from the Senate, because we doubt not that a sounder man will be sent in his place. But our views are unchanged as to the utter absurdity of this jacobinical notion of the right of the constituent to instruct the representative. It is true that the representative should pay a respectful deference to the wishes of the constituents, when fully expressed and clearly ascertained. But in no respect can they be binding on the mind and conscience. When he is fairly chosen, he is in duty bound to apply his best faculties for the benefit of *the whole* country, without regard to other than purely local questions. More especially should the Senators be kept beyond the influence of the ever-varying inconstancy of popular opinion. The very design of appointing Senators for six years, was to preserve them from the influence of popular caprice and change."

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

MARCH 13, 1834.

SIR—I transmit to you for publication a letter which I received the day before yesterday from Mr. Taney. Understanding yesterday that a portion of the committee that recently visited Washington, had addressed a note to him in relation to an editorial paragraph which appeared in the Globe, I had determined not to publish the letter at present; but the card of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Patterson, in the Chronicle of this morning, appears to me to render its publication proper. I therefore avail myself of the authority which the letter gives, and desire you to insert it in to-morrow's Republican, with the request that the editors of other papers who may have published the card of those gentlemen, will republish from the Republican Mr. Taney's letter.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

U. S. HEATH.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have read with much surprise the report made by the Committee to the meeting at Monument Square, in the city of Baltimore, on the 4th instant. The report does me great injustice, and does not present the opinions which I expressed to the members of the committee with whom I conversed.

I must begin by observing that Mr. Birkhead, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Graham and Mr. Howell, whose names are signed to the report were not present at any part of the conversation, and can have no personal knowledge of any thing that was said. I did not see either of them while they were in Washington. Mr. Patterson came in near the close of the interview, and was in the room but a few minutes.

The only persons who were present throughout the conversation were Messrs. Brown, Crawford, and Gaither. My acquaintance with the two latter was a very slight one. But circumstances had often brought Mr. Brown and myself together while I lived in Baltimore and we had, for several years past been on terms of familiar and friendly acquaintance. He introduced the conversation soon after they came into the room by giving me to understand that they had called on me as members of the committee, that they wished a free and friendly conversation with me not only in my official character, but as a citizen of Baltimore, and as one who could not be indifferent to the welfare of a community of which I had so long been a member. It never entered my mind that a conversation so invited by Mr. Brown was designed for publication; much less that detached expressions were to be selected, separating them from the connecting observations, so as to create an impression entirely different from the one I intended to convey.

The common principles of fair dealing between man and man would seem to require that when such a design was entertained, I should have been warned of the intention, in order that others might be present to hear what passed, as well as the persons, who it now seems were secretly awaiting some phrase or expression which they might note down and publish, to do me injury.

The conversation was chiefly carried on between Mr. Brown and myself. The others occasionally took part in it. He reprobated the conduct of the Bank of the United States in strong terms. He said that it had abused its power by wilfully oppressing the community, and that it ought not to be rechartered on any terms. He admitted that the deposites ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would not relieve the pressure which he stated to exist. But he and the other persons present with him drew a strong picture of the distress in Baltimore, and represented that the commercial community there was in danger of general bankruptcy unless something was done by the government to relieve it. His plan of relief was a new bank, and he left with me a draft of this project. He urged me to consider it, saying it was the plan of one of my friends, in whom he knew I had much confidence.—But he did not name him.

In reply to these statements I told them that I was opposed to the recharter of the present bank on any terms—and that if it succeeded in its present attempt to coerce the renewal of its charter, the government of the country would, in effect, be surrendered into the hands of a money corporation. That I was opposed to any Bank of the United States, and believed such an institution wholly unnecessary. That the State Banks, I had no doubt were fully competent to perform the duties of fiscal agents—and that notwithstanding the efforts to embarrass their operations and to discredit them, I had found no difficulty in carrying on the operations of the Treasury, and placing money wherever it was needed for public use—and that I was satisfied they would be able to afford all the facilities in the domestic exchanges which the interest of the country required, and upon terms as favorable as any Bank of the United States—that the pressure, of which they had spoken, had been designedly created by the Bank of the United States for the purpose of compelling the people to yield to the demands of the Bank—but it was greatly aggravated by the panic which had been got up to aid the Bank in its attempts to bring distress and ruin on the country—that the newspapers in the commercial cities, which were understood to belong to the Bank, or to be under its control, had teemed, for months past, with groundless reports of failures, and bankruptcies, and predictions of the approaching ruin of the mercantile community, and the stoppage of specie payments by the State Banks. That the merchants themselves had by their own conduct, and meetings, and resolutions, and deputations to Washington, contributed greatly to increase the excitement and alarm, and by that means disabled the State Banks from loaning as freely as they would otherwise have done—that if the Mercantile community of a commercial city chose to proclaim itself on the eve of bankruptcy, every body would naturally believe them, and be unwilling to trust them, and that embarrassment, and distress would unavoidably follow the destruction of credit.

