der or a commitment in his possession? He replied, "No." "Do you surrender for debt" —he was asked. "No," he again replied, "but for murder." He then detailed the circumstances, and, on seeing the persons to whom he was speaking incredulous, or conceiving him to be mad he said, "I assure you it is true." 'Then,' said the attendant, 'you better had make your statement to a magistrate.' 'I care not how soon I go," he replied, 'for I wish to get it over.' A magistrate was sent for, and he repeated the melancholy tale, and persisted in his guilt. Shortly after the chaplain of the gaol was sent for, and to him another confession was made; the reverend gentleman administered spiritual consolation to his mind, and offered up a prayer, in which the wretched man joined with great devotion, and he has since requested that he may be put into a cell where he can be kept quiet, that he may spend the short time he will have allotted him to live in this world in religious duties and preparations for another state.

His calmness and composure since his committal are most astonishing. On Wednesday he was attended by a professional gentleman, and made the necessary arrangement of his temporal affairs with as much coolness as if he was about to go on a journey. He gave the ring belonging to the deceased, previously alluded to, to his brother, with a request that it might be buried with him. He speaks of her in the highest terms, and says she was the most amiable and virtuous of her sex. He says his mind is now more tranquil than it was before he committed the offence, for he was so greatly moved by the frustration of his hopes that he believes he could not have lived.

A coroner's inquest in view of the body was held at the Bowling green, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The jury, which was a most respectable one, after hearing the evidence of Thorley's shop-boy, Mr. Hunt, surgeon, and Mr. J. Monday returned a verdict of "Wilful murder," against Samuel Thorley.

The funeral of this ill-fated young woman took place on Tuesday forenoon, at Davenham church. It was attended by a vast crowd of spectators, and sorrow seemed to sit on every countenance.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1834.

The Senate was called to order at half past ten o'clock.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of yesterday, Mr. White suggested that the hour had arrived when the Senate had agreed to meet the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral obsequies of the Hon. Thomas Tyler Bouldin; and on his motion,

The Senate adjourned.

The Senators, preceded by the Sergent at Arms, and headed by the Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1834.

The House met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

After prayers, and the reading of the Journal, on motion, the House adjourned, to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS T. BOULDIN.

The members of the Senate, preceded by their officers, entered the Hall at 12 o'clock.

The President of the United States, Heads of Departments, and Judges of the Supreme Court, also attended, and took seats in front of the Chair.

The remains of the deceased were brought into the Hall, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements, the Pall Bearers, and the Virginia Delegation, as mourners.

The Episcopal Church service was read by the Rev. Mr. Hatch, Chaplain to the Senate; after which an appropriate Discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

The Funeral Procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Eastern Portico, whence it moved to the Congressional Cemetery, in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.
Physicians and Clergymen who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements:
Mr. Archer, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. White, of N. Y. Mr. Harper, of N. H., and Mr. Marshall
Pall Bearers,
Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Rencher, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Bell, of Tenn., Mr. Crane, and Mr. Murphy. The Family of the deceased.
The members of the House of Representatives and Senators from Virginia, as mourners.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.
The House of Representatives, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.
The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.
The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President, and their Secretary
The President of the United States.
The Heads of the Departments.
Judges of the Supreme Court and their Officers.
Foreign Ministers.
Citizens and Strangers.

FRIDAY, February 14, 1834.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

Mr. Hendricks presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, praying that measures may be taken by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a bill prescribing the time when the sales of public lands shall take place.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the War Department, transmitting statements of contracts made by that Department in the year 1833.

The Vice President also communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting weekly statements of the State Banks, in which the public deposites are now made; which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wright presented the memorial of about 3,000 mechanics and artisans of the city of New York, ascribing the deranged state of the currency to the removal of the deposites; which was read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKean presented the proceedings of a numerous meeting of the democratic citizens of the third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, and the restoration of the public deposites.

