to rivet a standing army among them, and force them into submission, they assumed a right to enter into a mutual compact against the common enemy, with such of the Colonies as were willing to join in such a compact. Acting on this feeling, they assumed the right to send Delegates to Congress. He requested the Senate to look at the fact, and see if there was the slightest color for the idea that we declared our independence as a nation, and a consolidated Government.

He reminded the Senate of the historical fact, that the delegates so chosen did not, on the instant terminate their work, but that, after having met, they drafted their Constitution, and had been in session, day after day, for some time engaged in deliberation, before they agreed on the form which the document should bear. It was as early as the month of September, 1774, that these delegates first met. They went on with their labors, and the various acts done shew that they were still settling this matter, until July 4th 1776, when the Declaration was finally agreed upon—the unanimous declaration of the thirteen United *States* of America. But that was not all—When they came to adopt this declaration, which was consequent on the unjustifiable acts of the British Government, which formed the ground of complaint, they used this language—"We therefore, the representatives of the United *States* in Congress assembled," &c. "do, in the name and by the authority of the good People of the United Colonies," &c. "should be free and independent *States*"—not a State, but States—and that "as free and independent States" &c., see 1st volume of the Laws. It was thus apparent in the very act of declaration, that it was thirteen States which had formed an alliance, and that it was not a single State, but thirteen Constellations, [Stars.] Immediately afterwards a committee was appointed to form articles of Confederation.

This Committee was appointed on the 11th June, 1776. So that it would be found by taking the dates as they appear in the 1st volume of the laws, that so far from these articles of confederation being in existence at the time when the Declaration of Independence was framed, they had not even been reported. They were reported subsequently, were agreed on by the Congress, and sent to all the *States* for their concurrence. The ratifications of the States were made at different periods. The State of New Hampshire ratified them on the 8th of August, 1778, the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, ratified them in November, 1778; Pennsylvania ratified them 22d July, 1778; Delaware, by one of her Delegates, ratified them on the 13th Feb. 1779, and on the 5th May by the other; Maryland ratified them on the 1st of March, 1781; N. Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1778; and Georgia and South Carolina on the 4th July; 1778. This shows conclusively, that instead of being a single, consolidated nation, the States never came into the Confederation until after the last State had adopted them in 1781.

The very preamble of the articles was itself a refutation of the idea that this is a single nation. He read the preamble; and then referred to the first article, which declares that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every right and power which was not expressly delegated. So far, therefore, from being one nation, deriving its character of nationality from the Declaration of Independence, it appeared that the Declaration preceded even the Confederation of the States. He then adverted to the language of the second article, by which the States pledged themselves to defend themselves against any attacks which might be made on them, or on either of them; and further, to the terms of the 13th article, in which it is declared that no alteration shall be made in these articles, unless by the authority of Congress, afterwards confirmed by the sanction of every state. He had thus stated the language of the Articles of Confederation on this point.

In February, 1787, Congress, in pursuance of the power which was contained in the Articles of Confederation, pointing out the mode by which they might be amended, passed resolutions, which might be found in the Laws, vol. i. p. 59, the preamble and the terms of the resolutions themselves, bearing out the views which he had already given of this subject. These resolutions were reported, submitted to the different Legislatures, and by them acted on. According to the express language of the Articles of Confederation, the amendments were first reported to Congress, and were then sent by their resolves to the Legislatures of the different States, to be acted on by them, with a recommendation that they be submitted to a Convention of the States.

It would be observed at once that if any State had offered an objection, as every one had the power, by its own act, to object, the objection would have been sufficient to prevent the formation of the constitution which was afterwards framed. But such was not the case, the whole of the States gave their assent, and all was done. The Legislatures of the different States did receive the propositions of Congress, and did call the convention, although of their own will, they might have rejected the proposition. He would not detain the Senate to give the precise order in which the different Legislatures ratified the Constitution. It was a historical fact that this action took place at different periods.—Two of the States did not ratify the constitution until some time after the other States had done so. North Carolina was one of these States, and Massachusetts the other. Here, then, it seems that the Northern State which was the first colony to rise in arms against British sway, and to throw off all allegiance and to take on herself the odium and consequences of that awful word rebellion, was the last to come into the Union. She was the first in war, but the last in peace. She was willing to hunt the game of liberty, but she was slow to come into the compact until she was satified that the principles of liberty were sufficiently guarded and secured, and so constantly guaranteed that there was no probability that they would hereafter be made the subject of conflict and controversy at home.

