the later years of its existence, were easily effected, and a currency the most uniform of any in the world existed throughout the country. The opponents of these institutions did not deny that general prosperity and a happy state of things existed at the time they were in operation, but contended that equal prosperity would exist without them, while specie would take the place of their issues as a circulating medium. How have their words been verified? Both in the case of the first bank and that of the last, *a general suspension of specie payments has happened in about a year from the time they were suffered to expire*, and a universal confusion and distrust prevailed. The first bank expired in 1811, and all the State banks south of New England stopped payment in 1812; the charter of the late bank expired in March, 1836, and in May, 1837, a like pistrust and a like suspension by the State banks, takes place.

The same results, we may readily suppose, are attributable to the same causes, and we must look to the experience and wisdom of the People and of Congress to apply the requisite remedy. I will not say the only remedy is a National Bank, but I will say that, in my opinion, the only sure remedy for the evils that now prey upon us is the assumption, by the delegates of the People in the National Government, of some unlawful control over the finances of the nation, and a power of regulating its currency.

Gentlemen, allow me again to express my thanks for the kindness you have shown me this day, and, in conclusion, to assure you that, though a representative in the Federal Government of but a small section, when compared with the vast territory that acknowledges allegiance to that Government, I shall never forget that I am acting for the weal or wo of the whole country, and far as I am capable, will pledge myself impartially to use every exertion for that country's welfare.

*The mail of that day brought advices of its suspension.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, June 3, 1837.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 5th of June.

We notice in an article under the title of "gratuitous advertisements," indited by some conductor of a collar print published somewhere, the following among other things stated to be missing. "Lost a majority of the votes of the Legislature fresh from the people, by Ex-Senator Solitude Ewing, formerly of the *Upper Salt Works*." This is, of course, from one of the democratic prints, as every paper devoted to the service of the administration is essentially democratic. No one doubts this. Democracy and Van Burenism are synonymous—so at least they *will* have them to be. But is it not rather inconsistent with this vaunted exclusive democracy, to speak contemptuously of a man, because of his former honest, though humble employment? Mr. Ewing of Ohio, worked in the Virginia Salt Works, at the age of twenty-one or two, before he ever obtained an education to qualify him for the high destiny which awaited him; and this is thrown in his teeth, with scorn, by those too who profess to be democratic. If Mr. Ewing has raised himself by the force of his own native talent, by his industry and perseverance, from one of the humblest stations in life, to the rank of a statesman, a lawyer and politician, how much more ought he to be esteemed and honored! But the Van Buren presses say he ought to be reproached; and these Van Buren prints are democratic. Away with such democracy—They who profess it are false and hollow pretenders—deceivers and hypocrites one and all of them. Let them learn that merit, of whatever kind it may be, and wherever it may spring up, challenges the respect and commands the admiration of the wise, the virtuous, the discreet and sensible portion of mankind.

GEN. JACKSON'S SUCCESSOR.—Mr. Van Buren has not the honor of being called President or Chief Magistrate; his good friends of the press, from the Globe down to the meanest and vilest of its "echoes," will not bestow the appellation which the dignity of the station he occupies would seem to demand. No: they prefer to designate him as "General Jackson's successor," thus constantly reminding him of the unfortunate pledge which he gave, to follow in the footsteps of the "illustrious chief," by and through which he reached the presidential seat. It must be disagreeable indeed to Mr. Van Buren, to be thus dogged by the base and wretched crew that constitute the Kitchen Cabinet. If he would nobly kick from under him, the miserable creatures who have assumed the office of propping up his reputation, he would be more respected by the world, and he would become in his own estimation, what he is not *now*, a freeman, and as the Baltimore Patriot justly remarks, "he deserves to be brow-beaten and insulted by his own hirelings."

That thick-skulled, muddy-headed Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, has written another letter to the Collector at New York, forbidding him to receive the current bank notes of that city, in payment of Merchants bonds, and requiring him to exact specie.

The bill introduced into the Legislature of New York, authorises the suspension of specie payments on the part of the Banks, for one year. This bill has received the sanction of Governor Marcy, (a Van Buren man) the Attorney General, (another follower of the magician) and of the Albany Regency. Notwithstanding all this, the prostituted presses of a corrupt administration have the audacity to talk about a sound hard money currency: How long will an abused people suffer themselves to be duped, cheated and imposed upon by a reckless and unprincipled set of political impostors?

