mountable objection to the future employment of State Banks as public depositories, or to the reception of their notes in the payment of the Federal revenue. The States had interposed between the Federal Government and the holders of its moneys. They might interpose again and forever. By so doing, they injured the United States, and laid a ground of complaint and collision with the State Governments. Every consideration of harmony and mutual independence should forbid the possibility of such occurrences for the future.

Again: The deposite banks, whether a National Bank or catalogue of State banks, were the friends of high taxes and low appropriations. They went for surpluses, for the accommodation of themselves and a few of their friends. They went for taxing the nation to the uttermost, and stinting appropriations to the minimum, that enormous surpluses should remain in their hands for loans to themselves and friends. He (Mr. B) had a table in his hand, obtained from the Treasury Department, and showing the annual amount of balances in the Treasury from the foundation of the Government to the present time, & which he would read. It was valuable for two purposes: 1. To show how little need the Government has for large balances: 2. How large these balances became when the banks were powerful and the Government connected with them. In the first years of the Government, the banks were few in number, and comparatively weak; and then the surpluses stood thus:

Year.	Balance.
1789	$828,289
1790	570,023
1791	973,905
1792	783,444
1793	753,661
1794	1,151,924
1795	516,442
1796	888,895
1797	1,021,899
1798	617,451
1799	2,161,860
1800	5,623,811

Thus, during this period of twelve years, when the National Bank had but ten millions of capital, and State banks were few and weak, the average surplus for twelve years did not amount to one million of dollars. Now for a different picture. Behold the years 1815—'16—'17.

Year.	Balance.
1815	13,106,592
1816	22,033,519
1817	11,989,465

These three years covered the brief season of bank omnipotence after the conclusion of the late war. The second National Bank, with its thirty-five millions of capital, was then just created; State Legislatures littered local institutions by the forty at a time. Bank influence was predominant every where; and no where more powerful than in Congress. Its irresistible influence here was well described at that time by the intrepid and sagacious Mr. Randolph. This is what he said:

"Every man you meet, in this House or out of it, with some rare exceptions, which only served to prove the rule, was either a stockholder, president, cashier, director, attorney, clerk, or door-keep, runner, engraver, paper maker, to a bank. * * * * We are tied hand and foot, and bound to conciliate this great mammoth," [the banking interest.]

Such was the power of the banks at that time; and the consequence was, an average surplus of near seventeen millions per annum To be sure it only lasted three years; and the reason was, that the banks only ruled the country for three years. It was a short ride and a merry one; and now for a plunge. Let us see the next four or five years.

Year.	Balance.
1818	1,478,526
1819	2,079,992
1820	1,198,461
1821	1,681,592
1822	4,237,427

Here the average is reduced to about two millions per annum; and why? Because the banks had lost their dominion over the country and the Government, and had neither the means nor the influence to inflate the Treasury. It was the season of their first catastrophe in time of peace; and every thing went down in proportion to their own great fall. It was the season of a general collapse. Let us pass on to the next ascension, to the next perihelion, of this ballooning of the banks. About the year 1833, when the National Bank had lost the prospect of a re charter, but expanded its business, and when local banks were increased in unprecedented numbers, and as many as ninety of them became the depositories of the public moneys, their power and influence again became immense. The result, on the Federal Treasury, was:

Year.	Balance.
1833	11,702,905
1834	8,892,858
1835	26,749,803
1836	46,708,436
1837	35,759,630

Here is another season of five years of great power in the banks, and of close connection with them by the Federal Government. The result is, an average balance, that is to say, an annual surplus, of about twenty seven millions of dollars! What a comment upon the connection between Bank and State! A connection which exhibits the Federal Treasury as a mere appendage to a rising, flying, plunging and falling balloon.

We who have been here for some years have seen the inside working of this connection, and have seen the votes which created these enormous surplusses; votes to promote all taxation—to prevent all reduction of taxes—and to prevent all possible appropriations, even for the defence of the country, and for the completion of the fortifications; and we have seen these votes regularly coming from the friends of the banks. To complete the picture, it is sufficient to say that the banks had their second catastrophe, in time of peace, in May last; and that now the balance in the Treasury is low enough.