Mr. McKean also presented the proceedings of democratic citizens of Philadelphia, of the same tenor.

Mr. McKean also presented the proceedings of citizens of Spring Garden, Philadelphia, in favor of restoring the deposites.

Mr. McKean also presented similar proceedings of inhabitants of the Northern Liberties.

Mr. McKean also presented a memorial signed by 500 citizens of Philadelphia, of the like tenor, with the memorial presented by him on Tuesday, in favor of a restoration of the deposites.

Mr. McKean also presented the memorial of 1100 citizens of Moyamensing, county of Philadelphia, opposed to the removal of the deposites.

Mr. McKean also presented the memorial of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Schuylkill, Pa. opposed to the Bank of the United States, and against the restoration of the deposites.

Mr. McKean also presented a memorial of the inhabitants of Tamaqua, Pa. in favor of the restoration of the deposites.

These several proceedings and memorials were read and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 14, 1834.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, asked leave of the House to occupy the floor for a few moments, on a subject personally relating to himself. Leave being granted—

Mr. Wise said—

Mr. Speaker: I ask the indulgence of this House, at its first meeting since the melancholy occasion of the funeral of my lamented colleague, (Judge Bouldin,) whilst I discharge a delicate and solemn duty to his memory and myself. His death, so sudden, and so shocking to all, was peculiarly distressing to me. It happened at a moment when he was about to reply to what he termed my "*rebuke*" to him. I hope it is not improper for me now to state to members, his family and friends, and my own, that there was not the slightest emotion of unkind feeling between us at the time he expired. Sir, when I had the honor of addressing this House, but the other day, on the momentous question which so excited his ardent mind, and which still agitates this nation, as a father to a young colleague, he sat by my side, and gave me the cheering encouragement of his countenance and his smile. When I alluded to the fact that the death of his illustrious predecessor had not been announced to this House, I bowed to his venerable person, and disavowed the intention to "*rebuke him*" who filled the seat of Mr. Randolph with honor to himself and usefulness to the country. But the day before he was cut down in the midst of his usefulness, we met in this Hall, and had a free and friendly conversation, which left nothing, on either side, unexplained. And I am confident that, if he had been spared but few words more, he would have left no room for misunderstanding the relations in which we stood to each other. My object in making the allusion which I did to the death of Mr. Randolph, was solely what I professed at the time, sincerely disclaiming any personal reflection upon my colleague; who, I never doubted, had good and sufficient reasons for failing to perform what seemed to be his appropriate duty. These reasons have since been made public. He said he would announce them fully when he came to speak on the deposite question. Alas! little did he anticipate that death would seal his lips and bury him too in silence, before he should finish what he meant to have said on the death of his predecessor! I have the consolation to know, that he died with a full knowledge that I intended no wound to his feelings, and no reproach to his conduct. And it becomes me to pay my humble tribute to his memory, when dead, as I paid him the homage of my respect, and confidence, and admiration, when living. I became acquainted with him late in the session, and from that time until the moment he expired in public service on this floor—a glorious death it was!—I have the proud satisfactton of believing that I daily increased in his good will, whilst I know he grew in my affections and in my estimation, as a noble, generous, and warm-hearted friend, an able and honest and useful man, and a bold and true patriot, who "had done the State some service." He is gone!—lamented by none here more than by one who is, comparatively, a stranger to all his merits, his high worth, and exalted virtues; and whose fervent prayer to Heaven now is, that his departed spirit is reposing in peace in the bosom of his GOD!