THE "MERCHANT," a new paper published in Baltimore, under the Editorial management of Gen. Green, formerly of the Telegraph (Washington) says that Dr. (M. D., not L. L. D.) John Brockenborough of Richmond will probably soon be called to preside over the Treasury Department of the Federal Government. The "Merchant" adds—

"This is a mere conjecture of our own,—resting on circumstances entirely independent both of his own qualifications and those of the present incumbent. We shall not pretend to deny that in point of capacity he is far superior to the blockhead who at present holds the station. Mr. Van Buren will surely not keep such a man in so responsible a situation much longer. He is entirely destitute of the qualifications suited to the office, and is neither more nor less than an instrument in the hands of Mr. Kendall. We hope he will be allowed to go to Austria, or elsewhere, as it may please him.—Perhaps "*Araby*" will be the most agreeable *court*, as the late "*venerable and illustrious man*" proposed to take up his residence there, in a certain contingency. But we caution the President of the late Bank of Virginia to curb his aspirations. It will not do for him to accept of any office in the Federal Government. There are reasons for this which we may tell him hereafter."

THE CONVOCATION OF CONGRESS.

We consider the Proclamation of Mr. Van Buren, which we publish this morning, decidedly the most acceptable paper that has been issued by the Executive Department since the commencement of the reign of misrule. It is moderate and humble in its tone, and indicates submissiveness in the President, if not contrition.

The country has been governed for the last eight years by Executive Edicts: and Congress will be occupied for the next four years in restoring what President Jackson has destroyed. Congress has always been disposed to do right, wherever it was not thwarted by a domineering and usurping Executive.

Congress passed Mr. Clay's Land Bill—but the Executive destroyed it.

Congress rechartered the National Bank; the Executive destroyed it.

Congress said that the deposites were safe in the Bank of the United States; the Executive removed them.

Congress refused to issue a Specie Circular; it was issued by the Executive.

Congress rescinded the Specie Circular; and the Executive defeated the rescission.

Now the doctrines we have already acted upon are expressed in the sentiment of Thomas Jefferson; "The will of the majority, honestly expressed, should give law."

We assume that the best exponent of the Popular will is the decision of the representatives of the People: and we have always been desirous of carrying into effect, their will thus expressed. This, says Mr. Jefferson, is the object of the WHIGS. The Jacksonians, on the contrary, have maintained that the Executive, and not Congress, spoke the voice of the people, and have always been the advocates for measures that would strengthen the Executive. This says Mr. Jefferson, is the object of the tories.

It is not a little singular that the same distinctions were drawn by Mr. Van Buren himself in a speech in the Senate of the United States.

"The Tories of England," said this gentlemen, "strive by all the means within their reach, to increase the dominion and influence of THE THRONE, at the expense of the COMMONS and the PEOPLE; and the Whigs to counteract the exertion of their adversaries, by by abridging that dominion and influence, or the advancements of the rights and the consequent amelioration of the condition of the People. The Tory principle seeking to absorb as far as practicable ALL POWER from its legitimate sources and to condense it in a SINGLE HEAD; the Whig being an antagonist principle laboring as assiduously to resist the encroachments and limit the extent of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY. The former is essentially the Monorchical, and the latter the Democratical spirit of society."

This is good, sound wholesome doctrine—precisely the doctrine for maintaining which the Morning Post abuses Mr. Webster. It is the doctrine which must prevail in this country; though the abominable corruption and infamous abuses introduced by Jackson for a time prostrated the power of Congress—and made the will of the Executive to all intents and purposes the Law of the Land.

Government for the past eight years. It has come together to pass appropriation Bills, and register the decrees of General Jackson. Our noble majority in the Senate, for a while, prevented much mischief, but they could originate and prosecute no settled policy, in consequence of the administration majoity in the other branch. Intrigue—violence—clamor—corruption—pay and promises—maintained Jackson's ascendency in the House—and Congress was without a voice in Public Affairs.

We have lived, literally under Executive Legislation—nothing more or less.

Where the President could not veto, he would do some act of violence, and compel Congress either to leave the country without law or to adapt its legislation to the existing exigences. Thus he could not prevail on Congress to remove the Deposites—but when they were removed, to "furnish an instrument of Power to himself, and of Plunder to his partizans"—Congress were compelled either to leave them without law, or to pass laws for the regulation of the new depositions.

Congress therefore has been a mere Cypher. A new condition of things has arisen. The Government of the United States is Bankrupt. It has been broken by Executive Legislation. Nobody believes that the Western Banks will be able to redeem ten cents on a dollar of the government Deposites. This disgrace and disaster have been brought upon us by the incompetency, ignorance and mismanagement of the Executive Departments.—They selected the depositories. They vouched for their solvency and security.

