Cambridge Chronicle.

VOL. VII. NO. 44.

BY G. W. CALLAHAN. CAMBRIDGE, Md.---SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834. WHOLE NO. 508.

TERMS:

The CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE is published every Saturday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than six months: No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor; and the failure to order a discontinuance previously to the expiration of the time already subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements not exceeding a square will be published three times for one dollar; and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Larger ones in proportion.

In cases where the number of insertions is not limited, advertisements will be continued until direction to omit them is received, and charged accordingly.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE

Coach, Gig & Harness

MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS,

in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business, and beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very superior assortment of articles in their line, consisting in part of

EIGHT NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish—also, SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS;

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate COACHEE, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also a large assortment of

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which, by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial

Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c.,

as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. The Public's Ob't Serv'ts

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large and superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good, steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson & Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriage wanting, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door. A. & H.

Feb. 22 3m

FOR EASTON, ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

WILL leave Cambridge for the above places on Wednesday morning next, the 23d October, at 6 o'clock, and continue to leave on every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the season.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

Oct 19

N. B.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of the School Fund for Dorchester County, will be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, for the purpose of organizing the Schools for the ensuing year. Those interested are respectfully invited to attend

By order of the Board,

JAMES DIXON, Sec'y.

March 22 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends who are indebted to him for Drugs and Medical Services, that he is about closing his books up to the 26th December, 1833; and requests them to come and close up with money or notes. All accounts remaining unsettled until the 1st day of May next, will be placed in the hands of a collector for settlement. Mr. *Joseph W. Houston*, who will be found at the Drug Store of Thompson & Phelps, is authorized to settle with any person in the absence of the subscriber. A. C. THOMPSON.

Cambridge, March 15 4w

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Dorchester county will meet at their office, in the West end of the Court-House, in Cambridge, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, and continue to sit twenty days successively, (Sundays excepted,) to hear appeals and note transfers. By order,

WILLIAM REA, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, Cambridge, March 15, 1834 } 4w

Joseph E. Muse, Jr.,

RESPECTFULLY tenders to the public his services as an ATTORNEY AT LAW. His office is one door above that o the Cambridge Chronicle.

Cambridge, Feb 8

Brice J. Goldsborough

HAS removed his office to the room adjoining his dwelling. It is two doors below the Court House.

Cambridge, Jan. 4

DR. SAMUEL B. CREIGHTON,

HAVING removed to Church Creek, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and its vicinity. March 1 tf

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DR. ROSSE,

HAVING returned to Church Creek, offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and its neighborhood. He has taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Geo. W. Pratt, dec'd.

TO RENT,

For the balance of the year, the House and Lot in New Market, lately occupied by the subscriber. It is large and commodious, and suitable for a tavern or boarding house. Apply to Mr. Henry T. Barrow, or, Z. H. ROSSE.

March 8 6w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends of Cambridge and its vicinity, and the public generally, that they have this day associated themselves as partners in the

Practice of Medicine,

and solicit a continuance of their patronage. All calls, whether in town or country, in the line of their profession, will meet with prompt attention.

A. C. Thompson,
Francis P. Phelps.

Cambridge, Dec. 26, 1833 [de 28]

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. FLINT,

WISHES through this medium to inform the public, contrary to the erroneous reports now in circulation, that he has never practised the Thomsonian System, neither was he ever associated with a Thomsonian Practitioner.

Vienna, March 22, 1834.

DR. THOMPSON AND DR. PHELPS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Dorchester and the adjoining counties, that they have this day associated themselves as copartners in the Drug business, under the firm of

Thompson & Phelps,

and have for sale, at the old stand, on Race street, near the Post-office, Cambridge, a general assortment of

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Confectionary,

PAINTS, DYES, &c. &c.;

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to physicians and others.

Cambridge, Dec. 6th, 1833 [dec 7]

Notice.

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing from 40 to 50 negroes, for the use of their plantation in Louisiana. They would be preferred in families, and as many from the same plantation as possible. Persons having servants to dispose of, will receive fair cash prices, and satisfactory evidence that they are intended for our own use and that they will not be separated, by applying to us through the Post Office at Easton.

FELIX HUSTON,
WALTER BYRNES.

August 24th, 1833. tf.

