John Oatman Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following works are offered for sale by
JOHN J. HARROD,
BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

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Do. do. do. plain, calf,	5 00	69½
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Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools,	5 50	62½
Introduction to the above reader,	2 50	25
Saurin's Sermon's	36 00	3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols.	48 00	4 50
Dr. Jenning's History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church,	9 00	1 00
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[illegible] Care of Time, plain,	3 50	37½
Do. do. gilt,	4 50	50
Mason on self-knowledge,	2 50	31¼
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises,	2 50	31¼
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Life of Mrs. Fletcher,	6 00	75
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie,	12 00	1 25
Polyglot Bibles, plain,	15 00	1 50
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Clarke's Scripture Promises,	2 50	31¼
Watts on the Mind,	4 50	62½
Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalmn & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes,	7 00	75
Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people,	$10 per 100	18¾
Fletcher's Address to Seekers for salvation, stitched in neat printed covers,	$12 per 100	18¾
Prideaux's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History,	48 00	5 00
William's on the Lord's Supper,	3 00	37½
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to with 16 elegant engravings, bound,		$7 50
Ditto, in calf, gilt,		9 00
Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sides & edges,	9 00	12 00
Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publlshing, bound and lettered,		15 00
Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns,		37½

☞Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN.
Easton, Dec 7, 1833.

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of

GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

Among which are a great variety of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style)
BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses,
MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS,
CASHMERE & VELENCIA do.
WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.
All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15 w

Twelve and a half cents reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, a white boy by the name of JOSEPH PRICE, bound to me as an apprentice to the farming business, aged about sixteen years. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the said boy to the subscriber, residing near Denton, Caroline county, Md.; but no thanks.
JONATHAN EVITTS.
Jan 18

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,
Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturm's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malcom's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander, Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Græca Majora
Græca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Cæsar
Clarke's Homer
Smarts' Cicere
Cæsar Delphhini
Horace Delphini
Sallust Delphini
Hutchinson's Xenophon
Allen's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Anthon's Sallust
Mair's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Ruddiman's do do
Titi Livii
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonnycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States
Tooke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romæ
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT,

Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton,
THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

JUST received and for Sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Dr. Scudder's Eye Water,	Hydriodate of Potash
Morphine, Emetine,	Black Oxyde of Mercury,
Strichnine, Cornine,	Phosphorus, Prussic Acid,
Pipperine, Oil Cubebs	Quinine, Cinchonine,
Solidified Copiva,	Saratoga Powders,
Oil of Cantharadin,	Chloride Tooth Wash
Denarcotized Laudanum,	Extract of Barley
Ditto Opium,	Do. Jalapp,
Iodyne,	Do. Colycinth Comp

Cicuta, Belladona, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of
PATENT MEDICINES,
and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, which he now occupies.
THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't.
Jan 21, 1834. (G) 3w

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply,

Linen and Woollen Wheels,

which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.
The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER.
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.
LIKEWISE:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for CASH.
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle-Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of $4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorised to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833. tf

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them *two copies* of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.
Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 9

Removal.

JAMES L. SMITH,
TAILOR, HABIT & RIDING-DRESS MAKER,

Has removed his shop to the stand recently occupied by Mr. Oehler, COURT STREET, near the Market house, and between the stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thomas Grace; where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained Cloth Clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.
Jan. 4 G 3t

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable
MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.
the stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order.

The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Cross Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well

TIMBERED; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.
JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

POETRY.

On reading the Description of Pompeii, in the Tour of the Rev. E. D. Griffin.
BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

In the garden of a Villa, was found the skeleton of a man carrying keys in one hand, and massy and gold ornaments in the other. Before entering the gate of the city you perceive the ruins of a guard house, in which was found the skeleton of a soldier, with lance in hand.'—*Tour in Italy and Switzerland.*

It was the evening of the day of God,
And silence reigned around—and the dim lamp
Gleamed heavily,—and gathering o'er my heart
There seemed a lonely sadness:—

Then thou cam'st,
Beautiful spirit!—on thy classic wing,
And bade me follow thee.—And so I sought
The ruined cities of Italia's plain,
And with thee o'er Pompeii's ashes trod,
Courting the friendship of a buried world.—

'Tis fearful to behold the tide of life,
In all the tossing of its fervid strength
Thus petrified,—and every buoyant bark
That spread its gay sail o'er the rippling surge,
Sealed to its depths.—

Thou haggard skeleton,
Clutching with bony hand thy hoarded gold,—
What boots it thus those massy keys to guard,
When life's frail key turns in its ward no more?
Say,—had'st thou naught amid yon wreck more dear
Than that encumbering dross? No priceless wealth
Of sweet affinity,—no tender claim—
No eager turning of fond eyes to thine,
In that last hour of dread extremity?