Mr. Van Buren, like General Jackson, may vouch for the ability and integrity of the Departments, but Congress will claim the right to inquire and investigate. It will not answer for Mr. Woodbury to reply to their demands with an insolent refusal. It will not answer for a profligate and abominable upstart like *Amos Kendall*, again to tell a committee of Congress that he will not "suffer" his clerks to be employed in answering their interrogatories. Congress will reassert its Constitutional authority. The Party is broken down by the bankruptcy of the treasury: and all its abuses will be brought to light.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO TO HIS FELOW-CITIZENS.

Penetrated by sincere gratitude for the unlimited favors by which I have been honored by the nation, and allied to their will by the tender tie of a citizen of Mexico, my honor is besides engaged to make all sacrifices that the country may require from me. It is impossible for me to refuse the charge which has this day been conferred, how far I may consider my merits as disproportioned to the duties, and my feeble comprehension beneath the station. Far from aspiring to such a post, I based all my glory upon the hope of avenging by the sword the outrages that have been committed against the nation, by combatting the enemies of the integrity of our territory. Animated by this dominant idea, I determined to quit the quiet retreat which I enjoyed in Europe, long before my recall. I would have presented myself on the fields of Texas to demand a proper satisfaction, or have succumbed in the attempt to the implacable fiat of destiny before regarding with indifference the humiliation of Mexico. This, fellow-citizens, was the single object of my return, and the principal motive for my voyage.

The penury of the Treasury, which has delayed from day to day the proper expedition, arrested my efforts and impeded the accomplishment of my most ardent wishes. Under this conjuncture came the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic; and if the election fell upon me, it would have been unpardonable had I withdrawn myself from the will of the nation, instead of considering that will as it merited, with the most profound veneration. The constitution forbid me from refusing the office, while my social position commanded me to accept it. In circumstances less imperious, in times more favorable, I should not have hesitated to divest myself of this responsibility. but at the present moment it was not fitting I should establish such an example.

You will see me bearing up against all kind of difficulties and perils, but I solicit you to take into consideration the small share of merit I possess, and the many obstacles by which I am surrounded, in the melancholy situation in which the nation is placed. Divested of all moral resources, and without the means of re-organizing or creating, I consider the country as prostrate, impoverished, without any other hope to restore her but the natural character of all her children. Without the virtues or the royal character of Womba, I should prefer to fall in the field, or by the sword, to quell so tempestuous a sea, or stop the raging of the winds whose blasts are so full of peril and danger. But how can I give myself up to mad despair when I am surrounded by such powerful anxiliaries? Would it not be insulting to the feelings of Mexicans to doubt of their full, their entire co-operation? Would it not be equally culpable to question success in our present difficulties, with such powerful succor? And when Providence, which guards the safety of nations, has committed to my zeal the safety of my country, when the Power above knows all the purity of my intentions, will it abandon me in the discharge of the mission to which it has called me? I answer, no. It will not.

But to repose without fear upon the glorious soil where my destiny is fixed, to determine without inquietude the future fate of the country, and to assure myself of the support and good wishes of my fellow-citizens, it is indispensable I should here trace the rules of my conduct, and that rewards and punisnments are the two poles upon which all civil Governments roll, and that in their operation they dispense their effects to the good and the bad, I am convinced that opinions do not constitute an offence. Kept within their proper spheres, they shall not impede, in any wise, the march of my administration; and they shall not serve as the motives for punishments or rewards. Imbued with the lessons of our history, which cedes not to that of the rest of the world, I shall be the first to regulate my conduct by the enlightened spirit of the age, in modifying it, according as the case may require, to our morals, our information, and our wants. Finally, without ever forgetting that I owe my career entirely to the people, from whom flows all power, and whose welfare is the object of all public stations, I shall not shrink from the most arduous service, and I shall fulfil entirely my duties. No partiality to persons, nor sympathies, nor antipathies, nor any thing which can in the slightest manner interfere with the most impartial justice, shall enter into the acts of my administration. This I promise you, fellow-citizens; and am rejoiced that the solicitude exhibited by the national representatives is an earnest that they will not shrink from any work, the difficulties of which they are able to surmount. Trusting, fellow-citizens, that you will accord to me the indulgence necessary to human imperfections, that you will be charitable in interpreting my intentions, and that you will always retain the discernment between evil of the slightest nature, I ask you for your confidence in my declarations, which, if I am not mistaken, I have never forfeited, and for that submission and respect which is due to the authorities. In following this course, the country will retrieve the evils which press upon her, which is the sincere wish of your fellow-citizen and friend,

ANASTASIO BUSTAMENTE.