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of likely young

NEGROES,

of both sexes, from the ages of twelve to thirty years—for such they will give the highest cash prices. Persons wishing to dispose of their slaves, will do well to call on Jas. M. Knight, at Bradshaw's Hotel, in Cambridge, who will attend immediately to their calls; or a line addressed to him will meet with prompt attention.

C. S. & JAS. M. KNIGHT.

Feb 15

CASH.

I wish to purchase a number of likely

SERVANTS,

(slaves,) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State,) for their own individual use, and not for speculation—I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction, as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give at all times the highest prices in cash.

JOHN BUSK.

Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, *Baltimore.* Jan. 4 6m

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A CARD.

A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of Negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he *is not dead*, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the HIGHEST PRICES for their

NEGROES.

Persons having negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. Oct. 6

Mr. Callahan:—JAMES A. WADDELL, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and will be strongly supported by many voters in

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Oct. 12, 1833

NEW GOODS.

Henry, Laird & Co.

WILL receive by the packet of to-day, a supply of

NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

ARTICLES.

They hope their cheapness, quality and beauty will recommend them to their customers and the public generally.

Cambridge, March 22 3w

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, February 18, 1834.

On application of Stephen Andrews, *Administrator of* William McKenzie, *late of Dorchester county, dec'd.*, It is ordered *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1834.

L.S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,

Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William McKenzie, *late of Dorchester county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 18th day of February,* 1834. STEPHEN ANDREWS,

Adm'r. of Wm. McKenzie, dec'd.

March 22 3w

MARYLAND:

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, March 17, 1834.

On application of Samuel Mobray, *Administrator d. b. n. of* George Graham, *late of Dorchester county, deceased,* It is ordered *that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, the paper selected by him.*

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1834.

L.S.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,

Register of Wills for Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order, This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Graham, *late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 17th day of March,* 1834.

SAMUEL MOBRAY,

Adm'r. d. b. n. of George Graham, dec'd.

March 22 3w

GASTRIC DIGESTION.

The Providence Literary Journal contains an able article on this important but difficult subject, the whole of which, but for its great length we should be happy to present to our readers. As it would, however occupy too much room, and some of its details being uninteresting except to the scientific student, we must content ourselves with one or two brief extracts. The writer commences by remarking, that, of all the complicated and wonderful operations of the human system, there is probably no one function which has been the subject of so many speculations, theories and experiments, and of so great diversity of opinions, as that of Gastric Digestion. Of the principal of these "speculations, theories and experiments," we are furnished with a concise history, in which are intermixed some valuable physiological remarks and observations.

We are afterwards informed, that in the state of the controversy, as to the existence or non existence of a fluid secreted by the stomach, possessing the solvent powers attributed to it by Spallanzani and his followers, Dr. Beaumont, of the United States army, has published his "Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion." These experiments have been made, from time to time, during the last 8 years, on a Canadian Frenchman, who, in 1822, was accidentally wounded by the discharge of a musket; the contents of which were received in his left side, and carried away the parts, so as to wound the lungs and stomach very seriously. The very remarkable result was, that the man recovered his health; but in the healing of the parts, the coats of the stomach attached themselves to the lips of the external wound, and formed an artificial aperture to the stomach; so that this organ could be examined at any time, by pushing in a valve which the stomach had formed to close the aperture, so as to prevent its contents from escaping thereat. With advantages for gastric experiments, never before enjoyed, Dr. Beaumont applied himself to this interesting inquiry with a degree of assiduity and patience highly commendable. The work he has recently published, as the result of his experiments and observations, is described as interesting and in many respects valuable.

The writer concludes by enumerating the following rules, which he deduces from Dr. Beaumont's work, and of which he says, that they are of the most salutary character, being founded on the permanent constitutional principles of human organic life; and are equally valuable to every portion of the human race, in every part of the globe.

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of innutritious with nutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general interest of the system.

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication or chewing is of great importance.

4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessary.

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy, is of prime importance to health.

6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c.

7. Fat meats, butter, and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ and induce disease.

8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating condiments of every kind, retard digestion and injure the stomach.

9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach and impair digestion. (See Experiment 77, p. 215.)

10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates the stomach, and if persevered in for a short time, always induces a morbid state of that organ.

11. Narcotics of every kind impair digestion, debilitate the stomach, and tend to disease.

12. Simple *water* is the only fluid called for by the wants of the system: artificial drinks are all more or less injurious: some more so than others: but none can claim exemption from the general charge.

