

EASTERN SHORE WHIG
AND
PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1831.

The last Eastern Gazette in its editorial vauntings, reminds us of a cross-roads bully, who, meeting in conflict an antagonist, more adroit than himself, comes off, as the jockeys say, second best, with a black eye, broken nose and other sore bruises. Relating the affair himself, he says "Did you see what a flogging I gave — on Saturday? No. Ah! well, I gave him a handsome dressing, I assure you. Did you black his eyes? No. Did you mash his nose? No. Did you break an arm or leg? No. Did he sing out enough or run? No, he did neither of these: but I had him down, and was giving it to him with a vengeance, when we were parted. Who pulled you off him? Why no one; he was on top, but I had him in a fair way, and should have given him a hull of a hiding in a very little while."

This is precisely the case with the Gazette after having been kicked by us for "lying varlets" from every position they had taken, they run out, throw up their hats, and sing out victory.

Let others tell your conquests, gentlemen; your perceptions may be somewhat distorted. Mr. Eaton's grammar is a matter we have nothing to do with. His writings we have always found comprehensible; which is certainly more than we can say of those of the Gazette scribblers. However, bad English we can tolerate; but bad principles, clothed in bad English, are even more abhorrent than vice in her own naked and hideous deformity.

We take occasion to introduce Hezekiah Niles, Esq. to combat the distinguished resolution maker of Talbot. Mr. Niles is known as the ablest and best informed editor of the Clay party in Maryland; the author of the pamphlet called "Politics for Farmers, distributed so liberally last fall. If what he said last fall was such good authority, surely what he now says must be entitled to some weight.

The American System. From Niles' Lectures, March 15.

To the friends of the American System. There is no national and well formed citizen of the U. States, unless he has his reason and intelligence to his prejudices or passions, who must not be a blind partisan in the present general prosperity of his country. The political fact and the political action, and the political result, are the tests of persons, and strange results of things, the march of population, power, wealth, and honor, are the business of the nation, and in a healthy state, it is demonstrated in the unparalleled abundance of specie that we have in possession; showing a real balance of trade in our favor that cannot be mistaken, or explained away, by the free-trade philosophers. The best evidence of the success of domestic industry is substantially, and really, present—and hence the currency is sound and wholesome, and the interest, of hire, of money reduced from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The hardy and virtuous growers of grain and other articles for the food of man, or of wool, hemp, flax, &c., have a brisk market at home, for all that they have to dispose of—and the perpetual transformation of the raw material by them through the agency of manufactures, gives but circulation to money which revives it "employers," and places a mighty number of worthy "workmen" and women in comfort. No distress has less frequently been heard—never were there so few heavy bankruptcies as now. Not very many are rapidly accumulating large fortunes—but there is an unimpeded stream in private credit, and the voice of gladness is heard in the cottages of the humble. The sober, industrious and frugal inhabitants of the U. S. no matter what their condition in life may be, are doing well. We are the best fed and clothed and housed people in the world. The exceptions to this general, but confident remark, are only to be found in those parts of our country where labor is not honored, unless in some special cases in which do not operate against a general proposition. Education too, is extending—light is going forth—strength is increasing—and every reflecting man must admit, (separated from the conflicts of politics and parties) that at no former period, were the people of the U. S. so prosperous.

We differ with Mr. Niles only in ascribing our national prosperity in part to other causes than the existing tariff. The late reduction of duties on salt, tea, coffee, molasses, cocoa, &c. are felt in a powerful degree. The extension of our trade to the West Indies, and on the Black Sea; the liberal feeling produced in foreign nations by the friendly and frank conduct of the present National Administration; the disposition existing in the government to

promote trade and commerce with other nations, as far as may be consistent with the safety of our infant manufactures, all have conspired to produce this happy change.

That part in which the Talbot resolutions say the election of Andrew Jackson is a stigma on the people of the United States, we do not understand, unless it mean that it is a disgrace on the "high-bred" the genteel, the accomplished, and well-informed, for the ignorant and vulgar people of the United States to have elected a man of no more wisdom, of no low and vulgar associations, a man of so little "polite courteous simulation" to the chief magistracy of the nation. If the honorable mover of this resolution will give us no other meaning for this part of his proceeding, we shall hereafter treat this as the true reading.

