CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1834.

☞The Orphans' Court of this county will sit on Monday, 17th instant.

Both Houses of the Legislature have fixed on this day to close the session, and we presume they will accordingly adjourn.

The Bank of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, we regret to say, seems to be involved in embarrassment. Reports have reached us, which, while they should not, perhaps, cause a great deal of uneasiness, are decidedly calculated to induce a rejection of its notes, (except those payable at the Savings Institution.)

Mr. Webster stated in the Senate, on the 10th instant, that he should, on Monday next, bring forward a proposition for the restoration of the deposites and the recharter-ing of the Bank. Unfortunately, however, it will no doubt be unavailing.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Griffith, was adopted by the House of Delegates, on the 1st instant:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the Topographical Engineer of the State, who may hereafter be appointed, to survey the route of a Canal from some point on Great Choptank river, near Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to such point on Blackwater river, as may be most eligible for the accomplishment of said work, and that the Engineer be also instructed to report to the Executive the survey of said Canal, and an estimate of the probable cost of making the same.

Duties on Wines.—According to the provisions of the late tariff laws, an important reduction in the duties on Wines took effect on the 4th instant.

Virginia Election.—The general election for Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, takes place in Virginia, in April next.

Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky, died of consumption at Frankfort on the 21st ult. The Lieutenant Governor, James T. Morehead, now discharges the duties of Governor of the State.

Maryland State Loan.—The five per cent. state loan of $500,000 authorised for the purpose of raising the amount of the state subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Washington Rail-road, was taken on Friday 28th, *at par*, by the house of Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore.

DREADFUL DISASTER—*Loss of Life.* The most serious disaster that has ever occurred on the Delaware took place on the afternoon of the 4th. The Steam-boat William Penn, Capt. Jefferies, on her way from New Castle to Philadelphia, took fire just before she reached the Point House, was run ashore immediately above the Point, and burnt to the water's edge. There were upwards of 150 passengers on board at the time, and the awful scene that ensued can be better imagined than described. It is ascertained that at least five lives were lost—the Rev. John Mitchelmore, Col. Porter, and a female, said to be named Ruth Jefferson, from Easton, Md., a child, killed by one of the paddle wheels of the boat, and Mr. W. W. Buckley, a respectable merchant of Connecticut.—*Phila. papers.*

Indian War.—The following is an extract of a letter from Prairie du Chien, Upper Mississippi, under date of the 1st ult. "I wrote to——from Mineral Point, since which I have heard that the Sacs and Foxes have killed 16 Winnebagoes, and my friend and gossip, Whirling Thunder, is about to come down upon the Black Hawk people with 800 warriors at his back. He swears he will exterminate Black Hawk's band. The fighting, if any takes place, will be far in rear of me. I may see some of the fun however when I return."

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va., is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands, raised upwards of *two thousand* dollars worth of ore. A letter published in the Richmond Whig describes rocks taken at random out of the pit, to average from $250 to $300; a bushel of selected pieces, 'and not a few of them,' yield from *nine hundred* to *eleven hundred* dollars the bushel. The mine is about eight miles south east of Buckingham Court House.

Surgical Operation.—The New-Orleans Bee says that a rare and delicate operation was lately performed in that city, by Dr. Luzenburg, viz: tying the carotid artery and extirpating a Sarcomatuous Parotid tumor, involving the ear and a large portion of the integuments of the cheek and neck. The patient was about 62 years of age, and had been afflicted with this disease for twenty years. He bore the operation with great fortitude, and it is expected the result will be favorable.

The Vice Chancellor of England has decided that Unitarians are not "persons of Christ's Holy Church," in a case involving property to the amount of £200,000 sterling.