13. Gentle exercise after eating promotes digestion more than indolent inactivity or rest. Violent exercise with a full stomach is injurious.

14. Sleep soon after eating retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of the stomach.

15. Anger, fear, grief and other strong emotions disturb digestion, impair the functional powers of the stomach, and deteriorate the secretions generally.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our attention having been directed on Monday, the 10th instant, to an editorial article in the Washington Globe of that morning—we, the same day, addressed the annexed note to Mr. Taney, and not having heard from him, it becomes our duty to the community, as well as ourselves, explicitly to repeat, that the conversation between Mr. Taney and us, was correctly stated in the Report of the committee.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
G. BROWN,
J. W. PATTERSON.

Baltimore, 12th March, 1834.

Baltimore, 10th March, 1834.

The undersigned (Mr. Gaither being absent) the Members of the Baltimore committee, who had the interview with you, and responsible for that part of the Report made at a public meeting on the 5th instant, having seen by the Globe of this morning, and the Editor of that paper asserts that he has your authority for saying that that part of the Report which refers to our conversation with you is a misrepresentation, we deem it necessary to ask of you whether the Editor had your authority for his assertion.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.
GEO. BROWN,
J. W. PATTERSON,

To R. B. TANEY, Esq.
Sec. of the Treasury, Washington.

A CARD.

It is with regret I find myself compelled to appear before the public to show the injustice done me, in the letter of R. B. TANEY, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 10th inst. addressed to *U. S. Heath*, Esq. and published in the Baltimore Republican of the 13th inst.

Mr. Taney says, that I "reprobated the conduct of the Bank of the United States in strong terms; said that it had abused its power by wilfully oppressing the community, and that it ought not to be rechartered on any terms, that I admitted the deposites ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would not relieve the pressure."

How he could have so entirely misunderstood my expressions in regard to the Bank, I cannot conceive, never having entertained them; such a view expressed by me would have been completely at variance with the object of my visit to Washington, and with the sentiments I still entertain. Mr. *Taney* would be correct in saying, that I admitted there were objections to the present Bank charter, and I admit that I also said it might be questionable, whether it would be prudent to direct the immediate change of the public money now deposited in the State Banks; but I give it as my decided opinion, that if the public revenue were in future deposited in the United States Bank, it would restore confidence and relieve the public distress. The views I intended to convey were decidedly in favor of a renewal of the present Bank, or the establishment of a new Bank with a modified charter, and I left with Mr. *Young*, his Chief Clerk, an outline of such a Bank as would, in my opinion, remove many of the objections now entertained against a National Bank, and requested him at his leisure to look at it.

For the correctness of this statement, I confidently appeal to the other gentlemen who were present at the time and heard the whole conversation. In concluding these remarks, I need scarcely add, that nothing was stated in the report as regarded Mr. *Taney*, but what was deemed necessary to show his decided determination against the object of the mission, and that his views were no further detailed than were considered necessary to the discharge of a public duty.

GEO. BROWN.

Baltimore, March 18, 1834.

In corroboration of the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Brown, and as a proof that he never could have expressed himself as represented by Mr. Taney, we also publish the letter of Mr. Brown as President of the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore, in relation to the removal of the deposites from the U. S. Bank; which must satisfy every one that Mr. B. never did approve of the removal and never could have expressed himself in the terms expressed by Mr. Taney.

Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, 31st July, 1833.

Sir—Your letter of the 30th, stating that you have been appointed to confer with such State Banks as you may think proper in relation to the future deposite and distribution of the public revenue, and inquiring whether this bank is desirous of undertaking the business of the Government as now transacted by the Branch Bank of the U. States, has been submitted to our Board of Directors.

I am instructed to inform you, in reply, that although gratified at being considered worthy of so high and important a trust, we are unwilling to assume it.

Our capital is not large, and we find that all our means and resources are actively and profitably occupied. We are apprehensive that the facilities and accommodations which Government will require in the prompt payment and transmission to different quarters of large sums, &c. &c. could not always be afforded by a state bank, without much embarrassment and difficulty.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. BROWN, Pres't.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.

The Delegation appointed to visit the city of Washington, to present the Memorial of the citizens of Baltimore in favor of the restoration of the deposites, who made their report at the meeting in Monument Square on the 5th instant, have found themselves compelled to appear again before the public, in answer to an attempt, that has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury and one of the representatives from the city of Baltimore, to discredit the statements contained in the report referred to.