A JACKSONIAN, this morning, continues his exposition of the false statements of General Chambers, in his late dinner speech. We invite for it the attention of our readers.

FRANCIS THOMAS, Esq. of Frederick county, has been nominated by the Jackson Republican convention of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, as a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress.

In Washington county, ROBERT WASON and W. D. MACGILL, Esqs. are recommended as Electors of the Senate.

We differ in opinion with our sooty correspondent Nedly Wilson, in regard to the propriety of his address. We hope he will follow bad examples, though set by great men.

DEATH OF GOV. MARTIN.

Died, yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, at Wilderness, his residence in this county, after a short and painful illness. His Excellency DANIEL MARTIN, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

It becomes our painful duty this morning to place on record the death of another of our revolutionary fathers. JAMES MONROE, after receiving at the hands of the American people, the highest reward of a life of devotedness to the public service—and having secured to himself in a more eminent degree, possibly, than most of his predecessors, the affections of his fellow citizens—has descended to the tomb. He died on the Fourth of July—a day consecrated to the most exalting feelings, by the birth of Liberty in this hemisphere—and by the translation of her two most distinguished defenders, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. We extract the following notices from the New York Courier and Enquirer and the Baltimore Republican:—

Office of the New York Courier & Enquirer, New York, Monday, July 5, P. M. JAMES MONROE is no more! He died this day, at half past three o'clock—he was gathered to his forefathers on the day sacred to American Independence—the day on which the patriots Adams and Jefferson breathed their last. It cannot but be considered a singular occurrence that Divine Providence should set its seal on the hallowed efforts of our revolutionary fathers in favor of LIBERTY by calling from this world three Presidents of the United States, and three patriots, on the very day they had pledged "their lives—their fortunes, and their sacred honor," in the cause of Independence. James Monroe was a soldier and a patriot.

Peace to his ashes—Glory to his name.

From the Baltimore Republican.

We have thought it would be interesting to our readers upon this melancholy event to recall some particulars of the history of this illustrious citizen. For that purpose we have hastily thrown together the following list of his public employments and services. We add no comment of our own to the plain facts which speak to the heart of Americans. JAMES MONROE was born in the year 1759 in Westmoreland County, in the State of Virginia, on a plantation on the borders of the Potomac, of which his ancestors were the original patentees a century and a half ago. He was educated at William and Mary College, and entered as a cadet in the year 1776 into the 3d Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General Mercer, who was killed at Princeton. He was present at the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, and was with the vanguard in Washington's celebrated attack on Trenton. In this battle he received a ball through his left shoulder. He subsequently acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, and in that capacity served in the campaigns of 1777-78—and distinguished himself at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In 1778 he resumed his studies and commenced the study of the Law under Mr. JEFFERSON, then Governor of Virginia. In 1780 he visited the Southern Army in the character of Military Commissioner.

In 1782 he was elected to the Virginia legislature, and to the Executive Council of that State, and in the next year was chosen a member of the old Congress in which he served the constitutional term of three years. In 1787 he was again chosen a member of the state legislature, from Spotsylvania county, and in the next year, a member of the Convention called to consider the new Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected to the Senate of the U. States, in which situation he acted until 1794, when he was appointed by General Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to France. In 1797 he was recalled, with an implied censure upon some of his acts, in reply to which he published his whole correspondence with his own government and that of France. Two years afterwards (in 1799), he was elected Governor of Virginia, in which office he remained for the constitutional period of three years—His nomination to that office was made by Mr. Madison then a member of the legislature. Immediately after this term expired,

he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, Minister to France to negotiate for the purchase of Louisiana. As soon as the Louisiana treaty was formed he was translated to England as the successor to Mr. Rufus King. He arrived there in 1803, and in 1804 went to Spain with the same rank, associated with Mr. Charles Pinckney. After a stay of six months he returned to London, where he remained until 1808, when his foreign services terminated, and he returned home. He continued in private life until April 1810, when he was again chosen Governor of Virginia, and in the next year appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Madison, which office he held until 1817. His election as President of the United States took place in that year, and in 1825, after serving two terms in that high station, his political life closed. It will be seen that with the exception of a few short intervals, he has spent forty-nine years of his life in the public service.

WASHINGTON, July 8. The respect of the government, on the occasion of the decease of Ex-President Monroe, was testified yesterday by the closing of all the Public Offices during the day.—Not Intel.