That if they expected to drive the administration from its course by such measures they were mistaken, that the government was not responsible for evils which merchants, or any other class of individuals voluntarily brought on themselves for political party purposes; and it could not be expected to change its course on that account. And if by persisting in fostering the alarm they had excited, and increasing the panic, they should produce the general ruin which they said was about to fall on the city, it would not change the measures of the administration;—that the evil would be the work of their own hands for which the government was in no degree responsible; that it was in their own power to produce or avert it, and they could not justly charge, upon the government, the evils which they themselves should voluntarily occasion.

I do not profess to give you the whole conversation between us which lasted more than half an hour. But I give the opinions distinctly stated by me to which the passages mentioned in the report, (if I used such expressions) must have had reference.

I cannot undertake to say whether I did or did not use the words imputed to me. But, if they were used, they were applied to the general ruin which the Mercantile community should wilfully bring on itself by creating a panic for party purposes. The committee have reported my language as if I had expressed a cold and callous indifference to the sufferings of Baltimore. Nothing could be more unjust. I was endeavouring to impress upon them the folly of co-operating with the Bank in exciting an alarm for political objects; and ruining the credit of their whole community to give political power to the Bank. I wished to satisfy them, that while it endangered the happiness and comfort of innumerable industrious, and valuable citizens, it would fail to produce the political object it was intended to accomplish.

To you, my dear sir, this explanation is, I know, unnecessary. You have often heard me express my opinion on the subject, and would at once see the unjustifiable use made by the committee of certain expressions, which they say I used. But I am not willing to be misrepresented to the people of Baltimore. And in a community in which I lived so long, and where my principles, feelings and opinions are so well known, I trust that not even the sanction of the names attached to the report can persuade the people that I could express that heartless indifference to their sufferings which this report imputes to me.

As I have already said, four of those whose names are signed to the report never heard a word of the conversation alluded to, and I did not even see them while they were in Washington, and one of the others heard but a small portion of it. And without meaning any disrespect to others, I must say that I am as well known to the people of Baltimore, as the four gentlemen who were present at the conversation, and I am willing to leave it to the community in which we have all lived, to decide from their knowledge of us, whether more sympathy would be likely to be felt for the sufferings of our citizens by Mr. J. W. Patterson, Mr. George Brown, Mr. George R. Gaither, and Mr. Wm. Crawford, Jr. than by myself—and whether either of these four gentlemen would be expected or disposed to make greater personal sacrifices to alleviate, and relieve them than I would.

I commit this letter to your friendship and discretion. Use it as you think right to vindicate me from the unjust imputations contained in the report.

I am, dear sir, with great respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant,

R. B. TANEY.

UPTON S. HEATH, Esq. Baltimore.

P. S. I have not deemed it necessary to give more of my conversation with the committee than was required to vindicate myself against an imputation calculated to do me personal injury with the citizens of Baltimore. But it must not be understood that I admit that my opinions are given in the report with ordinary fairness in other respects. On the contrary the conversation is garbled by the committee in such a manner as to misrepresent me most grossly in other instances in which they profess to give the opinions I expressed to them.

R. B. TANEY.

The following report is from the committee of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and others, of New York,—a body which was appointed, with power to confer and advise, with other constituted bodies, and to adopt measures necessary to remove existing difficulties, restore public confidence, and thereby avert predicted evils. It is called the *Union Committee*, and was organized without reference to party. The report sheds new light on the causes of our present embarrassments, and affords the highest possible authority against the course of the U. States Bank.

Having carefully deliberated on the subject, the Committee, in part discharge of their duties, would respectfully submit to their fellow citizens, the following

REPORT.

