en solely for conservative purposes.—Hostile as *I* was to the Bank, and willing as I was to investigate the transactions of its Officers in the strictest manner, in the legitimate way, I perceived that a co-operation, in the scheme proposed, would be inconsistent with my duty as a public agent, my principles as a citizen, and my sympathies as a man.—And, although, owing to my friendship for the President, and my anxiety to be certain that I was right, I kept myself open to conviction, still my first impressions remained unchanged to the end.—If I had thought proper to resign, I might have received the mission to Russia, on the spontaneous assurance of the Executive himself; but I could not favour a change, which was at variance with my duty, and which would have given scope for plausible, if not just reproach. On the contrary, released, as I finally was, from all obligation of delicacy, by acts so wanton as to have mediated insult stamped upon their front, I determined, so far as it depended on me, "to preserve the public Treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive," by not voluntarily relinquishing its guardianship, conferred on me by the law.

Recurring to the past, I find nothing on my part to reprove. I did not profess to be a courtier, or to be free from the influence of feelings, which, perhaps, become private, rather than public life. To the last moment I struggled to believe, that the weapons with which I was assailed, were in unseen hands, and that they were employed, not on account of an hostility on my part, which never existed, towards the President, but because *I* was his true friend, striving to frustrate a purpose, injurious to his country and his own fame, and which, if successful, could serve those only who hold places, that belonged to better men.

Sir, if there ever was a man, associated with the *President*, who had a fonder desire than another, to win him back to the observance of early professions—to lead him to the performance, on his own part, of what he had recommended to one of his predecessors—to aid him in increasing his fame, by elevating the character of his country abroad, & reconciling his countrymen to each other at home—humble as I may be, I aver that I was that person. Whether *I* mistook the character of the Chief Magistrate, or he forgot himself, it is sufficient for me to know, that, whilst, apart from duty to the public, *I* had no motive to resist *his* will, there was every inducement to retain his friendship. But much as I preferred his confidence to a heartless proscription, on the loss of it, I dare not do, what if done, ought to have deprived me of his favor, and of my own esteem.

That I have the support of your weighty opinion, not only upon the main question, but on other points, on which my sentiments have been made known, is a source of sincere pleasure to me. It is possible, and barely so, that when the main question was first unexpectedly presented to me, I may have expressed some sentiment, in which you, or some of your fellow citizens may not concur; if so I have a guarantee for liberality in the wishes for my welfare and happiness, which you have so eloquently and feelingly expressed.

Those wishes I accept with due sensibility; I will cherish a remembrance of them to the latest moments of my existence; and until then shall not cease to desire that you and your fellow citizens may have all the rewards, that are merited by patriotic citizens and generous men.

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM J. DUANE.

Hon L. W. TAZEWELL.

From the Pennsylvanian.

THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES vs. THE THEATRE

A comical scene has just been played off at Annapolis between Pop Emmons and the sage Legislators of the State of Maryland. It appears that playbills announcing the performance of "The Death of Tecumseh or the battle of the Thames," were laid upon the desks of honorable members headed "under the patronage of the House of Delegates."—The blood of the Marylanders fired at the annunciation—a select committee was appointed who comprehended the vagrant men of the theatre, and examined them on the causes of their presumption. The managers and author of the play are accused of electioneernig by its performance, for Colonel Johnson and the President is also hinted at as having a finger in the pie. Dramatists must beware. *In* this city we know one who though politically opposed to the President has written the Eighth of January. He should be summoned before the Senate of the United States.

The following is part of the proceedings in this ridiculous farce. It is well that we have something to laugh at now-a-days if it be only the Maryland House of Delegates and the actors.