The following resolution, submitted on the 6th inst. by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, was taken up.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, be instructed to inquire whether the provisions of the treaty of March 1832, with the Creek tribe of Indians, in the State of Alabama, be inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said State, within its limits, and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted, or is likely to conflict, with the operation of the laws of said State over the country ceded by such treaty; and if so, to inquire whether some act of legislation, consistent with the rights of said Indians, may not be necessary to prevent such conflict; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On the reading of the resolution, Mr. McKinley said, that as the subject was amicably adjusted, which was contained in the resolutions he thinks it better that it should be noticed no further. He therefore moved that the resolution be laid on the table; but he withdrew it immediately at the request of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis did not belive that the subject was yet amicably adjusted, as he had received a letter from the Secretary of War that the removal of the Indians had been postponed from the 15th of January till the 16th of March; and that by that time the lands would be disposed of; so that it would not be necessary to execute the orders of the government by military force. He hoped so. But still as the resolution was one of inquiry, he trusted it would be permitted to go to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It might still be a question of peace or war; and he did not wish it to be subject to the control of the President or his subordinate officers. The act of 1827, he considers unconstitutional.

Mr. McKinley considers the question is not now of importance to the State of Alabama.—He does not agree with many of the expressed opinions of the president; and was with many of those who think with his colleague, (Mr. Lews.) Yet he considered it extremely injudicious to go into the question, while the causes of complaint, the invasion of the sovereign rights of Alabama within her own State, were likely to be obviated by the removal of the Indians; when an amicable settlement of the question was thus likely to be effected, it was not necessary to refer to any committee—particularly considering the temper displayed by his colleague in moving its reference, making it uncertain what action might be had by a committee. He considered that the act of 1827 had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. Lewis said that the removal of the Indians is not the only difficulty apprehended.

Mr. McKinley having resumed his motion to have the resolution laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis demanded the ayes and noes on the question, which being agreed to by the House, the divison resulted in 107 ayes, and 88 noes, to lay it on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House the communications from the President, in conformity to resolutions for information, adoped on the 8th inst. and the 16th ult; which, on the motion of Mr. Adams, of Mass. were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and printed.

The Speaker presented also the annual account from the Secretary of War, relative to the service of public contracts; and from the Department of War, a communication in answer to the resolution adopted on the 27th ult.

The House, on motion of Mr. Polk, suspended the rule by which this day was set apart for private business—ayes 90, noes 34.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs in the Chair, and proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for fortifications, for 1834; which, having been considered, the committee thereupon rose and reported it to the House; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

REMARKS OF MR. CAMBRELENG

in the House of Representatives, Feb. 10.

Mr. Cambreleng presented the following memorials—viz:

A memorial of inhabitants of the city of New York, styling themselves "a portion of the laboring classes," of that city, against banking institutions and paper money, and in favor of a constitutional currency.

A memorial of merchants, traders, mechanics, artisans, and others, citizens of the city of New York, praying that the deposites of the public funds may not be restored to the Bank the United States, and that the charter of said bank may not be renewed.

A memorial of merchants of the city of New York, praying the system commonly called, "The warehouse system," may be established: that the system of cash payment of duties may be abolished, and the credit system agam introduced: that fees of custom house officers may be abolished: and that an importer may not be compelled to deposite his original invoice at the custom house.

Mr. Cambreleng presented four memorials, all relating to the present condition of the country, and proposing modes of relief. The first memorial was from the merchants of New York engaged in the foreign trade of the country, praying for the establishment of a warehousing system. The act of July, 1832, would effectually destroy the carrying trade in dutiable articles, unless some such remedy should be promptly applied. The operation of that act since the 4th of March last, had almost prostrated that branch of trade; it had withdrawn a capital equal to more than twenty millions of dollars; the amount existing on the 1st of January, 1833, was twenty-one millions and a half. We have not only, said Mr. C., withdrawn that vast capital from one branch of trade since the 4th of March last, but we have compelled our importers to advance the revenue to the government; it is impracticable, under that act, to realize the amount of duty from the sales before they are obliged to advance Under this double operation, this single branch of trade had been called upon for thirty millions, one half of which at least had fallen upon the city of New York. I am not sir, for constituting government a borrower or a lender to any branch of trade; the terms of credit should not be so long as to encourage injudicious speculations, nor so short as to embarrass and restrict the foreign trade; they should be so graduated as to enable the importer to realize the duty by sale of the merchandise, before he is called upon to pay the duty. Gentlemen may save themselves the trouble of devising means to employ our surplus revenue at the end of the year; the operation of the act of July, 1832, would cause a large reduction in importations of dutiable articles, and he was much mistaken if there would not be a very considerable falling off in the revenue of the present year. The foreign trade could not recover its flourish, unless some remedy is speedily applied. If gentlemen are sincerely desirous of extending relief to this branch of trade, let them come forward, establish a warehousing system, permit importers to deposite their merchandise for three years, and to pay the duty in three and six months from date of the entry for consumption. We hear much, sir, about measures of relief; there is none that can be proposed which would afford more substantial and permanent relief to the foreign trade of the country—a branch of trade which has been fatally embarrassed by our own measures.