In the performance of a duty of such high importance, as that which has been confided to the committee, they have felt it incumbent on them to enter somewhat at large into the examination of the subject contemplated by their appointment. They have been desirous to demonstrate, to all such at least as do not wilfully close their eyes against the truth, the injuries which may be inflicted upon a people by hasty and improvident legislation, and by the improper, if not dishonest administration of institutions incorporated ostensibly for the public good.

One of the most common errors in popular reasoning, and of which the artful and designing too often avail themselves, is the habit of regarding whatever goes before as *necessarily* the cause of whatever immediately follows. A striking illustration of this position is to be found in the opinion now so strongly entertained by some persons, but only *used* by others, that the present pecuniary embarrassments is the effect of the removal of the public deposites from the national bank to the banks of the States.

To any one who looks into the matter coolly and dispassionately, it must be obvious that so far at least as this city is concerned, the *alledged* cause of the *distress* has been a *real* cause of its partial *alleviation;* inasmuch as a large portion of the public revenues, under the former arrangement, were collected here to be loaned elsewhere, and are now loaned here, where they are collected.

The true causes, in the opinion of this committee of the present derangement in our monied affairs, are to be found principally, *first*, in the unavoidable re-action always consequent upon a great and sudden expansion of the circulating medium; and *secondly*, in the extensive and fundamental alterations made by the last Congress both in the amount of the commercial imposts and in the mode of their collection.

In regard to the first of these causes, its discussion, at the present time, is mingled with so many of the elements of party and passion, that the more moderate portion of the community are becoming distrustful of even the soundest arguments, and the most candid statements, in any way connected with it

The committee have deemed it proper therefore to refer to the history of another period.

In the first eighteen months of its existence, namely, during the year 1817 ann part of 1818, the bank of the United States, through its numerous branches, had issued according to the report of Mr. Cheeves, notes to an enormous amount. Its discounts in this short period, although the specie part of its capital was only two millions, exceeded forty-three millions of dollars. Every department of business, and speculation, and living, was, as a necessary consequence, stimulated to the utmost. Costly mansions were erected, and adorned with the most expensive furniture, sumptuous entertainments were given, and splendid equipages were set up. And every man seemed to imagine that because *credits* were abundant *riches* must equally abound. The prodigality and waste of some of our citizens were alarming beyond belief. 'We have heard,' says the Weekly Register, 1819, "that the furniture of a single parlour, possessed by, we cannot say belonging to the individual, (who afterwards became bankrupt,) cost forty thousand dollars." In this way, according to the views of those who looked only at the surface, the country enjoyed a state of "unexampled prosperity." And what without any "removal of deposites" was the sequel of this previously brilliant drama. A rapid curtailment of discounts was commenced. The southern and western offices were directed not to issue their notes; the bank ceased to purchase and collect exchanges on the south and west; and the local institutions were called upon to pay up their balances.

These measures according to the report of its then President, Mr. Cheeves, simple and obvious as they are, and some of them so strangely overlooked so long, lifted the bank, in the short space of seventy days, from the extreme of prostration to a state of safety, and even, in degree, of power; and enabled it to defy all attacks.

"The bank," observes a judicious commentator on this statement, "was saved and the people were ruined." For a time the question every morning, was, not who had broken the previous day, but, who yet stood—suits, warrants, and executions took the place of bank credits. "From all parts of the country," says Weekly Register of April 10, 1819, "we hear of a severe pressure on men in business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the price of staple articles. Real property is rapidly depreciating in its nominal value and its rents or profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must go;—the banks are refusing their customary accommodations, confidence among merchants is shaken, and 3 per cent. a month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago were considered as good as old gold, and whose makers have not since suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore." Four months afterwards, August 7th, 1819, the same journal says, 'it is estimated that there are 20,000 persons *daily seeking* work in Philadelphia; in New York 10,000 able bodied *men* are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it, and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000." A committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia on the 21st August, to inquire into the situation of the manufacturers of the city and its vicinity reported on the 2d of October that of thirty mechanical and manufacturing branches of trade, which they enumerated, which gave employment to 9188 persons in 1814, and to 9672 in in 1816 there were but 2137 persons employed in 1819.

Here then we have a case of former days precisely so far as the effects of monied credits is concerned analogous to the present. As more recently in 1831 so in 1817, the flood gates of circulation had been opened wide, a scene of unexampled prosperity as it *seemed*, but of delusive intoxication as it *really* was, ensued.

