VOL. VII. NO. 45.

# Cambridge Chronicle.

BY G. W. CALLAHAN. CAMBRIDGE, Md.---SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1834. WHOLE NO. 509.

*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.

## NEW GOODS.

I have just opened an entirely new

**STOCK OF GOODS,**

in the house lately occupied by Brice J. Goldsborough, Esq., as an office, and opposite the tavern of Mrs. Flint, which I offer to my friends and the public on as good terms as can be had in Cambridge. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine the assortment. Cash, or country produce at market prices, will be received in payment.

WM. A. SULLIVAN.

Cambridge, April 5, 1834 3w

## NEW GOODS.

**REED & PATTISON,**

HAVING commenced the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in Cambridge, at the store room, in Race street, formerly occupied by Richard Pattison, beg leave to inform the public that they will receive and open on Monday next, 31st instant, a full and general assortment of

**SPRING GOODS,**

SUCH AS

FANCY AND STAPLE

**DRY GOODS,**

**Fur & Palm-leaf Hats,**

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

*CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS'-WARE,*

**TEAS, GROCERIES,**

**Liquors, &c. &c.,**

which they intend selling on moderate and accommodating terms.

Cambridge, March 29

**J. & R. VALLIANT**

Have removed from No. 11 to

**No. 5 Light-st. wharf;**

where they will continue to keep a general assortment of choice

**GOODS,**

comprising every article in the GROCERY line, which they will sell on terms commensurate with the contracted state of the currency, and the hardness of the times. They respectfully solicit a continuance of public favor, and particularly the patronage of their Eastern Shore friends.

Baltimore, Feb 22 tf

## NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND on the personal estate of William Cook, late of Dorchester county, deceased, will be struck on the 15th of July next. Persons, therefore, having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified to file the same, properly authenticated, in the office of the Register of Wills for the county aforesaid, on or before the above mentioned day. Those who fail thus to file them, may be excluded from any part of the estate.—Given under my hand, this 3d day of April, 1834.

PETER LECOMPTE,
Adm'r. of Wm. Cook, dec'd.

April 5 3w

## A CARD.

THE subscriber having sold out his old stock to Messrs. Winterbottom & Robinson, and having just received from Baltimore an assortment of new and excellent materials, he informs his customers and the public that he is prepared to supply them with first rate articles. His store is on the western side of Poplar street, next door to Messrs. Rowins & Willis' watch establishment, and opposite Mr. Bradshaw's tavern, where he intends to keep a large and choice stock of

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

in all their variety, which will always be furnished to order on reasonable terms. He returns his aknowledgments to the public for the patronage he has heretofore received, and bespeaks a continuance of their custom, assuring them that he will use his utmost exertions to render them full justice and satisfaction in every point of view.

EDWARD A. MARSHALL.

Cambridge, April 5

N. B. Peg work made in the neatest style.

## CHOPTANK STEAM BOAT AND NAVIGATION COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the first instalment of five dollars on each share of stock in the above Company, is required to be paid on Thursday the first day of May next, by the subscribers in the city of Baltimore at the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Baltimore; by those in the city of Annapolis, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland; by those in Caroline county, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton; by those in Dorchester county, to James Dixon, Treasurer of said Company; and by those in Somerset county, at the Bank of Salisbury. The second instalment of *five* dollars, to be paid on Friday the first day of August, at the same places.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

March 29 3w

To be published once in each of three successive weeks, before the first of May next, in the Cambridge Chronicle; Baltimore American; Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Easton Gazette; and Village Herald, Somerset county.

## NEW GOODS.

**Jos. Richardson, Jr.,**

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned with a splendid assortment of

**FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,**

FOR THE

**SPRING & SUMMER,**

which he selected with great care from the latest importations in the NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE markets.

To those friends who have patronized him, he returns his sincere thanks, and begs a continuance of their custom; as he is prepared to sell great bargains.

