Watchman and State Journal.

MONTPELIER:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1837.

*The Bank of Burlington.* Some weeks since, near the close of the session of Congress, we gave an extract from the New York Courier and Enquirer, somewhat implicating the bank of Burlington, one of the two depositories of the public money in Vermont. We have now before us the report of the Committee of the last Congress, on the agency of the notorious Reuben M. Whitney, from which we intend to extract all the matter relative to this bank. In laying this matter before the public, it is hardly necessary to make any apology or excuse. It has not been, nor is it now, our ambition to make an indiscriminate war upon banks; nor does it appear justifiable to assault any of them, save when the public safety or justice imperiously demands it. The most superficial observer must see that a blow at the *credit* of a bank will be felt, not only by the bank itself, but also by each individual who deals with it, or has its notes in his pocket: such an assault is a public injury, which falls alike upon all, whether guilty or innocent. Fortunately we have no attack to make upon the *credit*, as business men use the term, of the bank of Burlington: we suppose no state institution stands on a firmer basis; certainly none has so abundant extraordinary means, furnished by the national government, to extend its business and maintain its credit, as a perfectly solvent, and a very profitable bank. We have to do with the transactions of this bank with the government, the parties themselves being the witnesses. From the report of Mr. Garland, in behalf of the (V. B.) committee upon the agent of the deposite banks, we extract as follows:

*Deposition of the directors of the Bank of Burlington, and Cashier.*

Answer to 1st interrogatory: That they pay Whitney at the rate of $200 per annum, commencing with the 1st January, 1835.

*Correspondence with the Bank of Burlington.*

*Nathan B. Haswell, a director of said bank, to R. M. Whitney, dated Burlington, July 16, 1835.*

"The branch bank at this place will soon cease its operations; and to enable us to meet the public demand, I need not repeat that a deposite of a *permanent character* will enable us to continue to keep our bills *at par*, as above stated, (in New York and Boston,) and meet the wants of the people in this section of the country."

*R. M. Whitney to N. B. Haswell.*

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1835.

"This, it was found, could not be done under the existing laws, [Treasury appoint an agent,] *but it was suggested* that all the advantages could be derived by each bank appointing its agent, *provided each selected the same individual*, which could accrue to the banks themselves, *and to the Treasury Department*, in case the *agent was appointed by that department.*" * * *

"A central agency, for the purpose of intercommunication, has been found, thus far, productive of *great benefit to the public.*"

*R. M. Whitney to N. B. Haswell.*

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1835.

"I intend to see the Commissioner of Pensions, and recommend to him to place the money in the hands of the branch banks only about as fast as they will want it to pay out, *so as to give the use of it to you as long as possible*," &c.

"I want to see the Bank of Burlington engage more extensively in the domestic exchange business," &c.

*R. M. Whitney to N. B. Haswell.*

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1835.

"In a few days, I shall prepare a circular," &c. * * * "The same will be forwarded to all the land offices. This will lead to the receipt of your notes by all the public receivers."

"I am particularly anxious that the deposite banks should turn their attention to that branch of business," [domestic exchange.]

*R. M. Whitney to the President of the Bank of Burlington.*

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1835.

"With this, I forward you the copy of a letter written by a person residing here, high in the confidence of the Executive, to some friends in New York and Boston. This will explain to you more fully the object of the agency, and the duties which will appertain to it."

*Extract from the letter above referred to, which is not signed.*

"The President and Secretary of the Treasury, I know, view the subject in the same light that I do, and will be gratified if the bank will establish such an agency; and from his talents, experience, and fidelity, *no appointment would be more acceptable to them than that of Mr. Whitney*, who has already been recommended to the department." [Query. Is not this Amos Kendall?]

*President of the bank to R. M. Whitney.*

BURLINGTON, February 12, 1835.

"Your letter, dated the 23d ult., is received, on the subject of an agency of the deposite banks. I have communicated the same to our board of directors, and am instructed to say, that in all business transactions with the *Government, they have and wish to meet their views*, and do the public business intrusted to them to their satisfaction."