North Carolina came into the Union in 1789, and Rhode Island in 1790. Thus the Constitution was made by the States, and until it was ratified by the whole of them, it was not binding on the whole, for even the ratification of ten States could not impose on N. Carolina and Rhode Island any obligation until they had also assented. The Constitution, therefore, was not created by the mass of the people of the Union, but by the States, each State being bound by its own legislative act, acting on the subject in its sovereign capacity as an independent State.

He now came to another point. The tone of the Proclamation and Message looked to this Confederacy as a single nation, and to the bringing into that nation powers and attributes which were never intended by the compact or by the States who ratified it. There were no such powers given by the States to the U. S. This was no mistake. The force of words could not put down the omnipotence of truth; the breath of man could not obliterate the record of the past from our public archieves.

It was provided by one of the articles, that the ratification of nine States should be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution between the States so ratifying. It was not between the People so ratifying, but between the States so ratifying. But he would go yet further, and show that it was a compact which was then formed, and not a government, in the sense in which it is used in the proclamation and in the message. It was but a compact; and, like all other compacts, its fulfilment depends on the observance of good faith among the powers which were parties to it. Nothing but that good faith could preserve it. But before he would go into that point, he desired to call the attention of the Senate to the declaration of two of the States, when they ratified the Convention. He then read some extracts from the declaration of Massachusetts, which uses the language "in the name of the State," &c. and of some of the other States, which adopt the same phraseology. So that there was not one of these which did not commence "in the name of the State." They refer to the acts of Assembly, which give them power to act, and under which they ratified the Constitution. The ratification of Massachusetts emphatically declares it a compact by the State; and the ratification of New Hampshire and Rhode Island used the same words.

He would now proceed to show that our government was so complete a compact, that the very organization of the government, its life's blood and vitality, could only be circulated through the instrumentality of the State Legislatures. How was this Senate constituted? By the State Legislatures themselves. This body, equally representing all the States, could not continue its existence without the consent of the State Legislatures. Here was a provision which could not be got rid of. Without this body, not a law could be passed, yet it could not exist without the consent of the State Legislatures. So it was also in reference to the appointment of Presidential electors. How were these appointed? To the U. States as a single nation? No. They were chosen according to the representation of the States, having a reference to federal numbers. There had been not long since a violent struggle in this body on the subject of fixing the fractions of the ratio, because of the inequality of those fractions, which are in some of the States inconsiderable, while in others they amounted to nearly the entire ratio.

Another evidence in favor of his views he deduced from the article in the Constitution, which provides that the U. States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of Government. Then there was a compact between the several States, and between them and the U. States, for the guarantee to each of a republican form of government

But without going into any minute details, he would put a simple proposition. Was it not in the power of the States at any moment to dissolve the government, by refusing to elect Senators, or to permit themselves to be represented in the legislative branch? This would be an insurmountable difficulty. The dissolution of the Senate alone would be fatal to the continuance of the government. It depends on the fidelity with which the State Legislatures fulfil their part of the compact, by electing Senators, and doing what other things are necessary on their part, to keep the government together. A majority concerting together could destroy this government at any moment they pleased. Away then with the idea that this is a single Nation? This is not the government of a single Nation. It is nothing else but a federal compact, depending for its existence on the fidelity with which the parties to it fulfil their obligations. He admitted at the same time, that the U States possessed the power to make laws in conformity with the Constitution, which, under the powers given to the General Government, might be made operative upon individual States through the Executive, Legislative and Judicial organs.

Here Mr. Bibb gave way; and, on motion of Mr. King, the Senate adjourned.

FROM THE GLOBE.

MR. COCKE'S RESOLUTION.

This gentleman has written a communication to the Richmond Enquirer, in support of the position assumed by his resolution offered in the Senate of Virginia. He repeats, as the meaning of the President's Proclamation, "that the Federal Government resulted from the people in the aggregate, and not from the States in their sovereign capacity."