Cambridge, March 29 3w

## LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of

WINTERBOTTOM & ROBINSON,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced, in this town, the

**Boot and Shoe making**

*BUSINESS,*

and that they intend to carry it on in all its various branches. Having bought out Mr. Edward A. Marshall, and he having discontinued business, they have the stand lately occupied by him, on Race street, second door above Mr. Bradshaw's Hotel, and between Mr. Wingate's Tailoring establishment and the late residence of Capt. Donovan, deceased. They have on hand and expect constantly to keep, an extensive supply and a choice variety of

*Ladies and Gentlemen's, Misses and Boys', Children and Servants'* } **BOOTS AND SHOES.**

They will, besides, at all times, be in readiness to manufacture or repair according to order any work in their line, in the best and most expeditious manner.

One of the subscribers has heretofore carried on the Boot and Shoe making business, in a manner (he flatters himself) altogether satisfactory to his many customers; and both are practically and well acquainted with it. Determined to give it their personal attention, as well as to use every exertion to please, they solicit a share of the public patronage, in the confident hope that it will be liberally extended to them.

All orders will be fulfilled with fidelity and despatch, on very reasonable terms.

The public are invited to call, and view their assortment and learn their prices.

HARRISON WINTERBOTTOM,
ROBERT R. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, March 8 tf

## A List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office, Cambridge, Md., the 1st day of April, 1834.

*B*—Joseph Bruackes, John Bennett, Joshua Busick, John E. Brumwell, William Boully, Mrs. Priscilla Bowdle.
*C*—James Cork, Henry Callender, Samuel S. Craft, John Cane, Mrs. Mary Childerson, Capt. Henry F. Creighton, James Collison.
*D*—George Davis, the heirs of Matthew Donovan.
*E*—John Elliott, Miss Mary Ellens.
*F*—Mrs. Ann Fercheson, Richard Fediman.
*G*—Richard Grason, 2, Miss Ann Graham, James E. Goslin.
*H*—Richard L. Hopkins, James H. Halley, William T. Harris.
*J*—Joseph Jackson.
*K*—Capewell Keene.
*L*—Mrs. Susan Lankford.
*M*—Levin Mitchell, Isaac Meekins, Miss Betsey McCollister.
*P*—Mrs. Susan S. Parker, 2, Zachariah Phillips, 2, John Phillips.
*R*—Simon Rider, S. N. Rich.
*S*—Mrs. Eliza Soward, Miss Mary Ann Stewart, Mrs. Ann E. Sulivane.
*T*—Capt Henry Travers.
*W*—Miss Sally Woolford, Capt. Arthur Woolford, William W. Wheeler.

SAML. LECOMPTE, *P. M.*

April 5 3w

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The great principle upon which every representative in this free government is bound to his constituents by a responsibility to them, for the purity of his motives, and the integrity of his public course, (directed by their interests and instruction,) brings your representative before you, for justification or condemnation of that course, under circumstances of unusual provocation and necessity.

It must be known to all of you, that I have been wantonly assailed by a committee opposed to the present administration of the government, deputed, in a great part, from a neighboring congressional district, and that at a public meeting convened without the limits of my district, upon the report of this same committee, without even the means or opportunity of a hearing on the part of myself or friends, that meeting has pronounced me *subservient* and unfit to be the representative of a free and enlightened people. This denunciation, it will readily be perceived, affects you as well as myself, and if they generously concede to you, the same measure of light and freedom of which they boast themselves, it will follow that, I am not worthy of the high relations in which I am placed to you, and that the judgment pronounced on me is just, provided the *facts and premises* upon which *they are based, are true;* and here you have precisely the issue between these gentlemen and myself, as it is my intention to show to you, that where they even stated any thing that approached the truth, they have managed to distort it, and that in other instances, they have stated what is entirely unfounded.

