drank. After stating his most unqualified called on, gave the following sentiment: gratitude for the distinguished General, un- General Jackson.-His country's pride, der whom himself and fellow-soldiers were his soldiers' idol. led on to victory, on the 8th of January, 1815, and relating some thrilling incidents Mechanics, and Tradesmen of Illinois. May of that eventful day, he offered in return, the they shine like the brightest star in the firfollowing sentiment, which was drank with mament, and be a light to our eastern friends unbounded applause.

Gen. Jackson.—The hero of the day we WEST."

5. The President of the United States .- sembly of Illmois. Electra by a nation of freemen, to carry out the weeklegun by his illustrious predecessor our amiable hostess.

6. The Governor of the State of Illinois. number of freemen than any other delega- mestic altars of her citizens. tion of the same numerical strength, may their zeal and fidelity correspond with the Nature. high trusts committed to their charge.

8. The United States of America .- "Uni3

ted they stand, divided they fall." 8. The Militia .- The citizen soldiers are

the bulwarks of freedom. 10. The Army of the United States .- May THE LOCO FOCOS; OR, THE PEOPLE'S it ever be characterized by the discipline and valor that distinguished the troops on the battle field of New Orleans.

has established a character that causes the star spangled banner to be respected whereWe shall yet win the battle, so be of good cheer.

none other in the fertility of her soil, the independence of her yeomanry, the virtue and success to the party called 1.7 Loco Foco. terprise of her sons.

13. The Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois.—May their present delib-our soil is productive, our climate the best;

VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By Y. J. Hankins, esq., the President of And we'll flock round this banner, and loudly the day.—Gov. William Kinney, the early pioneer of Illinois, and the pillar of her democracy.

After this sentiment had been responded After this sentiment had been responded

to by the company, Governor Kinney arose and remarked, that he had just retired, at an early and, perhaps, premature hour, from a when ald it is a sense of the company we have laid up a little—not rags, but good gold, we have laid up a little—not rags, but good gold, brating the Anniversary of the battle of New With our friends of the sledge, needle, brush, awl Orleans. He said it was due to that distinunder his command on the day and occasion we celebrate, that the highest tribute of their If paid in the coin of a & Loco Foco. country's gratitude should be paid them. To his friend from Effingham, who had honored We have ploughed the rough waters in many a him with the sentiment just announced, he certainly did award that tribute always due But as we neared home, our hearts have grown to the volunteer soldier. And as to his sentiments in regard to the hero of New Orleans it was appeared to the leans, it was superfluous for him to speak .lustrious cotemporary, with the appellation of the firm Roman, but for his part he had always thought that General Jackson out heave! ho! Romaned Rome.

He remarked that the sentiment that had called him on the floor, together with his early associations, might lead him to offer a sentiment in return that might in some degree Bnt no matter, so long as the muster we pass. current into which the occasion had directed them. He had indeed been an early pioneer of Illinois. The wagon in which his fa- so we'll flock round this banner—the People's ther's family emigrated to the State, was amongst the first that "astonished the natives" in the section of the State where he originally settled, and still resided. It was originally settled, and still resided. It was near half a century since he became a citi- MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, ALL SING-THE ABOLIzen of the territory which now forms the State of Illinois. There was comparatively, Then huzza for Tom Carlin! huzza for old Van! tent of frontier, now forming several sover- For he cannot be saved by a Biddle-bank-lie; eign States, already studded with cities and towns, spread over with improvements, and And although there be some who have wounds in teeming with an industrious and thriving pop-How changed the scene!

. He would beg leave to offer a sentiment expressive of his early attachments to and preference for that portion of this extended ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. territory, which he, near fifty years ago, adopted for his future home.

By Governor Kinney .- The State of Illinois. Seated as she is, in the forks of the great Mississippi and Ohio rivers, as would have been seen in olden times, in Kentucky, a fat turkey in the forks of a beach tree loaded ter pecuniary prosperity must desire a slice the Banks, coming up for consideration -

by his veto he saved a nation.

By William Compher, esq.—The United that he could vote for them.