Mr. B. said, he had for years pointed out the Bank of the United States, while the depository of the public moneys, as the ally of taxes, and the enemy of appropriations, he had made the same remark upon the local deposite banks almost as soon as they were in operation; and he had now given the evidence to show the justice of the application of this character to them both It was a most fatal objection to all connection with those banks; an objection from which the Government agents would be wholly free. With the mints and individual officers to keep the public moneys, there would be no interest here to create surpluses for the benefit of banks and their favorites.

A *third* answer to this objection is, that it goes to the form of our Government, and impeaches the capacity of the people to administer their own Government. The objection is, that the agents selected by the Government, and responsible to it, cannot be trusted to keep the public moneys; and, therefore, the custody of the money must be confided to bank directors, who are not appointed by the Government, nor responsible to the people. This is the objection; and upon its face, it impeaches the capacity of the people to administer their own Government, and to take care of their own property. This is an inevitable inference; and, perhaps, another inference will also result; *namely*, that if banks are *necessary* to the Federal Government, she will have the same power to *create* as to *adopt* these institutions.

A *fourth* objection made to the Independent Treasury is, that it hoard specie—that it will cause the Government to become an immense miser, hoarding in the deep recesses of vaults, and confining with bolts, bars, and safes a vast accumulation of gold and silver Sir, the table of balances which I have read explodes this objection. It shows that the Government has no balances of any consequence, except when it is connected with banks. When free from that connection, or when the banks are too weak to exert an influence over the public counsels, the surplus on hand is next to nothing; a million per annum in the earlier stages of the Government, and two millions per annum in later times. The table shows how little need there is for any surplus; for it is notorious that the Government machine worked far better when it was a *touch and go* business with the Treasury, than if ever did with its ten, twenty, thirty and forty millions of surplusses. There will be no surplus to be hoarded if the Government can succeed in breaking its connection with the banks.—Economy can then be practised, as well as professed. It can then be practised by those who are really in favor of it.

(*Conclusion next week*)

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,

April Term, 1838.

The Grand Jury respectfully request of his honor, Judge GOLDSBOROUGH, for publication, a copy of his charge delivered to us at the present Term.

We confidently believe that the publication of your lucid and comprehensive definition of the spirit and meaning of the Laws in relation to the subjects embraced in your charge, will have a salutary effect in preventing many infractions and evasions of our statutes.

JOHN R. KEENE, *Foreman.*

THOS. I. HODSON, *Secretary.*

To John R. Keene Esq Foreman, and the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

Agreeably to your request, I have prepared the charge referred to in your note and hand it over to you for your disposition.

Respectfully,

BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.

You have received through the aid of our Clerk, and in the most solemn and imposing form, the substance of the charge required to be given you at the commencement of the Court. The oath of a Grand Juror imposes secrecy, diligence, impartiality and truth; and that these virtues may be used for the suppression of vice, your Sheriff has been careful to select a Jury whose intelligence holds out the promises of a dignified support of the peace, government and dignity of the State.

Remember gentlemen, what obligations your intelligence imposes—your circle of information is enlarged in proportion to it, your public and private deportment through the influence of example is thereby more or less pernicious or beneficial, and in your collective capacity that intelligence enables you to bring to the consideration of your fellow Jurors, not only the matters touching your present service, but in the consideration of those matters, to guard the community from prosecutions growing out of the very influences against which you have been cautioned in your oath of office.

The criminal law is entrusted to you—from the highest crime to the lowest misdemeanor,—your investigation must comprehend the whole; and since the spirit of civilization has modified the barbarity and rigor of the Law, that spirit invokes a regularity in its administration, by which the ends of Justice and the protection of our personal security, personal liberty and private property are secured. Besides the general criminal law, the Legislature has enacted laws from time to time calculated to suppress evils which in their tendency were deemed obnoxious to our internal police—such acts are to be given in charge to you, and the usual course is to signify to the Grand Jury that a list of the laws will be furnished by the Clerk; this list reaches you Gentlemen in this summary way, and in a summary way it is ordinarily permitted to be unheeded on your table, and the laws thus neglected, become in process of time, a mere dead letter, transgressed with impunity, or if ever enforced, the individual selected is deemed their victim rather than their violator. We may feel that it is painful to use the rod of public correction, yet, when persons who live under the protection of those rules of action instituted for the good of the community, will so far disregard their relative obligations as to usurp rights not granted, they are to be punished for the sake of example, that others may be warned and deterred from similar commissions, and thus the law may have its preventive rather than its retributive operation.