"So far as this institution may be profited by an agency, as it respects business, public or private, they will cheerfully pay a sum commensurate to such *advantages.*"

*Cashier of the Bank of Burlington to R. M. Whitney.*

BURLINGTON, March 10, 1836.

"We are informed that the Mechanics and Farmer's Bank, located in this place, are making a movement, through various channels, to obtain the payment of pensions, and to perform the duties of a deposite bank." * * "It was chartered to take the place of the branch here, and is under the direction of those who were the managers of the branch—the same cashier, and occupy the same house. Those gentlemen have not yet forgotten their mortification in having the business of the Government taken from them, and probably feel no little desire to retrieve their characters, if possible." * * * *

"The information which I received, in relation to the designs of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, came from Washington. Nothing of the kind is intimated here. I wish you, therefore, to ascertain if it is correct, and, if so, to apprize the honorable Secretary of the character of the applicants."

*Cashier of the Bank of Burlington to R. M. Whitney.*

BURLINGTON, January 25, 1836.

"Being located in the same place where a branch of the United States Bank was established, and as we are a deposite bank, where the branch has discontinued its operations, the public seem to expect that we could at once afford the same facilities and accommodations that they enjoyed when the branch was doing business. There has been, on the part of our directors, a desire to meet this expectation; and the *consequence has been*, that a very sensible change has taken place, *politically, in favor of the Government; and as it is our desire to strengthen these sentiments*, we feel that it is important to afford our farmers and merchants the coming spring a pretty extensive accommodation, especially about the time of the wool clip." * * * [illegible] is, that you would have an interview [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury on the [illegible] of allowing the present amount to remain, or, rather, that the warrants in favor of the pension agent should not be made upon the deposite for the next payment," &c.

*R. M. Whitney to the Cashier of the Bank of Burlington.*

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1836.

"I called upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and went to the Commissioner of Pensions, and can assure you that you have nothing to fear from the efforts of your neighbors. *No other bank will be employed by either department, unless compelled to do so by the legislation of Congress.* Mr. Everett, a member from your State, has been trying to have the pensions paid in another quarter, (Windsor, I suppose.)

"You need not fear but I will look after and protect your interest."

*R. M. Whitney to the Cashier of the Bank of Burlington.*

"As it may be important for you to know, as a guide in your operations, I can state to you, that, until January next, I feel confident you may safely calculate upon the Treasury deposites being *kept up to the maximum of what your bank can hold*, say THREE FOURTHS OF THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL."

This correspondence really needs no comment: the agency of R. M. Whitney, obtained by the anonymous recommendation of Amos Kendall—the character of his agency, and the peculiar "*advantages*" to the *bank* from having public money equal to *three fourths of the amount of its capital*, and to the *government* from the *political* influence of the bank—are sufficiently apparent. A few remarks will be proper, however; and first as to the letter of the cashier to Whitney, dated March 10, 1836, relating to the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, and containing an imputation, we believe as unjust as it is ungentlemanly, upon the character of the directors both of the old branch bank and of the institution which has succeeded it. We are told that the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank never made any application to obtain the payment of the pensions; and, if it did, we can see in such an event no occasion for the cashier to attempt to slander men who have, at least among our people, as good a reputation as himself, and as good a title to respect in the state where they have been raised, as any scion of a foreign soil can possibly have.

The next and most serious matter is contained in another letter of the cashier, dated Jan. 25, 1836, in the following words:

"There has been, on the part of our directors, a desire to meet this expectation [that the bank would furnish the same facilities the branch formerly had done;] and the *consequence has been, that a very sensible change has taken place, politically, in favor of the Government; and as it is* OUR DESIRE *to strengthen these sentiments*," &c.