States. May they enjoy freedom without | He did not wish unjust censure cast any licentiousness, good government without tyr- where, and he thought the resolutions in rany, religion without hypocrisy, and wealth their present shape, did so upon the Presiwithout haughtiness.

tutions and the principles of the administra- to him. tion of President Jackson. May they ever Mr. WILLIAMS said it was immaterial be perfetuated.

this Union. May they severally and indi the Banks. The fact was, the Government vidually exercise the power reserved to is depositing the public money in Banks out them in the constitution, and nourish and of the State, and he thought it ought to be hand down the pure principles of Democra- remedied. The State has chartered Banks, cy which were introduced by President whose currency circulates among us. One son, firmly maintained by President Jackson, bills, but the deposite act excludes such

may they ever be kept asunder.

ton. The giant of the west; much has he their legislation upon the subject.

of the United States-Its own best expounder. to our own. He did not know that these The second saviour of his country; the strip- not commenced specie payments at the last ling soldier of the Revolution; the brilliant dates. These very Banks had \$900,000 on hero of the south in the late war; the ener-getic statesman; the President of the United paid. Mr. W. then read from the report of States; and finally, the venerable and retired the Secretary of the Treasury to show the patriot. His memory will always be dear number of Banks which were then employed

especially so on the Anniversary of his glo- was still the duty of the Department to serious achievements at New Orleans. ByMr. S. D. Beckham.—The democracy excluded by the doposite act. of the country. The bone and sinew of the The Secretary had evidently from his rend; although they wear not fine coats, port selected Banks as depositories which

rchase their votes. brave who have shown themselves brave. lected as a special depository, and that he Thomas Brocket of Effingham, being call- had recently made \$19,000 by the operad on for a sentiment, exhibited a certificate tion. Mr. W. thought it was time we had honorable discharge from under the com- done truckling to the Administration. Our

favored the company with the following sen- \$10,000 as Mr. Biddle. ever preserve the honor and liberty of our been selected. Mr. S. stated it was well

compliment intended him in the toast just same company with Mr. Brocket, being

who stand with their faces towards the " FAR

By Mr. H. Wood.—The General As-By the Company .- Our generous host,

Sent by a lady.—Hail to the Chieftain and 7. Our Delegation in Congress .- "One soldiers who, before the city of New Oris not" representing as they do a larger leans, defended from British violence the do-

By Captain J. Freeman.—The Goddess

"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man, And then she made the lassies, oh."

A song being called for, Major Robinson and H. Foster, esq. sung the following with great eclat; after which the company retired.

> OWN SONG. Air-Billy Barlow.

ALL SING-II. The Navy of the United States.—It United in heart and united in hand; has established a character that causes the And though we're surrounded by foes, there's no

12. The State of Illinois.—She yields to Up, up with our banner, and let it unfold, To the free winds of heaven, its motto—"not

FARMERS SING-We're the rough hardy yeomanry, reared in the erations end in the promotion of the general For which thanks to kind Providence. Though we've "huge paws," We are true to our God, to our country, and

numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens, That we may live happy and easy when old; who were engaged at another house in cele-

guished man, and to the officers and soldiers And we well can afford to push, stitch, punch, and blow,

BOATMEN AND SAILORS SING.

This great man had been honored by an il- And flock round this banner, and, though we are

Success to the party called [ Loco Foco.

We have heard the whigs call us an ignorant

class, divert the thoughts of the company from the We all know one thing-though we wear not fine They've not money enough left to purchase our

own flag,

TIONISTS EXCEPTED-

but here and there the impress of the white Then huzza for Tom Carnu: huzza for old van: The whigs may set snares to entrap them in vain, man's foot upon the soil, All this vast ex- With Van Buren before us, old Harry must die, So we'll flock round this banner, prepared for

ulation, was then a wide unconquered waste. There's enough left who'll stand by through weal

and through wo,
And go their death for the party called [ Loco Foco.

## DEBATE IN THE HOUSE,

ON MR. GATEWOOD'S RESOLUTIONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1839. 2 o'clock. The resolutions from the Senute, upon the with mast, insomuch that every hunter af- subject of the deposites of public money in

Mr. CALHOUN said he had been repre-By Major Samuel Hackleton. General sented by others as being opposed to the State Jackson .- With his army he saved a city, Bank. He was not so. He thought the public money ought to be deposited in the By Edward Smith, esq.—The Rangers of Banks of this State, while they continue Illinois. At once the chivalric defenders to be deposited in Banks. He wanted to and the industrious cultivators of her soil. see the resolutions put in such a shape as

dent of the United States. A slight amend-By Major Joseph Huey.—Our free insti- ment would make the resolutions acceptable

where the fault lie. Whether in the Exec-By illiam Gaston, esq.—The States of utive of the United States, in Congress, or Washington, sustained by President Jeffer- of our Banks has the privilege to issue small and carried out by President Van Buren. Banks. He asked whether that law was By Hardy Foster, esq.—The Government defensible? The only inquiry ought to be and the Banks. Like the Church and State, whether the Banks are good, and Congress acted improperly when they undertook to By Major J. Robinson.—Thomas H. Ben- force the Legislatures of the States to alter

done; much more have we to expect from his known devotion to his country.

