

PINEY WOODS PLANTER.

PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1840.

FOR AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY AGAINST A BROKEN DOWN UNITED STATES BANK.

PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

TO OUR PATRONS.

This number concludes the second volume of the Piney Woods Planter; there will not, therefore, be any paper issued from this office for two or three weeks.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The whigs of Indiana have nominated Judge Bigger for Governor, and Judge Hall for Lieut. Governor, and nine lawyers for electors of Farmer Harrison.

Repeat of the Charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.—In the Pa. Legislature, Mr. Brown read a bill to repeal that bank. Messrs. McElwee, Kominacher and Crispin were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of the charter of the U. States Bank.

The Virginia Legislature has agreed, after many unsuccessful efforts, to postpone, indefinitely, the election of United States Senator.

NEW-ALBANY ARGUS.—C. W. Hutchen, Esq., has disposed of that paper to Messrs. Thompson & McGinnis, who will conduct it in future. The Argus is a thoroughgoing democratic sheet.

GEN. HARRISON, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency.—A paper published at Covington, Ky., says:

"It is a fact, perhaps unknown to the loudest whigs of Kentucky, that Gen. Harrison last winter joined the Abolition Society. The old General, at that time, aware of the intrigues and the yearnings of Mr. Clay for the Presidency, had despaired of himself being the favored one, and had no motive longer to conceal his abhorrence of slavery."

The Independent Treasury Bill.—This Democratic measure pronounced dead, dead, by S. S. Prentiss, is still alive, it would seem, for it passed the Senate by the following vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Nounston, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, and Wright—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Betts, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittendon, Devis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, White, and Young—18.

Three democratic Senators, Messrs. Nicholas, Robinson, and Young, under instructions, voted against the bill.

BANKS AND LEGISLATURE.—Who that will for a moment reflect on the operations of banks, and the part they act, can wonder that they have influence enough in the halls of legislation to control the political destiny of the State? The Union Bank, to say nothing of its operations at Jackson, has its branches spread over the state. It appointed its officers just before the election, in November last; as a matter of course, it selected such men as was in the opinion of those who had the appointments to make, best calculated to sustain it. We do not mean that they were the most talented or the most honest—for, if we take this country as a criterion, we would be far from coming to this conclusion. Indeed, these are not the sort of men to conduct banks to advantage, either for the good of the dear people, for which banks are always established, or for the institutions themselves. The men chosen were bank whigs or bank democrats, (a class of men still less consistent,) who it was believed would add to the strength of the bank party, and in proportion diminish the democratic influence.

Of the directory of the branch at this place, five reside in this county, (including the President, who is also our Senator.) They are all whig leaders—noisy federal whigs—only excepted, who says he is a democrat; if republican principles and bank reform were compatible, we would not doubt it. Thus have the most active and less scrupulous of the whig party been made interested in this institution and a

few nominal democrats. This is the case all over the State—no one can be blind to the consequences in and out of the legislature. Hence the opposition to bank reform.

The whole system of banking is at variance with equality and liberty—monopoly of every sort has a tendency to destroy liberty, therefore, is at war with republican principles. Liberty without equality is a sounding brass and tinkling symbol. And to say that a man is a Democrat and at the same time a bank man, is a contradiction which sophistry, however artful, cannot reconcile. Hence the necessity of ejecting bank influence from the legislative halls.

But the Union Bank and branches, as well as other banks, have not only friends in the Legislature, but many officers.—Senator Alsbury and Mr. President Augustus, as well as Jehu Wall, would be better fitted to legislate for the people if they were not paid by the banks—and they are not the only ones of which the same might be said. The banks may better than the people, therefore the people's interest is neglected, and that of the banks promoted.

Is it a fact that \$400,000 was sent to the branches of the Union Bank, by the parent, with instructions not to discount? If so, what was it sent for? We would like to hear some of those able financiers who understand the glorious mysteries of banking explain this matter.