Here is first a statement as a *fact*, that the bank *had produced a sensible change in political sentiments*; the *truth* of which statement we shall not quarrel with, though the result of the September election in Chittenden county certainly seems rather to clash with the cashier's account. The statement is most material as it gives consequence to the assertion that follows it, viz: that IT IS THE DESIRE OF THE DIRECTORS TO STRENGTHEN THESE SENTIMENTS FAVORABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT. Here is the root of the matter; and if the cashier's assertion is true, then is the *Bank of Burlington avowedly a* POLITICAL BANK, *ranged on the side of the administration, with* PUBLIC MONEY *to an immense amount, with which to carry on its operations in buying votes and exercising political influence.* Here, we say, is serious matter, which demands the attention of the people and of the Legislature of Vermont. *How* has the bank of Burlington effected these political changes—by granting or withholding facilities on political considerations—by special or exclusive favors to the administration men—by *bribery* on the one hand, or *threats* on the other, as it may have found men to be bought or driven into the party traces; and *how* has the bank paid for the "*advantages*" afforded by the government, and *to whom*—to electioneerers, or to office-holders, or to the national treasury—or has it paid nothing at all? These are matters worth examination; an impartial and thorough examination, to get at the truth. If that bank be the thing which its cashier represents it, then it is high time that the fact be known to every citizen of the state, and that the voice of the people should be expressed—and so expressed that the bank shall *hear* and *feel* it. We are mistaken, if the people do not demand a thorough investigation of this matter at the next session of the legislature: it is due to them, if the bank is guilty, and to the bank itself, if it be innocent.

For ourselves we certainly hope that the cashier has made as great a *mistake*, in attributing to the directors of the bank of Burlington a 'desire' to exert a political influence, as he has in assailing the directors of the neighboring bank. If not greatly misinformed, we think we may say that a majority of the directors of the bank of Burlington were professedly *opponents* to the administration, at or about the date of the cashier's letter; and if *then* they choose to change 'rear to front,' and authorized the cashier to write this letter to Whitney—or if they did *not* change their politics and suffered the letter to be written—or if they had nothing to with the letter—the directors ought to explain the matter and defend themselves. Their own reputation, and the reputation of the bank, alike demand that this business should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. Our columns are open to any explanation from the directors.

*American Literature.* The booksellers recently got up a splendid dinner at New York, at which many good speeches were made, and toasts drunk—by some in *cold water.* From a speech of Wm. L. Stone, editor, we gather the following items: in '34 and '35, there were 1613 different books published in the U. States, and in '36 the number was materially increased. The number of new American publications in '34 was 253; and now is equal to half the British publications, while the number of *volumes* exceeds the number published in Great Britian. The aggregate sales of five houses last year amounted nearly to one million and a half of dollars. The Harpers (N. Y.) issue half a million volumes per annum, and Carey, Lea & Blanchard (Philadelphia) even more. From '29 to '34, Carey, Lea & Blanchard paid $135,000 for copyrights; the same house, and also the Harpers, pay $30,000 a year to American Authors.

*Michigan.* The legislature adjourned on the 22d of March, having been in session since Jan 1. Among the acts was a general banking law, providing that any twelve or more citizens may club together, form a bank of not more than $300,000 nor less than $50,000 capital, divided into $50 shares, and after 30 per cent. of the capital has been paid n specie, issue bills to twice and a half the mount of capital. An appropriation was made for a geological survey of the state, and aso of five millions for internal improvements. Another act fixed upon Ann Arbor as the seat of a state university. The university lands are said to be worth $921,600, and the school lands $3,696,000! This last fact speaks loudly of the liberality of Congress to the new states; and yet some politicians are not satisfied without abandoning *all* the public lands to these states!

☞Now that Gen. Jackson s no longer the "roaring lion" of the day, even one of the old administration papers dare speak something like what it thinks. We clip the following from a communication in the Richmond Enquirer:

"General Jackson was not and is not infallible.—His refusal to sign the Currency Bill, cannot be sustained by those who wish each department of the Government kept strictly within the sphere of its constitutional powers. When the bill had been passed by more than two thirds of both Houses, it was due to Congress that he should have given them power to have reviewed their act, and if they had so determined, to have passed the bill."

Gov. Ritner (Pa.) has vetoed a bill of the legislature appropriating more than $3,000,000 for sundry internal improvements, of a local character, on the ground that other greater improvements would be retarded thereby.—The vote in the House on the bill, after receiving the veto, was 48 for and 47 against the bill; and the bill was lost—two thirds being required.