Mr. W. said that the Secretary of the Treasury had recently selected 16 Banks By Dr. Peter Green.—The Constitution as depositories which were situated similar By Mr. Bourland .- Andrew Jackson .- Banks had issued small bills, but they had to every true friend of his country, but more as depositories. The Secretary stated that it lect Bank depositories, where they were not

e bank whigs have not money enough to were situated similarly with our own. Mr. W. stated that he had learned from good au-By Major C. S. Seymour.—Honor to the thority that Mr. Biddle's Bank had been semand of General Coffee, in the late war, and own Banks might as well have made this

Mr. SMITH, of Wabash, asked Mr. Will-May the democracy of the United States iams to name the sixteen Banks which had posites. Our own branch Bank at Quincy | Its effect was to draw our substance from us Mr. WILLIAMS named the Banks.

Mr. CLOUD offered an amendment to Mr. WALKER, of Vermillion, contended insert the following:

Resolved, That if the State Bank of Illi- Gentlemen condemn the Secretary of the

er department that the Banks of Illinois declarations of gentlemen that there is no have removed all disabilities on their part to party. ecome deposite Banks, the people of the

Resolved, That if proper evidence be giv- Vermilion belongs. en to our Senators and Representatives that the Banks of Illinois come within the pur- be asked to throw off his party trammels, view of the deposite act, that our Senators by gentlemen who stick so tight to their own. be instructed and our Reprhsentatives re- Mr H. asked the gentleman from Sangamo

posites for the Banks of this State. Resolved, That the Governor be request- party? ed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Webb, of White called for a division of the question.

would not prevail. friends here. The editor said they were saying, he should vote for the amendment, party resolutions, and more, that they would and that if the resolutions were not amended,

are no instructions intended! the banks-the Shawneetown bank; but he er at a party victory, than the Hon. gentle-

ngaged in the lead trade. Sangamon Journal as his sentiments. He similar arguments often made to put off trial did not think the resolutions were party res- in court.

olutions. banks ought to be placed in the same condition. Mr. B. contended that it was not the amount of the deposites which should de- willing to modify the resolutions in a manbanks, and he thought it was, the amount of olutions modified as had been suggested. the deposites is nothing.

Mr. B. said that the bank which had draw it. He could not vote for the seventh lately been selected in Mobile owed the government from 1837. The Bank of Mis- use their influence to deposite the money in souri had only gone into operation lately. the State. She had always paid specie, he supposed, Mr WALKER, of Vermilion said, he but the effect of keeping her a depository, thought as the question would be first taken and not our own, was to cripple our banks upon the first amendment, a compromise and the community in which they were. Mr. might be made upon the language of the B. asked whether it was wise legislation in seventh resolution happy land.

Mr. William Tomason, who served in the word of their having the de
known that he had always been in favor of legislation was partial, no one could doubt.

Mr. MURPHY, of Perry, made some remarks, which were lost by the reporter.

had been lately made a special depository never to return. This was the manner in as he was informed. Mr. Smith said he was which we were treated by a government not satisfied with the remarks of the gen which severed the order of Providence, who leman from Adams. If it was true that returns the dews of Heaven for all he takes he 16 Banks he had named were selected, away. He, Mr. B., said the resolution was and if it was true also that those Banks not of a party nature. If the government were similarly situated to our own, he should had acted partially, as he thought it had, we certainly vote for the original resolutions. ought to speak out without regard to party, and have speedy and active redress.

strike out all after the enacting clause and that what he wanted was to express the opinion that while the government used That we consider it but just and right banks, she ought to use ours. But the resowhile the General Government continues to lutions, as they now read, would not accommake deposites with State Banks, that the plish the purpose. The gentleman from Banks in the States in which the revenue is Sangamo had stated yesterday that the Gencollected should be employed as such depos- eral Government was no longer the protecitories where such Banks do not render tor of the State, because she did not deposite themselves incapable of becoming deposite her money in banks. Mr. Walker did not Banks under the acts of Congress regulating expect to hear such doctrines advanced on the deposites of public moneys.

this floor. The gentleman seemed to think Resolved, That as citizens of Illinois, and that we must hurl our defiances in the teeth this floor. The gentleman seemed to think Representatives of the people thereof, we of the General Government, as on some for iew with regret the deposite of public mon- eign enemy. He seemed to scout the idea ey collected from our own citizens in our own that the Legislature ought to memorialize State, in the Bank of Missouri, to the detri- Congress. He called it a humiliation. Mr. ment of the citizens and Banks of our own Walker thought such doctrines as these were worse than nullification.