The day of contraction, however, as we have seen, soon came; the order for that purpose was issued from Philadelphia on the 20th of July, 1818, and by the 1st of April following the curtailments had amounted to the immense sum of $6,530,159. And what then became of the unexampled prosperity, about which, then as now, so much has been said. Being a mere phantom, it vanished, as we have seen, in an instant, and universal ruin and dismay followed in its footsteps. The community then saw, and felt, as they now feel, without seeing, and of course, without acknowledging that paper money, like dram drinking, relieves for the moment by the deceitful sensation it creates; but gradually exhausting the natural heat, leaves the body at length in a worse state than it found it.

We have the authority of the printed statement, laid before the stockholders by their then president, for saying that during all this time (1817, '18 and 19,) the Bank had the advantage of immense government deposites; that at the very moment when the curtailments were ordered, "the government deposites in the Bank and its branches amounted to *eight millions* of dollars."

If then, the *possession* of the deposits did not prevent the contraction and consequent ruin of 1819, why should the *removal* of deposites be the cause, under precisely similar circumstances, of the contraction and ruin of 1834.

The truth is the removal of the deposites, unless it be as furnishing a motive for a course of measures which would not otherwise have been adopted, has, as your committee believe, had no agency whatever in producing the present pecuniary difficulties; but, on the contrary has prevented their being much greater than they are.

The Committee believe that the directors of the U. States' Bank, in the enormous addition in the years 1830 and 1831 of twenty eight millions to the already adequate quantity of bank facilities, (to say nothing of the very questionable design of the measure,) were guilty of a great public injury, and by thus, themselves creating the necessity for the present curtailments, were the real authors of by far the larger portion of the calamities which they now seek to ascribe to the President of the United States.

The second leading cause of the present commercial pressure, will be found in the new system of duties on imports.

The influence of the late tariff acts, in bringing about the state of things so loudly complained of, would seem to be little understood, and still less appreciated.

To say that a partial reduction in some cases or total removal of duties on imports creates commercial distress, would appear, at first blush, a paradox. But let us see its operation.

A merchant under the old system imported, we will suppose, a cargo of tea costing in China one hundred thousand dollars, the duties on which, we will also suppose, were one hundred thousand more, not payable, however, till the expiration of twelve months—The value here then of the cargo for the purpose of our argument would be $200,000, and for that sum he would of course be able to sell it for short notes of individuals, which being discounted, would be immdiately turned into so much bank paper, and added to the circulating medium. Now take off the duty and what was before $200,000 sinks immediately to $100,000, and with it sinks the corresponding amount of circulating medium.

The reduction of duties at the New York Custom House within the last——months, and the consequent reduction in the same short period of circulating credit, in this single city, has been estimated at ——millions.

The evil, however, does not stop here. Of the remaining duties, about——millions have been made payable in cash, and that too, before the possession of the goods on which they are paid, and the residue, say——millions in bonds with greatly shortened credits.*

Although this part of the system has not like the other, effected an absolute destruction of so much of the moneyed capital of the city, yet it is apparent that it must have created a greatly increased demand for the diminished portion which the other had left.

In addition to these effects of the new tariff, which are permanent, there is another, arising merely out of the transition from the former system to the present, which has served greatly for the moment to aggravate the evil. The long bonds of the old system, and the short bonds and cash duties of the new, have fallen due simultaneously; these concentrating, to a great degree, the burthens of two years upon the shoulders of one.

We have thus briefly adverted to the two leading causes of the present difficulties—the sudden expansion and the sudden contraction of the circulating medium—and the radical changes, now in a course of operation, is the amount and mode of collecting the national revenues.

Overtrading also has contributed its share, not overtrading in stocks and merchandize merely, but overtrading also in real estate. The whole neighborood of the city at an exorbitantly enhanced valuation, has been literally covered with contracts, requiring sooner or later the payment of money, and of course augmenting, in a corresponding degree, the demand for its possession.

The overtrading and speculation, however, has rather been an effect than a cause. It resulted, necessarily, like other deceptive appearances of great prosperity, from the enormous expansion of the circulating medium, and has hardly yet had time to subside.

Having thus ascertained, truly as we believe, the nature and origin of the disease under which the community is laboring, we feel more confident in the suggestions we shall offer as the remedy.

First then, admitting as we do, that the bank issues had been unduly expanded, and that a great curtailment was therefore necessary, we insist, that to make it, suddenly and rapidly, or even at all, at a period when other causes, as we have shown, are producing an unwonted demand for business facilities, is inexpedient and unjustifiable, and on the part of the bank, whose own previous acts created the necessity, is obnoxious to the severest censure.