From Baltimore papers.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Signers of the Memorial to Congress, and others, favorable to the restoration of the Deposites, convened in Monument Square on Wednesday evening, the 5th of March, at 4 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Delegation which lately visited Washington with the Memorial:

His Honor, Judge Brice, *President.*

Wm. Crawford, jr., Wm. H. Conkling, Jos. K. Stapleton, Saml. D. Walker, Wm. Hubbard, Jos. W. Patterson, } *Vice Presidents.*

Hu. Evans and George Rogers, *Secret'rs.*

Judge Brice having opened the meeting with a short address, explanatory of its object,

Wm. Crawford, jr., Chairman of the Delegation, in presenting the Report, made the following observations:

Fellow-citizens:—As Chairman of your Committee I have the honor to present to this meeting a Report which I now hold in my hand; and, while I ask for it your attention, permit me to say one word for this my beloved, my adopted country. We have arrived at an awful crisis; but one short year has passed from a state of unprecedented prosperity, to a state of awful distress, unexampled in the history of our country.

I beg you to turn your eyes to the root of this evil; does there exist a shadow of doubt from whence it emanates?

The Constitution gives to the President veto powers, which have been carried to great extremes, in his refusal to sign a modified charter, passed last session by both Houses of Congress by large majorities, asserting amongst other reasons that the public money was not safe in the United States Bank! Is there a man in this country, divested of party feelings, who believed it? No, my countrymen. A National Bank, properly constituted, is as necessary to regulate the exchanges and currency of the country and preserve a sound and healthy circulation, as the sun is to the planetary system.

Our currency ought to be like Cæsar's wife, not only pure, but above suspicion.—We are told that in the early history of our country there was a time that tried men's souls; that time has again arrived; let us meet the crisis like men. I have too much confidence in the virtue and integrity of the people to despair of the republic. It is known to many of you that I have gone for the President through evil and through good report, and part with him now as with my first love. On this stand, where I appear for the first time, I renounce all allegiance with unholy affections. The subject is fruitful, but I cannot longer detain you. One word more, and I have done. Can you, my countrymen, longer cling to him who is regulated by an under current of bad advisers?—Submit to this and be slaves! Again I answer NO.

After which, David Stewart, Esq., being called on by the President, read the following Report, which was duly accepted by the meeting.

REPORT

OF THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE.

The Delegation appointed by the meeting of the Signers of the Memorial for the restoration of the Government Deposites to the Bank of the United States, held at the Exchange, in the city of Baltimore, on Thursday, 6th of February, 1834,

Respectfully beg leave to Report:

That in compliance with the duty required of them by the meeting, they proceeded with the Memorial to the city of Washington, on Monday, 10th of February, and immediately applied themselves to the accomplishment of the objects of their mission. They visited Gen. Chambers, of the Senate, and received from him assurances of his warm support; and the Memorial being placed in his hands, it was accordingly presented to the Senate on the following Wednesday, with such a notice of it as was calculated to insure it a respectful consideration from that body. The delegation also visited Mr. J. P. Heath, one of the representatives of the city of Baltimore. They found him actively disposed to promote the wishes of the Signers of the Memorial, and, equally with Gen. Chambers, kind and assiduous in his attentions to the delegation. They had also the good fortune to enlist the regards of many members of both Houses of Congress, who promised them a ready co-operation and support.

The delegation regret that the same favor was not extended to them by the other representative from the City of Baltimore, Mr. McKim. From the elevated position which that gentleman holds as the representative, in part, of a great trading community, himself extensively engaged in commerce, and supposed to be conversant with the varied interests of the society in which he lived, the delegation were disposed to attach some importance to his efforts in behalf of the objects of the Memorial. And they felt the more anxious on this score, as they had understood that Mr. McKim had given the sanction of his name to the opinion that the City of Baltimore, had not suffered by the recent derangement of the commerce and industry of the nation:—an opinion which they did not doubt they would effectually remove from his mind by the cogency of the evidence which they were enabled to furnish, under the sign manual of so large and respectable a meeting of his constituents. And it is due to Mr. McKim, to say, that in his interview with the delegation,—whatever might have been his former opinions—he no longer doubted the reality of the distress in the City of Baltimore. This fact Mr. McKim admitted, and also acknowledged that, in his judgement the removal of the deposites was a wrong and injurious measure. This conviction, however, he intimated could not change his course in reference to the subject of the removal. His remark was "that the act was done; and that he should therefore, at all hazards vote with the Government." The reason assigned by him for this determination was, that he had some influence with the Executive which he might turn to the advantage of his constituents, and that he did not wish to lose this by differing with the Executive in opinion. Moreover, that he was elected to support Gen. Jackson, and would do so at the risk of his life and fortune: that no friend of the administration could differ in opinion with Gen. Jackson, and preserve his influence, that any attempt to advise Gen. Jackson, by his friends, would be met with an expression of displeasure, and as an instance of this, Mr. Bibb had once attempted it, and was told, in consequence,—when the President wanted him he would send for him."