Lo!—yon grim soldier,—faithful at his post,
Bold and unblenching, though a sea of fire
Closed o'er him with suffocating wave—
The reeking air grew hot,—the blackened heavens
Shrank like a shrivelled scroll, and mother earth,
Forgetful of her love, a traitor turned,—
Yet still he fled not—though each element
Swerved from the Eternal law,—he firmly stood,
A Roman Sentinel.—So we may stand,
Integrity's armour, at our hour of doom,
Though on the climax of our hope, stern death
Steal, all unlooked for,—as the lightning flash
Rends the summer cloud.

And now adieu,
My sainted guide.—The waning lamp doth warn
Me from thy gentle guidance,—though my mind thinks
The breath still fans the brow that o'er thy page,
Delighted hung.—It is not meet for us
To call thee brother,—we who dwell in clay,
And find the impress of the earth so strong
Upon our purest things.—

Spirit of bliss!
'Tis a feature of thy ministry
To twine thyself around the living heart,
By deeds of goodness, and my prayer this night,
Shall be a hymn of gratitude for thee.
Knickerbocker Magazine.

FOR THE WHIG.

A SCOLDING WIFE.

Attend, ye Nymphs, while I relate,
In plaintive strains, the awful state
Of one unfortunately bound,
Through life's most awful tiresome round,
To ills the worst in human life,
Connected with *a scolding wife.*

If I had no alternative,
I'd cease to act and cease to live,
Before I would consent to bear,
Or, all the horrid evils share,
That, like a torrent, flow through life,
Proceeding from *a scolding wife.*

I'd rather tread the penal wheel
Until my feet grow hard as steel,
Or paint, and sell me for a slave,
And bear the burden to my grave,
Than, out of choice, remain for life
Afflicted with *a scolding wife.*

I'd rather tread the frigid zone,
Or look for regions yet unknown,
Or dwell on Nigar's burning sand,
And never see a fertile land,
Than bear the ever-burning strife
Arising from *a scolding wife.*

I'd rather press upon my breast
The adder with his poisoned crest,
Or lift the viper in my hand
And bear it round through all the land,
Than bear the lashes all my life,
Inflicted by *a scolding wife.*

Enclose me in the deepest cell
With ghosts and spectres there to dwell,
Or bind me fast in iron chains,
Or punish with severest pains;
But, save me! save me! during life,
From the worst plague *a scolding wife.*

DEFERRED DEBATE.

DEPOSITE QUESTION.

IN SENATE, January 17.

The special order of the day coming up, and the question being upon Mr. Clay's resolution relative to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. Rives rose, and said—Mr. President; During my connection with this honorable and enlightened body, I have always felt it better for me to appear in the capacity of a listener, than in that of a speaker. There are questions and occasions, however, upon which an individual must either speak, or suffer his silence to be misconstrued. Such, sir, are the circumstances under which I now address the Senate. Sir, the subject we are considering, is admitted, on all hands, to be one of the greatest importance. Much of the distress under which the country is said to be laboring, is attributed to it. I believe that distress to be considerably exaggerated and, I trust, it will be of short duration—still, of the fact, that there is distres, and embarrassment in the community, at the present moment, I think there can be no doubt. It remains, sir, for us to investigate its nature and apply the remedy. In discharging this high duty, however, let us be careful that we do not mistake a symptom for the original disease. I believe that disease to be more deeply seated, than the honorable mover of the resolutions before the Senate, seems to suppose. It has its origin in our own legislation. I believe that the cautery and the knife will be needed, to rid us of its baneful effects. I must say, sir, that the present distress comes upon us accompanied with a great degree of consideration. It will awaken us to the alarming character of the power, which now sits enthroned in our State Banks, in all the pride of chartered prerogative. In vain, sir, did the early republicans of our country point out the injurious effects of these institutions. In vain was the warning voice of Mr. Jefferson, who told us that of all institutions, a bank was the most deadly enemy to our constitution—that the day might arrive, when such an institution, moving by command, and in phalanx, might supersede the Government. In vain, sir, did the eloquent voice of the Hon. Senator from Kentucky, warn us upon a former occasion, of these dangers. In vain, sir, have we received all these warnings. But, I hope, the experience we now possess, will bring us to some opinion as to the propriety of permitting the existence of such an institution as as the Bank of the United States. Sir, what have we seen within a few short months? The whole face of the commercial community changed; not, as we were told just now, by the bank standing still, but by its making a retrograde movement—thus producing that panic and distress, which is now so much complained of.—Sir, it is in vain to tell us, that all this has been caused by the removal of the deposites.—Even the friends of the Bank, have not asserted that this is the case. The removal of the deposites, sir, is no new occurrence. They are subject to removal at any time, and for many purposes.