*Foreign grain.* The amount of wheat imported into the city of New York in the months of February and March, was 702,700 bushels, and of rye 252,600 bushels.

*"There is no pressure which any honest man should regret,"* says the Washington Globe; and yet some of the first houses in the cities are failing, one after another, and nobody seems to thrive in New York, and at the South and West, but extortioners and land-sharks! The receivers of fat salaries at Washington, the editors of administration papers growing rich upon government printing, and the Shylocks of the land, whose pockets are stuffed at the rate of four per cent. a month, are the *honest* men who don't regret the pressure.

We see it stated that Gov. Ritner has written to Mr. Van Buren, requesting the recall of Mr. Rush from London, on account of his exerting himself there to destroy the credit of one of the Pennsylvania institutions, viz: the U. S. Bank. If such a request has been made and is not complied with, Mr. Van Buren may give up all hopes of Pennsylvania hereafter.

The carpenters of New York have struck for higher wages. It is guessed they will 'strike' a good while before they find much work. Building operations are somewhat limited just now.

☞How lucky that the surplus comes along just now. While neighboring states are suffering from the pressure of the times, we up here in Vermont find money comparatively plenty. Indeed, we rather *guess* that some Vermont capital is drawing interest in Boston and New York "in a way not to be sneezed at"—except by those who are *shaved*, and those who abhor shaving.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, writes thus, under date of April 4:

I have just learned from the White House to day, that Andrew Jackson has written a long letter to the President, wherein he urged with great warmth, that the policy he marked out for Van Buren's guidance shall not be relaxed an iota; above all, that he will not suffer the Specie Circular to be rescinded, and conjures him by the recollection of past events, to take care of the friends specially recommended to his protection. It is said that this effusion was drawn from him in consequence of some complaints made by Blair and Kendall; but for that I cannot vouch.

*Rathbun.* We have a note, dated Buffalo, April 5th, as follows: "In Rathbun's case the jury have disagreed and been discharged. Five for and seven against the prisoner's acquittal. So he is remanded back to Erie county jail for trial here in July.

There was a snow storm at Washington city, April 5.

*Public revenue.* Notice is given officially of the receipts into the Treasury as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| In January, for customs, | $1,113,936 84 |
| " " " lands, | 1,250,364 70 |
| | $2,363,301 54 |
| In February, for customs | $1,897,762 49 |
| " " " lands, | 989,516 91 |
| | $2,887,279 40 |

*The county court* for this county commenced its term on Tuesday last, Judge Redfield presiding, Messrs. Martin and Morse assistant Justices. We believe there is not an unusual number of cases on the docket.

*The Vermont Mercury*, a new paper, by Haskell and Palmer, Woodstock, is a good looking fellow. We welcome him to the fraternity of newspapers.

*North Carolina banks.* The bills of the state bank and of the bank of Newbern are not redeemable after the second Thursday of November next.

*Military.* The Legislature of Maine has passed an act allowing each soldier $1 per day for service on days of review.

*High prices.* In Texas flour is $25 per barrel, potatoes $8, corn $4, and lumber $70 per thousand.

☞*The New Yorker* makes its appearance in a new dress throughout. We are well pleased with this paper, and after an acquaintance with it from its commencement, can say that at no time has it been more worthy of patronage.

☞Money is at *seven* per cent. a month at Natchez, Miss.

☞The water is to be let into the Erie and Champlain Canals on Thursday next, 20th inst.

☞The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of a recent date states that *eighty-eight* mercantile houses have recently failed in the city of New York.

☞The bank of Windsor, a deposite bank, does not employ Reuben M. Whitney as agent. This bank, in Oct. 1836, had $60,000 government funds deposited; its capital paid in is $75,000. The bank of Burlington at the same date had $107,437 deposited—capital $126,552.

The Washington Globe contains an advertisement of the application of *Reuben M. Whitney*, to be discharged from imprisonment under the insolvent act. Blair & Rives are bail for Reuben in at least one suit: of course, all hands in the kitchen have an interest in this application. What a nice fellow for an agent of the deposite banks.