The curtailment indespensable as it will ultimately be, ought, and in the present state of our foreign exchange, may, with perfect safety, be postponed until the commercial operations of the city shall have had time to accommodate themselves to the revenue code.

We feel ourselves warranted, therefore, in making an earnest appeal to our local institutions to aid for the present the commercial and business community, by such an extension of discounts as may be consistent with their own safety.

In the second place, we would urge upon Congress the adoption of the warehouse system, so that importers may not be compelled to pay their duties, or procure securities for the purpose, until they are ready to dispose of their goods.

Thirdly, as panic in times of pecuniary pressure, tends to dry up the sources of credit, and thus to aggravate the mischief which it dreads, we cannot too earnestly recommend to the conductors of the public press, to abstain as far as practicable, from those topics and modes of excitement, in which, it is apparent, some of them of late have too much indulged.

and lastly, though beyond all comparison first in importance—we would recommend to all classes of our fellow citizens, to dismiss from their minds inflated and delusive data of wealth which never had any other than a paper foundation, and to introduce into their business arrangements a system of economy and retrenchment and diminished credits, adapted to their real, instead of their imaginary means, and the diminished indulgence of the new revenue code. Let them look to industry, sobriety and frugality, and not to speculation and bank favors, as the only safe and permanent sources of riches and prosperity.

The committee, in these suggestions, do not wish to be understood as having ceased their labors. They know, and fully sympathise, in the deep anxiety of the public mind. They perceive, and feel no disposition to disguise the truth, that a severe pecuniary pressure, the origin of which they have endeavored to trace and expose, exists; & it will be an object of their further efforts and deliberations to devise some plan if possible, in addition to the measures already recommended, to allay excitement, restore confidence, and mitigate, if not remove, the evil.

PRESERVED FISH, Chair'n.

*The Committee being desirous of minute accuracy in their statements, delayed the publication of the report with the view of obtaining the materials necessary for filling up these blanks. Not having been able, as yet, to procure them, they have not deemed it necessary to delay the report longer, inasmuch as the defect can be supplied in their future communication.

The Legislature of Kentucky has adjourned, after a session of two months. The principal measure of the session was the creation of a *State Bank*, called the "Bank of Kentucky." Some of the provisions of the charter are strongly drawn, to secure faithful management.

The capital of the Bank is to be *five millions*. The principal office is to be at Louisville, with not less than four, nor more then six branches, one south of Green river, one between Green and Kentucky rivers, and two north of the Kentucky river. The Bank is to issue no note less then *five* dollars, and to owe, at no time, more then twice the capital stock actually paid in, exclusive of deposites. The president and directors are made personally liable for the excess, except those who dissent from the act creating the excess, and make affidavit of dissent within ten days. The President and Directors and Bank officers are prohibited from becoming indebted to the Bank, directly or indirectly, as borrowers or sureties, in any form, under a penalty of $5000. Frauds upon the Bank, by appropriating its funds, making false entries, &c. are made felony, punishable by not less than *five* years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Bank is prohibited from making any dividend of profits, until there is a surplus of $20,000 for every *million* of stock paid in, and this contingent fund is never to be reduced below that ratio. The President and directors are made individually responsible for all deficiencies in the funds, and all mismanagement that reduces the capital stock.

A refusal to redeem its notes in specie forfeits the charter, and the Bank becomes liable to pay interest on the amount, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

The Grog Drinkers in Berkshire, Mass. are in a bad way, for the tavern keepers in that county had assembled in solemn Convention, and adopted measures preparatory to a total removal of the deposites from the bar room. No reasonable person will find fault with so rational an exercise of their "responsibility."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the subject of the Bank of the United States, and the removal of the public deposites therefrom; and, also, a memorial on the same subject from the same town, which he would ask to be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed.

Mr. Wright had nothing to say in reference to these proceedings and memorial, further than that he had no doubt but the memorialists were equally as respectable as those of the same town, whose memorial was presented yesterday. They expressed, however, different views.—These memorialists highly approve of the course pursued by the Administration in removing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and express the opinion that a National Bank is unconstitutional. Mr. W. then moved that the proceedings and memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was carried.