The second memorial which I shall present, is from the "working men of New York, against paper money, and in favor of the constitutional currency." The currency proposed by the memorialists is that which was contemplated by the framers of the constitution, and well would it have been for the country had we never since 1789, introduced by law another of a fluctuating character. Sir, I am surprised to hear the language lately reiterated upon the subject of a metallic currency. However, sir, we may differ about the remedy, I had heretofore supposed that gentlemen all agreed that the bank note circulations of the country were sustained by two small a metallic basis to secure stability to commercial credit and steady employment to the laboring classes. It is unnecessary for gentlemen to be alarmed, or to attempt to spread unfounded apprehensions. No one proposed to rush head long from one extreme to the other; whatever reform might be attempted, should be effected by slow degrees, and with a just regard to the existing condition of the trade of the country; no interest should be disturbed or deranged by any abrupt measures. Sir, I am not one of those who believe it practicable to reclaim our gold coin from foreign countries; and that it is no such very difficult matter for the trade of this commercial country to abstract from the four thousand millions of the current coin of the world, one hundredth part, to be added to the existing metallic circulation of the country. But whatever reformation of the currency shall be attempted, it must be made gradually; and I hope, sir, that gentlemen, who profess so much regard for the soundness of our currency, will, at least, throw no impediment in the way of those, anxious as we are to improve its character without interrupting the prosperity of the country, and to secure permanent and greater stability to the operations of trade and industry.

Sir, I have two other memorials to present, signed by more than ten thousand of my fellow-citizens, and other memorials to the same effect are yet to come, praying that the deposites may not be restored, and the bank of the United States may not be re-chartered.

Under the peculiar circumstances which produced these memorials, I feel a proud satisfaction in presenting them to the house. They speak the language of independent men, of a community suffering under oppression, but determined never to submit to their oppressors, or to surrender their rights. The bank of the U. States has made a bold experiment upon the country. Since the commencement of the session its presses and its friends abroad, ay, sir, even some of the capitalists of the country, have been instrumental in an attempt to destroy commercial confidence, by circulating the most alarming predictions of approaching ruin and calamity. These rumors of distress, of frightful disasterr, of panic, have been echoed here by distinguished gentlemen of both houses.—Sir, no other country upon earth could have stood firm under such a general attack upon commercial confidence, as has been made by the bank and the friends abroad, during the last seventy-five days. If the distinguished men of both Houses of Parliament had indulged in the same gloomy anticipations—had they for more than 2 months predicted universal wreck and ruin, and general panic, it would have broken half the country banks in England, and half of their merchants and manufacturers. It is, sir, a bold experiment of the bank of the United States, and has fallen with dreadful severity upon my constituents, produced many bankruptices, and ruined many families; but, sir, were there losses and sufferings ten times as great, so long as they are animated with the spirit of freemen, they will never subject a government of their own to the dominion of the bank of the United States.