We should not trust a man *in* office, whom we will not trust *out* of office, says the Boston Reformer. This is decidedly the best sentiment we have ever seen in a "democratic" paper.

The Alexandria Gazette says that Van Buren's inaugural, "like the mantle of charity," serves with the southern people, "to cover a *multitude of sins.*" True, no doubt.

The slaveholders at Columbus, S. C. have resolved to visit the abolitionists, when they catch them, with "the fate of the pirate, the incendiary, and the midnight assassin."

Judge Lynch recently attempted to bring the Rev. Mr. Burchard (N. Y. city) within his jurisdiction. Mr. B. went ahead and preached his sermon, being assailed only with noise. Sunday was the day selected by this southern Judge—but a few police officers forced him to suffer the entrance of a *nolle prosequi.*

A French vessel of war has arrived at Norfolk, Va., having on board the French minister to this government.

Whitney, the insolvent pet bank agent, cannot receive less than $7000 per annum from these banks.

In 1837 there will be fifty-three Sundays.

The Bangor Mechanic and Farmer calculates upon a good corn crop, for the reason that we have a new moon each month in the year.

Says the N. Y. Star, there are more than 2000 mechanics out of employment in that city at the present time.

A newly appointed judge in Connecticut lately said, in charging a jury, that "inasmuch as he knew nothing about the law, and he presumed they did not, they must decide as they please." Quite considerate.

Prospects are not very favorable, it is said, for the wheat crops in Virginia and Maryland.

The farmers of Bluehill, Me., the last winter built a vessel of 72 tons burthen, drew it three miles over land on a large sled, and *landed* it safely on the ice in the harbor, and probably now the little craft is ready for a trip to London, or mayhap the East Indies, with a cargo of ice and "sich notions."

The N. Y. Observer mentions that a letter has been received from the wife of one of the American missionaries at Ceylon, announcing another revival in one of the mission schools.

At Washington city, the sum of $1047 has been raised for the publication of tracts in foreign lands.

Rev. John J. Matthias, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Gov. of Bassa Cove, Africa.

Gen. Scott is at New York, and it is proposed to give him a public dinner.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 30th of March, after a session of four months.

*Connecticut.* All for Van: Edwards, Governor, 2000 majority; two thirds of the Senate, a large majority of the House, and every member of Congress, viz. six. There was a hard struggle for the Congressmen, and in five of the districts the Whigs were beaten by very slender majorities, varying from 47 to 100 votes. On the whole the Whigs have gained since the last state election, both in the Senate and House, and reduced the majority for Governor some hundreds. So says the New Haven Herald.

☞The Patriot is mightily troubled lest we should say somethig prejudicial to General Flint. Now, if we wished to publish the most abusive articles which possibly could be devised against Martin Flint, we would proceed forthwith to copy *ad libitum* from the files of the Vermont Patriot; but it is not our desire to injure the General, nor to pelt him even with hard words. The simple facts are that he has left his old party and joined himself to the idol of the Patriot—he has embraced the serpents which years ago delighted in nothing so much as to sting him—he is sailing under the false flag of modern "democracy," and endeavoring to privateer upon the old antimasonic Harrison men; and hence we feel it our duty to expose him, and warn the unsuspecting of his assaults.

☞Hallett and his rebellious followers, who went over to Van Buren recently in Massachusetts, are now reaping their reward.—The old "democratic" leading journal, viz. the Boston Morning Post, is out upon him "full chisel." We see also that the N. H. Patriot sides with the Post; says the "democrats" of Massachusetts have made concessions enough to get a few antimasonic and abolition votes; (how patriotic!) that the party is better off without than with the antics and abolitionists; and advises that the screws be clapped on to them, and every man read out of the party who will not cast off his antimasonry and abolitionism and go the whole for the "democracy." We can't say but this is serving the Van Buren antics just right—just as the Vermont echo of the N. H. Patriot will serve the few antics in Vermont who have been wheedled into Van Burenism, perhaps. We shall see.