With these sentiments, Mr. McKim seemed particularly anxious to avoid being asked to present the memorial—intimating, that if he were to present it, it would operate to his disadvantage, and also saying, that he would be expected to present the counter memorial, which was then preparing in Baltimore.

These declarations on the part of Mr. McKim,—even if the delegation had designed to request him to present the memorial in the House of Representatives,—and many remarks of a similar import, sufficiently indicated to the delegation that they had nothing to hope from his services; and they, accordingly, forbore to hold further intercourse with him on the subject. Indeed from a gentleman holding a position in society which gave him every privilege of independence, and invested also with a public station as the representative of an intelligent and patriotic community, who have always been accustomed to expect, and ready to applaud the exercise of an upright and independent judgment by their official servants—the delegation were not prepared to hear confessed such complete submission to the views, present and future, of the Executive; nor did they believe, until now that the requisitions made by the executive upon its supporters were of so exacting and rigorous a character, as seemed to be inferred by the objection of Mr. McKim:—especially as they had recently seen many evidences, in both houses of Congress, in which some of the most devoted followers of the party, in power were not afraid to do justice to their own constituents, in the presentation of memorials that certified the public distress, even to the ear of him who claims to be the Government.

It was therefore with a more confident assurance of efficient aid, that the delegation betook themselves to Mr. Heath, whom they now determined to solicit to lay the Memorial before the House of Representatives. This gentleman presented that document to the House, on Monday the 17th, and recommended it by a speech which has since appeared in the public journals, and which has won him the thanks of his fellow-citizens:—a speech that glows with the fervor of a manly mind, and evinces a spirit that cannot be warped from its duty either by the fear of Executive denunciation, or by the hope of preserving, through blind obedience and servile submission, a share of Executive favor.

During their stay in Washington, a part of the delegation took an opportunity to call on Mr. Taney, the Secretary of the Treasury. They were received with the courtesy natural to that gentleman; and in the course of an audience of half an hour, were enabled to hear his views on the subject of the present difficulties of the country, and the course which the Executive branch of the Government was likely to pursue. Mr. Taney remarked that the Bank had arrayed itself against the Government, and that the Government would not yield: that the impression of the Government was, that the evil the people complained of, grew out of the great power of the Bank: that the Government with making an *experiment*—and, however bold, he would not undertake to advise any change from the position it had assumed against the Bank: that he, (the Secretary) found no difficulty in transmitting funds from one part of this extensive country to the other. In the course of this conversation one of the delegation remarked to Mr. Taney, Sir, if this *experiment* should be persisted in, and some relief—such as we do not now anticipate—should not be given, a large proportion of the trading community must fail.' The Secretary replied— If *all* did fail, the policy of the Government would not be changed.' He proceeded to say, "that if the Commercial classes had properly sustained their state institutions, the present state of things would not have existed,"—adding, "that the Government would make no change until the present Bank charter expired." He also expressed his surprise "that, after what had appeared in the newspapers and the long speeches made in Congress, more failures had not taken place."