These memorials, sir, are the result of the policy pursued by the bank, and such will be the sentiment of the country. This experiment upon the fears of the country has totally changed the question—it is no longer a contest between the bank and the Treasury or the Executive; it is a question between the moneyed power of a corporation and popular sovereignty. Gentlemen had underrated the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and this last desperate experiment would fail. But, sir, whatever may be the political result, I hope those who have been instrumental in destroying commercial confidence, by predicting ruin, will unite with us in endeavoring to restore it. I trust, sir, that the ninety days, referred to by a gentleman (Mr. Selden) at the commencement of the session, are now drawing to a close, and that we are approaching those days of grace when the Bank of the U. States will, in its mercy, relieve the country. I hope, sir, the bank will do now what it ought to have done two months ago—announce to the local banks that they have nothing to fear from its measures and restore confidence. The president and directors of the institution have now no apology for persisting in its mysterious course towards the State banks; nay, sir, they have been called upon by their own friends; they have been admonished to change their course; the mandate has been issued from the other wing of the Capitol; it cannot be misunderstood, and I have no doubt it will be obeyed, and that commercial confidence will be once more restored.—Sir, if the gentlemen really intend to do something for the relief and permanent benefit of the country, let them re-establish our foreign trade on a sound foundation, either by a ware-housing system, or by extending the credit on duties; and, if they wish to secure a durable prosperity to trade, and a steady employment to labor, let them unite with us in our measures to enlarge the metallic basis of our circulation, and improve the condition of our currency. Mr. C. concluded by moving the reference of these memorials to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The memorials were accordingly referred to that committee.

From the Washington Moderator.

"Perhaps there is no nation under the sun more enlightened in the mass, than this vast republic, and yet none where the people are more ignorant of the true theory of the government under which they live. Accustomed from the history of other governments to look upon the central power as sovereign and supreme, we forget that here, sovereignty resides not in the general government or any department of it, but in the several independent states, which united, form our confederacy. This is the parent error from which most of the opposition to the doctrine of state rights and more especially, the doctrine of state remedies essentially springs But it is one, which like all others upon this subject can only be corrected by diffusing among the people correct information, and enlightening the public mind by the dissemination of the TRUTH. As disciples of the faith of Jefferson, we invite and challenge free discussion—we shrink not from ample investigation, and feel secure in entrusting our principles in the hands of the people. We only ask a calm and unprejudiced investigation, for although the events of the last few years have excited the honest doubts of some as to the capability of the people for self government—although yet in our infancy as a nation, we are already near the verge of a gloomy despotism of arbitrary power—we still confide in the HONESTY, and the PATRIOTISM of the people. All they want is LIGHT. And whenever the subject shall be fairly presented to them—whenever the clouds shall be dispersed, with which it has been the aim of demagogues to overshadow them, we feel a confidence that they will give a wise—a just, and a righteous decision."—*Halifax (N. C.) Advocate.*

The editor of the Advocate has fallen into what we conceive to be a dangerous error, common to the over zealous advocates of state rights. He says, "accustomed from the history of other governments to look upon the central power as sovereign and supreme, we forget," &c., implying that in this country the central power is *not* sovereign and supreme. This we hold to be an error as destructive to the union as that of ultra consolidation is to the states.

The states are sovereign. But, in order to maintain this truth, it is no more necessary to deny the supremacy of the union, than it is to deny the sovereignty of a state in order to maintain that its individual citizens are free. What is sovereignty? *It is to states what freedom is to individuals.* This is the meaning which the general sense of mankind has attached to the term. Does our assertion need proof? Let the testimony of a master spirit suffice:

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned
No: *men, high-minded men;*
MEN WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW;
WHO KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND KNOWING DARE MAINTAIN,
These constitute a state."

It is by freemen, then, that a free and sovereign state is formed; by the same rule, it is by sovereign states that a federal union, sovereign and supreme, is formed. It is not necessary to deny the freedom of the individual in order to maintain the sovereignty of the state, neither is it necessary to deny the sovereignty of the states in order to maintain the supremacy of the union. The individual is free; the states are free and sovereign; and the union is free, sovereign and supreme.