nois and the Bank of Illinois at Shawnee- Treasury for violating the deposite law in town shall comply with the regulations en- selecting some sixteen deposite banks, and acted by Congress in reference to deposites, at the same time condemn him for not violaand shall properly authenticate that fact to ting the law still further by selecting our the proper department, we as the Represen- own banks against the law. This was intatives of the people of the State of Illinois consistent. Mr Walker then referred to the respectfully yet earnestly ask and claim as opinion of the press of these resolutions. an act of justice the deposite of the revenue The Whig papers had broke party grounds collected in this State to be made in the banks upon them, they called them a death-blow thereof so long as the Government shall con to the sub-treasury, and amounting to an intinue to deposite her funds with the State struction to our Senators to vote against Banks, and so long as the Banks of the State that bill. It was in vain for gentlemen to conform to the acts of Congress on the sub- say there was no party intended. They had voted down all amendments, they had gone Resolved, That if the General Govern against all investigation. They had opposed ment shall neglect and refuse to deposite the all modification, by which the resolutions money collected in this State in the Banks could be put in such a form as to carry both thereof after evidence is laid before the prop- parties generally. This course falsifies the

State will have just grounds to complain of in any sense a nullifier. Mr Calhoun, he the policy of the General Government as believed, the great nullifier, was now acting with the party to which the gentleman from

Mr. HAPPY said he hoped he, would not quested to use their influence to procure the what party it was that voted in favor of the sub-treasury in 1832? Was it not his own

> Mr BAKER vindicated his party for their course then, by saying that the ban of the Administration was then upon them.

Mr ENGLISH said he should vote for the amendment, he believed it was better cal-Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the amendment culated to attain the object desired by every gentleman in this House; he was opposed to Mr. HAPPY said the gentleman from the Senate Resolutions, not that he was un-Adams had not read the whole deposite law friendly to the object proposed to be accom-He then read the entire law. Much pains plished by them, but that they accused in had been taken to show that this was no par strong language the Administration with ty question, yet when we wish to strike out wanton partiality towards our banks. Mr E. he party matter in the resolutions, the gen- said he would go as far as any other gentlelemen of the Whig party refuse to give us man to promote the interest of our own chance to do so. Mr. Happy then read banks, but that he was unwilling to vote to rom the Sangamo Journal, the organ of the censure the General Government until he Whig party. That paper says that the res- was convinced that such partiality had been lutions are instructions to our Senators to shown by the government. If gentlemen vote against the Sub. Treasury system. It believed that such partiality existed, why oes not say any thing about depositories. did they oppose the resolution offered by the What do gentlemen say to this? Those gen- gentleman from Sangamo, Mr Calhoun. lemen who on this floor, are endeavoring to calling for the correspondence between the party. Mr. Happy said the gentlemen from Illinois; are gentlemen afraid to have the Adams had proved that there were only four facts come to the light? Mr E. was friend. eneral depositories in the United States, and ly to our own institutions, and was anxious to the Bank of Missouri happened to be one of see them made the depositories of the public them. Ought we to get in a great pet with monies collected in our own State while the the General Government for not giving us a Government continues to make deposites in hare of the deposites? There were 16 spe- banks, which he hoped might not long be the cial depositories, and Mr. H would ask what case. Mr E., understood the gentleman from would be our share? Two million and a lit- Sangamo (Mr Baker) to say, that any gentle upwards was the whole amount on depos- tleman that would not vote for the resolutions ite in banks, including the Nick Biddle bank, as they now are, must be so tramelled by which had been spoken of. Mr. H. could party shackles as to be unworthy to reprenot understand that any other object was in- sent a free and intelligent people, that there tended than an attack upon the Administra- is nothing in these resolutions of a party chartion. Their organ at Springfield had as- acter, that gentlemen ought to soar above serted in advance what they were. The party considerations on this question. Mr editor had been too fast, however, for his E. replied to this part of the argument by pass this House! Probably some of his he should vote against them notwithstanding riends here had told him so-those very the declaration just made by the Hon. genfriends who softly told us here there is no tleman from Sangamo. Mr E. said, he was party! Mr. Speaker, I detest this political willing to admit that he was a party man to hypocrisy! Gentlemen tell their organ at a certain extent, and that he did not know a pringfield that these resolutions are equiva- gentleman on this floor that was not. Mr E. ent to instructions to our Senators against said, he thought the cry of no party, came the Sub-treasury bill; but here they sing a with rather an ill grace from that quarter. totally different tune! Here they say there Mr E. said if he was permitted to guess, he should guess that no gentleman on this floor Mr. H. said he had confidence in one of would hollow louder and throw his hat high-

