SPEECH OF MR. FOOT,

On the General Appropriation Bill, in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Foot said, we are indeed fallen on evil times. The application of the '*searching operation*," mentioned by General Jackson in his Inaugural Address, has become indispensible to save the treasury from Bankruptcy. The Syren song of *retrenchment, economy, and reform*, has lost its fascinating charms. Broad and bold assertions will no longer be received as proof of economy, while the public documents prove them to be false—the people will no longer be deceived by these hackneyed terms—nor can the present Administration be screened from censure by charging their predecessors with "wasteful extravagance," when the documents furnish convincing proof, that the present is the most extravagant administration which has ever wielded the destinies of the nation. He called the attention of the Senate to the documents in proof of his assertion, and presented a statement taken from the printed reports from the Departments, from which he gave the comparative expenditures between the two last years of Mr. Adams' administration, and the two first of Gen. Jackson's.

Appropriations in 1827	$11,315,568 95
1828	12,326,482 59
Making	$23,642,051 54
In the year 1829	11,766,524 65
Do 1830	14,844,090 69
Total in two first years of Gen. Jackson's economical administration	$26,610,615 34
Making an excess of expenditure in two years above the expense in Mr. Adams' administration, of	$2,968,563 80
And of this excess, nearly half in the civil list—	
Civil list, 1827	$1,718,837 04
1828	1,737,887 35
Making	$3,456,724 39
Civil list, 1829 $2 387,302, 53	
1830 2,352 461 81	
	$4,739,764 34
Making an excess in the *civil list* alone during the two first years of General Jackson's administration	$1,283,039 95
The amount of appropriations contained in the bill *for the support of Government* for 1831 now under consideration, as passed by the House of Representatives	$2,050,779 64
Proposed amendments by the Committee of Finance of the Senate	121,000 00
Making in the whole	$2,161,779 64

This extraordinary increase of expenditure speaks a language not to be misunderstood. If any Senator doubts the fact, let him examine the printed documents, and he will find the statement correct—the statement before him was taken from those documents.

Do you ask how can these things be? It is easily accounted for by the increased expenses in *every Department*—by establishing new bureaus—by creating new offices—by increasing salaries and contingent expenses—by increasing the number of clerks—and by every other possible means for rewarding political partisans. Fifty-two additional pages in the Blue Book, of names of officers, will give some evidence of an increase in the number—the recalling of *four Ministers and some Charges d'Affaires*, will account for about $80,000 increased expense during the first year of this economical Administration—the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, created at the last session, to perform a *part* of the duties of the Fifth Auditor, as Agent for the Treasury, has called for an extra appropriation of near $10,000.

Sir, said Mr. F. we need the aid and faithful services of another 'Radical Committee,' as the Select Committee of 1820 has been called by the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, which he himself has acknowledged saved three millions of dollars to the Treasury, to arrest the progress of the Government in its downward road to bankruptcy and ruin.

POLITICAL VARIETY.—Among those political matters which are calculated to gratify newspaper readers, the disputes between editors professing to be of the same party are not the least interesting. The editors of the two administration papers at the Seat of Government have been for some time at variance, *politically*.—The following articles from their respective papers of Saturday last will inform our readers of the nature of the dispute:

Balt. Gaz.

The *Globe*, says:

The Telegraph continues its attacks on the Globe in the absence of the editor. On Thursday, that paper asks among other silly questions, "*Why has Mr. Van Buren established the Globe?*",

The writer of this knows all about the establishment of the Gobe; and he avers that Mr. Van Buren had no more agency in it than Mr. Calhoun. It is not, and never has been, pledged to the present or ultimate support of Mr. Van Buren. If the editor of the Telegraph would take a retrospect of his own designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration, he would not look to the future interests of the Secretary of State for the origin of the Globe. But for intrigues, hostile to Gen. Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper would have been discouraged, and it is presumed would never have taken place.

We need not dwell upon the condition Gen. Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely altogether on such *friends* as the Telegraph.

Guilt is always suspicious. Real plotters and intriguers think every body else is plotting and intriguing also. In this case, they have endeavored to conceal their own schemes in the loudness of their denunciations against others. They may thank themselves for the establishment of the Globe; and others will thank its editor for the promptitude with which he has aided in turning the effects of their ambitious plans, with irresistible force upon their own heads.