Having called your attention to certain acts of Assembly in a general way, I will now give in charge to you some of them more particularly, and having pointed out the evil tendency of their infraction, will leave you responsible for any enlargement of the evil that might have been suppressed by a due observation of your present trust. By the act of 1784, chap. 7, license is granted to persons to retail ardent spirits; but the Legislature well knowing how the privilege might be abused, the use of that article being calculated to call together congregations of idle and dissolute persons, expressly forbid retailers keeping a disorderly house, and made it equally penal for such retailers to permit liquor to be drank, mixed or unmixed, in or about their store.

The above act has been followed up by many others, all of which are to be taken in *pari materia*, by the operation of which, the Legislature intended to stop the foul stream from whence so much injury has flowed upon the citizens of the State. By those acts, the time, place, manner and terms of sale are clearly defined—by most of them severe penalties are inflicted, and so solicitous was the Legislature about the subject, that authority was granted in the recess of the County Courts, to the Orphans' Courts, to suppress the license of offending retailers. If such establishments be indeed the source of much crime either directly or remotely, you cannot observe the public interest in a more effectual manner, than by executing the whole power of your office to secure their immediate suppression—you may confidently rely, Gentlemen, on the countenance of the Court and upon the approbation of that class of your fellow citizens who sustain the burden of our Government. By such a course you will strike successfully at the root of a long catalogue of oft repeated offences.

There is another evil which has become so notorious as to require at your hands serious consideration.

By the act of Assembly of 1817, ch. 104, it is made unlawful for owners and masters to permit their slaves to go at large as free persons, and it is a penal offence for persons to deal with or employ them without the direct sanction of their owners. In the past and present state of this class of our population, such indulgence may have been granted from feelings of humanity, but in many cases the practice has arisen from a desire on the part of owners to give themselves as little trouble as possible with hands useless to the domestic purposes of such owners. In this way slaves in their ignorance, and wholly irresponsible for their conduct, are permitted to roam about in idleness, and contract all those depraved habits which such a state will ever produce — They agree to render present service for wages so low, that the free laboring class both white and coloured, are left without employment, and those slaves we have to keep for our immediate service are rendered discontented, and in many instances compel a system of domestic government much more rigorous than would otherwise be required.

Persons offending against this Law are punishable by indictment in the county Courts, and you are the Body that must originate such indictments. It is highly important that while we tolerate slavery we should be held accountable for a due observance of that relation, and if we must use slaves, we should be bound to direct our personal notice to their protection. Should you find any difficulty in your understanding of the Laws you will call on the Gentleman who prosecuted for the State he will no doubt furnish you with his best advice. The mode of conducting your enquiries and finding your presentments is too familiar to most of you, to need the aid of explanation from the Court, and I shall now permit you to retire to your chamber with the injunction that you make your enquiries and presentments with that secrecy, truth, impartiality and dilligence, gratifying to your own conscience, and subservient to the best interest of your fellow Citizens.

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GRAND JURY ROOM,
April Term, 1838.

Resolved, that the Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle and Aurora, be respectfully requested to publish the annexed correspondence and charge, as long their Interest and convenience may justify.

JOHN R KEENE, Foreman.
Thos. J. Hodson, Secry.