It further appears from the testimony of the said managers that some time during the last week, a man by the name of Emmons, arrived in this place from the city of Washington, via Baltimore, bringing with him the manuscript copy of a play entitled, "The Death of Tecumseh or the Battle of the Thames," which he represented as having been recently performed in the city of Washington & Baltimore with great effect and entered into a contract with them for the performance of said play. At the same time producing a flag, which he represented as the identical flag taken by Col. R. M Johnson from the British army at the battle of the Thames and which he stated to them he had procured from the war department at Washington—also a pistol which he represented as the same pistol with which Tecumseh was killed by Col. Johnson. From all the testimony before them the committee are induced to believe that the managers of the theatre undertook the performance of the play solely from a desire of gain, and not with a view to any political effect; and that the words "under the patronage of the House of Delegates," in the caption of the bills laid on the desks of the members of this house were inserted for no other purpose but to acquire the individual patronage of the members of the Legislature and to induce the citizens of Annapolis more generally to attend the performance. That it was designed as a compliment by them to the members of this house, and without the slightest intention upon their part to intimate that they had the official authority of the House of Delegates for so doing.

For the further investigation of the matters referred to them, the committee summoned before them Mr. Emmons, the person named by the managers in their testimony, who being examined on oath, testified to the fact, that the flag exhibited at the performance of the play on Monday night, was the identical flag which had been taken from the British army by Col. R. M. Johnson, at the battle of the Thames, and that he procured the loan of it for the purpose of giving additional effect to the play, from Col. Roger Jones, of the war department at Washington, and without the knowledge of the head of that department. That the pistol used upon that occasion, was the same pistol with which Tecumseh was shot by Col. Johnson, but desired the committee to note, in his own words, that he refused to say how it came into his possession. Upon being asked by the committee whether the performance of the play was or was not intended to advance the political views of Col. Johnson, he replied, "Col. Johnson already stands too high in the opinion of the people, to render it necessary to raise him higher."

The committee being of opinion that their duty required them to examine Jeremiah Hughes, Esq, the editor of a newspaper, in which lately appeared a paragraph upon this subject, believed by some to cast improper imputations upon this house, and understanding that from indisposition, he would be unable to appear before them, transmitted to him, in writing an interrogatory, which, together with his answer thereto, is contained in the paper accompanying this report.

In addition, the committee beg leave further to report, that there was no evidence before the committee to justify the charge contained in Mr. Hughes' paper, and reiterated in his letter to the committee this morning, of an attempt, by high officers at Washington, to rule the people of Maryland, by the patronage of the House of Delegates.

To the introduction of which additional paragraph, Mr. Handy and Carter dissented.

JOHN A. CARTER, Chairman.
By order, H. L. GALE, Clerk.
Wednesday Evening, 22d Jan. 1834.

Gentlemen of the Committee of the House of Delegates:—

To the question to which you require my reply:—"Upon what authority I undertake to implicate the house of Delegates, with lending the patronage of the house of Delegates at the instance of some of the highest officers of the government, at Washington," "attempting to rule the people of Maryland," in my paper of the 21st instant, headed "Electioneering."

My reply is, that,

I disavow expressly, having in thought or word implicated the House of Delegates. The language of the publication was plain and pointedly aimed at those high officers in Washington, who seemed by the process pointed out and quoted from the caption of the play bill, to be attempting to play off a political drama here, for their own benefit. That the house of Delegates, had or would 'lend' themselves to such a measure, I had too much Maryland pride one moment to imagine, and owed too much for the relation in which I stood to the house, to have dared to utter without foundation. The bold assumption of the play bill: the striking character of its promises and parade, associating so singularly with the reports of the day (introduced in my remarks) formed associations which were deemed sufficiently striking to be known to the public, they were therefore, uttered for the public inspections without the remotest idea, that expressions were employed that any one could construe into disrepect to the house.

JEREMIAH HUGHES.

The New York Gazette of Jan. 31 says, it is understood that orders were yesterday received at the Navy Yard, to fit out the frigate Brandywine for sea *immediately*. It is not known where she is to go but it is presumed the intention is to send her out to England with a new Minister, (Mr. Stevenson, probably,) and then to proceed to the Mediterranean station, to relieve the Constitution.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CHURCHES.—There is nothing that more certainly distinguishes the march of civilization and refinement than the character of these Edifices. *In* a new country, in a comparatively barbarous state of Society, the open air under the shade of the forest, a temporary Hut, or any thing, is made to serve as a place for Divine Worship.—*In* such a state of things, the "*doing all things in decency and in order*" is, for the want of means, confined to the state of mind. But, when under the benevolent dispensations of the Most High, society is enlarged, enriched, and enlightened, that some devotion to the Divine Order of "doing *every thing* with decency and in order" extends itself and shows itself by its force on the mind in every thing,—and in nothing more conspicuously or more worthily than in the style of the Temples erected for the worship of God.