In this appeal of necessity and self-defence, on my part, I make no claim upon your known generosity. I appeal to a loftier and more moral feeling—your sense of justice; and upon the statement of facts I shall now lay before you, compared with their own report upon the subject, decide, between these gentlemen and your representative. I was elected by you, as a friend of the administration of Gen. Jackson, and as an opponent of the existing Bank of the United States. It cannot be assumed that this was unknown to any of those gentlemen. It must likewise be borne in mind, that I had the strongest indication of the sentiments of the people by the vote of a meeting in my district, convened without regard of party, approving the course of the administration in the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States. All this was matter of publicity in Baltimore; none of the committee were ignorant of it; and the first intimation I had of their arrival in Washington was through Mr. John B. Howell, who with his friend Mr. Shelton, from Cuba, on Monday evening, the 10th February, called to see me at my room, Gadsby's Hotel, and were received in the room in which the ladies of my family and myself were. After the usual salutations and enquiries, I asked Mr. Howell if the committee from Baltimore had arrived: he answered in the affirmative, and said that he wished to confer with me on the subject of presenting the memorial. I told him that, as the greater portion of the signers of the memorial resided in the district represented by Mr. Health, it might be deemed improper on my part to present it, particularly as I understood that Mr. Heath concurred in the views of the memorialists and would support them, and that as I believed a majority of my constituents were opposed to the Bank, I could not give it my support; yet, if the committee of which he was a member, wished me to present the memorial, I should certainly do so; that I should feel it my duty to say to the House, on presenting the memorial, that the signers were respectable, and incapable of stating any thing but what they believed to be true; that I could not, in discharging what I considered to by my duty, give the memorial my support. At this, Mr. Howell seemed to be somewhat surprised, under an impression, on his part, that my mind had not been made up on the subject submitted by the memorial. I reminded him, then, that my election had taken place after the order for the removal of the deposites, and by a majority of those opposed, as I believed, to the Bank, that I therefore considered myself bound to carry the will and wishes of my constituents into effect; that I should be a traitor to them, if, having been elected to support the President and his administration, I could abandon the solemn pledges I gave to do so; and I did intimate, perhaps warmly too, that I would risk my life and fortune rather than betray the trust which they have delegated to me. These are, I am sure, the sentiments expressed at that time. Mr. Howell being an old friend and neighbor, I invited him and his friend, Mr. Shelton, (who was present, and as I presume heard the conversation,) to dine with me the next day; which invitation they accepted, and took their leave.

On Tuesday morning, February 11th, about 10 o'clock, Captain Graham, the only member of the Committee from the district I represent, called at my room. I received him as an old acquaintance and townsman, and invited him to join Mr. Howell at dinner, which he declined. He took occasion to say to me, that a great many of those who had voted for me had signed the memorial. In reply, I reminded him of the large meeting which had taken place at White-hall, at which resolutions had been adopted against the Bank, and in support of the administration in its course with regard to the deposites. He appeared to regard this meeting as of little importance. I do not recollect that Captain Graham said a word about presenting the memorial. Being myself under engagement to meet the committee of ways and means that morning at 10 o'clock, Captain Graham left me.

At that moment Mr. Hugh Birckhead, another of the committee, came into my room, said his visit was intended for the ladies, and while I remained with him not a word was said about presenting the memorial. I also requested Mr. Birckhead to dine with me that day, but he said he was under a prior engagement. I then went to the committee room, and immediately afterwards into the house.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton, dined with me agreeably to appointment, and I trust that I shall be excused from relating the conversation that passed at dinner. I am quite sure, however, that there was nothing said about the memorial. Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton having expressed a desire to wait on the President, 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, was appointed, and I was to introduce them.

As during my absence in the morning, the Committee had left their card, for me, I deemed it proper, as a mark of respect, to return the call, on the same day. I did so in the evening; and on calling at their room, I found Mr. Crawford, the Chairman of the Committee. This was the first time I had seen him, since his arrival in Washington. Mr. Patterson and Captain Graham, of the Committee, were in the room, and General Chambers and Mr. Maxcy, as visitors. The rest of the Committee were absent. Gen. Chambers and Mr. Maxcy soon took leave, when I had some general conversation with Mr. Crawford, and the other gentlemen present, about the state of the money market—but not a word to my recollection was said by the Chairman about presenting the memorial. Some other visiters to the Committee then came in, as also Mr. Brown, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Shaw, members of the Committee. To the two last named gentlemen, I was introduced, and with them I conversed separately on the subject of the Bank and the pressure in the money market, but I do not recollect a word being said about presenting the memorial. After remaining about an hour, took my leave.

