planting, hoeing, haying, harvesting, there is manifested a complete bustle.—And the consequence is, they get through with their work, as they say; then they can brag in high glee, they have outdone their neighbours—this irritates the neighbor and his boys, and they are led to slight their work. From the limited observation that I have had of the management and cultivation of the land in some of the neighboring States, I am fully pursuaded that there can be more profits, for I suppose it is the profits that we are after, realized from fifty acres of land properly managed, than from a hundred, or perhaps a hundred and fifty. Without going out of the neighborhood for proof, I would say that a gentleman near by has a small garden spot, not half an acre, that he cultivates himself—by the way he is from Massachusetts—and he knows how to make the land yield a double crop. On this garden spot grows garden sauce of many kinds—he reserves one side of it to plant his corn—and I understood that last fall he took twenty-four bushels of ears of sound corn from that little spot, half of this was worth more than all the cobs that my father took from nearly four acres of ground that he had planted with corn. The ground was, he thought, well manured; but if it was well dressed, it was not manured right—he got nothing more than soft cobs and green corn.

I merely mention this because where the crops fail, it is generally "owing to the season," as many say. Now the climate or the season did not vary much with these neighbours, not near so much as they varied in the management of their crops. Good corn was raised last year on small farms where pains were taken, notwithstanding the failure of so many crops on large farms.—To close, I would say, let me have that which "constitutes the Farmers' happiness:—

"A little farm, well tilled,
A little barn, well filled,
A little ——, well willed."

B. G. E.

Walnut Hill, April, 1834.

Captain WILFUL was the veriest landlubber, that ever was placed by a lucky accident in the command of a ship. He had contracted a strong dislike to one of his employers, and in doubling the Cape of Good Hope, having in the hold a valuable assortment of spices and sweatmeats belonging to the obnexious employer, he resolved to destroy them, and for this purpose, bored a hole in the bottom of the vessel. It never occurred to Capt. Wilful that any thing on board but the spices and sweatmeats was likely to suffer from the influx of the salt water.

In a short time, however, the crew, perceiving that all was not right with the ship, discovered that there was four feet water in the hold. The men flew to the pumps, but the Captain commanded them to desist, & to do only as he bid them. '*I* bored the hole in the bottom myself,' said he, 'and *I* am responsible for the consequences.'

Consternation now spread through the vessel. The hardy mariners stood in groups about the deck, shaking their heads and looking mournfully at each other.—The good ship was fast settling down in the ocean, and it become apparent that, in a brief space; she must go down to the caverns of the great deep. The Captain was astonished that consequences so disastrous should follow so trivial a cause. He saw his mistake, and no doubt secretly repented; but the last thing the Captain ever thought of, was to acknowledge himself in error.—The passengers surrounded him, and with prayers and tears implored him to man the pumps and save their lives.

'Be quiet, my friends,' said he, 'I am trying a grand experiment. *I* have reason to believe that my ship will sail as well under as above water. Only be patient an hour or two, and you will see whether my experiment succeeds.'

'Your experiment is madness,' said one. 'It will be death to all on board.—It must fail.

'If this experiment fails, I will then try another,' said Captain Wilful. 'I am determined at all events, that my ship shall never again sail above water.'

'But you have no right, sir,' said another passenger, in despair, 'to sport with the lives of those who are committed to your charge. In 15 minutes the ship will sink, and we shall all perish.

'Let her sink, and let all perish and be d—d,' said Captain Wilful in a rage. 'I will try my experiment, and I will not be pestered any longer. I would rather suffer the torture of ten Spanish *I*nquisitions, than sail above water another league.'

The ship remained in this perilous situation at the period of the latest intelligence from her. The Capt. might have yielded, it was believed, to the entreaties of the crew and passengers, but for the sinister influence of the first mate, & a roguish little cook, who flattered and encouraged him in every freak of folly however extravagant. The one declared that it was glory enough for him, to have served under so great a navigator, and the other insisted that if Capt. Wilful in making a grand experiment chose to sink *his own* ship, and drown *his own* crew & passengers, it was *his own* business, and no one had a right to complain.

F.

[Nat. Intel.

BANK OF MARYLAND REPORT.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BANK OF MARYLAND.—In making this report to the creditors of the Bank of Maryland, the undersigned trustees beg leave to state, that although the Bank failed on the 24th March, they did not enter upon their duties until the 5th April. In this interval there were very large payments to the bank.

The trustees found in the outset many questions requiring extensive investigation, and immediate decision; many of these could only be adjusted by correspondence with persons at a distance. The daily pressing demands upon the time and attention of the trustees from debtors and creditors, postponed any immediate general investigation of the trust affairs.