Among the proceedings of the ward meetings published in the N. Y. Era, we were struck with the brevity and force of the report of the committee of the Fourth Ward meeting, at which E. Holmes presided. We make an extract from it which reads like a declaration of independence.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Reviewing the political history of our city and Union for the few past years, we believe, that seldom, if ever, has the democratic cause met with such violent opposition, or have democratic measures been more fiercely denounced, than during this period. The Federal Whig party, insidiously uniting the moneyed aristocracy of the country with the mercantile classes, (their pecuniary dependants,) are at any time a formidable opposition. But checked; as they have been, in their lordly strides for power, by the honest patriotism of Andrew Jackson, in vetoing the late Bank of United States, and by the firm and dignified stand of Martin Van Buren, in attempting to bring back the financial affairs of the Government to the wholesome standard of the Constitution, they have become desperate—and in their attempts to prostrate the Democratic party, have resorted to every means that human ingenuity could devise.

They have falsely accused the Democratic party with being 'Agrarians,' 'Levellers,' and 'Destructives,' opposed to vested chartered rights and madly seeking for an exclusive metalic currency.

They have excited and perpetuated pecuniary panic and distress, and have vauntingly boasted that such panic and distress would compel individuals to join their ranks.

They have dismissed mechanics from their employ who have dared to avow Democratic principles.

They have refused employment to any who would not vote at their bidding.

They have turned off day laborers, and refused to employ others for like reasons.

They have given their private and public patronage only to those who act with them.

They have threatened, browbeaten, persecuted, and proscribed their political opponents.

They have slandered private character, and have violated the privacy of the domestic circle for party's sake.

They have lavished their money freely to buy votes 'like cattle in the market.'

They have, by an 'ostentatious charity,' for political effect, pretended to relieve the distresses of the poor, when it is notorious that the persons to be releaved have been rendered poor and destitute by their own financial policy and proscription.

They have squandered the public treasure for party purposes, and for party effect, by which our taxes have been increased over 30 per cent.

They have sought to make unnatural distinctions among us, not known to the Constitution, by persecuting adopted citizens, and attempting to deprive them of the franchise of the law—if we may believe the whig press.

They have in all these things 'received essential aid' from 'ninety seven banks, with their various interests, and powerful influences, joining them at the late fall election.'

Such has been the course and policy of the Federal Whig party, and by such means have they obtained temporary triumphs. For the past year our city has been under Whig rule, and as an evidence of the purity, honesty, and faithfulness of our Federal servants, we are presented with the starling fact, that they have expended, during a 'time of unparalleled suffering and distress,' more than one million of dollars than was expended the previous year by a Democrat board.

From the "Globe"

MR. BIDDLE'S AVOWED POLICY.

The NEW YORK ERA gives Mr. BIDDLE's rescripts upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments. He speaks freely, now that he finds the determination of the New York banks taken, and that they will not consent, in secret collusion with him to betray and destroy the commercial interests of this country, to feed fat the monopolies associated with foreign commercial interests, and, at the same time, Mr. BIDDLE's revenge. Concealment being no longer serviceable, Mr BIDDLE (believing that the credit of his bank will suffer less abroad if it be understood that it remains suspended as a stroke of war policy upon the Government, than if it were left to be inferred that his failure to resume was from inability) has made known his intention to stand out, not as an enforced, but voluntary and contumacious bankrupt.—The statement in THE ERA will be found to be true to the letter. We have the same intelligence from other quarters.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. (Whig.)

MR. BIDDLE ON NON-RESUMPTION.—We find in the National Gazette a letter from N Biddle, addressed to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, announcing the intention of the Bank of the United States not to resume specie payments in May, or at any other time now to be named The letter fills five columns of the Gazette, and of course, it is impossible for us to print it this morning. We shall probably do so to-morrow, when we shall find it easy to show, as we thing all men of financial sagacity will see without showing, that the positions of Mr. Biddle are false and dangerous to the country and himself, and ruinous to both, if persisted in. The letter seeks to make politics of the question, and says the banks cannot resume while the Government remains hostile. Mr. Biddle seems to have forgotten his declaration at the time of suspention, that he would go on to strengthen himself and be ready to take the lead in resumption. The Government may be hostile to the banks for aught we know, and probably is to the United States Bank. But under present circumstances, the hostility of the President is as inoperative and impotent as that of Job Haskell, and we have no doubt that if any party attempts to sustain the banks or Mr. Biddle in the doctrines of his letter, the people will bury them so deep under the mountains of public indignation that the sunshine will never visit them again. It is idle to sophisticate the subject. The State of New York understands it, and so do the people at large. Specie was deposited in large sums at our banks on Saturday, although the tide has but just been turned It will be brought in millions before sixty days are out, and cannot the banks pay coin when nobody wants it, and every body brings it them? Mr. Biddle might as well write a letter to show that the ice in the North river broke up too early this year, or that it was a mistake to suppose it had broken up at all. Those banks can pay specie which can pay at all.