By an arrangement procured through the attention of Mr. Heath, the delegation were enabled to visit the President. They thought it a part of their duty to make this visit, and to lay before the Chief Magistrate such information as might exhibit to him the actual state of affairs in this community. The time appointed for the interview was at 11 o'clock on Wednesday; and, accordingly, at that time, several of the delegation repaired with Mr. Heath to the residence of the President, where they were severally presented to him; and after a few moments, during which the President was engaged with other visiters, the Chairman of the Delegation addressed the President in the following terms:—

"General, you are, no doubt, aware that this Committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, sir, the fountain head, to make known the distressing situation of the currency of this country, and respectfully to ask from you relief"——

"Relief, sir!"—interrupted the President in a tone of excitement—"Come not to me, sir!—go to the monster! Did not Nicholas Biddle come here, sir, and on his oath, swear before a Committee, that with six millions in his vaults, he could meet the wants of the whole people? And now, when he has wrung more than ten millions from the people, he sends you to me for *relief*? It is folly, sir, to talk to Andrew Jackson—the Government will not bow to the monster!"

"Sir," said the chairman, "the currency of the country is in a dreadful situation. The State Banks have not confidence in each other—they cannot give trade the facilities required. I have recently travelled to and from the Falls of Ohio to Baltimore, and can assure you, sir, I have heard but one opinion on this subject. We are your friends—not politicians. I have always been, up to the present moment, a decided friend of your administration." Here the President, in a very angry tone of voice, interrupted the Chairman, by saying,

"Sir, you keep one-sided company. Andrew Jackson has fifty letters from persons, of all parties, daily, on this subject. Sir, he has more and better information than you, sir, or any of you. Andrew Jackson published his opinions in September last. I am surprised that you should thus talk to me, sir! It is folly: you would have us, like the people of Ireland, paying tribute to London, that already gets a large amount annually from this country, extorted from the laboring part of the community. The failures that are now taking place are amongst the stock-jobbers, brokers, and gamblers, and would to God they were all swept from the land!—it would be a happy thing for the country.

"Sir," said the chairman, "all my experience goes to show that there is no money more cheerfully paid by the merchants and people of this country, than interest—bank interest—not such interest as they now pay—say two and a half per cent, to collect a sight draft drawn in Baltimore on Pittsburg."

"Sir," replied the President, "I had, last night, any amount of money offered me on good security, by a gentleman from New York, at six per cent. They are, Sir, men who have overtraded that are now pressed. The real capitalists of the country felt the pressure last September and October, when the monster first put the screw down. Did not the monster draw from the South and West, last Fall, thirty-five millions?—For what, Sir?—To oppress the State Banks in your city, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. But Andrew Jackson foresaw what they were about, and met them. Sir, I could have destroyed the monster in thirty days—but the President would not do it—not wishing to bring distress upon the people. Andrew Jackson invited a compromise with the mammoth,—they would have nothing to do with me, and now, Sir, I will have nothing to do with them. The restoration of the deposites is virtually a renewal of the charter; one and the same thing."

The Chairman answered,—"The people, Sir, have not understood the character of the President, if he is unwilling to hear their calls and demands."—

Here, in a vehement manner, the President exclaimed, "The People!—Talk to Andrew Jackson, Sir, about the People!—The People, Sir, are with me. I have undergone much peril for the liberties of this People—and Andrew Jackson yet lives to put his foot upon the head of the monster, and crush him to the dust." "Sir," interrupted the Chairman again, "the country has tried your measures:—they will not do. They will ruin two-thirds of the good trading men of the country. You have bled us,—we are sick, fainting and dying, one after another."

"The Mammoth, Sir," replied the President in a violent rage, "has bled you! When I put him down, Sir, the other moneyed institutions will meet all the wants of the people. It is folly in the extreme, to talk to me thus, Sir. I would rather undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposites should be restored, or the monster be rechartered."