BANKS TRIUMPHANT.—There has been an effort boldly but unsuccessfully made by the Democrats—we do not include those who went to the Legislature pledged to oppose the wicked demoralizing laws enacted to foster the pride and insolence of an upstart aristocracy—we allude solely to those who stood as advocates of bank reform, in opposition to the great and powerful array of bank influence exerted—to those who were faithful amongst the faithful. These have been earnest and active. But so great is the influence of siphonaster men—bank officers, that the cause of the people has progressed slowly, even in the House. In the Senate where a bank president presides, the little that has been done in the House has been undone. What else could be expected?

From the moment we learned that the banks had influence enough to elect a bank president to preside over the deliberations of the Senate, we knew all was lost. The delegation from this county went to Jackson pledged to advocate bank reform; notwithstanding, we find them with all the little talent and influence they possess, aiding the corrupt agent of monopoly and mammon; advocating such schemes as will enable one portion of our race to riot in luxury, while the other portion—the many, are harassed beyond endurance. We expected nothing else, but others have, and believed the promises were honest; but alas! they were made like all the bank promises, to deceive.—What cared they, so as they passed current for the time?

The election of a majority of Democrats in both branches of the Legislature created a hope; nay, established a belief that our state was soon to be delivered from bank thralldom. We dreamed not that those we sent pledged to reform our currency by making such laws as would secure this much to be wished for object, would dare to act otherwise.

Pending the election none had the hardihood to assert that the Legislature possessed not the power to reform the banking system of the State. Whigs and Democrats boldly and publicly stated that they would, if elected, go for resumption of specie payments. But strange to tell! no sooner were the Whigs snugly seated, than they boldly asserted that they have no such power! Had they this to learn after they went to Jackson? or did they only promise to deceive? If the Judiciary is the power and the only power that can control and regulate the banks, why did the whigs, when electing, promise that they would reform them, if elected.

A few unprincipled men imposed on the people by professing Democracy, who never had a feeling, nor held a principle in common with them; or if they had, Judas like betrayed them. But a speedy retribution awaits those traitors. The conduct of these renegades is imputed to the whole party, but surely unjustly. By the same system of reasoning the other eleven apostles would be held accountable for the doings of Judas Iscariot.

Believing principle stronger than bank interest, with strong faith and devout feelings, not doubting but the former had prevailed, we repeat the following

LITURGY.

"That all men are not misled by the foolish sophistries of money dealers,—that corrupt presses have not wholly blinded the people to their true interests,—that villany, fraud and deceit are not wholly triumphant.—let us be thankful!"

That poor people shall soon be enabled to earn honest livings,—that labor shall be adequately rewarded,—that industry shall not be defrauded with the fictitious payments of an inflated currency.—let us be thankful!"

That foolish speculators are ensnared in their own meshes; that trade can no longer be carried on with fictitious capital; that avarice has caught a fist full of nettles; let us be thankful!"

That the time of accountability is at hand; that an end shall be put to legalized thieving; that the system of false promises shall soon be brought to judgement and to final execution; let us be thankful!"

From money manufactured of rags, picked by old women out of the gutters, and having no definitive value; from banking institutions which work their copperplate presses too rapidly from golden dreams which end in iron realities; may we be delivered!"

From ignorance and error; from treacherous and hypocritical instructors; from false prophets and false teachers of every description, from all humbug, chateury and imposition; may we be delivered!"

That the true principles of trade and finance may be generally known in this nation; that our workmen and artisans may be enabled to compete with foreign producers; that the wealth of our nation may cease to flow into other countries; is our most earnest desire and supplication!"

That we may be truly an independent people; that we may cease to wait with ardent or fearful expectation for every arrival of the "Great Western" and "British Queen"; that we may no longer quake with every breeze that blows from London; we most earnestly desire and supplicate!"

SENATE.