The arrangement of the proper accounts of the trust, was a matter the trustees could not postpone; to delay that, was certain to create confusion. Their liabilities to creditors, and the possibility of being called into the courts, made their own accounts a matter of the first interest to them. Before time indispensible for these various arrangements had elapsed, Mr. Evan Poultney's ill health prevented any communication with him; since his recovery, we have as before been constantly employed, and we are now enabled to exhibit only a partial view of the matters under our care.

The various amounts reported in the statement as due to, and from the bank, are ascertained by the cashier and clerks in whom we have entire confidence; we feel quite sure from all we have seen, that their accuracy may be relied on, and believe that the extent of the bank's debt is fully stated.

The opinions formed by the trustees of the goodness of the debts due the bank must be understood as having reference to the original resolutions of the President and Directors of the bank, and the legal opinion of the advisers of the trust: —*that the trustees are bound to receive notes of, and deposites in the bank in payment of debts due.* Without this right many debts must have been lost; with this right, which is important in keeping up the value of the bank notes and certificates, many debts will, we think, still be paid.

We have not yet received from Mr. Poultney, any statement of his own affairs, in answer to our application for information from him.

JOHN B. MORRIS, R. W. GILL. } Trustees.

28th May, 1834.

THOMAS ELLICOTT, Esq. for reasons assigned on his part, declined uniting in this report.

Liabilities of the Bank of Maryland, as certained to the 19th May, 1834.

Bank and Post Notes in circulation upon the 24th March after the exchanges of that day	$571,760 75	
Received in payment and upon deposite since 24th March,	259,460 00	
		$815,320 75
Certificates of special deposites out upon the 24th March,	851,769 73	
Certificates of deposite received upon deposite and in payment by the trustees,	344,927 47	
		506,833 26
Balances due individuals on open account,		270,506 72
Balances due the Banks in the city		181,751 11
Balances due Banks out of Baltimore,		331,202 37
Due for dividends,		2,604 00
Due Union Bank Tennessee, for balance of bonds not credited their current account,		75,000 00
		$1,683,218 21

Estimate of the resources of the Bank of Maryland to pay debts, made to the 19th May, 1834, *inclusive.*

Balances due upon open accounts as reported by the bookkeepers, $130,949 91	Estimated good,	$64,431 33
	Disputed,	36,750 88
	Doubtful,	29,767 70
		$130,949 91
Balances reported due from distant banks, 6,562 50	Good,	$849 67
	Doubtful,	1,447 24
	Attached,	1,982 93
	Partially involved in unsettled counter claims,	2,282 66
		$6,562 50
Balance from Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria,	14,787 95	Insolvent.
Balances due from agents whose accounts have not been as'd	106,518 45	Good.
Promissory Notes due and unpaid,	156,581 74	Good, $64,576 62
		Disputed, 4,000 00
		Doubtful, 88,005 12
		$156,581 74
Promissory Notes not yet due,	412,563 46	Good, $340,300 06
		Doubtful, 72,263 40
		$412,563 46
Funds in the hands of the trustees, deposited under the resolution of the creditors at 5 per cent		$46,089 97

Deposited in Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Franklin Bank, Union Bank of Maryland, and Marine Bank.

Bills drawn for other balances believed to be due and transmitted by us for collection	(good)	6,319 80
Bills discounted by the Bank of Maryland, & transmitted by the bank for collection, good.		7,705 83

Property represented as pledged.

Bank stocks of various kinds	118,997 50	
Promissory notes, &c.	142,901 11	—261,898 61

This property is claimed as collateral security for discounts upon bills and notes, &c. and balance upon open account, $250,000 00.

These items are considered available so far as to reduce the liability of the Bank of Maryland.

UNPLEDGED STOCKS.

1001 shares General Insurance stock, value unknown, estimated at par	50,050 00	
993 shares Cumberland Road Stock,	4,000 00	
185 do. Boonsboro' Road do.	1,100 00	
4 do. Balt. and Fred'k. Turnpike do	20 00	
11 do. Phœnix Shot Tower Company do.	800 00	
5 do. Steam Towing do.	0 00	
15 do. Md. Savings Institution do.	0 00	
36 do. Farmer's and Merchants Bank, do.	1,800 00	—57,770 00
Reversionary interest depending upon the life of a Mr. Yates, in France, assigned to the Bank many years since,		6,313 00

Time of payment uncertain, (well secured and now worth $8,333 1-3.)