had heard rumors of the State bank which, man from Sangamo. Mr E. hoped the if upon investigation, should turn out to be true, he should have no confidence in that bank. He had heard that she had made that the word partiality should be stricken \$500,000 off the State-that she was also out if he thought it was not true. The Legislature would be more respected by the Govern-Mr. BAKER said that the gentleman from ment if it used plain language, whenever Morgan (Mr. Happy) always introduces the that language is true. Mr L. then summed bank into every subject he discusses. But up the arguments which had passed, and conhe should let that pass. The gentleman had tended that the position was fully made out also said that the Globe was the party organ. that the Government had been partial. He Mr. B. would quote from that organ in 1832. was willing to take the gentleman from Ver-It then condemned the sub-treasury bill, as milion by the hand. He says that by our bringing the money of the nation one step course we strike our own party friends. Well, nearer the President, &c. The gentleman we are willing to go it. Let him do the from Morgan had never quoted this from the same with his party friends. Gentlemen Globe. Mr. B. said he did not acknowledge insist that they cannot pass on these resoluthe sentiments of some stray writer in the tions without investigation. He had heard

Mr WILLIAMS pointed out the distinction Mr. B. then referred to the report of the between the resolutions and the substitute. Secretary of the Treasury. It appeared He believed that the resolutions were true, that special depositories had been establish- and he hoped gentlemen would come up and ed. He thought the argument of the gen-vote on them. He hoped no newspaper lleman from Adams was unanswerable. opinions would be taken as authority. Let These special depositories were general degentlemen judge for themselves whether positories at last. The money is placed to they instruct our Senators against a sub-treathe special credit of the treasurer, and the banks have the use of the money until the declared that from the documents in his hand, treasurer wants it. He thought our own it was evident that Mr Woodbury considered

Mr W. said, that he and his friends were termine this question. Whether the deposites were much or little, the principle is the Mr MURPHY hoped the substitute would same. If it is right to deposite at all in be withdrawn, as he desired to have the res-Mr CLOUD did not think he could with-

The question was then taken on striking out all after the word resolved in the first res-

Yeas-Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Franpher, Copland, Crain, Daley, Edmonson, Eng- which is very nearly a strict party vote. lish, Fisk, Flood, Foster, French, Gouge, It may not be improper to state here that Green of Clay, Green of Greene, Hankins, the object of the mover of these resolutions, Happy, Harris, Houston, Kercheval, Logan, McWilliams, Maus, Moore, Murphy of Cook, Naper, Pace, Robinson, Roman, Robert the part of the Legislature, of our own State of the part of the Legislature, of the publications of the publications of the publications.

Roberts, Smith of Wabash, George Smith, -45.

out the word partiality and inserting policy,

fifth resolution.

Mr. CALHOUN said they would.

The question being taken, the fifth resoluion was stricken out. Mr. LINCOLN moved to lay the resolu-

ative, by yeas and nays as follows:

lin, Allen of Greene, Bainbridge, Brown, Mr BAKER replied, denying that he was any sense a pulliform Mr Calbarris, Henderson, Holmes, Houston, Kerche-Naper, Read, Robinson, Roman, George Kentucky, Ohio, and several other States.

monson, Edwards, Elkin, Elliott, Emmerson, ri as depositories, so long as the Government Gilham, Hardin, Henry, Hull, Johnson, uses banks, but some of the Whig party in Jones, Kent, Kerr, McCutchen, Maus, Me- the Legislature held on tenaciously to such White, Williams, and Wood-42.

The House then adjourned.

## STATE REGISTER

VANDALIAS

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1839.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

the memory of the hazards of that day gives It leaves him where the act of 1836

More than one hundred persons sat down of that character. at the table, and but one heart and voice This is the law. The object of Congress, whom it was addressed.

as these can excite any other feeling in the the late resumption. During the suspension Democratic party than that of execration for she nominally paid specie for her notes, but those who cherish them. The speeches and she took care to issue no notes of her own. throughout the pure language of men of the business was transacted in the depreciated right mould. They will serve as a text-book paper of those banks who had suspended speon which the Democratic party may safely cie payments. But she managed to keep rally throughout the State. We recommend within the pale of the law of Congress, and the entire proceedings of the celebration, as hence the Secretary of the Treasury had no published in this paper, to the deep and at- option but to make her a deposite bank. The tentive consideration of the People.

tious motto, " heauty and booty."

equal claims on other grounds to their confi larly hard upon our business men.