Mr. Prentiss presented the proceedings and memorial of a Convention of Delegates from the several towns and counties of the State of Vermont, held at the town of Woodstock, relating to the subject, as Mr. P. said, which is attracting so much attention here, and so much interests through the United States. They express in the strongest terms, their disapprobation of the removal of the public deposites, as violating the contract between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and departing from the faith of the nation. They declare that this ill-advised measure has produced much embarrassment and distress, the only remedy for which, in their opinion, is the restoration of the public money to the safeguard provided for it by law.

They further express the opinion that a sound currency can only be securred through the instrumentality of a National Bank; and pray for the re-charter of the present Bank, or the establishment of one with similar advantages.—Mr. Prentis, took the occasion to say, that the town in which the convention was held, was one of the most important, industrious, and enterprising in the State; and that the members of the Convention from the several towns and counties, represented all the various interests, trades, and occupations of life. The names of the delegates were not given; but, from the names of the officers, he was enabled to say, that they were of the highest respectability.—The Chairman, a highly respectable gentleman whom he personally knew, had hitherto taken no part in political affairs, but had been associated with this Convention from a sense of duty. From the respectability of the officers, and the respectful tone of the proceedings and memorial, he thought the memorialists were entitled to a patient hearing. He moved that the resolutions and memorial be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was adopted.

Mr. McKean presented the proceedings of a large meeting held in the city and county of Philadelphia on the fourth of the present month. In presenting these proceedings—

Mr. McKean said since he entered the Capitol this morning, he had received the proceedings of a very large meeting of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, which took place in Independence Square on the 4th of March instant, and to take into consideration the existing topics of the day. These proceedings sustained in decided terms the action of the Executive Government, in reference to the removal of the public deposites, and attribute the present panic and distress mainly to a false monetary system; and if we will abide the pressure with manly resistance and determination, to learn wisdom from experience, and reform the evils which have caused it, much good may proceed from some evil. These proceedings also approve of General Jackson's veto of the Land Bill, and speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the recent message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in reference to the finances of that Commonwealth. They are opposed to recharter the Bank of the United States, and they also approve of a National Convention, for the nomination of National officers, as the only practicable mode of uniting the strength and ensuring the triumph of democracy in the Union. Mr. M. said he would embrace the present opportunity to bear testimony to the high character and respectability of this meeting, and if, as has been held here, it adds to its importance to be without distinction of political parties, this is especially entitled to weight; for among the most prominent actors be recognised some (Messrs. Ingersoll and Rush) who were dismissed from office by the present administration, and who had been conspicuous in the opposition, but yielded their support in this time of need.

He also wished to say that he concurred generally in the sentiments expressed by this meeting, on those matters proper for the consideration of the Senate, and fit for legislation.—At the same time, he did not yield his assent to that portion which was more political in its nature; to use a popular and oft repeated phrase, he would say, that in reference to a national convention, he differed from his respectable constituents "*toto cœlo.*" He moved that the proceedings be read, referred to the committee on Finance, and printed; which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. M. then said, he had, also, other documents to present. He had received, and had been especially requested to lay before the Senate the proceedings of three separate township meetings, held at different periods, in Perry county, Pennsylvania, one in Rye township, one in Wheatfield, and one in Buffalo. These proceedings were of a different character from those he had just presented from Philadelphia; they all express decided disapprobation of the recent acts of the Federal Executive in removing the public deposites, and asks for their restoration; and are in favour of the United States Bank. They, too, sir, have gone somewhat into politics. I regret this; but they are not without some illustrious examples which have been exhibited on this floor. They condemn the interference of a legislative caucus, and are opposed to the project of a National Convention to nominate a President and Vice President; they go further, and designate the individual of their choice, (Hon John McLean, of Ohio.)—Here, sir, I meet with another difficulty; whilst I cannot subscribe to all the opinions expressed at those meetings, on those subjects; proper for legislative action, I concur in opinion with them, in reference to a National Convention.

Mr. McKean then moved that the resolutions be read, referred to the Committee on Finance, and printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Wilkins from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to exempt merchandize imported, in certain cases, from the operations of the act of the 19th of May, 1828; entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports;" which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Poindexter, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject had been referred by a resolution of the Senate, reported a bill prescribing the manner and time of advertising the sales of the Public Lands; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be and they are hereby authorized to employ a clerk to record their proceedings, and take down such testimony as may be given by any witness or witnesses summoned to appear before said Committee, touching alledged frauds in the sales of the public lands, and the misconduct of the officers employed in conducting said sales, and such other matters as he may be directed to perform by the committee; and that the Clerk so employed be allowed a reasonable compensation, to be paid out of the contingent fund.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Special Order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States; and

Mr. Tallmadge resumed his remarks commenced on Wednesday, and continued to address the Senate until three o'clock; when, without concluding, he gave way.