What is there that so certainly and so pleasingly animates an intelligent man, in journeying through a strange land, with a favorable sentiment towards it, as the neatness of Houses and enclosures, and the frequency of churches with their shining spires upon their appropriate steeples? The neat and fine appearance of any building is pleasing to the sense, but the moment that the spire and the steeple burst upon the view, they bring with them multiplied subjects of delightful reflection. How different the effect produced upon the same mind, or upon all minds, in passing through a country by the neat country church with its characteristic steeple and form and simple embellishment, and by any common square or oblong rough building, used for the same purpose, with no characteristic feature about it? The Temple for Christian Religious Rites and Ceremonies. The Christian Temple dedicated to the service of God, ought to be an appropriate Building. The moment the eye lights upon it, its distinguishing architectural form should in an instant convey to the mind and to the heart the Holy Purposes for which it is set apart there should be no doubt—the angel form of the church should be there—it should be externally conspicuous, and towering and striking.

It may be said, that the heart of man is the true Temple of religion, and that the purity of its oblations and sacrifices is the essential thing. *I* mean not to deny this truth—but this is shifting the matter from the appropriate character of the place for public worship, to the subdued state of the man, as he ought to be, when he goes there to worship We speak of the temple for public worship alone, and we contend, that the steeple and spire and general architecture are useful and proper, and reverential. Public Worship being a commanded duty, we are bound to perform it; and under the sacred force of that obligation in defect of a fit place, we must go to any place to learn from the Christian Priesthood and to worship with them. But we are also bound to lose no time in erecting a fit and appropriate Temple to be dedicated to the worship of God—this is an obligation only second to the other and flowing from it—for if public worship is of Divine Command, the preparation of a proper place to celebrate it is not less so. And what has been the sentiment of mankind from the earliest to the latest age, in all times, in times and Countries of true and false religion, but that the Temple where the rites were celebrated should be fairest among Buildings, like Solomon's "bridal Thulamite" with a "neck as a tower of ivory," and a "stature like to a Palm tree"

It is deeply to be lamented that in this part of our country there is nothing to lead the stranger to a House of Worship, he sees nothing that indicates one. *In* our villages and in our country places, he will enquire about some unsightly building, what is that? is it a warehouse, a manufactory or what? when told that it was built for a Church, he will insensibly ejaculate, I hope the Divine Spirit reigns within! poor man has given it no insignia without.—The deformed external appearance of our Houses of public Worship, & their frequent ill structure within are, properly considered, a reproach to us. It either proves a want of learning, a poor condition, or an irreverent inattention to a high and holy duty.—*It* costs a little more it may be said—and what if it does? who gave you the mind, the opportunity the faculty, the means of getting your wealth? who protects you in its enjoyment? who gives you health and peace to enjoy it? Is it an arm of flesh, or is it the all Holy Providence above? and will you meanly, ungratefully calculate the worth of a few sordid shillings against a triumphant joy, the grateful duty of giving a little to God of the great deal which He has mercifully given to you? Will you not honor the Great Benefictor of all in your heart and life, but also by giving a little of your perishable riches to make the Temple for His Worship like the "Lilly among thorns."

My Fellow men—I learn that many houses for public Worship are now talked of being erected among you. Pray go on with good speed—& *I* entreat you to be just to God, be just to yourselves.—Give to your churches the characteristic features that will ravish the heart, delight the sight & invite you to their sweet embraces—like the Religion we hold, whilst all Holyness abides within, let all comeliness shine without.