From the Globe.

MR. BIDDLE AND HIS FALSEHOODS.

In the annual message of Governor Ritner to the Pennsylvania Legislature, at its meeting in December last, the following sentence is found:

"*The banks in Pennsylvania are in a much sounder state than BEFORE the suspension; and a RESUMPTION of specie payments, so far as it depends on THEIR situation and resources, may take place AT ANY TIME*"

This is what the Governor of the State officially communicated to his Legislature four months ago Now, Mr. Biddle, according to his own declarations, was strong enough to go on when he stopped last spring, and, according to Governor Ritner he was much stronger in December. According to the Governor, ALL the banks in Pennsylvania were ready in December to resume at any time; and, be it remembered, they all declared, in May last, that they only stopped because the New York banks had done so The message of Governor Ritner was framed upon the report of the banks of their own affairs, and especially Mr. Biddle's bank, which is equal to the whole, and controls the whole. Let this message of Governor Ritner, thus framed upon the report of the banks themselves, be contrasted with Mr. Biddle's last letter to John Quincy Adams for indefinite suspension—for a suspension, in fact, of 25 years. Let them be compared; and let the moral sense of the community be brought to bear upon the infamous falsity of Mr. Biddle's pretexts to cover his own insolvent or fraudulent condition, and to throw blame upon the Administration. If his letter last spring was true, and if his reports to Governor Ritner were true, and if his minority report, through Manuel Eyre, at the Bank Convention was true, then is his letter to Mr John Quincy Adams the most impudent tissue of falsification that ever insulted the intelligence and the moral sense of a civilized and christian community.

☞ We are asked, almost every day, when the Banks will resume specie payment. We cannot answer the question satisfactorily.—The New York Banks promise to do so on or before the 10th of May,—but those of other States do not seem to be so willing to follow their example in *resuming*, as they were in *suspending*. The Banks of this State, with but one or two exceptions, informed the Currency Committee of the House of Delegates, that they were opposed to naming a day.—The "Whig" Legislature has complied with their wishes and refused to name a day within the present year—but made the resumption, on the part of our Banks, dependant upon the movements of Nicholas Biddle and the Pennsylvania Banks. When, therefore, Mr Biddle consents to pay specie, we may expect the Banks of Maryland to do so, and not before.

By the law of our "Whig" Legislature, our Banks are to resume within 30 days after those of New York, *Pennsylvania* and Virginia. On the other hand, the "Whig" Senate of Pennsylvania has so amended a bill before them that the Banks of that State are to *follow* those of *Maryland*, Virginia and New York, in resuming.—Balt. Rep.

Original anecdote.—At a late Temperance convention in one of our towns, the hotels being somewhat crowded, a couple of gentleman called at a private dwelling to get accommodated for the night. The man of the house coming in soon after they had departed, inquired of his active and bustling helpmate the cause of so much unusual preparation and bustle. "Why, la," replied she, don't you think we're going to have a couple of *total absent Aligaters* here to supper, and———, "*Aligators!*" exclaimed the old man, "why you mean *delegates*, don't you?" O, yes, 'tis *delegates*', replied she "but no matter—it all magnifies the same meaning, you known."

Correspondence of the Sun.

Washington City, April 12, 1838.

In the Senate, this morning, the select committee, to which was referred the case of the Hon. John Ruggles, of Maine, who was charged, as you will recollect, by James Watson Webb and Mathew L. Davis, with the crime of bribery and corruption, made its report. Mr. Ruggles stands acquitted of all charges of dishonor, by the unanimous vote of the committee. He has passed the ordeal unscathed; and his accusers, of course, are branded with having preferred charges which were not and cannot be sustained.