The next morning, Wednesday, 12th Feb. about 11 o'clock, I went with Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton to the President's, and after paying our respects there, we visited the Vice President, and then went to the Secretary of State's Office. During this ride, a variety of free and familiar conversation passed, and we returned to Mr. Gadsby's. This terminated all the intercourse I had with any members of the committee, from their arrival until their departure on Wednesday, the 12th February, about 2 o'clock. I have no recollection of having mentioned the name of Mr. Bibb in any manner, to any member of the committee, and shall *for the present, content myself with a positive denial of that assertion.*

This is the history to the best of my recollection of what took place between the committee and myself, in relation to this subject, and upon which, they have felt themselves authorised in making the report, which denounces me as *subservient,* and unfit for the station in which you have placed me.

I have deemed it my duty to lay the facts before you at the first moment my official duties permitted in my own name, lest my silence might be construed into an admission of the correctness of any part of that report which relates to myself. Of the justice and propriety of this proceeding on the part of the committee, the public will now be able to judge. I have only to add, that I utterly deny having said any thing to any member of the committee which could warrant them to infer for a moment, that I was willing to surrender my own opinions and independence, or violate my duty as a Representative, under the influence of official power, or to subserve any political or party purpose whatsoever,—and to those who know how little I could gain by such a course, and what I must lose, it is scarcely necessary to make this denial. For what purpose then, some of those gentleman upon the list, with whom I never exchanged a word upon the subject of their mission, have by their names sanctioned these misrepresentations of me, I leave to others to infer, and to their sense of honor to approve if they can—my object has been to discharge my duty according to my own sense of what is right, and best calculated to promote the interests and wishes of my immediate constituents, and that, regardless of consequences to myself. This was what I meant to impress on those of the committee with whom I conversed on this subject, and without some *design* to injure me, I could not have been otherwise represented. It may be proper in conclusion to say, that however these conversations may have been regarded by the members of the committee with whom they were held, garbled and distorted as they have been, I never for my own part considered any of them official, and if the use that has been made of them is conformable to the moral and social code of this committee, I am not yet prepared to become a convert to the system.

ISAAC McKIM.

*Baltimore, 15th March,* 1834.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

[CONCLUDED.]

The delegation proceed to consider the letter addressed by Isaac McKim, Esq., to the citizens of the fifth congressional district, dated on the 15th instant.

This letter, they are sorry to remark, indicates a degree of temper on the part of the writer, that has led him into imputations upon the delegation, which, perhaps, in a cooler moment, he will regret. The duty of a representative to submit to a scrutiny of his *public* character, conveys an obligation too vital to the liberty of the people, to justify the exhibition of resentment against any constituent who demands the inquiry. The representative is entitled to personal respect,—to fair examination, and to impartial judgment—he is entitled to be protected, as in this community he most assuredly would be, against false accusations and misapprehension; but he is not entitled to the veil of secresy to cover his opinions, or screen his acts from public review. The people—and especially, in times when it is most important that their voice should be truly heard in the public councils—have a right to inquire and to speak; and commensurate with their right to inquire, is it the representative's duty to submit to the investigation.

The delegation make these observations, because, in the part they had to perform, it has been their misfortune to incur from Mr. McKim, the imputation of a design to injure him. To this they reply, that some of them have been long in the enjoyment of social relations with that gentleman, which had won from them their private regard, and that it is doing violence to their personal sentiments, when Mr. McKim attributes to them any other motive or impulse, in making their report, than those which strictly belong to their regard for truth, and to their sense of duty to the citizens, by whom they were deputed to visit the seat of government. Their veracity, however, having been most uncourteously challenged by Mr. McKim, they feel no hesitation in encountering his letter with a statement which they feel assured the citzens of Baltimore will not discredit:—and, in the beginning, they earnestly re-affirm the entire and scrupulous truth of the statement heretofore submitted to the public.