"Sir," said the Chairman, "as there is no general relief to be had, direct the public money now in the State Bank, in our city, back to the Branch of the Bank of the United States, and they will at once give Baltimore relief"——

"Talk not to me, sir, about your Branch!" exclaimed the President—"Did they not send in nine thousand dollars of their illegal bills or checks to the Bank, the first day?—Let them make another move on the board, and Andrew Jackson will check-mate them. Let them turn the screw again, and I will make them feel the power of the Executive, by returning upon them ten millions of dollars of their illegal checks now in circulation."

"I hope, sir," said the Chairman, "you will be able to demonstrate how the country is to pay upwards of fifty millions of discounted paper now due to the Bank of the United States, with a metallic currency but little over twenty millions."

The answer was, "Go, go to the monster!—and only the other day, sir, what did the monster do? Disputed with the Executive the right to the pension fund!" At this time the President had grown into such a rage, that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and as several of the delegation had already manifested their wish and their impatience to close the conference, the members of the delegation withdrew.

The delegation have endeavored to report all that passed at this interview as accurately as possible. They have employed, as far as their memory has allowed them, the exact words that were used on both sides, and have set nothing down which was not distinctly within the recollection of some of their party; whilst, at the same time, they believe they have omitted nothing of importance to the illustration of the opinions which the President endeavored to express, except one assurance from the President, which, upon reviewing what they have detailed above, they now supply. In the course of his remarks on the state of the question now before the country, the President declared that he meant to try the experiment with the State Banks, until the period of the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States; and that, if it then should be found not to answer, some other plan would be resorted to.

This concluded all that the delegation have to report of the sentiments of the President.

Soon after this interview, the delegation returned to the city of Baltimore. They deem it unnecessary to comment upon the incidents of their visit to the city of Washington. The above narrative,—faithfully detailing all that passed, as nearly as it was possible to report the same,—will afford every citizen of Baltimore the means of making up his own opinion in regard to the probable duration of the present state of things.

The delegation see no reason to despond. They have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Nation, and believe that misrule, whether it be produced by passion, or by error of judgment, cannot long go uncorrected amongst an intelligent and patriotic People.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.
HUGH BIRCKHEAD,
G. BROWN,
J. W. PATTERSON,
GEO. GAITHER,
W. C. SHAW,
WM. GRAHAM,
JNO. BROWN HOWELL.

Whereupon, John P. Kennedy, Esq., rose, and addressing the meeting in an eloquent and appropriate speech, concluded by offering a series of resolutions, disapprobating in strong terms the President's course in reference to the Bank. These resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, some two or three voices only dissenting.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ARICA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter received in town, from a gentleman residing at Lima, containing an interesting account of the great earthquake at Arica and Tacua, as witnessed by his correspondent at the latter place. The following extracts will be read, doubtless, with interest:—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Tacua, 18th Sept. 1833.—We were this morning visited by one of the most fearful earthquakes which this city has ever experienced, the consequences of which have been dreadful both in the destruction of property and of lives. It occurred about six o'clock, while most of the people were still in bed, and was followed in a quarter of an hour afterwards by another not quite so strong, but said to have been as bad as that at Caracas, where so many lives were lost. There was no noise, as is usual, preceding the shock, but it came upon us suddenly in its full strength, and lasted half a minute or more. Had it continued a few seconds longer, or had it taken place during the night or on any of the festival occasions, when the churches are generally filled, half of the population must have perished; as it was, many were buried alive under their houses, and in the churches while at mass.

The Governor immediately after called a meeting of the Cabildo, who have ordered all the houses in the least degree dangerous to be pulled down. The soldiers are now employed in this duty, and have already disinterred a number of bodies, principally females and children, from the ruins. Several persons were taken from their houses from holes made in the walls, the doors being firmly closed, and others who were crushed beneath the fallen materials, were taken out more dead than alive. I witnessed a number of most affecting scenes; husbands deprived of wives and children, who were bruised and disfigured in the most shocking manner. One woman and her child were found wrapped together in a blanket, she having prepared to run out, but was stopped by the door being twisted and blocked up. Two were found under the ruins of the church, clasped in each others arms, having resigned themselves thus to their fate when prevented from escaping. It is lamentable that the loss of many lives was occasioned by the ignorance and superstition of the people, who remained in the churches for greater safety. The loss of property has been very great; and in this place alone it is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Indeed, I should suppose more, for scarcely a house has escaped without more or less injury. The number of bodies found is about twenty, but there are about 500 cart loads of rubbish to be removed yet from the ruins of the church, which will take some time. However, there are few missing now.