The President of the United States returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, in the Steamboat Potomac, from his excursion down the Bay.—Id.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1831. The President of the United States, with deep regret announces to the Navy and the Marine Corps, the death of our illustrious and venerable fellow-citizen, JAMES MONROE. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and from sympathy with his relations and the American People, for his loss, and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that independence, the President orders, that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the Navy Yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by lighting twenty-one minute guns, commencing at twelve o'clock on the day after this communication is received; by carrying their flags half mast for one week; and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1831. It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Army, the death of the venerated patriot, and Ex-President, JAMES MONROE. This afflictive dispensation, occurred on the late Anniversary of our Independence, at a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievements of that devoted band of patriots, who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the Great Drama, was called to his last account.

Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflictive occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtues of the deceased, the President directs that funeral honors be paid him at every Military post and station in the U. States, and that the Officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1831.

Major General Macomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution, forthwith, the funeral honors directed by the President. E. G. RANDOLPH, Acting Secretary of War.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:—

New Hope June 26th, 1831.

The President of the U. S.

Sir—I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 25th inst. with its enclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting Secretary of War, Treasurer of the United States, Register and Second Auditor of the Treasury, and official respective answers—the copy of your circular being in paper; the other, I had subscribed in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me above referred to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges proffered against them by me. I must be permitted to say that I have not charged those officers with any specific offence in the form suggested by you.

I have stated that the late Secretary of War and acting Secretary of War were lying in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon me, on my way to the office, as I believed with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, and the rooms of the Treasurer and Register were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed. I further stated that the Treasurer, Register and Second Auditor were in their company, and engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a view to assassinate me, and that I had been in the dwelling I resided in the same night until a late hour, and I now state, that this late hour was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr. Eaton during the time referred to, but they deny having been in his company the whole time; this was never intended to have been alleged by me.

The admissions, evocations and palpable reservations in their letters are abundant proof of all the material facts asserted by me, so far as they are concerned; but if any doubt remains, it should be observed, that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially as Chief Magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your powers must be ample to direct the proper officer of the Government to institute a legal investigation of this transaction before a Tribunal, having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the seat of government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr. Evans, the brother in law of Mr. Eaton, that "the President would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business," and of other facts which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorized by you, yet it is indispensable to justice that no apprehension of this nature should rest on the minds of witnesses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c S. D. INGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTERN SHORE WHIG.

Queen Ann's county, July 9th, 1831.

Sir—In your paper of the 28th ultimo, my communication concluded with an exposure of Mr. Chambers' extraordinary calculation of the expenditures in the executive Department of our Government, during Mr. Adams' administration, and the years 1829 and 1830. It will be difficult to induce some of our Senator's personal and political friends to believe, that any man, who occupies the station of United States Senator, would attempt to deceive the people in a printed speech. I have already heard several of them remark, that they had too much confidence in the gentleman, to suspect him of misrepresentation, in regard to the expenditures of the Government, or any measures of the present Administration. The reports of the officers of our Government, and the public documents generally, are read by few men comparatively in the nation. Editors of party newspapers are frequently differing with each other about the economy of the last and present Administration. The minds of many have become confused upon a subject, which very little diligence would explain. Every person can obtain access to the official records of Government. They are published in many of the newspapers of our country. Sensible as Mr. Chambers must be of this fact, it is astonishing, that he should have made statements, which can be so easily refuted. The gentlemen, who, I doubt not, offer some excuse to his friends for his unorthodox assertions. He is endowed with common sense enough to impose still further upon his parasites and minions. But I am at a loss to imagine, how he can be justified by those of his party, who have read the public documents, and who are consequently acquainted with the falsity of his charges and calculations.

In continuance of his philippic against Gen. Jackson, the gentleman remarks, that "every efficient man almost in every branch of the Government has been ejected, at least of those of party patriotism which burned so furiously in this highly tempered republic—pure, genuine, unalloyed zeal and devotion to the party and its leader could alone pass the ordeal. To have been honest, sincere, temperate, or even neutral, formed no ground of hope. The only man who could stand on the day after this communication is received; by carrying their flags half mast for one week; and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months.