The delegation, consisting of individuals who have never coveted the honors of political preferment, who have for the most part but little mingled in the strifes and contentions which have unfortunately so much agitated our country, and whose lives have been engrossed in pursuits that left them small leisure and less desire for public affairs, were not prepared to expect that the duties they had reluctantly assumed, in visiting Washington, were to be subjected to such harsh imputations, as would put the delegation upon the necessity of vindicating, before their fellow-citizens, their personal veracity and honor. In the excited state of the times, they had, it is true, good reason to believe that party exasperation would supply much severe comment upon the motives of the memorialists and upon the conduct of the delegation; and as citizens charged with an important trust, they were willing to abide the spleen of those who might be offended. But they did not suppose that facts, solemnly asserted under the responsibility of their names, would be flatly denied. This extreme, however, they have already encountered from various quarters, in forms so authoritative as to compel them, in their own defence, to throw themselves before their fellow-townsmen, with such a statement as they hope will, amongst all who are acquainted with the delegation, leave the question of fact, at least, beyond controversy.

The unusual circumstance of appointing a special delegation to visit the seat of government in order to present the memorial, indicated the deep and momentous concern which the citizens of Baltimore felt in the past and in the pending measures of the government. The Memorial itself expressed the language of extraordinary present distress and of anxious fear for the future welfare of the nation. In every quarter the disturbed and dismayed condition of the people, the frequency of public meetings, the intensity of the public discussions, and the sad forebodings which the wisest and best men in the nation had openly expressed, showed, too clearly to be mistaken, that great interests were at hazard—interests that involved something more than the personal calamities of individuals, and related to the permanency and integrity of our government. In such a state of things, the delegation were selected to proceed to the city of Washington. It was their duty, as they understood it, not only to present the memorial with which they were charged, but, also, to ascertain, as accurately as their inquiries might enable them, what were the sentiments of the prevailing party both in and out of Congress, in reference to the increasing distress of the times, and what were the hopes of change. In this interpretation of the purposes of their mission they could not neglect the obvious duty of holding communication, not only with members of both houses of Congress, but, also, with such portions of the Executive as might be supposed to be able to communicate the authentic views of that party in whose hands, alone, the power to redress the people resided. They felt that, as American citizens, representing a large and respectable portion of the constituent body, they had a right to this information: that the genius of our government defied the concealment of the principles by which the public functionaries were regulated; and that as the halls of Congress were open to petition, so should the executive department be open to the access of every citizen who respectfully approached it to make known the actual state of the country, and the influence of the public measures upon the welfare of the people.

With this persuasion, the delegation felt no delicacy in holding an interview with the President and his Secretary of the Treasury; and having done so, they reported the result of these interviews to their fellow-citizens, as accurately as they were able to recollect them. And here they take leave to observe, that they do not recognize the doctrine that any public functionary in this country, can, consistently with the principles of our government, claim to consider his communications to a committee of the people, in matters relating to great and important public measures, in the light of confidential disclosures, which they are not at liberty again to repeat;—and more particularly is this remark applicable to the *representatives of the people*, in their relation with their own constituents. Ours is a government which professes to move in the light of public scrutiny. To comment upon the principles of those who administer it, whether in or out of Congress, is a boasted prerogative of the people; and if the representative entertain doctrines, or is governed by motives of which his constituents are ignorant, the concealment of them is unworthy of his station. If they be of evil tendency, he is not fit for his place—if they be good, there can be no private reason to withhold them.

With these preliminary remarks, the delegation proceed to examine a letter, addressed by the Hon. Roger B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, to Upton S. Heath, Esq., of this city, dated the 10th instant, and lately published in the newspapers of this city; an answer to which, it is proper to say, would have been sooner laid before the public, but for the absence of two of the delegation from the city.

Mr. Taney, from the particularity with which he remarks that four of the gentlemen of the delegation were not present at the interview with him, seems to infer that the report had conveyed a different impression to the public: but it will be seen, by reference to the report itself, that the statement there given, is, that "a part of the delegation" only called upon him. He complains that, in the conversation to which he was invited by Mr. Brown, one of the four who visited him, he had no reason to expect that it was designed for publication. He then proceeds to detail the substance of the conversation which he had with Mr. Brown, and with Messrs. Crawford and Gaither, having previously remarked that Mr. Patterson did not come into the room until near the close of the interview.