We think it somewhat singular that those who are the friends of the President and of State Rights, should insist upon having the authority of his name, and the sanction of an almost universal approbation on the part of the nation, in favor of the Proclamation, against the doctrines which they consider of vital interest. We stated expressly and on authority, that the President did not mean, and did not say that "the Federal Government resulted from the people in the aggregate and not from the States." The President said "that the people of the U. States framed the Constitution, acting through their State Legislatures, in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in seperate conventions when they ratified these provisions."—Dr. Cocke is dissatified with this passage, because it contains what he calls the "*cabalistic words of the preamble.* "We, the people of the United States." Now, one would think that there could be no harm in using the terms of the Constitution in explaining its origin.—But the writer says that those terms have been misinterpreted by "*the Federal party.*" And is this any reason why the President may not use the phraseology of the Constitution, in its true sense? The President says, in the Proclamation, "the people of the U. States framed the Constitution." And we gave the public to understand that the interpretation given to this expression by the author of it was in perfect coincidence with the subsequent declaration, viz: that they formed it as composing independent communities, "acting through State Legislatures in making the compact," and "acting in separate conventions in ratifying it." And lest this explanation might not prove satisfactory, we asserted, upon authority, that the President did *not* mean what was asserted in Doctor Cocke's resolution, that the Constitution was formed by the whole people of the Union, as an aggregate mass, and that a majority of this aggregate could alter or abolish it.

We had imagined that the detailed history of the mode in which separate State agency operated in discussing and ratifying the Constitution, would divest the general phrase that it was formed "by the people of the U. States" of all its terrors. But let us for a moment examine the alarming import of "the terms used" in the preamble of the Constitution and in the Proclamation. In our opinion, these terms of themselves expressly exclude the inference drawn in Dr. Cocke's resolution.—When we speak of "the people of the United States," we necessarily mean, that there are more *States than one*—that the people alluded to, constitute these different communities or States—and when we talk of *States* as *United*, it contradicts the idea of the people of these States, being *united* as one aggregate society, because then there would be but one consolidated State, which would defeat the terms used, implying a plurality of States."

But nothing, it seems can reconcile Doctor Cocke to the term "*Union*" as he has found it in several places in the Proclamation. He quotes the following sentence, which contains a narration of the various stages of the association of the States, as pregnant with consolidation. He says:

"The first of these expressions that I shall quote, will be found in the following sentences of the Proclamation. 'The *unity of our political character*, (as has been shown for another purpose,) commenced with its very existence. Under the regal government we had *no separate character*—our opposition to its oppressions began as UNITED COLONIES. We were united under the Confederation,'" &c. Now, (says Dr. Cocke,) if all this were historically true, if it proved any thing, it would prove not only that we *are now* one nation, *people or community*, but that we had been such from the planting of the colonies on this continent."

The apprehension that some one of the States, like Aaron's rod, will swallow up the rest, is so great with the Doctor, that he will not even hear the truth of history told. Were we not UNITED by a common allegiance to the crown of Great Britain under the regal government? Were we not united in opposition to the oppressions of that government as UNITED COLONIES? Were we not UNITED after we achieved our Independence as A CONFEDERACY? and are we not now united under a Federal Government by the Constitution of the U. States? Can any one of these notorious facts be denied? No. But we do deny the inference from such a condition of things, that the State Governments, or the people composing the separate communities under the local governments, lose any of their rights by the *National Union* which the several sovereign and independent States have formed by the Constitution of a General Government. On the contrary we hold that they have *acquired rights* of immense value, derived from the compact of union; and have *reserved rights* of the highest importance also, secured under it; and we consider that man the best *asserter of State rights*, who devotes himself to maintain the *acquired rights* and *reserved rights of the States.* This can only be done by preserving the Union—and preserving the strict limitations prescribed in its Constitution. We know that Addrew Jackson is devoted to accomplish both these objects in the present crisis; and we shall regret it extremely if Doctor Cocke cannot go with him.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 12. 1833.

The appointments of officers for this county are received. The Orphans' Court, Notary Public, and County Surveyor, are the same as last year. We have not seen the list of Justices of the Peace, but presume, in most instances the same gentlemen are continued.