A. B.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 15.

Proposal for a Union between the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland to form a State.—We some time ago published a resolution of Mr. Burchenal of Caroline in the House of Delegates, in reference to this subject, which we have not yet seen called up; it lies on the table and will probably be acted upon at a fit moment.

This being among the agitated questions of the day, it is highly proper that the public mind should be enlightened on the subject and we present some statements to-day, by request which bear much upon this matter.

Among the first questions asked is, what is the financial condition of the State of Delaware? *In* answer to which we are put in possession of authorised documentary evidence to say: that the condition of the State of Delaware, as to her finances in December 1832, (we have not seen the report of the Auditor of accounts for December 1833 yet) was independent and thriving. The only debt she owed at that time was a loan of $10,000—and she had a balance of income beyond expenditure of more than $6000. Since then she has sold Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Stock, estimated at $10.000, for 25.000, and invested that $25,000 in New Castle and French Town Rail Road stock at par, which now gives an interest of 12 per cent, and is a growing stock and destined to grow. The income of the State has been increased by a tax on the Rail Road Company of one quarter of one per cent on $600,000—which produces an annual increased income of $1500. From this conversion of her stock and new tax on the Rail Road stock it would seem, that the state would have increased her capital $5,000, after enabling herself to pay off her $10.000 debt, if she pleased; and in place $10,000 unproductive stock, she could have $15,000 worth of stock producing 12 per cent per annum, after paying the debt, which with the Rail Road tax would add $3,300 to her annual income. But as it would not be likely that the state has paid off $10,000 debt at 6 per cent with $10,000 at 12 per cent, the debt may still exist with an augmented capital of $15,000 yielding an interest of 12 per cent per annum, in which case the state receives 12 per cent and pays 6 per cent on the same amount of $10,000—by which means the difference of interest would speedily of itself, if set apart as a sinking fund, extinguish the debt.

Few states can boast of more ample resources for all her necessary demands than the State of Delaware, and if well husbanded, as they seem to be, she must greatly grow in all the power that wealth can give her.

THINK OF THIS—Whilst the Senate is engaged in grave debate upon one of the most serious national occurrences, touching the constitution of the country, the usurpation of power by the chief Magistrate, and the currency, to say nothing of the National Faith, where is the Vice President and President of the Senate, *the veiled Magician of Kinderhook?* Is he where he ought to be in his seat, presiding in the Senate? Oh no—he put Mr. King of Alabama, a trusty friend, into the Vice President's chair to let the debate go on, whilst he slips into the private room in the Capitol, set apart for the Vice President, or President perhaps, when he comes at night on the heel of a session to sign the Laws, and there he is closeted with his confidential friends Wright, Tallmage, and so on, schooling them and giving them instructions how to manage the debate, and what to say, and what not to say.

This will be denied—it will hardly be believed—why not? because it is too bad to be believed. If that is the only reason, it is no reason at all—for there is nothing too bad, after what has happened for the accomplished, little Mr. Van to have done. Yes, we have learned direct that Mr. Van Buren did leave his seat, pending the debate, and was closetted during that time with his confidential friends, members of the Senate, and no other cause can be assigned for this breach of duty than to teach his friends how to regulate the debate and how to manage matters.

Do the people suppose that Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress are discussing and giving direction to measures with a sole view to the people's welfare and the national interest? If they do, they are grievously deceived—no—they are discussing and directing certain matters so as in their opinion best to secure the chances for Mr. Van Buren's election to the Presidential Chair next after Gen. Jackson—and as one of them said, "*perish credit, perish commerce, perish the State Institutions,—give us a broken, a deranged, and a worthless currency,*" meaning no doubt, rather than not carry our plan through to elect Van Buren.

That is what you may call "up to the hub"—Now Freemen of Maryland are you going to unite with such people, with such a party, for such a purpose? Think of this.

ADMIRABLE HIT.—At the late great meeting in the Musical Hall, Philadelphia, of the friends of sound currency and the Bank, the memorial to Congress, signed by upwards of ten thousand voters, was hung up in festoons all around the walls of the room. The orator Mr. Scott, in his address, (alluding no doubt to Senator Wilkins from Pittsburg) observed—"It has been observed in high places by a distinguished individual, denying the existence of public distress "*The people do not know when they do suffer*"—but, said Mr Scott, pointing to the memorial, "*There is their hand writing on the wall*"—when a voice from the crowd instantly exclaimed, "aye—and A DANIEL SHALL INTERPRET IT." The whole was drowned in general applause.