Remarks by the Editor of the Telegraph.

That this article, which appears editorially in the Globe, was written by Mr. Kendall, is manifest. That *Mr.* Kendall does know all about the establishment of the Globe, we admit. He now pretends that "but for intrigues hostile to General Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which the editor [of the Telegraph] was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper [the Globe] would have been discouraged, and, it is presumed, would never have taken place."

Here, we have the distinct assertion of Mr. Kendall, that the editor of the Telegraph was engaged in intrigues hostile to General Jackson; and that, "his designs, intrigues, conversations, and *correspondence* for the last eighteen months which have *not been concealed from* the *real* friends of the administration,' is the cause of the origin of the Globe. Here is a bold avowal that the Globe was established to put down the Telegraph. Now, Mr. Kendall knows that the editor of the Telegraph, has it in his power to prove by evidence, which neither *he* nor Mr. Blair *dares* controvert, that this statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr. Kendall is so well informed of the *correspondence* of the editor of the Telegraph, he can certainly produce some positive proof of the *intrigues* which he alleges have been carried on for eighteen months. We hereby release all persons whatever, from any injunction of secrecy, and defy Mr. Kendall to produce a single letter, or to adduce a single conversation, however confidential, which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impediment, and challenge the proof.—Having done so, we defy the editors of the Globe to do the same thing, for themselves, their counsellors, aiders and abetters.

From the National Intelligencer.

The enclosed advice was presented to the President of the United States, by a person deeply interested for the honor of his country.

The public can now see how far these views of the great principles upon which the Government ought to be administered, have been pursued—when the deviation has been made—for what purposes—and what consequences have followed to himself and the country.

Every sentence of this advice will now require a commentary.

It now becomes necessary to show what were the principles upon which it was understood that the Government would be administered what opinions were entertained by the President before his election; what pledges he had given—then to consider what are the principles upon which the Government has been administered; how he has changed his opinions, how he has acted according to that change: then to consider whether such an Administration is justly entitled to the confidence and the support of the American people.

ADVICE TO A PATRIOT PRESIDENT.

Put yourself at the head of the nation, and render yourself independent of parties and factions.

Declare your own ineligibility.

Recommend an amendment to the Constitution to limit the eligibility of the President to a single term.

Declare you will sign any law made by the Representatives of the people, which does not violate the Constitution.

Declare that you are in favor of a wise and judicious protection of domestic industry, and a prudent, moderate system of national improvement:

That you will preserve the purity of the other branches of the Government, Legislative and Judicial, by withholding the Executive patronage:

That you will make no appointment from Congress or the Bench to any office:

That you will permit no man to hold a place in your cabinet, or use the influence of office, who is a candidate for the Presidency—far less two or more:

That you will take no man into your cabinet who entertains views with regard to the Constitution, or of public policy, different from your own:

That you will destroy the monster party—always persecuting, intriguing, and selfish:

That you will select, with a proper respect for the rights of the States, men of all parts, looking only to principles, character, qualifications, and service:

That you will exercise this power with independence and impartiality, looking only to the good of the country:

That you will not lend yourself to any man or party, nor permit any man or party to use you or your office, or its influence, to purposes of personal ambition, either to reward favorites or purchase friends:

That you will not remember the past, either for favoritism or proscription:

That you will remove no faithful public servant on account of his opinions:

That you will permit no dictation from the heads of parties, men in power, or the editors of public journals:

That you will administer the affairs of the country committed to your charge agreeable to the dictates of your own best judgment, and under the solemn obligations of the oath.

And that you will preserve the Union inviolate.

Thus you will obtain the respect and confidence of good men, advance the prosperity of the country, secure your own fame on an imperishable basis, and set a noble example to those who follow you.

From the Nat. Intel. of Saturday.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.—The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice Marshall, and is therefore presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a *foreign* nation, in the sense of the Constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the Sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic dependent Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, [illegible] to the lands guarantied to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the Opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The Opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this Court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between foreign Powers and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government. For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. If it were true as argued, that the Cherokee Nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court (the Opinion concluded,) but to other tribunals to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice Baldwin delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the Opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice Johnson also delivered a separate opinion on the question.