Sept. 19th.—By the post this morning, we have received a confirmation of the report in circulation last night of the total fall of Arica, not a habitable house remaining—two lives lost, only; which is so far consolatory. Calana, Pochia, Lama, Loumba, and the other towns we have yet heard from, have suffered equally with ourselves in proportion to their size. We have had a succession of shocks since, to the number of twenty already, and cannot remain in our houses a moment without the greatest apprehension. We anxiously wait the particulars of this disastrous earthquake from other parts of the country, over which it must have extended generally.

We are authorised to announce "that Whitty T Fountain, Esq. Dr. Thomas Robertson, and Tubman W. Sudler, Esq. would represent Somerset County in the next House of delegates, if elected, and it is also confidently expected that Dr. James Wilson, will serve, if chosen by the people."—*Princess Anne Herald, 11th inst.*

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, dated 25th January 1834, to a House in Baltimore:

"Such has been the influx of Flour from New-Orleans, Boston, New York and Norfolk, our stock in store is now equal to 6000 barrels, without the smallest demand even at the low price of $6 a 6¼ per bbl. Gibralter is no longer a Flour market, as the Emperor of Morocco allows it to be shipped from his kingdom with impunity, afforded here at a a price equal to about $5 per bbl."

Great apprehension is entertained in England of the loss of the British export trade to Germany, which amounts to £10,000,000, or one third of the entire British exports to the continent. This loss is effected by the new tariff which Prussia, to encourage her own manufactures, and in retaliation for the exclusion of her corn and timber from England, has proposed to carry into effect with the confederated German States, not only against England but other European kingdoms.

An estimate of the comparative growth and production of Sugar throughout the world, for the years 1791, and 1831, is given in a late number of Blackwood. The aggregate for 1791, is 9,556,000 hundred weights, and for 1831, 24,310,000. The increased production, in forty years, is therefore equal to 4,754,000 *cwt.* or more than *five hundred millions* of pounds.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Times of the 15th ult. states that the notorious counterfeiters lately arrested in that State, made their escape from jail in that town on the preceding morning, by opening a hole in the wall with the aid of instruments which appeared to have been expressly made for the purpose.

The British Army at this moment amounts to 109,000 men of all ranks and kinds, scattered over the world, occupying 144 stations! 20,000 of these are paid by the East India Company.

Maternal Tenderness.—A sparrow who had built her nest on the thatch roof of a house, was observed to continue her regular visits long after the time when the young ones had taken their flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year; and in the winter, a gentleman who had all along observed her, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder, and found one of the young one's detained a prisoner by means of the worsted, twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own subsistence, it had been fed and sustained by its mother. If this be mere instinct what is reason?—*Raleigh Reg.*

THE CHOLERA DOCTOR.

The eccentric Stephen Ayres who performed so many miraculous cures among the Canadians and Indians, during the prevalence of the malignant cholera in 1832, is now in this city, and offers his services to cure long continued and obstinate coughs, consumptions, and other prevalent disorders of this climate. He has with him two of the three horses that he led through the streets of Montreal when the diseased natives thronged around him, eager to touch even the hem of his garment. He is a man of intelligence, though his flowing hair, beard and neglected costume, render his appearance any thing but prepossessing. He proposes soon to visit New York, and in the course of the spring to take passage to England, as he is apprehensive that the cholera may visit the old world and his aid be useful there.—*Boston Paper.*

Origin of the word Tariff.—The first list of articles subjected to duty, was drawn up at Tariff, an old Moorish town, and hence the word Tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a similar nature.