was

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in all the Democratic papers.

PHILIP S. CROOKE, Chairman. CHARLES YATES, EDWARD STEWART, Secretaries.

Encouraging.—One of our Express slips from New Orleans, contains the following cheering announcement:—"No Murders committed last night!"

Quite a subject for congratulation, truly.

Driven from Kentucky by public indignation, as Mr. Wickliffe now asserts, I left the State in triumph, I left it as the bearer of Washington of the trophies of victory, the vote of Kentucky for General Jackson.

ITEMS.

The New Hampshire law against the circulation of small bills took effect as far as the bills of other state banks on the 1st inst. small notes of the New Hampshire banks pass for a year to come, but no new ones of smaller denominations could lawfully be issued after that date.

The number of persons employed by the Bank of England in the year 1832 was as follows: clerks and porters, 38 printers and engravers, clerks and porters at the branches—total 94 average salary £225 each.

In the years 1824 and '5 no less than 634 stock companies were formed in Great Brit with an aggregate capital of 732,173,100L. ly about 20,000 however were actually paid.

The bodies of the four young men, students of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, who were recently drowned in the Owasco lake, it been recovered and interred in the burial ground at Auburn, on the 2nd instant. The assembly which was very numerous, was appropriately dressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

Three hundred fresh salmon, packed in ice and saw-dust, were received from the Penobscot on Monday by the fishmongers at Fulton Market.

Fatal Rencontre.—The New Orleans Bee of the 27th says—"Two individuals, one by the name of Miller, and the others name we could not ascertain, met at the corner of Poydras and Philippe streets last evening about dusk, the latter shooting the former through the back—life is despaired of—the other effected his escape."

The Charleston Courier says "the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, in the steam packet Georgia, from Norfolk. We are gratified that our distinguished fellow-citizen has arrived so opportunely to join with us in the festivities of the day."

More effects of the Specie Circular.—Continental Failures.—London, June 2.—The house of Frenck & Co., in Copenhagen, has become bankrupt. The house of Wilhelm Malin, of Gothenburg, has become insolvent. The debt is 45 and the assets 414,000 rix dollars, Swedish banco.

Small Change.—A Mrs. CEXT, in Wisconsin has presented her husband with four little Cent two male and two female.

The Iowa (Ouisconsin) News of the 7th ult. says that new discoveries of lead ore have been made on the waters of the Blue River. Great success has attended the diggers in that part of the mining country. "The mineral ground is easily proved, very little blasting is required, and the ore is found within a few feet from the surface of the earth. Not long since we visited these 'mines,' and witnessed a spectacle which rarely greets the eyes of miners. Several hundred tons weight of mineral was piled on a single lot of ground of two hundred yards square upon which were sunk several shafts not one of which were more than twenty feet deep."

Soldiers in Gloves.—By a recent ordonnance gloves are to be worn at all seasons by the foot soldiers of the French army. The artillery are to wear leather gloves, the infantry cotton.

Talleyrand.—This old diplomatist is still alive and still playing the courier. He is announced, as late as 20th May as having an interview with the King.

Suicide.—We learn from Briggs's Bulletin that a man named Henry Lienow, committed suicide by hanging himself, on Saturday evening, in a house on the corner of Friend and 1st streets. Boston Morning Post.

An attempt was made to set fire to a dwelling house near Fisher's hotel, in Roxbury, on Wednesday evening last. The incendiary was seen in the cellar, by an occupant of the house; but he quickly made his escape.

Patrick Mahony, the boy sentenced to be hung for burning the Cambridge Arms-House, has had his sentence commuted by the Governor and Council, to imprisonment for life in the State's Prison.—Boston Courier.

Three boys were on Friday detected in placing stones on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, in Natick, for the purpose of throwing the engines and cars off the track. They were promptly arrested, carried before a magistrate, and, after full examination, committed to the goal in Lowell for trial at the next court of Common Pleas. The punishment for such an offence by which the lives of passengers are endangered, is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.—Id.

Earthquake.—We learn, says the Providence Courier of Monday, by a gentleman from the country, that the shock of an earthquake was felt on Thursday night, 22d ult. at Smithfield, Burdville and Thompson. The duration of the shock was about half a minute; the inhabitants of the village of Slatersville were so much alarmed as to leave their dwellings. In Thompson the shock was so severe as to knock down the crockery from the shelves.

It gives us pleasure to inform persons having friends in Texas, or those interested in that new country, that the Texian Congress has made appropriations for the establishment of a Post Office Department, and that B. Barr, Esq. a gentleman of well known abilities, is appointed Post Master General. Intercourse can now be had throughout the interior of Texas without the delay, which despatches were formerly subject to.

A boat from the Illinois River reported yesterday, that the steamboat Wave was destroyed by fire a day or two since, while lying at one of the ports on that river. One or two lives are reported to have been lost.

St. Louis Rep. June 27.

What will our fashionable friends, who boast of having visited Niagara or Trenton Falls, say when they hear of a pleasure trip from St. Louis, Missouri, to the Falls of St. Anthony! The Galena Advertiser of the 17th June mentions the arrival at that place of the steamer Burlington, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, bound on the expedition above mentioned. St. Anthony's Falls, as nearly as we can judge, are in a straight line four hundred miles beyond St. Louis.