But little new business has been brought before the Senate during the past week. The "valuation bill," introduced by Mr. Green, passed the Senate, and is now before the other branch of the Legislature. The very important resolutions of Col. Kyle proposing to call in and cancel the State bonds unsold and now in the possession of Union bank, and to prohibit the further issuance of the bonds of the bank, heretofore referred to the joint committee raised to examine the bank have been returned to the Senate, and their consideration postponed to this day. The resolution from the House proposing that the election of Union bank directors shall take place by a viva voce vote, remains yet undisposed of upon the table of the Senate.

The bill from the House to be entitled "an act requiring the banks of this state to pay specie, and for other purposes," has occupied much of the time of the Senate during the week. The House bill has been stricken out from the enacting clause, and an entirely new bill, having, it is true, some of the features of the old bill, engrafted upon the title. The main feature in the bill from the House holding the power of the Legislature to repeal bank charters, and providing upon the happening of contingencies expressed, that the Governor should, by proclamation, declare the charters of the banks forfeited, and null and void, has been rejected, and in place thereof a proposition of Mr. Tucker substituted, providing that the proclamation of the Governor be addressed to the district attorneys requiring them to proceed by writ of *quo warranto* in the courts against such banks as he may think have violated their charters. Upon the proposition of Mr. Tucker much discussion took place. The Senate was repeatedly addressed by Messrs. Marshall and Tucker, the latter in defence of the measure and the former in opposition thereto. Messrs. Walton, Kyle and Miller also addressed the Senate in opposition to the proposed proceedings against the banks in the Courts. On Tuesday the bill passed to its engrossment.

The resolution from the House proposing that the Legislature adjourn on the 22d inst. until January, 1841, was concurred in by the Senate with an amendment, providing that the adjournment be *sine die*. This amendment, however, was rejected in the

House and returned to the House, and laid upon the table.

The bill from the House to repeal the "married woman's law," as it is commonly called, was referred to a select committee. Upon its first reading in the Senate, Mr. Green moved to reject it; this motion was sustained by Messrs. Green and Campbell, and opposed by Messrs. Farrar and Walton, and did not prevail. During the week a great many measures of but little general import passed the consideration of the Senate, and a number of bills finally passed, wanting the approval of the Executive only to give them a place upon the statute books.—*Mississippian.*

We learn from S. R. Adams, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Eastern Clarion*, published at Paulding, Mississippi, that he proposes shortly to enlarge his sheet, and make arrangements for an extension of the circulation of the paper. The "Clarion" is a staunch democratic paper, and circulates principally in a number of the eastern counties, whose population have manifested under all circumstances the most unwavering attachment to the Republican cause. We trust, therefore, that the additional expense and labor which the manager of the *Clarion* proposes to incur will not go unrewarded.—*Jb.*

The *Mississippian*, on the subject of the right to repeal bank charters, says:—*Free Trader.*

"In a strictly technical point of view bank charters are not contracts. There never was any consideration paid for them. They were mere gratuities to the corporators to continue as long as the public interests required, and no longer. The State has received no compensation for the franchises. They were created as a part of the municipal regulations of the country, for public convenience; there is no obligation either legal or moral, to continue them any longer than the public good and the interests of society will warrant. No legal obligation, for the reasons we have already shown, and no moral obligation, because none of their rights, credits, or property are affected. It is not proposed to touch any thing but the charter, and of that their relation to the public, gives them no right to complain. Corporators will have the money, property, and effects of the bank, after the charter is repealed, and can divide it among themselves after paying their debts."

THE BANK BILL DESTROYED IN THE SENATE.—The Bank Bill which passed the House the other day has received a death blow in the State Senate in the shape of an amendment, throwing all the *onus* of winding up a defaulting bank upon the Judiciary and the writ *quo warranto*—under which our rotten banks have thrived for years' and will do so for years to come, deluging the land with worthless currency. The vote stood thus, on this ruinous amendment:

Ayes.—Coffee, Farrer, Greene, Grandberry, Hill, Humphreys, Ives, Ker, Keirne, Lessor, Love, Phillips, Ragsdale, Tucker, and Wall—15.