Banking House & Lot upon South street, (good)	$10,000 00	
Evan Poultney's notes,	$400,000 00	
Suspended items consisting of checks and bank notes,	18,528 36	Good, $11,112 53
		Doubtful 7,415 83
		$18,528 36
Land in Washington county, 300 acres.	2,700 00	Good.
Bank notes on hand,	4,941 00	Good, $810 00
		Insolvent, 4,131 00
		$4,941 00
A disputed claim,	25,000 00	Disputed.
A claim for interest on money loaned,	10,000 00	Good.
		$1,685,230 58

RECAPITULATION.

Good,	689,407 29	
Cash deposited,	46,089 97	
Attached,	4,265 59	
Contingent,	261,898 61	
	$1,001,661 46	Available in discharge of debts due by the B'k.
Doubtful,	617,818 24	
Disputed,	65,750 88	
	$1,685,230 58	

The Bank of Maryland is also the owner of 4,000 shares Union Bank of Maryland Stock, standing in the name of the Union Bank in trust, to secure the payment of $300,000 discounted in October last, and paid to the Bank of Maryland in the course of dealings between those institutions.

The Bank of Maryland is also holder of 800 shares of her own stock, as collateral for Mr. Poultney's debt, the value of this stock will depend upon the amount of her ultimate liabilities to creditors,—the purchasers of it will of course have the control of the charter of the bank.

Mr. Poltney's private estate is first pledged for the payment of $80,000, due to the Union Bank of Maryland, which will so far reduce the aggregate debt of the Bank of Maryland, that sum being included in the amount of certificates and balances due from this bank. It is next pledged, to be divided, equally between his creditors, among whom, this bank is represented to be much the largest, and lastly, to secure any debt of the Bank of Maryland, originating prior to the 23d March, 1834.

There are other claims which the trustees suppose to exist—these are in a course of investigation, but the trustees cannot now form any opinion of their extent and value.

The amount of bills and notes belonging to the Bank, collected by the trustees in Bank of Maryland Funds, to the 19th May inclusive is $669,300 43, and the amount since, $72,780 92.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

To the Editor of the National Gazette.

Sir—Agreeably to notice given by *Mr.* Clay yesterday morning, he asked and obtained leave of the *S*enate to introduce two joint resolutions. They repudiate the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury as insufficient and unsatisfactory; and call for the deposit of all dues that may be collected for the government, after the first day of July next, to be made in the Bank of the United States and its Branches.

In a few very appropriate and impressive remarks Mr. C. urged the adoption of the resolutions, and they were accordingly read twice and ordered to a third reading. What disposition the House will make of them I am not prepared to say confidently; but I believe, they will hardly be entertained by that Honorable Body.

Your political committee-man, Mr. *Henry Horn*, was rejected by the Senate as Government Director by a vote of 26 to 18—and four of the Whig Senators absent. Martin Gordon Collector of the port of New Orleans, was also rejected, and Mr. Roberts Vaux was confirmed. The Committee of Foreign Relations called up the nomination of Mr. Dickerson as Minister to Russia, for the consideration of the Senate, and without a division confirmed the appointment.

The name of Mr. Stevenson has not yet been reported to the Senate; in the beginning of the next week the Speaker will be relieved from his present painful anxiety. His friends are moving heaven and earth to secure his confirmation; but after all, the Senators from the Old Dominion will determine the question.

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1834.
Monday evening, seven o'clock.

The *H*ouse has just elected, as I ventured to anticipate, *M*r. Bell, of Tennessee, their Speaker.—There were ten ballotings, which occupied six hours. Mr. Bell, the Speaker elect, made a short and appropriate address, in which, after thanking the House for the high honor which they had just conferred upon him, he earnestly bespoke their assistance and indulgence—promising on his part to perform the important duties of his station, with impartiality and courtesy. The following tabular statement of the several ballotings, may be relied on for its accuracy.

BALLOTINGS FOR SPEAKER.

	Bell	Polk	Wayne	Sutherland	Wilde	Speight	Scattering	Total
First ballot	30	42	15	34	64	18	17	220
Second	39	53	13	30	64	16	7	222
Third	47	57	15	26	59	8	7	219
Fourth	49	59	25	25	49	4	10	221
Fifth	57	67	30	16	37	3	9	219
Sixth	65	67	36	16	24	1	5	214
Seventh	76	73	26	10	16	3	11	215
Eighth	97	78	13	9	11	3	8	219
Ninth	104	76	8	4	11	2	6	211
Tenth	111	78	6	2	11	1	6	218

The election of Mr. Bell will doubtless cause sore dismay to the Kitchen Cabinet, and to the Second Washington. Polk was emphatically the candidate of the Kitchen Cabinet.—I heard Col. C*****t and some other members say this evening, since the election, that the Heaven-born Amos, alias the *Chef de Cuisine*, alias "The Imp of Famine," was very busily employed in the *H*ouse during the ballotings, electioneering for the *culinary candidate*.—Indeed Amos was particularly noticed to-day in the *H*ouse, which it is unusual for him to visit. It is even said that the Palace Curricle and four greys were in readiness to convey the candidate of the Kitchen Cabinet to the White House, immediately after his election. But it seems that the whole of them were miserably disappointed. The collar is not so firmly riveted on the necks of *all* their party as they imagined; at least there are strange and unexpected defections somewhere.