The prices of grain in Baltimore, on Thursday last, were, prime red wheat $1.12; Yellow Corn 66 cts. and white 65, both in demand; oats 37½; cloverseed $7 50.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, a message was received from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of State concerning the Diplomatic relations of the U. States, which were read and ordered to be laid on the table and printed. Various petitions and bills from the House of Representatives were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the orders which have been given to the Commanding Officer of the Military forces assembled in and near Charleston, S. C; and also copies of the orders which have been given to the commander of the Naval Forces, assembled in the Harbor of Charleston—particularly such orders, if any such have been given, to resist the constituted authorities of the State of South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said State, which, after some debate between Messrs. Poindexter, Webster and Grundy, was laid on the table for one day.

The special order of the day, (the bill for the more effectual collection of the revenue,) was taken up and debated until about 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the bill from the Senate to explain and amend the 18th section of the tariff act of 1832, until 12 o'clock, when the Tariff Bill, being the special order of the day, was taken up, and being gone through by the Committee, was reported to the House.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

In the *Senate, Feb.* 5—John C. Groome, Esq of Cecil county, was unanimously chosen a Senator of the state, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Reed, esq.

In the *Houre of Delegates*, Feb. 5.—A message was sent to the senate, proposing to fix the second day of next March for the adjournment of the General Assembly, if no earlier day in the mean time be agreed upon.

Mr Wright, of Queen Anns, reported a bill to incorporate the Beaver Dam and Hagerstown Branch Canal Company.

Feb. 6—A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to appoint two additional Directors on the part of the State, in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and nominating Samuel Sprigg of Prince Georges county, for the Western Shore, and Thomas Hayward of Dorchester county, for the Branch Bank at Easton. This proposition is predicated upon the provision in the charter of the Bank, that "whenever the State shall become stockholder to an amount not less than forty thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to appoint two directors, one for each shore; and for every additional eighty thousand dollars paid by the state, she shall be entitled to appoint two additional Directors in manner as aforesaid;" and upon the statement, in the annual report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, from which it appears the State has invested in the said Bank, for productive capital, $190,000

And for public schools, 71,550

Making together, $261,550

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson, entitled, an act for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late sheriff of Caroline county, was read a second time and passed.

Feb. 7—Ordered, That the committee on inspections be required to inquire into the expediency of having appointed a sworn weigher or weighers of wheat, in the city of Baltimore, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill for the benefit of Thomas S. Carter, late sheriff of Caroline, endorsed, '*will* pass with the proposed amendments," which were read and concurred in by the House.

The House had under consideration the report of the joint committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proceedings of South Carolina. Various amendments were adopted, when Mr. Jones submitted a substitute for the report, for which we have not room.

The excellent communication of our correspondent "A Plain Man," was received at a moment when we could not possibly give it an insertion, and was accidentally overlooked in making up the matter for our last paper. The subject however is of a character which will lose none of its interest by the delay.

We cannot agree with our correspondent in all his views; especially in those in relation to a Bank of the U. States? We are not disposed however, to enter into a discussion of the question; the leading objections, that his sketch of a Bank seems to present to our view, are first, in the extent of power and patronage which it would confer on the President and Senate of the U. States, and secondly in the discord which might arise between the parent and branch Banks; the former being under the management and control of the Federal, the latter under those of the State Governments. The communicaton in general, is of a character that will afford much interest to our readers, and we shall be pleased to receive the contributions of the author as frequently as his leisure will allow.

[FOR THE WHIG.]