Nays.—Augustus, Alsbury, Bell, Campbell, Gilleland, Hughes, Kyle, Marshall, Miller, Matthews, Smith, Thomas, and Walton—13.

Messrs. Cox, (whig) and Watts (dem.) the former for amendment and the latter against it were absent.

Those voting for the affirmative, whose names are printed in Italics, claim to belong to the Democracy.

You will see by this, that the work done in the House of Representatives by the real friends of bank reform, is all labor lost. Nothing efficient will be done at this session. The battle must again be fought by the people. They can now recognize who are their faithful servants in both branches of the legislature, and they should dismiss those who have betrayed their trust through the corrupting influence of the monied corporations. Yesterday evening, the democrats fondly believed that the great measure of reform would be carried in the Senate; that all of the party excepting the Senator from Lo'ndes, Mr. Tucker, would sustain cordially the bill from the House of Representatives. But to the surprise of all, there were three others, who by their votes on the amendment, have sacrificed the best interests of the country. On the whig party and the four recreant Senators, let the odium rest.—*Free Trader.*

Tennessee State Bank.—The Legislature has decided that there shall be but two branches of the State Bank in that State—one at Jackson and the other at Knoxville. The mother bank is at Nashville.

From the correspondent of the August 10th (Geo.) Constitutionalist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1840.

Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, made an excellent speech yesterday in the senate in answer to the remarks of Mr. Clay, on the banking system and the administration, on which subjects the latter gentleman had thought proper to be very sarcastic and to use his powers of Tom-foolery in an eminent degree, by comparing Gen. Jackson and Van Buren to the Charles' of England, &c. Mr. W. said he was sorry to see the Kentucky Senator, in his old age, even though galled by repeated disappointments, attempt by such means to bring ridicule upon the Sub-Treasury bill—for his own part, when he [Mr. W.] wished to laugh, he had more respect for the Senate than to introduce buffoonery there; he paid his dollar and went to the theatre; and he must, with all due deference, tell the Senator, that in the new course he [Mr. Clay] had marked out for himself, every Harlequin was his equal, and every circus clown infinitely his superior. And as the gentleman had thought proper to allude to the *penchant* of each of the two distinguished individuals who have filled the presidential chair, by comparing one to the most tyrannical and the other to the most licentious monarch of England, were it necessary, Mr. W. thought an apt resemblance might be traced between the Kentucky gentleman and another King of England, the 8th Henry—the hit told well.

On the 23d the same correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Henderson, of Miss., is making a very miserable speech in the Senate, against the Independent Treasury.

A true statement of the recent difficulty between Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker, as extracted by us from the *Globe*.—*Mississippian.*

Mr. Clay first denounced and ridiculed Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Walker defended them and rebuked the spirit of caricaturing in the Senate. Mr. Clay then indulged in a long and vulgar sneer at Mr. Walker's size; Mr. Walker retorted by a severe insult; Mr. Clay threatened to hold him personally responsible; Mr. Walker promptly agreed to accept his call, and then Mr. Clay changes his position, assumes the position of defence, and says he will accept a call from Mr. Walker—a position under all the circumstances, most truly ridiculous. Mr. Clay has heretofore repeatedly assailed Mr. Walker, when defending the interests of Mississippi on the land and pre-emption questions, but the Senator from Mississippi has, on every occasion, as on this, maintained the dignity of the elevated station he occupies.

Liabilities of the Bank Commissioners to the various banks examined by them.

B. C. Harley, as payor and endorser, whose liability was contracted previous to his appointment as Bank Commissioner, \$1,370 00

Francis Leech and Charles T. Flusser, as payors and endorsers, 0,000 00

REPEAL OF THE POST NOTE LAW.