Our Charter Elections have been conducted to day with a great deal of spirit, by both parties, and with less violence and quarreling than I anticipated. As the sun is going down while I am writing, the poll is now about to close. Whoever gains his election for our Mayorality, will succeed only, *I* think, by a very few votes over his opponent. *It* will be found, I think, that a great number of voters have polled at this election, than at any former one. It is possible that *I* may get you the result before the mail closes; if so I will add a post script.

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

THE SPEAKER.—The election of Mr. Bell, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, has no doubt greatly chagrined the President and the Kitchen Cabinet, as they had selected Mr. Polk for the situation. Poor Sutherland appears to have been contemptuously thrown aside by all parties; and his treatment is precisely such as he merited. However disposed *the party* may have been to use him as a tool, they had the discretion not to trust him with power. The sentiments heretofore avowed, and always practised on, by Sutherland, viz: that he was "a man of principle in proportion to his interest," is so utterly repugnant to the moral feelings of all men of character, that it is not surprising that he should be looked upon with contempt or aversion, by those even whom he was most obsequiously endeavoring to serve. He aspired to the Speaker's chair, & to attain it was willing to do the dirtiest work of the party—but the result has shown, that his presumptuous aspirations have been crushed with the most mortifying promptness. Poor creature—he may growl over his disappointment, but he is too insignificant a reptile to do harm. Spurned by those whose feet he was licking, in the vain hope that they would raise him from his degrading posture—despised by his opponents, and no longer capable of deceiving any—he should hang or drown himself from pure vexation.

Mr. Polk was the "whole hog" candidate, and we rejoice at his defeat, as it is indicative of returning independence in the House. Mr. Bell is from the same State, but is said to be a gentleman of talents and of principle. As such we welcome his election.—*Balt. Chron.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 7.

Glad tidings from the South.—The first test we have had of the real state of popular sentiment since the removal of the deposits, and the war waged by the President of the *U*nited States against the Bank, and the avowal of the Tory principles set forth in the Protest and other papers by Gen. Jackson as *P*resident of the United States, was found in the late election in Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Dennis. In this election we have as fair and genuine an expression of public opinion as could be procured. Mr. John N. Steele the Whig candidate—a Mr. Stewart the Jackson candidate—Both known as such—both proclaimed as such—both pledging themselves as such. In October last, Mr. Dennis ran against this same Mr. Stewart, the favorite of the Jacksonians. Mr. Stewart beat Mr. Dennis in Dorset upwards of one hundred votes—Mr. Stewart beat Mr. Dennis in Worcester considerably—but Mr. Dennis obtained a majority so large in Somerset as to balance the majority against him in the other two counties, and leave him a majority of about two hundred votes that elected him. Mr Dennis was a man of great and deserved popularity.

Now, in May next after, Mr. Steele beats this same Mr. Stewart in Dorset four hundred and ninety one votes—Mr. Steele beats Stewart in Somerset three hundred and sixty six votes—Mr. Steele beats Stewart in Worcester (heretofore considered a decided Jackson county) three hundred and eleven votes—gaining large and decisive majorities in each county, which when added together, give Steele a majority in the District of ELEVEN HUNDRED & SIXTY EIGHT VOTES.

When the people thus speak, Tyrants must tremble. This is the peoples victory over their oppressors—This is the victory of true Whig principles over machinations and intrigues and Toryism.

Let this exemplification go forth to the *P*alace to the half demontated old President, who, if a remnant of reason remains, will read in it, his decline and downfall—Let it go forth to the knowledge of that profligate political Banditti, who, in quality of irresponsible advisers, are plotting against and plundering the people of their treasure and their rights—Let it go forth to the confusion of those sceptics and doubters, who pretend that no distress or embarrassment has been felt from the President's vindictive and destructive attacks upon the *U*nited States Bank, and his unconstitutional intermeddling with the National Revenues—Let it go forth to the world as the solemn and decisive judgment of the sovereign people against those who attempt to usurp unconstitutional powers, who abuse conceded powers for self interested and vicious ends, and who aim at breaking down the Federal constitution and all its protecting barriers to subserve their own foul and ambitious designs, entrenching themselves as they fondly hope and idly suppose behind the infatuating popularity of a passionate and imbecile old man.