Mr. PARNELL will deliver a free Lectreasury bill. Under that bill, no bank will the habit of drinking spirituous liquers imture, this evening, on Phrenology, at the have a preponderance over another. They moderately shall be ineligible to any office of State House.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1839.

MR. GATEWOOD'S RESOLUTIONS.

Our readers have doubtless all perused olution, and decided by yeas and nays as fol- these resolutions, and the proceedings which have taken place upon them. When before klin, Allen of Greene, Bainbridge, Brown, the House on Thursday last, they were laid Calhoun, Carpenter, Churchill, Cloud, Com- on the table until the 4th of July, by a vote

milion, Webb of Alexander, Wood, Zimmer- lic revenue, so long as banks continued to be Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Archer, Baker, While before the Senate, the language of the Craig, Cunningham, Dawson, Dubois, Dunn, resolutions was objected to, not their object, Edwards, Elkin, Elliott, Emmerson, Ficklin, Gilham, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Holmes, Hull, Johnson, Jones, Kent, Kerr, Lincoln, Lyons, McCormack, McMillan, McCutchen, Menard, Morgan, Murphy of Perry, Murphy site law prohibited their use. While before of Vermilion, Otwell, Phillips, Rawalt, Read, site law prohibited their use. While before the House, the same objection was urged. Stapp, Thomas of McLean, Thornton, Walk- with the additional objection that they might er of Fulton, Webb of White, and Williams be construed into instructions to our Senators to vote against the sub-treasury bill. The question was then taken on striking hurra which the Sangamo Journal and and decided in the affirmative—yeas 54, others set up, after they passed the Senate and before they come up for final action in Mr. CALHOUN moved to strike out the the House. The editor of the Journal claimed the resolutions as instructions against the Mr. THORNTON asked whether the sub-treasury, and his remarks on this point resolutions would receive the support of the were read in the House by Mr Happy, and gentleman from Sangamon if thus amended, undoubtedly had great weight in laying the

resolutions on the table. We cannot close this article without remarking, that in our opinion the two Houses would unanimously have passed the resolutions and amendments on the table until the tions, if they had considered the question as 4th of July, which was decided in the affirm- exclusively one between the Bank of Missouri, and the institutions of our own State. It Yeas-Messrs. Alexander, Allen of Frank- cannot be doubted that the use of the Bank of Missouri as a deposite bank for public money Carpenter, Churchill, Cloud, Compher, Cop- collected in this State is injurious to the inland, Crain, Daley, Dubois, English, Ficklin, terests of our People, and tends to cripple Fisk, Flood, Foster, French, Gouge, Green of the usefulness of our own State institutions. val, Lincoln, Logan, Lyons, McCormick, Mc- capital, and their paper is equal to silver Millan, McWiliams, Moore, Murphy of Cook, throughout this State, Indiana, Missouri,

Smith, Walker of Vermilion, Webb of Alex- We repeat, we have no doubt the opinion ander, Zimmerman, and Mr. Speaker-46. would have been unanimously expressed by Nays-Messrs. Aldrich, Archer, Baker, the Legislature, that our own banks should Craig, Cunningham, Dawson, Dunn, Ed. be employed in preference to that of Missounard, Morgan, Murphy of Perry, Murphy of phrases in the resolutions as they supposed Vermilion, Otwell, Pace, Philips, Rawalt, cast a censure on the Administration. After Roberts, Smith of Wabash, Rober tSmith, the House had stricken these out, the defeated Stapp, Thomas of McLoan, Thomas of St. Whig candidate for Speaker (Mr Lincoln) in-Clair, Thornton, Walker of Fulton, Webb of stantly rose and moved to lay the resolutions on the table until the 4th of July, no doubt upon the ground that as they no longer contained an unjust censure against the Government, they were of no further use to the Whig party.

Having said thus much of the opinions and objects of others in regard to these resolutions, it is proper, perhaps, that we state further our own views in regard to the subject of them, as we desire not to be misunderstood in reference to it.