The question arises, of what use is the sovereignty of the states, if they must acknowledge the union as supreme? Waiving all subordinate considerations, many of which are of great importance, we reply, that our strong point in advocating the sovereignty of the states is the point of *character*. The importance of character to an individual, is allowed. It is as the breath to his nostrils. Destroy irretrievably his character, and he might far better be dead than living. So is it with a state. The acknowledgement of her sovereignty gives her a moral power, and that, we hold, is the most effective kind of power. It is of immense importance for the states to know whether in entering upon a contest with the federal government (which may Heaven always in mercy avert!) their sovereign character and the individual rights of their citizens are to be respected; or whether their sovereignty and the rights of the people are to be disregarded, the persons and characters of their citizens disgraced and punished, and their property confiscated, their actions deriving no color of justification from state authority.

We repeat then, the states are sovereign. Their sovereignty, their political identity, as independent communities, is no more destroyed by that consent which makes them parties to the federal compact, than is the the freedom of individuals destroyed by that consent which makes them parties to the union. In the one case, the individual exchanges a wild and undefined freedom, subject to none but natural laws, for a freedom modified and regulated by the action of government In the other case, the state exchanges an independence subject only to the law of nations, for one modified by constitutional law. But as in the one case the individual retains all the inherent and inalienable attributes of a freeman, so in the other the state retains all the inherent and inalienable attributes of sovereignty.

And we also repeat, the union is supreme. The states, sovereign though they are, are not to be released from obligations voluntarily assumed, simply by the exercise of their own will. They have entered into a compact, and the government resulting from this compact is, within its proper sphere, supreme, and contains within itself all the powers necessary to enforce its own laws. If, however, in the exercise of its authority, this government oversteps the constitutional limits of its supremacy, the shield of state sovereignty will be interposed, and the oppressed people protected from its unconstitutional and tyrannical operations. Of the occasions for, and the limits of this interposition, the state, as a sovereign power, must be the final and only judge, so far as its own action is concerned; but on the other hand, the union, so far as *its* action is concerned, must be the final judge of the constitutionality of its own laws, as well as the means of enforcing them. In entering upon a conflict with the general government, the constituted authority of the union, the state contends, not with an inferior agent possessing no inherent sovereignty, but with a government the foundation of which is laid strong in the consent of sovereign states; and the general government contends, not against an irresponsible and indiscriminate mob, holding them individually responsible, but against a state. It is a contest between governments—between sovereigns possessing no common arbiter. Each must bring to bear against its antagonist the greatest possible amount of moral, and, if necessary, physical power, and Heaven will decide the issue.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Maryland has twenty banks, Ohio nineteen, Pennsylvania fifty, New York between eighty and ninety, Massachusetts upwards of one hundred, New Hampshire forty six, Rhode Island twenty seven, New Jersey twenty four. In eight States, upwards of *four hundred and twenty banks!* This statement will surprise our readers. Who could have believed it?—Who could have imagined that local banking had been carried to such an extent in the most stable, thrifty, and intelligent States of the confederacy? Though the fact may be astonishing, it is undeniable. We have seen lists of the banks in the eight States above mentioned, and we are informed they are all solvent, specie-paying institutions. Of the old broken banks—which were generally the mushroons of the late war—we have taken no account. Independent of the old rag shops of those days, there is now in Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey, more than four hundred and twenty local specie-paying banks—yet we are told, when Kentucky or Ohio proposes to establish a State Bank, with four or five branches and a capital of four or five millions, that the proposition "is not only a *measure of madness*," but "*madness without measure of madness*," and "*madness without measure.*" This is the constant cry of partisans in the West, and of editors in the East. Why do the gentlemen happen to concur in the opinion? The reasons are obvious. The banking facilities enjoyed by the Atlantic States secure to their people decided advantages in commerce and manufactures. It is their interest to retain those advantages to themselves, and their journalists there oppose the creation of banks in the west. Here, partisans oppose the establishment of local banks, because they expect the influence of the bank to aid them in getting into office in opposition to the will of a majority of the people. These facts are worthy of serious consideration.