Yes—let it go forth, that on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in a hitherto contested Congressional District, the people have spoken and acted—and that a majority of ELEVEN HUNDRED & SIXTY EIGHT of its Freemen have renounced Gen. Jackson, his Kitchen Cabinet, and all their works, and that they call upon their Fellow Citizens, in all parts of the State, to respond to their manly and patriotic exertions, and to go and do likewise.

Fellow Citizens of Dorchester and Somerset and Worcester, we hold you worthy of all honor and approbation and confidence—you have distinguished yourselves as truly understanding the real state and condition of things in our country, and more eminently have you distinguished yourselves by valourously and independently casting off the shackles of party when the success of party and the welfare of the Country were at issue. You have a right to call upon others to do their duty—you have a right to the homage of all patriots and good men—you have a right to expect that your brilliant and noble example will be followed and that the republic and the People will be rescued from plots and factions and lawless measures.

Dorchester and Somerset and Worcester have led the way—let all follow in the Glorious path to our Country's Salvation.

A proposition, we see, has gone from the *H*ouse to the Senate to adjourn on the 30th June. This proposition will probably be laid upon the table in Senate to be called up and acted on as circumstances may direct.

The Reports of the Committee of Investigation sent to examine and report on the State and condition of the U. States Bank are now both before the world—The one, a report of that portion of the Committee which is opposed to the Bank—the other, a report from that portion of the same which is in favor of the Bank. The reports are of course contradictory and ought to stand and be judged of by their merits.

When we reflect how recently and how frequently the affairs of the Bank had been looked into of late both by Committees of Congress and by a Government agent appointed for that purpose—and when we consider too that the Secretary of the Treasury is kept constantly advised every month of the true state of the Bank by statements authentically made out & furnished him by the Bank, we cannot readily perceive a necessity for this investigation. Hence arose the first suspicion, that under pretence of investigating the condition of the Bank, a pretext was sought to knock up a bustle and squabble with Her at all hazards, with a view, if possible, of casting on her some additional share of popular or party odium.

The strange course taken by the investigating Committee of demanding to make their search in secret—in demanding to take the Books and accounts away from the Bank and from the care & possession of the Bank officers and Directors who alone are responsible for them—and in demanding to pry into the private correspondence of any and every private individual with the Bank, without assigning cause or object, at once must satisfy every dispassionate and discerning man, that instead of having grounds to investigate and search, the committee were appointed and went forth upon a Voyage of discovery, desperately bent upon finding something, in some letter of correspondence or private account of some individual, that they might lay hold on and torture and twist to help them to a hue and cry against the Bank. They knew well they could find nothing in the real Bank transactions to arraign, because they were sound—their only, their forlorn hope was to pick a hole in some private paper, letter or account that they could twist to their purpose.

The Bank Directors offered them every convenience & aid for a fair & open investigation—this the Committee declined—The Bank Directors resisted their illegal and unjust demands with firmness,—they resisted also their sly, insidious and pitiful attempts to search private letters in secret—Finding that the Directors would submit to nothing but what was fair & right, the Committee left them and returned to Washington—and proposed to Congress to seize and bring the President and Directors, like a body of malefactors, to the bar of the *H*ouse—This proposition has stript the plot of all its covering and laid it bare to the scorn and derision of the world. The report of the Minority in favour of the Bank exposes the other report completely—it refutes all that looked like argument, subverts all that looked like plausibility, detects falsehood in much that looked like truth, and places the whole matter in a fair, intelligible, and justified light—We refer to both reports to bear out our view.

The following conversation gives a true idea of the notions of the frenzied old Hero—He regards every thing as battle and warfare, and pants for conquest in all things. Forgetful of his weak and emaciated old bodily frame, he would be overjoyed in contest and carnage—and talks as boastfully and ardently about slaughter and victory as a Barbarian chief. No doubt he flatters himself with the belief that a Western army would come to his assistance personally to aid him—But he is deceived—Vain and weak old man! thy fame and influence like thy poor arm of flesh is withering fast—A Western or an Eastern, a Northern or a Southern two hundred thousand men will always be found ready, at a moment's warning, to serve and to save their country—but not to serve a Tyrant or a Wrong Doer at home or from abroad, or a miserable Dotard in the hands of a plotting faction, whose continued measures are sapping the foundations of the Republic—but read.

Extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"I perceive that some of the journals keep up the hope that an impression favorable to the prosperity of the country, may yet be made upon Gen. Jackson. *I* will now relate a recent circumstance. I consider it conclusive. A Ma-

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