It was this unhappy and disgraceful affair that led to the death and assassination of Jonathan Cilley; what must be the sensations of those who produced the bloody issue, when they recognize the acquittal of Mr. Ruggles? What remedy has Mr Ruggles for the foul aspersions that are cast at his good name? None. He must be content to stand alone, a violated and traduced man, and quietly submit, because his traducers belong to the trained pack of political hounds, who are let loose to ravage and devour. Such are the ends of political factions and demagoguical assassins.

When Ruggles was first accused, I was strongly prejudiced against him, and believed him guilty. He has asserted and proved his innocence; and, for one, I rejoice in his triumph. I would ever rejoice in the escape of the innocent.

No business of any consequence has been transacted in the House to day. The morning hour was chiefly occupied by Mr. Potter, of Pennsylvania, in delivering an ardent eulogium on the Valley of Wyoming. The people of that beautiful valley, at an early period of the session, prayed Congress to give them a flag that floated at Wyoming at the time of the bloody massacre of their ancestors, but which is now deposited in the archives of the Department of War. The petition was referred to a select committee, which to-day reported unfavorably and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Potter took occasion to oppose the motion to discharge, and thus obtained an opportunity to deliver his eulogium on Wyoming. It was an eloquent effusion, but was rather too boisterously delivered. The committee was discharged, and the flag, of course remains in the Department of War.

Mr. Bond of Ohio, next undertook to continue his speech on the abuse of Extra Postage, but as fifteen minutes of the morning hour only remained unexhausted, he yielded. The orders of the day were demanded, and the Cumberland Road bill, was taken up and discussed at length. This bill is a standing-post for speech makers, and is annually debated. The appropriation asked for its continuance, is always voted after the lapse of a week or two, or so some fifty speeches are thrown off of gentlemen's gizzards.

We take the annexed from the Boston Post. — These "all the respectability" folks do get into queer scrapes sometimes. Just think of the awkward position of this Whig bank president and chairman of the Whig Committee, standing in open court charged with *willful perjury!* The pious Mr. Fletcher and the "godlike" Daniel have much to answer for from their example in the matter of truth-telling.—*Balt. Republican.*

"THE SEAL OF SECRECY REMOVED.—We are now authorized to state that, at the last term of the Municipal Court, the grand jury returned indictments against Parker H. Pierce, president of the Commercial bank, and Joseph Andrews, cashier of the same bank, charging them with *willful perjury*. Warrants have been taken out against them.

"As Mr. President Pierce is at present chairman of the Whig Committee of Safety, he will no doubt feel it to be both his personal and political duty to keep himself safe from the clutches of the constabularie."

THE TOWN MEETING, on Wednesday evening, in Monument Square, composed of persons opposed to the registry law, we are informed, was numerously attended, at which Gen. Samuel Smith presided. The law was discussed by Solomon Hillen, jr Wm. F. Giles and Francis Gallaghor, Esqs; also by T. P. Scott, Esq.—after which Henry Stump, Esq., offered a series of resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting in regard to the unconstitutionality of the law. Hugh Ely, of Baltimore county, addressed the meeting; and a committee was appointed to report an address, which is to be presented to an adjourned meeting, to be held on Thursday evening next.—*Balt. Sun.*

The good citizens of Charlestown, (Va.) have been organizing a "bran new" fire company, to protect themselves from the fire.—The Free Press says the company is composed of the most "respectable citizens, baring one." We reckon that is the editor of the Press; and we don't think he is to be sneezed at if we may judge from his paper.—*Ib.*

An Extensive Business.—The editor of the Mohaw Courier informs the public that he has *for sale*, six hundred feet of hemlock boards, one thousand shingles, a quantity of leather, one keg of sour krout, four yards of red flannel, nine bushels of potatoes, one barrel of vinegar, two bushels of corn, a few pounds of rusty pork, one patent screw bedstead, and one *crib*—all of which having been taken for the Courier, will be sold 'dog cheap' He must newspaperize on a large scale.—Del Gazette.