On motion of Mr. Waggaman, it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1834.

The House then resumed the consideration of the following resolution submitted by Mr. Mardis, viz.

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposite the public moneys of the U. States in the State Banks. And, also, as to the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary for the safe-keeping, management and disbursement of the same."

Mr. Burges resumed, and after addressing the House a few moments on the general Bank subjects, he gave way, from indisposition and the further consideration of the resolution having been, on motion of Mr. Whittlesy, postponed—

Mr. Polk asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Whittlesey objecting—

Mr. Polk moved the suspension of the rule setting this day apart for private bills, for that purpose.

The House refused: ayes 93, noes 50.

Several bills of a private nature were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Polk moved to suspend the rule of the House in order to take up the army bill; the bill in relation to the Cumberland road; and several other appropriation bills. Lost.

Mr. Polk then varied his motion so as to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the army bill alone.

Mr. McKennon moved to amend the motion, so as to include the bill for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road.

Mr. Polk accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion, and called for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

Mr. Ewing requested a division of the question.

Mr. Lane requested his colleague to withdraw the motion, as it should embarrass the House.

Mr. Ewing persisted, and accordingly the question was first taken on motion to suspend the rule for the purpose of taken up the army bill, and was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 125, nays 62.

The question was then taken on the second branch of the motion—to suspend the rule for the purpose of taking up the Cumberland road bill, and decided in the negative—yeas 94, nays 91—[not two thirds.]

The House then took up the bill making appriations for the support of the army for the year 1834.

The amendment adopted on the Committee of the Whole, granting 1825 dollars to Dr. Beaumont of the army, by way of extra allowance, in consideration of extra services in making professional experiments, being under consideration.

Mr. Hall, N. C., opposed the amendment, and asked the yeas and nays upon the question of concurrence, and they were ordered.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, for the reason, he said that he was unwilling to make the appropriation bills a pack-horse for every private claim.

Mr. Hardin opposed the provision for the same reasons.

Mr. Everett, in reply to a question from Mr. Cage, stated that Dr. Beaumont was a surgeon in the U. S. Army, and that the person upon whom the experiments were made was a soldier in the service. In reply to the remark of the gentleman from New York, he said that the reasons for making the provision in the appropriation bill was, that in the present state of business in the House, there was no hope of obtaining its passage in any other way.

Mr. Brown said that this reason would admit the attachment of a provision of any subject to the approbriation bill. If the subject was brought up in a separate bill, he would support it.

Messrs. Fillmore and Wayne spoke in favor of the amendment, and contended that the provision properly belonged to the army appropriation bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hardin, Everett and Chilton.

Mr. Pope expressed his hope, as the subject was well understood by the House, that a vote would be taken at once, upon the amendment that they might go on to the consideration of the other parts of the bill.

Mr. Wayne presented various letters from Doctor Douglas and others, descriptive and approbatory of the experiments, which were submitted to the Joint Library Committee, and which had influenced them in recommending this extra allowance. He called for the reading of them.

The letters were read accordingly.

Mr. Cambreleng said, although he did not desire to undervalue the justice of the claims, yet he could not conceive that an appropriation bill was the proper place to have them attended to. If the claim was to reward merit, there was an appropriate committee for that purpose to take it up, if it was connected with the military affairs of the country.

Mr. Sutherland would vote for this amendment, and thought nothing could be more important to the country, than any thing which could tend to illustrate the diet system for the army, which the experiments of Surgeon Beaumont unquestionably did in an eminent degree. Surgeon B. had advanced the cost of making these experiments out of his own funds. He contended that he was, upon every view that could be taken of the subject, fully entitled to, in justice to science, to justice, to the army, and to the country.

Mr. Mann, of New York, said, if all other objections to this were waived, there was something due to the consideration of the danger that woud ensue from creating a precedent for remunerating services of this kind in this way.

Mr. Turrill opposed the allowance.

Mr. P. C. Fuller supported it.

Mr. Beardsley desired, if it was in order, to

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0852.jpg