Counterfeiters Taken.—On Saturday, Mr. Hayes, high constable, in company with several police officers, arrested Asa Pierce and Reuben Moses, at the Ninth Ward Hotel, on a charge of passing forged bank notes. Moses resides in the neighborhord of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Sparks and Homan proceeded to that place on Monday, procured the assistance of an officer, and went to his house, where they found his wife counting a large amount of counterfeit money.—They then proceeded up stairs where they found a Dr. Stewart, another of the gang, who on seeing the officers, instantly threw up the window, and got out on the roof of the house, from which he dropped down and ran off. The officers pursued him, and after a chase of more than half a mile, made him prisoner. On his person was found a number of counterfeit bills, and in the room from which he had escaped they discovered forged bills to the amount of $5000; amongst which was one for $1000, and another for $500, on the New York City Bank. These two notes it is expected were proof sheets from a genuine plate, and stolen from the engraver. The officers brought the two prisoners before the Mayor of Philadelphia, who committed them to prison. Moses was arrested in this city about twenty years ago, by Mr. Hayes, on whom were found at that time, nearly $100,000 of counterfeiting money. He was sent to the State prison, and after his release has several times since been convicted and imprisoned for counterfeiting.—*N. Y. Cour.*

The New England Galaxy remarks: We do not recollect a more remarkable instance of the preservation of life, from arparently inevitable destruction at sea, then is recorded in the paragraph below from an English paper.

Remarkable Preservation.—The Emma of Harwich, George Cant, master, on her voyage to Gottenburg, fell in, off the Dogger Bank, with a large Finland vessel, laden with timber for London, bottom upwards, upon which was a man, who just made his way through the bottom of the vessel. It appears that the vessel was upset in a gale, and seven of the crew were drowned—four others in the cabin were driven through a small hatchway in the floor. Here without food, and in darkness, they remained for four days and nights. Providentially they found a spike nail and a ballast stone—they sharpened the nail, and began to pick away the planks and timber of the vessel's bottom over head, and succeeded in making an outlet through a timber of fourteen inches, and the plank 3 1-2 inches thick, when with a stick and a slip torn from a shirt, they made their signal of distress. At length the opening was made large enough, to admit the whole of their number getting through, which they had not long effected before they were all so fortunately rescued by the Emma.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.