Mr. Mullikin,

I have ever been a little surprised at the movements and conduct of that portion of society called Federalist formerly, and now the coalition, being a union of discontented republicans and a variety of other associates; but their last step or tergiversation has created a much greater surprise in my mind. To find them now the friends and advocates of the present chief magistrate of the union, makes me almost mistrust my own feelings, and causes me to doubt my own strong political friendship for Jackson; having been taught from my earliest days to view their movements with a jealous eye, now to be associated with them in the political movements of the day are phenomena in nature. The present unhappy state into which the United States are plunged is not the first which has been caused by their tyranical course of proceedings. During administration of the elder Adams our citizens were called to arms to quell the whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania, caused by an unjust law of a federal Congress to support a profligate administration, who also passed the renowned alien and sedition laws, which prevented a citizen or foreigner from uttering or publishing a disrespectful word against the president, and raised a standing army to strengthen the arm of government; but in the language of our departed Father of his country, the yeomanry indignantly frowned on the first attempt of oppression and hurled them from power, where they have ever since been groveling in the dark shades of discontent and disappointment. Again, from their uniform and undeviating opposition to the many and various movements and laws of the republican administrations, which time has demonstrated to be beneficial to our rising republic; War was proclaimed, still notwithstanding their many signal friendships exhibited to the enemy during the war, and their strong opposition, such as hoisting blue lights to inform the enemy where and when to attack our young but powerful navy; the refusal of federal governors to allow the militia to cross the line to obtain a victory; Resolutions passed by federal representatives declaring it to be unjust and unholy to celebrate the victories of America; the withholding supplies from our brave soldiers under arms fighting to secure and maintain the liberty which a Washington procured; commanders writing to their superior officers to harrass the militia to make them tired of the war, and that too in the sight of the enemy's guns; and a thousand other acts at a recital of which my heart sickens: still I say the firm and steady republican administration maintained the cause of justice, carried us safe through the war, and caused the American name to be respected in every clime—Finding their political characters now sunk below par from their former conduct, and could never again rise under the old federal banner, and seeing a probability of discontent in the Republican ranks, they coalesced under the name and style of National Republicans, to put down the honest and pure principles of republicanism, to defeat the congressional caucus which recommended Mr. Crawford for the President of the United States, who would have done honor to his country, and united in support of Mr. Adams, who like themselves was always looking out to see what advantage could be taken of the times, or by what ways and means he could be put in power. What was the result? Is it not fresh in the minds of every American? The present Chief Magistrate received a majority of electoral votes, and should have been proclaimed President of the United States, but the restless spirits of the ambitious coalition stalked abroad, and by bargain and sale, as an auctioneer would a cargo of wine, placed at the head of the government Mr Adams, in opposition to the vox populi, and in opposition also to the constituents of the western intriguer. Jackson like Cincinnatus of old, retired to his farm and peaceful abode, bearing with him the love and affection of the true patriots of his country, proclaiming aloud, thy will shall be done. Four years rolled round under the precious coalition advisers, and I leave the American people to say, what good was done, how much money was uselessly expended, how much was lost by bungling diplomacy, unjustifiably supported, and how (many valuable treaties were made) and how much honor and esteem were scattered to the four quarters of the globe? Then came the tug of war. The American people indignant at such conduct hurled from power the younger Adams as they did the Elder, and placed in the Chair of State the venerable Jackson, in opposition to whom every engine was in motion, the most unheard of abuse was poured out; their matchless outrage was not confined to the patriot and soldier, who had bared his breast in time of danger to save his country; but it was liberally bestowed on his bosom companion. Those self created coalition gentry, a compound of all the odd ends of disaffection, finding themselves again foiled, like a true and faithful fox dog, cast around to see what track they should again pursue; at length the old Kentuckian trailed off on the Tariff, and every mother's son was soon heard to give tongue. This system was forced to the highest scale by Mr. Clay and his friends, though many of them knew it was contrary to the true interest and policy of the American government. But why was it so strenuously urged? Like the preceding part of their conduct, they were willing to risk the safety and happiness of their country at the shrine of ambition. They thought the eastern states New York, Pennsylvania, and the westward, which were progressing in manufactories, would support Clay in preference to Jackson, and thus sir, we may safely date the cause of the present unhappy prospects in the South, and may say they are all bottomed on Clay—and hence their great desire to see Jackson march an armed force to Charleston to support their doctrines and principles; you would then soon see their papers turning summersets, and repeat their previous predictions that Jackson was a military chieftain, an Oliver Cromwell, a blood thirsty Nero or Tyrant. That South Carolina and the southern states are unjustifiably oppressed, cannot be denied; that a high tariff is not beneficial to America, is not to be doubted, and that the tariff should be brought to the standard so warmly and repeatedly recommended by the President is not to be questioned; but that the citizens of South Carolina have taken rash and impolitic steps, and have advanced doctrines which are sapping the fundamental rights of our country is equally true; and that Jackson like a true and faithful sentinel, will promptly execute his trust, see the laws enforced, and the union preserved, no man can hesitate to believe.—But of what benefit is this high tariff? let us test its principles. During the embargoes and the war, it being difficult to procure British fabricks, a certain our portion of citizens embarked their capital in manufactories (in part prior to the war); and let every American for a moment turn his attention to the unpardonable impositions at that time forced on the farmers and mechanics who had to purchase cloth, yes, cloth which the manufacturers declared they could sell at six dollars and have a handsome profit, they made us pay 12 and 16 dollars for; after the war ceased and the British began to pour in on us their fabricks like a torrent, a Tariff was imposed in 1816 to protect them in a measure, and to produce a revenue to the government, she then owing a large debt; here we could and did progress with happiness and content, but those restless spirits who had embarked much money, with much force, urged an additional duty, which was imposed in 1824 Had the government remained firm and unmoved here, and exhibited a steady principle, the manufacturers were then making a handsome support, and were doing well; our fabricks began to improve both in quality and respectability, but the prospects of amassing large fortunes induced many others to embark in the same boat, which caused great competition, and added to the importations, caused a reduction in their profits; again application was made to congress to increase the duties, which was done almost to a prohibition of importations in 1828—Still not satisfied, in 1832 they wished an additional duty, and here the great champion of the west thought he had discovered a new road on which he might drive the chariot of State; here his eloquence was heard, here his powers were enforced, here he called to his aid all the odd ends of opposition, and on those principles and doctrines rest the present unhappy situation of our country, which may end in blood shed and disunion; which I pray God may not be the case. Now sir, let me ask the question, is your country happier than it was in 1816 or 1824? or are there better prospects for the manufacturers now than then? would it not have been more wise and politic to have had some firm data on which we could rest our views, and be certain of a steady commerce and exchange of produce? Has not this fickle and changeable mode of doing business been the ruin of thousands? Has it not filled your country full of speculators and commercial rogues? Has it not brought disunion on the most just government in existence? and should the American System be urged to its utmost, will you not destroy the powerful energy and strength of your citizens, by taking them from the farming pursuits, and shutting them up in your factories? will they not become weak, sickly and effeminate?