☞What better antidote do the old line Antimasons and the Whigs want, against the machinations of General Flint, than to see him going, hand and glove, with the *Vermont Patriot?*

*Straws.* Kingston, N. Y. has given 100 Whig majority at a recent election. Formerly about the same majority the other way.—Portland, (Me.) at the last charter election went for the Whigs, more than two to one.—For Mayor, the Whig candidate received 940 votes, and the V. B. candidate 380.

*"Birds of a feather," &c.* The Middlebury Free Press unites with the *Patriot* in warring upon us for venturing to meddle with Gen. Flint. We are glad to see the General keeping this company; as the antimasons at the last fall election put their seal upon Barber for his desertion, so will they visit the General when his turn comes. We have time for one word only, and that with reference to a single point in the long comments of the Free Press, to wit, the safety fund act. The Free Press affects to think us unfortunate in alluding to this act, inasmuch as (says the editor,) the Whigs of Vermont got up just such an act in Vermont. Now, we happen to know that the man who drafted the bill and was the principal advocate of the Vermont Safety Fund act, *pretended* to be a Whig; but very shortly after the legislature adjourned came out an avowed Jackson man. But what if the Whigs of Vermont did foolishly copy the notorious safety fund "humbug" of Mr. Van Buren? Does it, if true, take from him the odium of originating it?

The revolutionary war, from 1775 to 1783, cost England 104,586,748 pounds sterling.

Steamboats have commenced running upon lake Erie, between Cleaveland and Detroit.

☞One of the banks in Indiana has now in its vaults, useless, $700,000 *specie.* The capital of the bank is but $200,000.

☞Among the business men who have recently failed in New York city are Saul Alley, Cornelius Lawrence, (Mayor of the city) and Gideon Lee, (member of Congress,) all leading men in the Van Buren party. No pressure, says the Globe, which *honest* men should regret!

A vessel has arrived at N. Y. bringing 608,000 francs in gold. The money market is tight in France.

According to the last N. Y. Express, 5000 mechanics have been discharged in that city in ten days.

*More "experiments."* The last is entitled "Three experiments in drinking," just published in Boston. Received but not read.

Monroe (Mich.) bank has stopped payment.

"American" next week.

*Temperance in France.* M. Dutrone, a distinguished French Attorney, is devoting his time to the formation of Temperance and Anti-Duelling Societies. He has visited both Belgium and England on this mission, and has been promised the aid of many wealthy individuals.

'Doctor,' said a snuff-taking old lady, 'do you think snuff hurts the brains?' 'Oh, no, Madam,' replied Esculapius, 'people with brains never take snuff.'

*A Sailor's Notion.* A sailor seeing one of our domestic slave traders driving two negro men, women and children on board ship for New Orleans market, shook his head and said, *"Jim, if the devil don't catch them fellers, we might as well not have any devil."*

For the Watchman and Journal.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BROOKFIELD ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Pursuant to notice given an address was delivered on the 23d of March, at the Union Meeting House in this town, on the subject of American Slavery, by Chauncey L. Knapp, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting then adjourned until the 6th of April, on which day and the day succeeding, three appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. Guy Beckley, also agent of the Society. A Preamble and Constitution were then presented to obtain signers for the formation of a society. One hundred were obtained.

They then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following were chosen:

Thomas Kingsbury, President.
Alvan Hovey, Vice President.
Samuel W. Biglow, Rec. Secretary.
Rev. F. Elood, Cor. Secretary.
Daniel Kingsbury, Treasurer.
Frederick G. Bigelow, Samuel Bates, Joel Hamblin, John Van Ornum, Asa Wilder, } Managers.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That when any man or body of men hold human beings as property, because they are "guilty of a skin not colored like our own," they assume a power, that GOD never delegated to man, and which is opposed to all principles of right, justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we fully recognize the sentiments of Columbia's adopted son, the philanthropic and immortal Lafayette, who says,—"while I am indulging my views of American prospects and American liberty, it is mortifying to be told, that in that very country, a large proportion of the people are slaves! It is a dark spot on the face of the nation. Such a state of things cannot always exist."

Resolved, That we will not relinquish our efforts to convince our Southern brethren of the sin of slaveholding, till their forests cease to echo with the clanking of the chains of slavery.