Men of plain business habits, who industriously pursue their avocations, are not those who go into the streets and high ways to make themselves conspicuous by shouting hosannas to a political aspirant; and many, because they have failed to do so, have been made to yield their places to raw recruits and violent partisans, with no other merit but what they claimed for their noisy zeal. Some of them have been cashiered almost before they had begun to work. The gentleman who is so full of himself, and so full of his own party, should be aware of the caution and prudence, which should be exercised by one, who commits his opinions to writing for the perusal of the public. His dinner speech is, I believe, his first printed essay of any tolerable length. This circumstance accounts, in some measure, for the loose and wild manner, in which he has written. Can the gentleman suppose, that any person in the Government would be ejected, for "not being efficient in his character, for all who are recommended to their consideration. Mr. Chambers has committed a most astonishing blunder. If Gen. Jackson has removed almost every efficient man, who held office under Mr. Adams, the Senator of the Eastern Shore of Maryland must admit, that there were a great many inefficient men among them, since, very few comparatively have been removed by the present Administration. I am satisfied, that most of the officers, who are so opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, are competent to discharge their duty, and I am willing to agree with our Senator, that "every thing but the sterling metal, was consumed." The dross of dishonesty, which had been accumulating for years in the different Departments of our Government, has been separated from the "sterling metal," by the wisdom and firmness of our Chief Magistrate. For this and other measures, he deserves, and will receive the thanks of every friend of his country. If pure, genuine, unalloyed zeal and devotion to the party and its leader could alone pass the ordeal, should like to know, how it has happened, that so many of those, who supported Mr. Adams, and who are still opposed to Gen. Jackson, have been continued in office. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which our Senator has the honor of representing, how many officers who are appointed by the President and his cabinet, have been displaced? Is it not a fact, that nearly all of these officers are inimical to the present administration? Can Mr. Chambers, when he reads, every Post Master is opposed to Gen. Jackson. "In that country, but one single officer under the General Government is friendly to the present administration. During the last year, the Post Master in Chestertown resigned his office. Who is his successor? To what party is he attached? Did he "pass the ordeal" by "pure, genuine, unalloyed zeal and devotion" to Gen. Jackson? Does not Mr. Chambers know, that the gentleman, who is an advocate of Mr. Adams' election, and that he is at present an opponent of the President of this country? Yet, we are boldly told, that "to have been honest, sincere, temperate or even neutral, formed no ground of hope." Are not such party effusions unbecoming a gentleman, who has any respect for his character? Can Mr. Chambers hope to obtain public confidence, after his attempts to inflame the minds of the people by assertions which every child almost can disprove? The persons, whom he addressed, expected to hear a true history of their country's present condition and prospects. Must they not feel mortified when they reflect upon the gross and violent manner, in which their Senator has attacked his political opponents? Can they coincide in his opinion, that "the only man who could pass muster was he who could produce his certificate that he had lauded the Hero without stint?" Observing in their own neighborhood, that Gen. Jackson and his cabinet, have selected officers who are opposed to his political views, must they not admit, that Mr. Chambers has endeavored to impose upon their unsuspecting confidence? If the gentleman believe, that "men of plain business habits are not those who go into the streets and highways to make themselves conspicuous by shouting hosannas to a political aspirant," he can scarcely suppose, that he has any claims to this character. During the canvass for the Presidency in 1824 and in 1828, can our Senator name, on the whole Eastern shore,

a single man, who shouted more vociferously than himself? Has he forgotten the stump and cart speeches in Kent and Queen Ann's? Has he forgotten the political discussion at Chestertown, in the summer of 1828? Can he deny that he shouted on that occasion? It is well known, that Mr. Chambers sought opportunities for haranguing the people upon the subjects embraced in the political controversy of 1828. It is well known, that he "lauded" Mr. Adams "without stint," and "condemned" Mr. Jackson "without mercy." He would not even admit, that Gen. Jackson was capable of the English language. He had the effrontery to tell the people, on a public stand, that he had seen one of the departments at Washington, the original manuscript of a certain botched letter, purporting to have been written by Gen. Jackson. Does our Senator seriously think, that those, who have been appointed to office by the present Administration, possess "no other merit but what they claim for their official records, which might avoid falling into so many palpable absurdities. Has he any idea of the immense number of officers in the Custom House of New York? Does he know, that it requires a great number, perhaps several hundred individuals to transact the business of that department? Is his mere assertion any proof, that their number has been unnecessarily increased? What does he know about the business of a Custom House? Has he been to New York, to observe, whether the officers are idle and inattentive to their duties? The gentleman no doubt obtained his notions from some party newspapers. But is this any excuse for a man, who is honored with a seat in the Senate of our Country? Is it becoming and decorous in one, filling such a station, to countenance and copy the slander of individuals, because they are supporting the same individual for the Presidency? An answer to these, and some previous questions, would be read by some of the Clay party in our senator's neighbourhood, with no little interest.