Is it not as plain and palpable as a problem in Euclid that the farmers and mechanics are paying a heavy tax annually for their clothing, and every thing they purchase? suppose you purchase a yard of cloth for six dollars on which a duty of 30 per cent is paid by the British manufacturer for the liberty of exporting it to this country, and the American factor demand the same price for the same quality cloth, then suppose the duty or Tariff to be removed and free liberty to export to America, would you not be able to purchase the same cloth for $4 20? Or suppose a mechanic or labourer was to purchase a suit of clothes say 6 yards of cloth at 2 dollars per yard, which would be 12 dollars with a tax under the Tariff law of 40 per cent, (as the tariff men have put a higher tax on coarse than fine cloth), and suppose the tariff was abolished, would not this mechanic or labourer be able to purchase the sam suit for $7 80—saving $4 20 tax? then let me ask you if $4 20 is not a considerable sum for a poor or rich man to throw away to gratify the ambition of a few monied men who have invested their capital in manufactories? I do not pretend to say the above sums stated are the rates of duty, not having any documents by me to guide, but the principle is the subject I wish to lay down. And farther are the manufacturers even benefitted by this opression? lay what duties you please, the English will import either at a loss to themselves or smuggle in, or evade your laws so as to compete with your domestic fabricks, for God knows many of them are vilains enough to do any thing. Have they not evaded the law in bar iron? did they not beat down the two ends and prick a few holes in the bars and send it in as manufactured iron, and with all your protection are the iron masters making money? no not one of them. But you will be told Iron is cheaper, cloth is lower, muslin can now be purchased at a reduced price, and every thing you purchase is lower. True, it is, but this grows out of various circumstances of the times, and not the tariff; and was it removed every thing you purchase would still be cheaper; and if you say such is not the fact, you must have discovered in those days of invention, a new arithmetical calculation differing from mine, or even the one used by the honorable Senator of the United States. Indeed sir, the many new views which are now taken of the constitution of the U. States, and the State, and the many pranks played with them, reminds me of the observation of an old Dutchman, who in a very grave manner observed, he was afraid that those Philosophers and Astronomers who were always playing their pranks with the sun, some day or other by their foolishness would put him out. I shall be told, to abolish the tariff will bring ruin and destruction on those who have embarked their all under it. All that may be, but are thousands to suffer for the benefit of a few hundred, and those too who threw themselves in this dilemma?—I shall be told the revenue will suffer; not so, let them do as our President has recommended; but should *those tariff men put a stop to all importations, then the revenue would decline; but sir, I would establish a revenue on a more lasting foundation.* As the coalition took great umbrage at the suggestion of the President relative to banks, I suppose they will think it sacrilege for me to propose one, but notwithstanding, I will venture.