Our own opinion on the subject is of little consequence; but the reasoning of the Court upon the Constitutional provisions bearing upon the case appeared to us to be conclusive.

LIBERIA.—We are indebted to the editor, *Mr.* J. B. Russworm, of the Liberia Herald, for files of his paper to January inclusive. From the 11th of January number, we make the following extract, together with those that are found under the commercial and marine head. By the annexed it would seem, that the colonists are making some new acquaintances:—*U. S. Gaz.*

Strange Arrival.—Governor Mechlin has lately purchased from one of our citizens, who has just returned from the Condo country, an *Ourang Outang* of the female species. She is quite young, & as is yet but a baby: has a great liking to her country people, and is rather shy of a person with clothes. She resembles the human person in many particulars; sits up and eats like a child, using her right hand very dexterously, and though but two or three weeks in the Colony, is now quite fond of many articles cooked for the table. Her face resembles that of an aged person, with a white beard; her body is covered with long strait black hair; and she walks at present on her hands and feet. The natives however inform us that when full grown, they walk erect with a stick. One of our citizens, who has travelled considerably in the country, assures us, that two years ago, he saw one crabbing in Junk River with a stick in his hand. He was about five feet high. As incredulous as we have ever been about this animal, our natives since the arrival of this one, have put our credulity to the highest stretch, from the incredible stories which they hand down from one generation to another; and our belief is, that many things, stated by travellers, have been gathered from the natives of the countries, through which they have travelled, and not from actual observation.

From the Baltimore American.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier mentions that, a Stock Farm is about to be established near that city, to be devoted to the breeding and rearing of the best breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, combined with the business of agriculture and horticulture. He has been encouraged to this undertaking by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and by the patronage of a great number of his fellow citizens. The writer adverts to the many important benefits which will flow from a successful experiment of this sort, and instances the experimental gardens and other institutions abroad for the improvement of rural economy, as having had the best effect, and being, indeed, among the most useful institutions of modern times. As New England, he remarks, is not adapted, like the Southern States, to the culture of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and indigo to which the attention of the planter may be directed with a full assurance of profit; as she is dependent in a considerable degree even for bread on the middle states; she must direct her industry to the rearing of flocks and herds, and the production of the articles drawn from them. Such an establishment therefore may be eminently advantageous to her.

A wide field for experiment is open in our extensive country, of which the resources are but partially discovered, while those which are known are but partially developed and applied. Many of these resources will be at once brought into action and use by increased facilities of transportation; there are others which require the superaddition of some skill to mere labour, such as the production of silk and wine, to which there seem to exist no natural obstacles in either the soil or climate. The country is indebted to the exertions of some distinguished individuals to turn to account its productive capacity as to the former, and we hope that success will finally crown their efforts. To the culture of the vine we wish the like success, not only on the more obvious score of national wealth, but from considerations regarding the national habits and morals.

INDIAN AFFAIR.—It is reported, (says the Macon Telegraph of the 5th inst.) on authority of a gentleman lately from the south eastern part of Alabama, that the inhabitants of Pike county, in that state, dissatisfied at the length of road they have had to wagon their cotton to the Chatahoochee, opposite Fort Gaines determined to remedy the difficulty by cutting from the eastern line of their county a road of 25 miles, direct through the Creek territory, to a populous Indian village on the banks of the Chatahoochee, (85 miles below Columbus) and there lay off a town. They went to work accordingly, and had proceeded with their road to a stout brook within three miles of the Indian village, when their operations were arrested by the Creeks. The cutters went back to Pike county, and, having obtained an armed force, returned to the Indian lands, opened the road to the river, and laid off the village into a town. The Indians are said to be highly exasperated, intend to apply to the General Government for redress, and declare that they will, in the meanwhile, destroy any buildings which the Alabamians may erect on the site of their village. Such is the report, and as such we give it.

Colonization of free Blacks.—The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have passed a resolution "that, encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far favored their efforts, they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels, from different ports in the U. States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January, and March. The first vessel shall sail from New York on the first of May; the second from Baltimore, on the first of July; the third from Philadelphia, on the first of September; & the others from different places, whenever such places shall, with the aid of other means at the command of the Society secure the requisite funds; such places to be designated in due time."