Resolved, That we have much reason to fear, that the continuance of slavery, in these United States, will endanger the perpetuity of our free institutions;—inasmuch, as liberty and slavery are as opposite in their principles, as virtue and vice—light and darkness.

Resolved, That we will cling with unyielding tenacity to that clause in our declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are born free and equal,—that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That we view the domestic slave trade as morally reprehensible, as we do the slave trade on the high seas, which is declared piracy and punishable with death.

Resolved, That we believe the Temple of Freedom, should never in this enlightened age, be polluted by the feet of men who traffic in human flesh and blood.—The individual, who enslaves the black man, would not hesitate to forge fetters for the white man, did it suit his convenience, and had he the power.

On motion of Mr Samuel Bates:—

Resolved, That the Recording Secretary be directed to furnish to the editors of the Vermont Watchman and State Journal, and Vermont Patriot and State Gazette, minutes of the organization and proceeding of this society, together with its resolutions; and request them, and other editors in this state friendly to immediate emancipation, to publish the same in their respective papers.

SAM'L. B. BIGLOW, Rec. Sec'y.

Brookfield, April 17th, 1837.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Numerous idle rumors have been current here for the last week; but as they were unsustained even by plausibility, I did not deem them worthy of communication. You have no doubt seen what is said to have taken place at the various meetings of the Cabinet, in relation to the specie circular, and even the speeches of some of the ministers given on the occasion. These are mere gossipings, and have no foundation in fact, being the coinage of the brain of the several writers. Whatever transpired there, is locked up in impenetrable secrecy for the present. All we know, is *that the Circular will not be rescinded;* and if further evidence of the fact were wanting, we certainly have it in the resolutions of Mr. Garland, lately laid before the Virginia Legislature in regard to this subject. That gentleman said he wished them to be laid on the table as the expression of his *private opinion.* Mr. Garland got his "private opinion" from head quarters, having been lately in this city, and in close confab with Van Buren.

At one time we were gravely told that the President and Kendall came into council "*locked arms.*" Now we all know that whatever political affinity there may be between these two personages, there is none of a social kind; and hence that such a thing is most unlikely to have transpired. At another, we were assured that Benton was present at one of the discussions, strongly protesting against the repeal. The knight of the black lines has said publicly, in my hearing, and that of others, that he never opened his mouth to the President or his Cabinet on the subject; and added, "they all know my views;" besides, the idea of a party being present at the debates of a private council, in secret conclave, is sufficiently ridiculous in itself. When the President was waited on by so many of his friends, personal and political, all urging the rescinding of this ill-advised measure, he did not say in so many words that it should or should not be done, but requested them, in his usual *non-committal way*, "to wait until a *decent interval* should have elapsed." He is represented, however, to have told a *certain Senator* that he would make no change in his Cabinet until the Fall; and when he did so, it would be entire, with the exception of Poinsett. Of this I have little doubt; and Ritchie, who the Globe tells us had the policy of the administration imparted to him, tells us in his "fancy sketches," that all will be quiet for the present; but the *Cabinet will be a strong one.* How this rankles in Blair's heart, that Ritchie should have received that confidence denied to so able an advocate as the editor of the Globe.

Jarvis, of Maine, chairman of the committee of Naval Affairs, having declined a re-election to Congress, and remained in this city since the adjournment of Congress, gave rise to a very general report that he was "fishing" for the navy department. The present head of that branch of the government is imbecile enough;—but I very much question whether such a succession would be tolerated by the officers a moment;—in short, I know nothing more superfluously ridiculous than such an idea, if I except Forsyth's *suppressed address* to the citizens of Georgia, wherein he gave as his reason for resigning, that Van Buren had intimated he would have no man in his cabinet who was looking for the Presidency. The Jackson Democracy are such a go-ahead sort of gentry, however, they stop at nothing.—*Nil admirari!* The Navy Department, it is generally conceded, will be bestowed on Muhlenburg for his deserts in the late contest; but whether he is more fit than the present incumbent, is doubtful; that he can be less inefficient is very questionable. In the distribution of these various rewards, Governor Wolf must feel how completely he sacrificed