"In the late administration," Mr. Chambers remarks, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication, by means which cemented the bonds of union which we all desire to see strengthened, by giving to all an interest in common objects of national moment, by cultivating more intimate relations and breaking down the barriers of separation and hostility." It is true, that during the Administration of Mr. Adams, "our country was marching proudly to a state of improvement in the facilities of intercommunication." But will our senator contend, or intimate, that any more than to many other individuals in the Nation? Had not a majority of the people advocated this measure, long before Mr. Adams was made President? What is the course pursued by the present Administration, in regard to internal improvements? Mr. Ingham's statement upon this subject has been fondly hoped by the advocates of this system, that the long practice of appropriating by a legislative enactment, a part of the public treasure which can only be disbursed by the authority of Congress, to the purchase of stock in an organized company; a practice so often sanctioned, and in virtue of which so much property is now held by the nation, had settled the policy of the Government, to attempt to admit of change, but it had been hoped, that no President would attempt to oppose its further prosecution. Certainly it was not to be expected that such opposition would proceed from one who, under the high responsibilities of official oath and duty in a most distinguished station, had solemnly recorded his opinion as his friend. Yet we have to deplore the fact that the present executive officer of the nation has retracted his former opinions expressed in the Senate Chamber, and for reasons which it is difficult to trace, by the language in which they are conveyed to any certain precise constitutional position that will enable us to ascertain what we are to expect for the future. This much we know, every thing is at a stand in regard to this system, and its friends look with dismay at the gloomy prospect before them." These assertions must astound every person, who is acquainted with the proceedings of Congress for the last six years. It is really disgraceful to a man, who has been so long in the Senate of his country as Mr. Chambers, to publish such a wild and direct misrepresentation to his fellow citizens. He charges Gen. Jackson with retracting his former opinions upon the subject of internal improvement. Did the gentleman ever read the message, returning to the House of Representatives the bill entitled, "An act authorizing a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company?" Does the President, in that message, express any hostility to internal improvements? What is his message? He commences his remarks in the following style: "Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it should exist between us." Is this an evidence of Gen. Jackson's opposition to internal improvements? Does not, or ought not Mr. Chambers to know that Gen. Jackson refused his assent to this bill, because it was local in its character and operation, and because the funds of Government would not admit of an appropriation for the objects, which it contemplated? The opponents of the present administration, it is well known, multiplied bills of this kind, for the purpose of destroying the popularity of Gen. Jackson. They have, however, been disappointed. That distinguished patriot possessed too much wisdom and penetration for the success of their secret machinations. By the policy, which has been adopted, he has saved the nation from bankruptcy, and protected his fellow citizens from internal commotion. But does our Senator seriously believe, that "every thing is at a stand

in regard to this system?" Why do "its friends look with dismay at the gloomy prospect before them?" The gentleman's statements upon this subject are truly unaccountable. Is he not sensible that more money has been appropriated for internal improvements, since Gen. Jackson's election, than was expended during the four years of Mr. Adams' Administration. The gentleman must be acquainted with this fact. Can he make any apology for his false allegations? He voted upon bills in 1829, 1830 and 1831, to raise millions of dollars for internal improvements—bills which were adopted by Congress and sanctioned by the President. His afterwards tells his neighbors, in a dinner speech that every thing is at a stand in regard to this system, and its friends look with dismay at the gloomy prospect before them." During Mr. Adams' term of four years, little more than two millions were expended for internal improvements. In 1829 and 1830, the first and second years of Gen. Jackson's Administration, about two millions and a half were expended, and upwards of a million has been appropriated for the same purpose in 1831. Does this look as if the system were "at a stand"? How can Mr. Chambers justify his wanton misrepresentations? It cannot be presumed, that a Senator of the United States is ignorant of these facts. The gentleman must therefore acknowledge his unwarrantable attempts to impose upon the public.