The Washington Telegraph enumerates nine Jackson candidates for the Vice Presidency, viz: Mr. Crawford, of Georgia; Judge Smith, of South Carolina; the Hon. James Buchanan; the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenburgh; the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson; General Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey; the Hon. Edward Livingston; the Hon. Levi Woodbury; the Hon. Richard M. Johnston. We shall probably have a large addition to this list of Honorables—for almost every village in the country seems disposed to put forward its pretensions to present a Vice President to the nation.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 26.

RAIL ROAD.—Thirty five hundred weight is an average of loaded waggons drawn by five good horses at the rate of 25 miles a day. Sometimes two tons are carried in a waggon, drawn by five or six horses, at the rate of 20 or 25 miles a day; but on Saturday last, a single horse, a common good horse, drew on the Baltimore rail way, two hundred barrels of flour, and thirty passengers, at the rate of seven miles an hour—the rail road is thirteen miles and a half long; they change the horses half way, so that one horse only travels six miles and three quarters; the two hundred barrels of flour, and the thirty passengers, were placed in eight cars, that were joined all together by hooks, making an aggregate weight of thirty tons—thus three horses, *in three hours*, drew, on the rail way as much as seventy five horses, in waggons can draw *in a whole day*, on the road.

Extract of a letter dated,

BALTIMORE, March 21st 1831.

Our Indian corn market is steady at about 65 cts. and cannot, I am sure, be lower—The article comes in slowly and the demand is regular. From all quarters we have but one account, and that is, that corn never was scarcer in our country. I am of opinion that corn will be a dollar a bushel before November next—the slower the article comes to market the higher will be the price—it is to my advantage that the farmers should send up their corn as fast as possible—but I think it will be to their advantage to keep it back. No change in Europe is likely to affect the Indian corn market this year.

Wheat has fallen about eight cents a bushel, without any assignable cause, further than that it has been a good while since we had news of the state of the English Market, and as news must now be expected in a short time, they lower the price here to be ready for that news, good or bad—if grain has fallen abroad they have got grain here already on the decline—if grain is high abroad or still rising, so much the better, they have the advantage of the eight cents in all purchases made, and they are that much below the standard. Good wheat will bring 185 cents to-day, prices according to quality. A few days must bring events that will permanently settle the price of wheat this season, or rather assure us whether the price will fall—if the British ports are open, prices will still rise considerably.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN MERCER and SAMUEL STERETT, Esq's., our commissioners, we learn from the *Philadelphia Sentinel*, appeared on Wednesday last, before the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The house was addressed by *Mr.* Goldsborough, who it is said acquitted himself with great power of argument. The Sentinel speaks of Mr. Goldsborough's speech as being one of great eloquence.—*Balt. Gaz.*

We learn that the Maryland Commissioners, Messrs. Goldsborough, Sterett, and Mercer, returned to this City on Saturday evening last from their mission to Harrisburg. As they have to make a report of their proceedings to the Legislature of Maryland at their next Session, we shall not get any thing authentic and formal from them—but we understand that the Commissioners have stated in their conversation, that they relied chiefly in their negotiation upon the compact existing between the states in relation to the free navigation of the Susquehanna, and referred to the correspondence between the two state governments, subsequent to that time, to illustrate the views entertained by both States.

We hear that the Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature have prepared a report, against which the Commissioners intend a formal protest for reasons therein stated, and that the protest will in all probability accompany the report of the Committee to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The period at which the Commissioners arrived at Harrisburg, being near the close of the Session, was in some degree adverse to a full investigation of the subject, although it was hardly to be expected that there would have been an immediate acquiescence on the part of Pennsylvania, except in the acknowledgment of the existing compact, and of a disposition and determination faithfully to adhere to it. Pennsylvania is now in possession of the full views of Maryland upon this subject, and we hope for the sake of her good fame, as well as for the interests of all concerned, that she will speedily afford the redress desired.

Balt. Pat.

It is stated in the N. Y. Enquirer, that Mr. Erving has declined the acceptance of the appointment of Charge des Affairs at Constantinople, and that the President has provisionally appointed Commodore Porter in his place.

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