From the New Orlerns Bee, May 18.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have received files of papers from Houston of the 9th instant, and from Velasco of the 11th. The Herald contains at full length the message of President Houston to congress on the meeting of that body. It gives an animated account of the flourishing state of the republic, and the efficient condition of the army, which, he says, is able to meet any emergency.

A rumour prevailed at Velasco on the 11th May, that Santa Anna was restored to power in Mexico and that the independence was acknowledged by the Mexican government. It was reported also that several Mexicans had arrived at the Texan head quarters with a flag of truce and official papers relative to the above intelligence and that captain Joseph Powell had passed through Brazoria on his way to the town of Houston with the papers alluded to in his possession, and some of the Mexicans in his company. The editor of the Velasco Herald seems to be at a loss what degree of credit to attach to this news.

The Velasco Herald of the 27th ult. states that the Karankaway Indians had been at head quarters and entered into a treaty of alliance with the Texan army. The same paper states that the army will encamp on the Nueces river to receive supplies of arms, provisions, &c. There were 2508 men who received rations at head quarters, and at the posts of Bexar, Copana, &c. there were 500 more.

Forty men, mostly seamen, had been drafted from the army to man the vessels of war at Galvezton. These men would put the navy on a better footing than it had heretofore been and enable it to meet the enemy.

The brig Sam Houston was got off the beach without much injury. She was hauled up for the purpose of being repaired and would soon be ready for sea.

The same paper from which we quoted (the Velasco Hearld of the 26th April) fears that the armed schooner Invincible and the Julius Cæsar have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.

An engagement was witnessed by the citizens of Galvezton on the 17 April, between two brigs and a schooner—after the firing ceased they all bore away to to the westward.

The schooner Flash with emigrants for Texas ran ashore on Galvezton Island on the 13th April. A story is told in the Herald about her being boarded by a Mexican naval officer the day before, who returned on board his brig and permitted the Flash to proceed.

The brig had in tow a fore and aft. schooner, which was supposed to be the Julius Cæsar.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR HEADACHE.

A gentleman came into our office the other day complaining of a violent headache. He sat down by the fire, and after half an hours conversation took out his pocket book and *paid us his bill for printing last year*. When he rose to depart we inquired if the pain in his head was relieved. He said it was entirely gone. Hence we immediately concluded that 'paying the printer' was a sovereign remedy for the headache. This remedy is made known to the world free of charge—and alone for the benefit of those persons who are subject to the distressing headache.

Southern Paper.

An appropriate reminiscence.—The goose, that bore the expunging pen, has actually been presented to Gen. Jackson.

The old man, it is said, has solemnly promised, with a tear in his eye, never to look at grey bird without thinking of Mr. Benton.—*Prentice.*

BY AUTHOBITY.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

Made and passed at December Session, 1836.

CHAPTER 231.

A supplement to the act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering Public Roads, in this State, passed January twenty-six eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the county court of Frederick and Anne Arundel, to alter or change any public road, in their respective counties, in the same mode and manner, as they are authorized and directed, by the act to which this is a supplement, to open, straighten or shut up a public road.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the surveyor who may be employed in the opening, straightening, shutting up, altering or changing a public road, may be allowed any sum, not exceeding four dollars a day.

CHAPTER 238.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act respecting Hay and Straw, brought for sale to the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorised to appoint two inspectors of Hay and Straw for the city of Baltimore.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and they are hereby directed to erect and keep in repair two hay scales or apparatus suitable for weighing hay brought to the city of Baltimore for sale.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all hay or straw brought to the city of Baltimore for sale, either by land or water, except hay in bundles, shall be weighed by the inspectors authorised to be appointed by this act, at the scales erected by the city as aforesaid, and at no other place, at the rate of 2000 lbs to the ton, and no more; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors to make a reasonable allowance for the moisture of said hay or straw, as well as for mud or any other substance attached to the carriage; and the said inspectors shall receive forty cents for each wagon load of hay or straw & 20 cts for a cart load of hay or straw weighed, and no more, which shall be paid by the seller; and the said inspectors shall give a certificate of each and every load so weighed, stating the gross and nett weight of such straw or hay and wagon, cart or carriage; and if any seller of such hay or straw shall neglect or refuse to have the same weighed on the day of the delivery thereof, he shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal, the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That if any person or persons bringing hay or straw to the said city for sale, except that which is brought to the city for sale by the bundle, shall neglect to have the same weighed in manner hereinbefore provided, or shall be detected in having stones, rubbish, wood, or any thing else concealed in his, her or their load, or who shall in any manner change the condition of his or their cart or wagon, with a fraudulent intention, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 5 And be it enacted, That if any person or persons, after having his, her or their hay or straw weighed, and having obtained the inspectors certificate specifying the quantity thereof, shall sell or dispose of any part thereof, or in any manner diminish the same in quantity, thereby to defraud or deceive the purchaser of such hay or straw, such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of twenty dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each of the said inspectors shall be authorised and empowered to re-weigh carts, wagons or carriages, as often as he may deem expedient; and if at any time he shall be required to do so by a purchaser of hay or straw, and it shall be found that his report of the weight of the cart, wagon or carriage is correct; then and in that case the person so requiring the same, shall pay twenty cents to the said inspector; if otherwise, to be done free of charge.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors of hay or straw, shall at all times when required, weigh hemp, cables, anchors, dye wood, bark, root, &c. and shall be paid for the same at the rate of three cents per one hundred pounds.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That one of the said scales or apparatus, shall be placed in the western section of the city, and the other in the eastern section; provided always, that the Mayor and City Council may change the location of the same whenever and so often as they may deem proper, which change of location shall be made at the exclusive expense of the said Mayor and City Council.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the weighing apparatus shall be adjusted at least once in six months, by the standard of weights for the city of Baltimore, the expenses of which, together with all the expense for repairs, shall be paid exclusively by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