Before the delegation enter upon the examination of Mr. McKim's letter, they will pause to dispose of one objection which, from the phraseology used by him, would seem to imply an exception to the right of the signers of the memorial to expect from him either accountability to them as a representative, or his aid in presenting the memorial to Congress. His letter is addressed to the citizens of "the Fifth Congressional District," including a portion only of the citizens of Baltimore; and he speaks of being "wantonly assailed by a committee opposed to the present administration of the government, deputed, in a great part, from *a neighboring Congressional District,* and that at a public meeting convened *without the limits* of *his* district." It is scarcely necessary to say more to this objection, than that a very respectable number of his own immediate constituents had signed the memorial, and that two of them, Capt. Graham and Mr. Hubbard (the latter of whom was prevented by his engagements in the City Council from accompanying his colleagues,) were appointed on the delegation. To this fact may be added Mr. McKim's notification to the delegation that he was expected to present the counter memorial—and that he did subsequently present it, although that memorial was also signed, in great part, by citizens of the "neighboring district,"—and that the meeting of its signers was also convened *out of the limits* of Mr. McKim's district; a fact that at once refutes the sincerity of the objection intimated above. The delegation now purposes to examine the statements contained in Mr. McKim's letter.

By that document it will be perceived that Mr. McKim's interviews with the members of the delegation, are described as having taken place first *in his own parlour,* and secondly in *the parlour of the delegation.* The individuals of the delegation present at *his own parlour* interviews are stated by him to be Mr. Howell, on the night of the 10th, and Messrs. Birckhead and Graham separately on the morning of the 11th. By the same statement, his visits to the delegation in their own room, took place on the night of the 11th, and lasted about an hour; he says the persons there present were Mr. Crawford, Mr. Patterson, Capt. Graham, Mr. Brown, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Shaw, to the two last of which gentlemen he was then introduced. The delegation will add, what Mr. McKim has forgotten, that Mr. Birckhead was also present and conversed with him some time, and that the visit of Mr. McKim, lasted upwards of two hours.

From the long detail contained in Mr. McKim's letter of the conferences held by him in *his own parlour,* with the members of the delegation who were his personal friends; from the frequent stress which is laid upon the proffered hospitality of his table; from his announcement that these interviews were in the presence of his family; from the emphasis with which he trusts that he may be excused from relating the conversation that passed at dinner; and, above all, from the tenor of his concluding remark, insinuating the *private and confidential* character of these disclosures, and his aversion to the moral and social code of the delegation—from all these circumstances, the inference intended to be raised by Mr. McKim is too plain to escape notice. They are all directed to convey to the public one conclusion—namely, that the gentlemen referred to approached him under the mask of friendship, artfully insinuated themselves into the secrets of his bosom, and whilst accepting the hospitality of his table, or the privileges of his family sanctuary, were conspiring to betray him, by the promulgation of falsehoods to the public. It will be seen, before this reply is concluded, with what propriety these insinuations are thrown out.

Mr. McKim purports to give what he calls the "history" of what took place between himself and the delegation—meaning, of course, (as, in such circumstances it was his duty to give,) a faithful narrative *of every thing* that he could remember. It is upon this narrative that he invokes the public judgment; and, in the beginning of his letter, confesses that if the report of the delegation be true, he is "unfit to be the representative of a free and enlightened people." It is upon this issue that the delegation now present themselves to the public.

The delegation take this occasion earnestly to remark, that, in the report made by them to the citizens of Baltimore, *they have not stated one word, nor referred by the remotest allusion, to one expression used by Mr. McKim any where but in their own room.* Mr. Howell, [illegible] Mr. McKim's parlour, was not requested to make that visit, nor was he commissioned to speak the sentiments of the delegation. No report was made by Mr. Howell to the rest of the delegation except a casual remark, importing that Mr. McKim did not wish to present the memorial—a remark that was not repeated in the report. His visit was regarded by the delegation as entirely private, and he did not feel himself at liberty to detail, especially for the public ear, any thing that was there uttered by Mr. McKim.