Will the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, who has alluded to this part of the subject, tell us that it has not yet happened that the deposites have been reduced to almost nothing? We are told by a document which is in the possession of the Senate, that in March '33, when the protested bill came back from France, there was only $2,000 in the Treasury. Was not this a removal of the deposites? But was there any pressure on this occasion? No, sir, on the contrary, at that very moment the Bank was engaged in enlarging its accommodations. It is in vain then to tell us, that the removal of the deposites has produced the present distress. Sir, an examination of the returns of the Bank must be perfectly conclusive in this respect. By the Secretary's report it appears, that on the 1st of August the deposites in the U. States Bank amounted to seven millions of dollars; and that on the 1st December five millions still remained, leaving the whole reduction or removal at two millions; while the curtailment by the Bank amounted to ten millions. Sir, some other cause then must be found for that curtailment than the removal of the deposites; and that other cause has been stated in another department of this legislature, by a gentleman, whose connexion with the Bank gives to every thing he says an almost official importance. We are told by that gentleman, that it is not the removal of the money, but the doctrine with which the removal is connected, that has produced the distress which at present prevails; the doctrine that the currency is to depend upon the State Banks, that government has said the people are to be separated from the Bank. And what is the object, sir, of the Bank?—Its object is to demonstrate that this separation cannot be effected without producing distress and involving the very existence of this people. This, Sir, is the true motive of the curtailment. The question is then whether we are to yield to the direction of a Bank, acting under these principles, or whether we are not.

I will read Sir, an exhibit showing the influence possessed by this immense institution.—Mr. Rives here read a statement of the business of the bank, showing, the amount of domestic bills purchased, collected, &c. and continued. Thus, sir, 341 millions is the amount of the operations of the bank, and can any gentleman look at the enormous interest thus possessed by the bank—at its monopoly of the whole circulation, and at the manner in which it has mixed itself up with the interests of the country, without feeling a deep sense of the danger of such an institution. It is impossible that such an institution should fail to exert an influence detrimental to freedom and the interests of the country. The true source of the evil then—of the present distress and pressure, is the existence of this bank.

And how are we to remedy this evil? Are we to aid the power of the bank, and assist it to annoy us further? Sir, what will be the effect of restoring the deposites? I wish to consider this subject practically. Will it not lead to a renewal of this institution by which we now suffer! Why are we to restore the deposites if the bank charter expires in two years. If we yield to this bank now,—if we succomb now, how shall we resist the still greater pressure which will be made upon us when it finally winds up its affairs—when it will have its circulation of 18 or 20 millions of notes to provide for? A restoration of the deposites, sir, will be a renewal of the existence of the bank. Can any one who has reflected upon the course of things connected with this institution, have supposed that we are to get rid of this power without some degree of suffering to the community? Have we forgotten the events of the year 1811? The pressure was then far greater than it is now.

Sir, can any one in reflecting on the probable course of things, imagine that we were to get rid of this power without some suffering?—Can we have forgotten the circumstances of 1811-12. That pressure excited great agitation. Property in Baltimore and Philadelphia fell from ten to seven dollars. The Senate would acknowledge that if the termination of the bank when its outstanding debts were only fourteen millions, created such deep and general distress, it must be much greater now, when they were sixty or seventy millions. It would be singular indeed, if any one could expect to get rid, without pressure, of such an institution, which for a long time has been sitting as an incubus upon the liberties of the country. But, sir, we are told by the gentleman from South Carolina, that the question was not whether we should get rid of the bank, but whether we should have one subject to the government as the State banks are. Can he suppose that the State Banks are more under the control of the government than the United States Bank? Can he suppose that the State Banks, under the control as they are, of the several legislatures in whose appointments the United States have no influence, can be so formidable? Can he suppose that the paltry pittance of the deposites can induce them to become servile partizans of the government? In the present reduced state of the revenue, we have not above four millions to divide among our four hundred banks. What has happened in our own State? Has the gentleman not seen that there the boon had not been supposed by some of the banks, to be worth the trouble which would be attendant upon the charge of the share of the deposites which would fall into their possession. But I beg leave to say to the gentleman from South Carolina, that that is not the true issue presented, or to which we are confined. I understand him to say, that when a proposition was made for a metalic currency then the question would be fairly presented. I beg leave to say, sir, that nothing is more practicable than to restore a metalic currency in a short time. There are vices in paper currency which ought to be guarded against.