Governor Tazewell and ex-Secretary Duane.—This interesting and well turned off correspondence will be found in our paper of to-day. We demand of our Fellow Citizens at large, in a tone most respectful and earnest, WHAT TESTIMONY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE YOU of Gen. Jackson's ruinous and disgraceful course of administration, and of the corruption of the advisers and directors around him? Or will you yield your impressions to sound and adequate testimony at all?

Here are two of the warmest and most decided friends of President Jackson, viz. Governor Tazewell and Mr. Duane, men who have been in his confidence, intimately associated—men who have had every opportunity that men could have to see, to observe, and to understand him and his measures, and those who have advised them—men, who, so far from being disappointed in any wish that they had of their own, have actually declined high honors and emoluments offered to them by the President—yet these high and intelligent friends of Gen. Jackson who have refused to have honors buckled on their backs have retired from him and his party in disgust, and tell you from their own lips, in effect, that Gen. Jackson's administration is a vicious one, against which the People of the country ought to raise their voice if they mean to preserve their constitution and their rights.

Governor Tazewell, as the organ of the Freemen of Norfolk, tells Mr. Duane "You "have set a noble example sir, which must be "useful to our country. Solitary and unsustained by any friendly support, yet unmoved "by persuasion, unseduced by flattery, and unawed by power, you have faithfully done what "you believed to be your duty"—and afterwards the Governor adds, that "he concurs with Mr. Duane in every opinion he has announced as his own." He further says to Mr. Duane "The charge imputed to you is, that "you have preferred Rome to Cæsar, your country to your friend. Such an accusation is a "compliment."

The ex-Secretary Duane in his reply to Gov. Tazewell says "*I* had a repugnance even "to repel the blows of one [President Jackson] "whom *I* had so long supported, especially as "I considered him the *victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions.* So confident "was I of the propriety of my course, whilst "in office, that if I had not been officially falsely, and malignantly assailed, *I* would have "preserved the silence which *I* had imposed "upon myself, on my retirement to private "life."

Again the Secretary says in his justification "*The true nature* of the service required, consisted, not in the act of removing the deposites, but in removing them, from an unwillingness *to await the action of Congress*, or *to resort to the appropriate agency of the Judiciary* upon questions connected with the Bank of the United States—not in the mere substitution of one fiscal agent for another but in exercising, *for penal ends*, a power given solely for *conservative purposes.* Hostile as I [Duane] was to the Bank, and willing as I was to investigate the transactions of its officers in the *strictest manner*, in the *legitimate way*, I perceived that a co-operation in *the scheme proposed* [the removal of the deposits before Congress sat] would be inconsistent with my duty as a public agent, my principles as a citizen, and my sympathies as a man."

Now look to the bribe, the hush money, offered to ex-Secretary Duane by President Jackson, when they found he would not be wheedled and managed to suit their purposes. Mr. Duane further states to Gov. Tazewell, "If *I* had thought proper to resign, I might have "received the MISSION to RUSSIA, *on the* "*spontaneous assurance* of the EXECUTIVE "HIMSELF—but I could not favour a change "which was at variance with my duty." * * * "Released as I finally was from all obligations "of delicacy, by acts so wanton as to have mediated insult stamped upon their front, *I* determined, so far as it depended on me, to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of "the Federal Executive, by not voluntarily "relinquishing its guardianship conferred on "me by law."

If the warmest friend Gen. Jackson has who is not an office holder or contractor, or an expectant of one or the other, will sift this letter of Mr. Duane's, he cannot help agreeing that baseness and unlawfulness are united in the Jackson administration, and as an honest patriot he ought, like many other Jackson men to give him up.