It is true that Capt Graham, being Mr. McKim's immediate constituent, was deputed with Mr. Birckhead to call on Mr. M'Kim, on the morning of the 11th, and inform him that the delegation had arrived; but nothing that passed between these gentlemen and the representative was incorporated into the report. Indeed so great has been the reluctance of the delegation to say any thing of Mr. McKim's opinions, except as they referred to the immediate subject of their mission, that they have in their report scrupulously omitted many particulars which, although properly subject to public remark, were of such a nature as to indicate a want of due reflection on his part, and for that reason alone were withheld from the report.

With this statement it cannot but be seen how very unjust is the attempt of Mr. McKim to enlist the public sympathy in his favor, by endeavoring to cast upon the delegation the implied offence of violating the confidence of his fireside. He has, however, in his letter broken this seal of confidence, and published to the world for the first time, the conversation he had held with Mr. Howell. As this conversation is now referred to, somewhat in the light of an official answer to an official communication—a character which Mr. Howell certainly never gave it, it is proper to say that it is in general a true statement, except that Mr. McKim (according to Mr. Howell's recollection) instead of saying that "he would risk his life and fortune rather than betray the trust which his constituents had delegated to him,"—remarked that he would encounter this risk "rather than abandon the course of the administration," a remark which he reiterated in the room of the delegation. The delegation repeat that no part of this conversation ever entered in the report.

From Mr. McKim's "history" of the case it would seem that the only occasion on which he had any conversation with any members of the delegation regarding the immediate object of their visit to Washington, was in his own parlour; since he declares that when he visited the delegation in their room on the night of the 11th (where he remained according to his own statement an hour, and according to that of the delegation, upwards of two hours) he had only a general conversation about the state of the money market, the bank, and the pressure—but not a word, that he can remember "about presenting the memorial." If this be correct it is a little strange that Mr. McKim should consider the communication he had in his own parlour relating to the presentation of the memorial, confidential, since it is, according to his own testimony, the only occasion on which the subject was opened to him by any member of the delegation. Mr. McKim, however the delegation affirm, is altogether in mistake;—and as his "history" is written to enable the public to decide the important issue which he himself has tendered, it might naturally be expected that a little more particularity should have been indulged as regards the conversations and events of this visit.

As it was at this visit to the delegation in their own parlour, that Mr. McKim, expressed himself in the language ascribed to him in the report, the delegation feel themselves authorised to refer to so much of the conversation that passed there, as may be necessary to recall to Mr. McKim, more explicitly than they have heretofore done, the subjects that were then brought into discussion. And as Mr. McKim is not only silent in his letter as to what passed on this occasion, but also expressly negatives the statement heretofore made by the delegation, they take the opportunity to reaffirm, in the most impressive language, the perfect truth of that statement, and to declare that all there reported and much more was uttered by Mr. McKim at this visit, and consequently that the visit was not of so informal and unimportant a character as the letter would leave the public to suppose.

When Mr. McKim entered the room of the delegation, he inquired for the chairman. It is true, as Mr. McKim states, that the chairman did not introduce the subject of presenting the memorial—because from what Mr. Howell had intimated the night before, the delegation were led to believe that Mr. McKim did not wish to present it. But Mr. McKim himself introduced the subject, *and gave the reasons for not presenting the memorial already detailed in the report.* It may assist his memory to recal this circumstance, so strenuously denied by him to refer to a fact, the announcement of which particularly struck the attention of the members of the delegation to whom it was addressed:—Mr. McKim stated to the chairman, amongst other reasons for not presenting the memorial—that it was the custom, on such occasions to make a long speech—that this would be expected of him by the delegation, and therefore he would have to make one—which he could do, but he had been advised not to make speeches, because it would hurt his influence in the house. He further remarked, as an additional reason, that he would be called on to present the counter memorial, which he expected in a few days:—and he said other things bearing on the same subject, which the delegation do not choose to repeat, being too confident in their own recollections to allow themselves an instant of doubt as to the accuracy of their statement.