By the passage of the subjoined law, we are glad to perceive the legislature has taken one grand step towards the suppression of vice. Let the banks take immediate warning and demean themselves honestly. Hereafter the issuance of post notes [misnamed *post mortem* notes is the correct title, inasmuch as they will never be redeemed during the life time of the banks] will be in violation of the laws of the land, and a forfeiture of charter the consequence. Let no one attempt to evade the provisions of this just enactment, by antedating their *post mortem* notes and throwing the vile trash into circulation with a view of robbing our citizens; such a proceeding must recoil upon the heads of those who may thus offend, and the guilty be held up as perpetrators of fraud. Yet must the people be vigilant and keep their eyes open to the operations of our soulless monied corporations. It is said "honesty is the best policy," but those vile shavers who have never governed themselves by this good proverb, will not be disposed now voluntarily to square their conduct by its salutary precept; therefore, do we say, let the people be on the alert to detect the first and every infraction of the law.

FREE TRADER.

AN ACT
To repeal so much of an act entitled "An act, approved May 11, 1837, granting to the several banks of this State the privilege of issuing post notes, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That so much of the above recited act, as makes it lawful for the several banks in this State to issue post notes, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any of the chartered banks of this State shall issue post notes, or notes payable at a future day, intended to circulate as currency, it shall be held and deemed a forfeiture of its charter.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That

this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

J. SPEIGHT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE B. AUGUSTUS,
President of the Senate.
Approved, February 6, 1840
A. G. McNUTT.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LETTER

To Thomas Stone, member of the Senate of Maryland.

MOON YKRON, FEB. 16, 1786.
Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 30th ultimo, came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that, which was warmly agitated in the 2 branches of your legislature; and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great, and perhaps dangerous divisions, is a rather delicate matter,—but, this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the assembly either of Maryland or this state was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that, if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of its use as a medium.

To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is! I contend, that it is by the substance not with the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.

The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan, by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged, rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then is the farmer, the planter, the artisan benefited? The debtor may, be because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance; and, in proportion to this gain, the creditor of the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable part of the community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion; reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocate of paper money. I shall therefore only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by former emission, that like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person touch it who can possibly avoid it. The natural consequence of which will be, that the specie, which remains unexported, will be instantly locked up. With great esteem and regard.

I am, dear Sir, Your's,
GEO. WASHINGTON

HYMNICAL.

Happy the bonds that hold ye—
Sure, they be sweeter far than liberty.
There is no blessedness but in such bondage;
Happy, that happy chain; such links as
heavenly.

MARRIED.
On the 20th inst., at Zion Hill, by T. W. Pound, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH R. COTTON to Miss MARY B. CAIN, all of this county.

ATTENTION.

ALL persons belonging to company E are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Liberty, on the first Saturday of March, 1840, for the purpose of company muster, at 9 o'clock, A. M., by order of H. LARD, Captain.

Administrator's Sale.
At the residence of the late Lewis Jackson, son, deceased, by order of the Probate Court of Amite; on a credit of one and two years, will be sold all the

Slaves
of said Lewis Jackson, deceased, about FORTY in number. Also, all the remaining perishable property of the said Lewis Jackson, deceased; said last property to be sold on a credit of 12 months. Sale to be on Monday, the 2d day of March, 1840.

WILEY JACKSON,
RICHARD BATES,
Adm'rs. &c. of Lewis Jackson, dec'd.
Jan 28, 1840. 49-4t

Since publishing the above advertisement, the Administrators have concluded to hire the negroes, and not sell them—the balance of the property will be sold as advertised above.

WILEY JACKSON,
RICHARD BATES,
Adm'rs. &c. of Lewis Jackson, dec'd.
Feb 22

M. M. PHARES'
Boarding-House,

COMMERCIAL ROW—WOODVILLE, MI.
N. B.—Travellers and others accommodated.
March 23

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