"It is known," says our Senator, "that much has been said about the public debt, and a 'blaze of glory' has been kindled in advance for Gen. Jackson because he is to pay on the public debt. Of all the palpable attempts at delusion none can equal that of palming upon the American people the opinion that General Jackson is to be glorified because of the payment of the public debt. It is the most palpable effort because the public history of the nation affords to all the means of correct knowledge." The gentleman further observes, "In his 4 years Mr. Adams paid, 1825—12,065,344.78 1826—11,041,182.19 1827—10,003,668.39 1828—12,163,438.07

Making an average of \$1,292,088.00 He left in the Treasury a large surplus. Gen. Jackson has paid in 1829 12,283,800.77 1830 10,000,000.00 22,283,800.70

Mr. Ingham's estimate for 1831 22,300,000.00

Making an average of 11,191,900.39 And in doing so used of Mr. Adams' surplus \$1,154,654.49 that here too is much noise and little else, *vox et præterea nihil*. I should like to know, whether Mr. Chambers presumes that he can impose this statement upon the community for truth. A more disgraceful attempt to deceive was never made by any partisan in any country. The gentleman has not given the correct amount in a single year of Mr. Adams' Administration. Even the amounts as presented have been either added or divided erroneously. The circumstance is astonishing. It is degrading to the State to be represented by a man, who has proved his ignorance of the simple rules of arithmetic. The sums stated above when added together make and aggregate of \$45,603,334.49, the average of which is \$1,258,888.35 instead of \$1,292,088. Thus our calculating Senator has committed an error of \$37,755,583, for each year, or of 155,181,437 for five years. I will now state the actual amount of the public debt, which was paid during Mr. Adams' term. According to the official record there was applied to the payment of principal and interest, in 1825 \$12,065,344.78 1826 11,041,182.19 1827 10,003,668.39 1828 12,163,505.08

Making an aggregate of 45,303,580.44 The average of which is 11,325,895.11

The gentleman has, by this calculation, made the average payment of the public debt by Mr. Adams a 100,157.61 more than the average payment by Gen. Jackson. An examination of the official records will show how far this statement accords with the truth. Why has Mr. Ingham's estimate for the year 1830 been given as the real sum paid. Can it be supposed by any one that our senator was unacquainted with the fact, that a report was made, during the last Session of Congress, of the precise amount, which had been applied in 1830 to the payment of the public debt. A man who will thus commit himself, must lose the confidence of an intelligent and honest people. Gen. Jackson paid in 1829 12,283,800.77 1830 11,350,748.22

Making an aggregate of 23,739,548.99 The average of which is 11,869,774.49

The average by our Senators arithmetic is 11,191,900.39 Difference between our Senator's arithmetic and the public Documents 677,874.10

The amount of the average during Mr. Adams' term is 11,325,895.11

Excess of Gen. Jackson's average over Mr. Adams 543,879.34

While Gen. Jackson was paying so much more of the public debt per annum than Mr. Adams, other claims which were not permanent in their character, were also settled. For instance, the Massachusetts claims \$430,000.00 Expenses for taking the census 250,000.00 Removal of Indians 500,000.00

There were many other small claims, which cannot be considered permanent. Mr. Chambers ridicules the idea of bestowing any commendation upon Gen. Jackson for the payment of the public debt. He observes that in the session of 1816—17, an act of congress was passed appropriating a certain sum annually for this purpose. By this act, the sum of ten millions must certainly be paid every year. But does not Mr. Chambers know, that payments of this sum will depend upon the economy and prudence of the Administration. The gentleman blunders in every attempt to injure the cause of Gen. Jackson and the people. Has he forgotten the praise which he lavished upon Mr. Adams in 1828, for his paying the public debt? How can he be so inconsistent as to call that delusion which he once admired for wisdom. The truth is, that the gentleman is governed exclusively by a relentless party vengeance. He sacrifices honesty and truth upon the altar of personal feeling proceeding from a bitter hostility to every one, who differs with him either upon political or any other subjects.

In the payment of the public debt, the gentleman remarks, that Gen. Jackson "used of Mr. Adams' surplus \$1,154,654." This circumstance proves clearly that the cunning and deception of a partisan are evinced by Mr. Chambers, whenever an opportunity offers to exercise them. Did ever a President retire from office without leaving something in the