MR. MULLIKIN,—

In my first number, I hope I have fully established that the Bank of the United States is a monopoly; I will now show it to be an oppressive tyrant, and from its own authority. Why and for what do the friends of the Bank say, it was established? do they not say to aid commerce, and assist the general government in the administration of its governmental transactions, and above all, to establish a uniform currency throughout the country? Under such an expectation the general government was authorized to subscribe for stock to the amount of seven millions of dollars, one fifth part of the whole bank capital, reserving to herself the right to nominate and appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate, five directors, to guard and protect her stock, the residue of the Directors to be appointed by the stockholders. Then let me humbly inquire of a generous public, if due attention should not have been paid to the government directors, not only from the high authority from whence they emanated, but from the nature of the immense charge which was committed to them, arising from the seven millions of stock, as well as the large sums of money which passed through the bank from the public deposites. But how were they treated by the then directors and the president of the Bank? In the first place, they were denied the right of being placed on the standing committees, before whom much of the most important business of the bank occurs. A long and elaborate report was submitted by the committee of exchange in answer to a call from the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means in Congress, containing many erroneous statements. The government directors desired time to examine it with a view to correct it, but the other directors refused the application, and by a vote passed and hurried it on to Congress with all its imperfections. By the face of the bank books, the government directors discovered that a note drawn by Gales and Seaton of Washington, for eleven thousand dollars, but had been up as high as eighty thousand dollars, remained unpaid, and not even protested (although directly contrary to the laws of the bank) and no endorsement to said note; the only security was an order given for the amount on some trustees who were to receive money from Congress for the printing of some state papers—A motion was made to refer the account to a special committee, including three of the government directors, which was done, but before they had time to act on it, the unpaid note was renewed by the exchange committee, or more properly called Biddle's committee, and a further sum discounted by the same committee for the same persons for the sum of $2500, without the knowledge of the government directors, and on the same uncertain kind of security. A motion was then made by the government directors to have the above notes reduced five per cent every discount day, as they became due, which was also rejected by the other directors, and at the same time curtailments on other persons' notes were generally making—other notes were discounted by the same exchange committee on the very days on which the board was sitting, and never submitted to their consideration; and be it remembered, this exchange committee was appointed by Mr. Biddle, president of the bank. Thus the president has the whole and sole control of the money in the bank as will be further exhibited. A resolution was offered by the government directors, that the exchange committee should not have the power of making discounts alone, and that said committee should consist of three directors, residing in Philadelphia, to be selected monthly from the board of directors in rotation as described and authorized by the by-laws of the bank, this was as usual rejected. The office or branch at Charleston understanding the exchange committee was transacting all the business, made application to the mother bank to allow them the same privilege, but Mr. Biddle's directors stated to them in February 1830, that such liberty was inexpedient, and could not be allowed, and that all discounts must be made by the board, and not exchange committees, and still they were doing the same every day—was there ever such bare faced day-light usurpation of power? The directors proposed a resolution that the cashier furnish the board with any proceedings which rescind the resolution of February 1830, relative to exchange committees discounting, and relative to their selection by rotation as directed by the by-laws, which was also rejected; now finding they had violated all by-laws and rules, they immediately passed new laws to cover their black deeds and confirm the privilege of the exchange committee to discount and do all other business of the bank, in defiance of the directors and Congress—said committee being appointed by Biddle. In August the same exchange committee discounted one hundred thousand dollars for a director of a certain bank without the knowledge of the board, when the board had that day refused to discount good mercantile paper—But another unheard of assumption of power was exercised by this self-styled committee without the knowledge of the board of directors, which was to pass resolutions authorising Mr. Biddle, the president of the bank, to expend an unlimited sum of money, to pay printers for publishing and circulating political speeches, hand-bills, and any other publication he saw proper, to influence the people's minds in favor of the Bank. In virtue of said resolution, eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents were expended, (including about twenty thousand dollars for bank notes,) in the years 1831 and 1832, and when the government directors called for the vouchers for such expenditures and the names of such persons as the money was paid to, and proposed to rescind the resolution, so as to protect the money of the United States as well as the stockholders, it was refused. In order to oppress the community and compel them to petition to support the rechartering of the bank; she began to curtail her discounts, for which purpose Mr. Biddle appointed a committee to modify them in such manner as they might think expedient. The public directors offered a resolution compelling said committee to report to the board what scale of reduction they had proposed, which was also rejected. Thus all things were kept secret between Biddle and his aids. In order to relieve the apparent commercial distress, the public directors proposed to appoint a committee of three, to meet such as might be appointed by other banks to enter into some regular system of discounting, but rejected again.

Having submitted a few of the daring oppressive measures of the Bank in defiance of justice and the by-laws of the Bank, which cannot be controvered, as the records of the Bank will support me, now let me ask for a candid answer: and say, is not the Bank an oppressive tyrant and a dangerous monopoly? An institution chartered by Congress for the use and benefit of the public (as they say) as soon as it procures power and strength, rebels against its own creator, and puts at defiance all public and private authority, transacts business in a secret and clandestine manner, using the money of the U. States, and private stockholders without control. The president assumes the power of appointing committees in defiance of law and justice, and the committees thus appointed, authorizing their president to squander millions of dollars at his pleasure, without even rendering an account for what or to whom; also cu-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0820.jpg