may be recovered with costs, in the name of the Mayor and City Council, in the same manner that small debts are now recovered before justices of the peace, and the same when recovered shall go one half to the informer, and the other half to the city.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, That each of the said inspectors shall give bond to the Mayor and City Council in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office, and all monies received by him in his capacity of inspector of hay and straw, shall, under oath, after deducting two thirds of said monies for his salary, be paid over monthly to the Register of said city, for the use thereof.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 255.

An act to authorise the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry or limekiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed to apply to the county courts, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a private road or way from such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln, to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of any mill, factory, distillery, quarry or lime-kiln, situated within the distance of five hundred yards from any rail road now made or which may hereafter be constructed, to apply to the county court, the levy court, or to the commissioners of the county, as the case may be, to lay out and open a public or private road or way from such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln, to the most convenient place for intersecting such rail road; and upon any such application it shall be the duty of any county court, levy court, or county missioners, having authority to open private roads or ways in any of the counties of this State, if after an investination of the rights and interests of all the parties concerned, they shall think proper to proceed to have laid out and opened, a public or private road or way from any such mill, factory, distillery, quarry or kiln, to any rail road as aforesaid in the same manner as other public or private roads or ways may be opened in any of the counties of this State respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any owner or owners as aforesaid, shall state in an application for a private road or way, that it is his, her or their desire to lay down thereon a track or tracks of rail way, it shall be the duty of the commissioners or other tribunal, which may be appointed to assess and value the damages which any person or persons will sustain by the opening of such road, to take into consideration the additional damage, if any, which would be caused by the construction of such rail way, track or tracks, and also to determine the place or places at which crossings shall be made over such tracks for the convenience of the owners of the land on either side of such private way or road, and shall specify the same in their return to the court or commissioners by whom they may have been appointed.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That when any private road or way shall have been opened under the provisions of this act, it shall and may be lawful for the party or parties who may have applied for the same, to lay down a track or tracks of rail way thereon, and with the consent of any incorporated company or individuals, proprietors of any rail road to which such private road may be opened, to connect such track or tracks of private rail way with the same; Provided always, that the said party or parties shall have first paid or tendered in payment to such persons as may be entitled thereto, the damages respectively awarded to them; and shall also within thirty days after the construction of any such track or part of a track make proper crossings at such places as shall have been designated as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That if any road laid out under the provisions of this act, shall pass over or through any quarry, it shall upon the application of the owners of said quarry, and after one third of the quantity of stone in the same may have been taken therefrom, be the duty of the county court, levy court or county commissioners, under whose authority the same may have been laid out, to have the location of the said road changed in such manner as to avoid interfering with the working of such quarry.

The venerable Jackson has retired from the cares of public life, and is enjoying his ease at the Hermitage.'—Hartford Times.

And how is it with the *country*? Is *that* enjoying its ease too?—Louisville Journal.

Awful Revenge—precious depravity.—Two boys fought out a quarrel the other day, and the bigger proved the 'best man.' "Darn ye" said No. 2, when he found he was used up. "Darn ye, if I can't lick ye I'll make mouths at your sister."

A TAVERN SIGN.—"What device shall I have upon my sign?" said a gentleman about to open a house of public entertainment, with his bar more fully provided than his parlour or bed rooms.

"Put on it the picture of a *horn*, with yourself crawling out at the *little end*," said a bystander.