That part of the conversation, as detailed by the Secretary, in which he asserts that Mr. Brown expressed himself opposed to the restoration of the deposites, the latter gentleman has undertaken to answer for himself, and expressly denies (what would seem to be sufficiently incompatible in itself,) that he who went to Washington to ask for a restoration of the deposites, should have declared himself opposed to such a measure. The contradiction may be reconciled by adverting to the fact stated by Mr. Brown, in his separate publication, namely, that his opinion was, that the *future deposites* should be made in the United States Bank, an opinion which the Secretary's statement does not controvert, and which may be assumed to be the common wish of the great mass of the people of the U. States, who are at present petitioning for the restoration. The fact also that Mr. Brown desired to see the charter of the Bank modified, or a new bank erected in its place, is conformable to the known sentiments of that gentleman, though a matter of no interest to the mission upon which the delegation proceeded to Washington. It is a fact, however, which may serve to show that the measure of restoring the deposites is not so inseparably connected in the minds of the people with the renewal of the present bank charter, as the public have been taught at Washington to believe.

Thus disposing of such part of the Secretary's letter as refers to Mr. Brown, the delegation cannot perceive much difference between the statements of Mr. Taney and those given in the report; and it will perhaps relieve the Secretary from his suspicion that the confidence invited by Mr. Brown, has been violated, when the delegation assure the public that they have reported nothing that was not uttered after Mr. Patterson came into the room. The object of the delegation was in no respect unfriendly to Mr. Taney, nor did they seek to cast a censure upon him, nor expose him, in any degree, to public animadversion. His sentiments had been already given in an official form to the nation, and had been so largely canvassed that no one could be supposed to be ignorant of them. It was, therefore, not a subject of their concern, to repeat Mr. Taney's views as declared to Mr. Brown, in regard to his conceptions of the dangers and abuses of the powers of the Bank.

The principal object of their visit to the Secretary, was to communicate to him their knowledge of the public distress, their conviction of the sources from which it sprang, and to learn from him whether, with these evidences before his eyes of the predicted and fatal consequences of his own error of policy, this department of the Executive still adhered to the determination of maintaining the unfortunate position it had previously assumed. His answer to this communication was all that it interested the signers to know, and it was to this point, accordingly, that they directed their attention. Mr. Taney was informed, by the chairman of the delegation, in what capacity they visited him, and they cannot but feel surprise that the Secretary should have supposed that an answer so pregnant of interest to the nation should not be duly and faithfully reported. They have so reported it. Mr. Taney had spoken to them of the Experiment—although his letter does not admit this phrase—and had said that it would be continued, regardless of the present difficulties; upon which, Mr. Patterson, conceiving this to be the greatest and paramount question before the people, addressed the remark to the Secretary—"Sir, if this experiment should be persisted in, and some relief—such as we do not now anticipate—should not be given, a large portion of the trading community must fail." The Secretary's reply was—"If all did fail, the policy of the government would not be changed." To the verbal accuracy of this language, on both sides, the gentlemen of the committee present, now, after mature deliberation, give their most solemn declaration. And they beg again to repeat that all that is contained in their report was, in substance, communicated to them by Mr. Taney, at that stage of the conference at which Mr. Patterson was present—this gentleman now affirming to his recollection of all therein contained.

In making this communication, the delegation think the citizens of Baltimore will perceive that there is no substantial difference between their report, and the admitted views of Mr. Taney, as declared by himself; although the Secretary has somewhat softened the import of the language used by him. He still, however, does not deny that he may have used the exact expressions imputed to him by the delegation—and with this explanation the delegation are willing to dismiss the subject; taking the occasion at the same time to protest that they never supposed they were violating a private confidence, in reporting what they heard—and, also, to assure Mr. Taney that they approached him and left him with sentiments of private respect, unchanged by the interview—regarding the communication he had made to them, as the deliberate and approved course of the Executive, guided, doubtless, by its own sense of the public good, and of the importance of its policy.

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
HUGH BIRCKHEAD,
J. W. PATTERSON,
GEORGE R. GAITHER,
W. C. SHAW,
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
JOHN BROWN HOWELL.

[To be concluded.]