Sir, my plan for a bank would be, in the first place let every State revoke their Bank charters—then let the U. States erect a Bank on their capital, let her establish as many branches through the different states as may be requisite to carry on commerce; the revenue arising from the mother and children should be the property of the U. States, out of which let her retain as much as would be sufficient to support all her movements, the residue should be distributed through the different states to pay their expenses of all kinds, even descending to the various county charges, if sufficient; and should there then be an overplus it should then be applied to internal improvements and building houses of worship. Should she not have sufficient funds I would levy a tax to put her in operation, then from the first profits I would pay principal and interest to those and their heirs the full amount for which they were taxed.

The mother bank should be under the control of the President and Senate. The branches under the management of Governors and Senate, each State be compelled to lay an annual statement of their proceedings before their legislatures, which should be transmitted to the President and Senate of the United States, which should be laid before Congress with the transactions of the mother bank annually, all of which should be laid before the people of the U. States. You would then have a fixed revenue not to depend on casualties, you would then break up your stock jobbers and money changers; you would then have no monepolies; you would then have no imposition from bank directors; you would have no counterfeit bills; your notes would pass current in every quarter of the globe; your brokers who now live or the distress of the travellers, by discounting various notes, would be at an end, and we would be a happy people. A PLAIN MAN.

Talbot county, Feb. 1, 1833.

MARRIED

On Monday last, by the Revd. Lott Warfield, Mr. ELI CAULK, of Queen Anns county, to Miss SUSAN ANN WILSON, of this town.

LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at a low price, a LOT OF LAND, containing 9¼ acres, about one mile from the town of Easton. Apply to the editor of the Whig.

feb 12 3w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling-house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT,
WM. H. GROOME,
SAM'L T. KENNARD,
SAM'L. ROBERTS.

Feb. 19th, 1833—feb 12

Coach, Gig, and Harness

MAKING.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches, where all orders for work, will, as heretofore, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. They have at present on hand and for sale, a first rate Barouche, two new Gigs, also several second hand ones, among them one Buggee, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

They feel grateful for past favours, and are determined by their strict attention and perseverance to merit a continuance of the patronage of a generous public.

They wish to take two apprentices of good moral character, from the age of fourteen to sixteen years, one to learn the branch of Coach painting, the other the branch of Coach smithing.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, & CO.

N. B. Those who stand indebted to us are most earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts without delay, either by note or cash, as we are under the necessity of collecting close to meet our demands.

J. P. A. & Co.

The Cambridge Chronicle will copy the above six times.

feb 12 6w (G)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the clerk thereof, against John Camper, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Edward Jenkins and Austin Jenkins, one at the suit of James Thompson, one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co., one at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Thomas Reese, and one other at the suit of William Turner assignee of John Hardesty, will be sold at the dwelling of said Camper, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit; 1 negro girl, called Eliza, 1 negro man Richard; 4 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 bureau, 1 doz. chairs, 2 tables and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture—all his stock of store goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries and earthen and crockery ware, and all his interest and title to a lot of ground near Easton, be the quantity of acref what it may. The above property will be sold subject to prior executions to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Sh'ff.

jan 19

$10 REWARD.

THE above reward will be given by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who broke the sash and glass over one of the front doors of said church, and the glass over the other.

jan 22

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