We are clearly of the opinion that the pub-The anniversary of this glorious day-Gen. lic revenue of the Government, collected in Jackson's day-which in the annals of the this State, ought to be deposited in the banks prising spirit of the people. The Lelast war was as important to America as in for this purpose; yet we are equally as well fixed by law the commencement of the the war of the Revolution was the surrender convinced that the Government cannot be of Cornwallis, under Gen. Washington, was accused of partiality for preferring the bank soft soap the members by saying there is no Secretary of the Treasury and the banks of celebrated in Vandalia, by the Democratic of Missouri, under the laws of Congress as celebrated in Vandalia, by the Democratic party, with that solemnity of feeling which party, with that solemnity of feeling which discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury. rise to in the breasts of all true lovers of their It forbids him to employ any bank as a decountry, and with that buoyancy of joy and pository of the public money which has ishope which is excited by the contemplation sued or paid out notes of a less denomination of the success which the patriotic principles than five dollars since July 1836; and the of the hero-President have attained and are banks of Illinois have, one of them, issued attaining throughout our beloved country. and paid out, the other paid out only, notes

> seemed to animate the assembly: The grat- in making it, undoubtedly was, to protect the itude and respect of freemen for the able sol. People against the wholesale issue of small dier and the firm and incorruptible statesman. bills; and it is not to be presumed that the It was not in that assembly that a voice pro- directors of our banks were unacquainted claimed, "Better that the eighth of January with the law, when, during the late suspenhad been stricken from the calendar than that sion of specie payments, they issued or paid Andrew Jackson should have been President out notes of a less denomination than five of the United States." No: It was in anoth- dollars. Hence they have no just cause of er place, and by other lips, that this burst of complaint against Government. Since the leep-rooted malignity against the hero of resumption of specie payments, however, our Orleans, and of disregard for the lives, prop- banks have neither issued nor paid out notes erty, and purity of the domestic altars of our of a less denomination than five dollars. people, was uttered! It was by the editor They are now virtually conforming to the and publisher of the Free Press, the champi- principles of the act of 1836, and hence on and organ of the Whig party, that this ig. ought to be placed by the laws on an equality noble sentiment was proclaimed, as we have with all other banks with whom the Governheard from several respectable citizens to ment does business. Upon principles of equity the Bank of Missouri had no claim to Thank God, no such malignant sentiments the appellation of a specie paying bank until entiments made at the dinner breathe Her discounts were paid, and her general deposite bank law of Congress, as it now ex-The proceedings of the celebration at ists, is deeply injurious to the interests of this Flack's will also be read with interest. Mr. State. It operates to create an inequality be-HANKINS, the Representative of Effingham tween the Bank of Missouri and the Banks of county, who acted as President of the day, Illinois-the former holding an immense was in the battle of New Orleans, and as amount of the notes of the latter, collected sisted, by his valor, in repelling the ruffian for lands in this State, and returned upon soldiers of Britain and silencing their licen- our banks, in immense amounts, for specie, at the pleasure of the Bank of Missouri.

The effect of this inequality is, measurably, We notice that the Sangamo Journal is to prevent our banks from accommodating the bearing down with singular bitterness upon community with loans, because all good banks the Hon. Mr. Peck, Senator from Cook and keep an eye on the specie in their vaults, and Will counties in the Legislature. So little endeavor to make their notes in circulation has the editor to urge against the upright bear a proper proportion to that specie. Of character, politically and personally, of this course, if our banks are liable to sudden and Senator, that he is forced to get up the dem- large demands for specie from a neighboring agogue argument about foreigners. We bank holding their notes, they must narrow have yet to learn that one citizen is not as down the amount of their notes in circulation; much entitled to the confidence of his fellow and all this, in the present state of the currencitizens as another, no matter whether he is cy, operates most injuriously to the interest of native born or otherwise, provided he has the community generally, and bears particu-

dence. We heartily detest these attempts | We cannot conceive of any system which of the Whig editors to classify the citizens of would operate more adverse to the interests this country into natives and emigrants, be- of this State than the deposite bank system cause our laws acknowledge no such distinc- as it now exists under the law of 1838. That tion, because the attempt to make it is injulaw authorizes the Receivers to take the rious to the interests of the free republic in notes of our banks, but prohibits these banks which we live, and because if such a distinc- from being used as depositories of the public tion were established by their efforts, or by revenue, while at the same time it provides any efforts, it would be but the erection of for making the Bank of Missouri a deposite an aristocracy as distinct and insolent as that bank in which the notes of our banks accuwhich exists in the old despotisms of Europe mulate to an enormous amount, thus placing and Asia, but without its nobleness and an- them completely at the mercy of a foreign banking institution! The true remedy, however, for all this inequality, is in the Subwill all stand on the same ground. If it profit or honor in this State. were in the power of our delegation in Con-

gress so to amend the bill as to locate a Receiver General of the public money in this State, the bill would undoubtedly be more acceptable to those who now oppose it as well as to its friends in this State. But if this cannot be accomplished, we still say, Pass the bill. Make it a law, and these disturbing financial questions are settled probably forever. We learn from Washington that the Sub-treasury bill is likely to pass at the present session of Congress. Our solemn conviction is that there is no rest for the democracy of the country until it does pass. If Congress cannot pass the bill, however, now, they ought to amend the deposite law so as to allow the banks of the State of Ills. to be used as depositories of the public revenue collected within the limits of the State.