The great evil of a paper currency consists in alternate expansions and contradictions. Sir, has that evil been mitigated by the Bank of the United States? No, sir, on the contrary, is it not obviously increased? The means by which metallic currency is to be restored are simple and safe; but it is requisite first that the Bank of the United States should cease to exist. It is obvious that in that event gold will at once take the place of notes This would at once arise from a change in the arrangement in the mint. The circulation of bank notes should be discouraged and prevented; and it has been suggested that if it were competent for Congress to impose a stamp duty on notes below a certain value, their circulation would be effectually suppressed, I state this preparatory to the establishment of payment in gold and silver, and I would pledge myself to produce to the Senate a plan to bring about so desirable a state of things. Sir, in contemplation of that measure, we should be rid of an institution which cannot exist conjointly with it.

It may be asked would I not concur in a measure for redressing the injuries which the bank may sustain? Sir, if any wrong had been done to the bank, I would feel myself called upon to redress the injuries; but no such wrong has been done. The honorable Senator from South Carolina has said that the question is confined to the action of the Seceretary of the Treasury, and he observed that the U. S. Bank was no further involved, than with regard to the safety of the deposites.

My own opinion on that subject, differing as I do from the Senator, who thinks the money is exempt from the power of the Secretary of the Treasury. (Here Mr. Calhoun, as we understand him, said there was doubt on that point.) I believe, continued Mr. R., that the whole conduct of the Bank, in regard to the deposites now under consideration, was the cause of the withdrawal of the deposites. The Secretary did it on account of the Bank, in violating its charter; and this position I will now endeavor to establish.

Sir, I think that one fundamental error, in regard to the question is, that it has been assumed that the deposite of the public money in the Bank, was the principal consideration for the bonus paid by the Bank to the Government. Now, sir, it is perfectly clear that the deposites were no part of the consideration for that bonus; the bonus was a consideration allowed in return for banking privileges. The charter granted all the privileges of the monopoly of an American institution, and it involved much more than removal. Sir, were they not large enough? They required more than a bonus of one and a half millions, as an allowance for obtaining them; they were larger than they ought to be, and larger than those of any other bank. The bank had another important privilege, according to the opinion of Mr. Madison in 1791, an authority equal to that of any man—the privilege or power of establishing subordinate banks, in every part of the United States, to a bonus of one and a half millions of dollars when the old Bank of the United States was ready to pay one million two hundred thousand for the renewal of its charter, and when the deposites of the public money in its vaults should exceed three millions, to pay, in addition on the whole interest of the excess over that amount. The deposites were not then considered as a source of profit to any coincident extent, to be regarded as a consideration for a bonus.

The Secretary is to say what are the privileges, and what are the duties in relation to the deposites; and he puts the deposites in the Bank, rather in the way of an imposition of duty, than of granting a privilege. There is another circumstance which goes to show that the deposites are not put in for the purpose of bestowing a privilege; the Secretary yields the profits to the Bank, and to the State institutions, and the old Bank of the United States, it was not an advantage to have possession of the public deposites.

Under these circumstances, I believe that the Government, at the time the U. S. Bank was created, reserved to itself by the sixteenth section of the charter, the absolute control over the deposites, to withdraw or retain them as it pleased. The argument of the Senator from South Carolina, seems to resolve itself into a begging of the main question. He follows the principle, that the trust and the power of acting on that trust, was designed alone for the safe keeping of the public money. Sir, this is the very question in controversy; the question whether the deposites should be made in the Bank, not only on the ground of security, but on that of the conduct of the Bank. That such was the object to secure both the safety of the deposites, and the good conduct of the bank, will be made manifest to the House, by perusing a speech delivered by the same honorable gentleman from South Carolina in 1815. (Here Mr. R. read an extract from that speech.)

Pray, sir, continued Mr. R. what has been done? The Government, by that part of the charter which relates to placing the deposites in the vaults of the Bank, has reserved to itself the power over its receipt of notes and deposites, as a security for its good conduct; this object of the provision fails, if the Secretary has not authority for any reasons, to remove the deposites, if he cannot do it for illegal conduct of the Bank.

Sir, I do not think it necessary to enquire with regard to the sentiments of Mr. Crawford, and the authority which his course has given, as a precedent for the late removal of the deposites; but I must say that he acted on the same grounds as did the present Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ingham also in a report of a committee of the other House, in 1819, took the same view of the subject; that the Secretary of the Treasury has a general authority over the public money; he withheld or withdrew the deposites from the Bank, whenever he thought proper; and his reasons were satisfactory to his own mind and to the minds of Congress. Sir, would not this be an instance of the most extraordinary concurrence of opinion, that this limitation was so general in its import, if it were really so strict as the Senator from South Carolina has stated. Sir, it is not only a case of the safe keeping of the money, but any thing may authorise the action of the Secretary; the object in view is attained at once, on a ground the largest and broadest possible; the deposite was to be made in the Bank, unless the Secretary should order otherwise, and his action was discretionary, without limitations.

I say, sir, that any reasons growing out of the conduct of the Bank, would justify the exercise of the Secretary's authority; and he at

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