Most probably Mr. Duane will be called with others before the finance Committee of the Senate to answer interrogatories touching the whole proceedings relating to the removal of the revenues of the United States from the U. States Bank to certain State Banks when a more full and satisfactory development still will be made. To a mind fairly disposed to know the truth and to be governed by it, we cannot imagine how much more can be wanting, for we think enough of crime and misdemeanor has already appeared to sink a navy.

Gen. Jackson is thrust forward by his advisers to bear all the blame, they thinking his popularity is so great that it will bear any thing—but take care, a hair more may "break the Camels back." *It* is right the General should be blamed, for to say the least, he is a silly, passionate, unlearned old man in State matters, who is guided by others alone, and they very bad guides—but he ought not to be exclusively blamed—there is an invisible adviser who works upon the old General by means of Amos, and Frank, and William, and Roger, who deserves most blame—and the way they work is called Van Burenism.

Mr. Walsh pleasantly remarks, that the *mission to Russia* is the "Refuge of sinners"—as Mr. Ingham was offered it before he was turned out, and Mr. Duane was offered it, provided he would resign.

To these might have been added Mr. Buchanan who actually took refuge there, after the President had treated him with a contumely that ought to have stiffened every limb against all future obsequiousness, when Mr. Buchanan was somewhat of a prominent man about the time the calumny was flung at Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams of a league.

Now does any body believe that these offers of the Mission to Russia were the offspring of Gen. Jackson's mind? There is no doubt the offers were made, but does any body believe they were the projects of Gen. Jackson? No—they were no more his, than this paragraph is his—it is not like him. *It* was the bright scheme of the ingratiating Mr. Van Buren to get rid cleverly of a couple of gentlemen that would not work his plans. If they had been ordered to have been tucked up under the second section for not resigning when he asked them, that would have been Jacksonian in character—but the General never of himself ever thought of making use of foreign Missions to get rid of refractory subalterns—that accords with the soothing plans of Van Burenism rather.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, of the Senate of the U. States, presented by the Chairman, Mr. Webster, is received, and shall appear in our next, no doubt to the gratification of our readers.

Among the appropriations for the naval service in the year 1834, is one of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade including the support in the United States & for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in America of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts.

We understand says the Albany Evening Journal, that there has been a blow up, a domestic Bank (not under the Safety Fund) at the village of New London, Oneida county. In other words one of the most extensive gang of counterfeiters ever discovered in this state has just been broken up at this place. Sixteen of the counterfeiters have been apprehended.

Among this precious lot we are informed that there is a Lawyer, a Tavern-keeper and a constable.

A check from the General Post Office for 7000 dollars upon the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, was presented at the counter of the Bank on Saturday and protested for want of funds.

The Georgia Journal, speaking of the land offered for sale in the Creek territory says—"The shape of the territory is very irregular; the extreme length 160 miles, and greatest width 76; containing 8000 square miles, or 5.120,000 acres, including land of almost every description and quality."—Five millions of acres of land offered for sale at about ten days notice! Glorious times for the Governmental speculators!!

COL. CROCKETT.—It may interest the friends of this genuine son of the West to learn, that he has lately completed with his own hand a narrative of his life and adventures and that the work will be shortly published by Messrs. CAREY and HART, of Philadelphia—The work bears this excellent and characteristic motto by the author:

I leave this rule for others, when I am dead:
Be always sure you're right—then go ahead!

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 11

Civil appointments by the Executive
February 4th, 1834.

Richard H. Hall, William Reeder and John R. Magruder, Inspectors of Tobacco at the State Warehouses in Baltimore.

Louis Eichelberger, Ebenezer L. Finley & Francis H. Davidge commissioners of Insolvent Debtors for the city of and county of Baltimore.

William R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and John S. Williams commisioners of Lotteries.

George Valiant and Geo. W. Bradford, Inspectors of salted Fish, in the city of Baltimore.

John Gill, Samuel Fernadis, James B Latimer and Henry Brice, Notaries Public, to reside in the city of Baltimore.

David Baker Inspector of Ground Black Oak Bark in the city of Baltimore.

Samuel Stump, General Inspector of

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