Mr. McKim has, by his silence, also denied his opposition to the policy of the removal of the deposites. The delegation, in addition to the statement in their report, say, that Mr. McKim had his attention drawn to this subject, when he candidly avowed his opposition to the measure, and said that he had written letters against it, which were read in the cabinet, and, moreover, that in Baltimore, he had urged Amos Kendall not to do it—at all events, until after his election. These remarks were followed by his declarations relating to his influence with the Executive, as detailed in the report; and also of his own knowledge of the distress existing in Baltimore, which, he said, he had not made known, as he thought it might injure the city—illustrating his remark, at the same time, with a proverb which it is not [illegible] further reason, that he was not going to admit the distress to the Yankee members of Congress. His expression, at this interview, in regard to Mr. Bibb, of which, "for the present, he contents himself with positive denial"—the delegation now emphatically reassert, as made by him, on this occasion, to Mr. Patterson and the Chairman, Mr. Crawford.

These remarks were made by Mr. McKim during the interview, to portions of the delegation, as the conversation respecting the objects of the mission led to these topics; and although not all heard by each member of the delegation, yet they were sufficiently general to remove any pretext for the supposition that they were intended to be confidential, or to express any other than the public sentiments and opinions of the representative, and too explicitly declared to admit the possibility of misapprehension.

The delegation regret that they should be put so distinctly upon the defence of their own veracity, as to make it necessary to repeat assertions heretofore given to the world under their own hands. But they trust their fellow-citizens will perceive that no alternative was left them but to take up the issue presented to them by Mr. McKim. In doing so, they have exhibited the case so [illegible] to do. They have shown that Mr. McKim is entirely mistaken, in supposing any confidence of private friendship has been violated; that the interview with him was upon his own call, in the parlour of the delegation, and that he has not given in his letter any particulars of the conversation which occurred there, whilst he has filled it with conversations which the delegation did not report: that his memory, as to what occurred in the parlour of the delegation, is treacherous, and cannot be depended upon: whilst the recollection of the several members of the delegation of such parts of the conversations as fell within their hearing, is accurate and fresh, and warrants them, severally, in giving the most solemn avouch to the public, of the truth of their previous report, and of the facts herein added to it.

With this explanation they desire to take leave of the subject, confidently relying upon their credit and character with their fellow-citizens, to whom they beg permission to add, notwithstanding recent attempts to discredit other parts of their report, that upon a deliberate review of the whole of that document, they are willing to pledge their honor and reputation for its entire, and unexaggerated truth.

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

P. S.—Since this reply has been prepared by the delegation, Mr. Brown conceiving from the special manner in which he has been singled out by Mr. Taney for remark, and believing, from his being the only member of the delegation with whom Mr. McKim had no conversation, that he is the person referred to in that gentleman's letter, has thought it his duty to annex a separate reply in his own name.

For this reason, alone, Mr. Brown's name does not appear with the rest of the delegation, his separate reply being subjoined.

## CARD.

In addition to the notice published on the 18th instant, of the statement made by Mr. Taney respecting the conversation referred to by him, as having taken place between him and myself at Washington, I consider it also my duty, under existing circumstances, to say, that so far as concerns my interview with Mr. McKim, if he alluded to me, he is correct in stating that I had no conversation with him—as I came into the committee room where he was, when the interview between him and the delegation was nearly closed. But it is my duty further to state, that although I had not an opportunity myself to hear his remarks, yet from the representations of my colleagues immediately afterwards and from my entire confidence in their veracity as gentlemen, I cannot entertain the slightest doubt of the statement made; and I do now, as I did when I signed the report, hold myself responsible in common with them, for the truth of every word therein stated. I have thought it necessary to make this separate statement, because I am the only person of the Committee to whom Mr. McKim's remarks could apply, and I cheerfully submit my course to the public decision.

GEO. BROWN.

Baltimore, 19th March, 1834.