COMMUNICATION.

To the members of the General Assembly of Illinois-No. 1. An individual not entirely unknown

to you, but more particularly to the

people in the southern part of the State,

is deeply interested that the depot of the

great Central Railroad should be located at the Mounds, for the reason that it will save the State many thousands of dollars, and at the same time enable one of its citizens to derive a great benefit from such a location. These mounds, so called, are seven and a half miles above Cairo, and embrace several acres of land which are never overflowed, and boats passing up and down the Mississippi river to and from New Orleans to St. Louis, will have only to travel about fifteen miles out of their course to reach this place. But the most important consideration to the State is, that by locating the depot of the said Railroad at the Mounds, it may prevent a large expenditure of money by capitalists at the point of confluence of the two rivers, who, (notwithstanding the great loss incurred by speculators in lots in Caledonia and other equally important towns in the west) are determined, (regardless of past experience of others) to make habitable this water city. We call upon the Legislature to interpose its power to provent this useles and great expenditure of money, by immediately appointing guardians for such capitalists, who are so blind and ignorant as not to see that the Mounds is the only proper place for the depot of the Central Railroad. Is it reasonable to suppose that the proprietors of the Mounds, who have resided for the last twenty years within as many miles of Cairo, should not have a better knowledge of this Cairo site, than any engineers? particularly Messrs. Strickland and Wright of Pennsylvania, who have only recently visited this location; and also the principal Engineer of the State Works, though they have all reported there is no difficulty whatever in erecting a city at the said site of Cairo, at a justifiable expense. Still the Legislature should, by wholesome laws, prevent and restrain this speculative and enterfixed by law the commencement of the Central Railroad at Cairo, had not a private corporation determined to proagreement of the State to make the city of Cairo the entrepot. If the law had not named this point of commencement, there is no question that the Mounds would have been the place selected. Why not now terminate this road at the Monnds? The city company can easily make a branch rocd to connect therewith. By this plan two depots are secured, and thereby a clear saving to the State of the cost of seven miles of Railroad. There never has been a time, it is said, until the past year, that boats drawing two and a half feet of water could not pass Cash Island bar and ascend to

The Legislature, I trust, will prevent capitalists from expending, or in any manner investing their surplus funds in Illinois. It is proven by experience, that money is the root of all evil; that the abundance of it creates a spirit of speculation, thereby increasing the fair rate of interest, and also the amount of taxable property in a State. Will any member of the Legislature deny that he has no interest in lands in Illinois? I do affirm without fear of contradiction, that the very money now expending in this State on internal improvements, was obtained from N. Biddle, or some other Biddle, by the President of the State Bank, on the bonds of the State: and we should not be surprised if Mr. Biddle wholly controlled the operations of the State Bank of Illinois. We pause for a reply. Let the representatives of the people, as their watchful guardians, provide by legislative enactment, most effectually to prevent public and private enterprise by prohibiting the introduction of foreign capital into the State.

A CITIZEN OF ILLINOIS.

the Grand Chain; and such a low stage

of water may never again happen-

Nature never intended the river should

be so low.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Jan. 15, 1839. Messrs. H. F. Pace, and Noah Johnson. Esqrs.—In the paper edited by Wm. Walters, I have noticed a petition handed to the Asembly of Illinois to prevent the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, I suppose on account of the improper use so frequently made of it. If the Legislature should undertake to pass an act to cramp or abridge the liberties of the people, they may with the same justice and good policy enact laws to prevent the use of other narcotic substances. uch as tobacco, tea, coffee, &c., and more particularly iron, because of the use made of it in the manufacture of guns of all sorts and sizes, swords, of all sorts and sizes, dirks, and bowie-knives for the purpose of human butchery and destruction: also the materials and manufacture of gunpowder and fire tools. Which costs the most? Which has been the greatest evil? Which has caused the greatest destruction among mankind? The Assembly would do well to enact a law that all or any person or persons who may be in

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.