John Catrup Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---Nº. 45. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1834. WHOLE Nº. 322.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, *of its own*, with presses types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken a proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the *spirit* to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "*a Congressional Globe*," exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of *one dollar*, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, *published weekly during the session of Congress*, presenting a nett abstract of the proceeding of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.	$1 per session.
Daily Globe,	$10 per annum
Semi Weekly Globe,	$5 "
Weekly Globe,	$2 50 "
For less than a year.	
Daily per month,	$1
Semi-weekly, per month,	50 cts.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all persons interested, that it is necessary that business in his hands should be promptly closed, as he is determined that his securities shall not suffer by any delay.

He also wishes to call attention to the notice of Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. by which it will be, seen, that all his business as late Sheriff, is placed in the subscriber's hands, for settlement, and the TENTH of the present month is fixed as the time by which it must be closed. Those who wish to avoid further cost and trouble will, it is expected, attend to this notice—those who neglect must abide the consequences.

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.

march 4 tf

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the first day of February, 1834, by Nicholas Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATHIAS BUSICK; says he was born free, and was raised by John Gadd, living on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, but was committed as belonging to John Higgins, of Harford county, Md.; said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, and a large scar on his left ancle caused by a cut. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, coarse drab country cloth pantaloons, dark valencia vest, cotton shirt, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner of the above described colored man (if any) is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
feb18 Baltimore city and county jail.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. M. FAULKNER,

HAVING concluded to resume the business of Millinery and Mantua-Making in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Jackson and her sister Miss E. Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself, and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the FASHIONS regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in season; and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

feb 1

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
BY WAY OF MILES RIVER.
SCHOONER

WILLIAM AND HENRY,
JAMES STEWARD, *Master*,

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine fast sailing, new and substancially built, copper fastened schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers; having a very commodious cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of gentleman and ladies. She will commence running as a regular packet between the above places, and will leave Miles River Ferry on SUNDAY the 23d of March instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore—returning will leave Light-street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following WEDNESDAY, and will continue to run on the above named days during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at William Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.—All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer & Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jorden, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, &
JAMES STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Tench Tilghman, Benjamin Bowdle and John Newnam, of this county.

march 15 (G) tf

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 22d day of January, 1834, by Elhanan Young, Esq. a justice of the peace for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a mulatto man, who calls himself STEPHEN JONES; says he is free, but did belong to Philip Turner, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, Maryland. Said mulatto man is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his right hand on the knuckle of the third finger, several of his teeth out in front. Had on when committed, a drab country cloth roundabout, dark grey casinett pantaloons, dark swansdown vest, cotton shirt, red plaid under jacket, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D W. HUDSON, Warden,
feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Queen Ann's county, on the 8th day of January, 1834, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county as a runaway, a woman who calls herself ELIZA BEDFORD, 5 feet high, about 28 years of age, dark complexion. Also a boy named BENJAMIN HARRIS, 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, light complexion; the woman says they are the property of William Rogers of Baltimore City.

The owner of the above described negroes are requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

THOS. SUDLER, Shff.
of Queen Ann's county.

Jan 18 8w

☞The Globe of Washington, and Baltimore Republican, will each insert the above, law ow and forward their accounts to this office for 8ollection.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 26th day of January, 1834, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself BENJAMIN DAY; says he was born free, was raised by James Phœnix, who lived on Pomonkey creek, Charles county, Maryland. Said colored man is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a very large scar on his right arm and hand, a scar over his right, and one over his left eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab roundabout and pantaloons, black silk vest, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots and an old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
feb11 Baltimore city and county jail.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 9th day of January, 1834, by David B. Ferguson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself SOLOMON DUFFIN, says he belongs to Mr. Lewis Kemp, of Frederick county, Maryland. Said colored lad is about 16 years o age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high, has a small scar over the right eye, a small scar under the right ear, one near the left eye, also, one on the left arm. Had on when committed a dark country cloth coatee and pantaloons, cotton shirt, yarn stockings, coarse lace boots, and old black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.

feb 1 3w

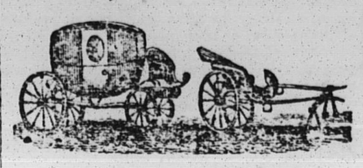
CLOVER SEED.

THE subscribers have this day received an additional supply of *CLOVER SEED* of prime quality, which they will sell low.

Also,—Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY
OF
ANDERSON & HOPKINS
In the town of Easton, Talbot county, Md.

THE subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business; and beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

8 NEW GIGS,

price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns and finish:—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices; and TWO good

SULKEYS,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs; and a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coachee, and a number of Gigs, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order.

THEY HAVE ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial Coachees, Barouches, Gigs, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The public's obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large and superior turning LATHE and TOOLS which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the wood work, and the other at the trimming branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county, Md., specifying the kind of carriages wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

feb 18 3m A. & H.

Houses and Lots in Easton,
STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, ont the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say;—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas, and now occupid by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situate on Washington street opposite to Port st. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages o this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next, offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to the carrying on of the

BAKING BUSINESS.
ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A
Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including GLASS JARS, GLASS CASES, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton, Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his
Household Furniture,
at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the
BAKING BUSINESS
until his removal.

Jan 18 [G eowtf]

The Baltimore American will copy the above once a week for 8w and charge the Whig office.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Plinhimmon, the residence of Tench Tilghman, on THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A.M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, See'ry.

March 18.

THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE

UPTON,

five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

A bay, with black mane, tail and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton,) was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle.—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in handbills.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
TENCH TILGHMAN.

march 4

NARRAGANSET HORSE.

The splendid Nankeen coloured Narraganset Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

N. B. He is the sire of J. W. Jenkins', Edward Eartin's and Ennalls Martin's horses, to whom reference is made for the quality of his colts.

Talbot county, dec 28 tf

Maryland Eclipse.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst., where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.

ECLIPSE is a dark chesnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and these upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.

He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—(the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.

JAMES SEWALL.

march 4

Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Lambdin, Easton.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot county, will be held in the Church at Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members, if not on the next favorable day.

The Rev. Mr. NICOLS, will address the society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.

march 15

NOTICE.

THE appointment of Constables for Talbot county is necessarily postponed until TUESDAY the 25th instant, in consequence of there not being a board of commissioners on Tuesday last.

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
to the Commissioners for T. C.

march 15

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorised JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiffs do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10TH OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

J. M. FAULKNER, Late Sheriff
Febr uary 11, 1834. G tf

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 1st day of March, 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself SALLY DORSEY; says she was born free, and was raised by Mrs. Deborah Stahler, living in Montgomery County, near Mr. Caleb Bently's. Said negro is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar over both eyes and across the nose, also a small scar on the right hand, caused by burns, has a large mouth, and down look when spoken to. Had on when committed, an old dark calico frock, blue cotton handkerchief on her neck, and yellow cotton handkerchief on her head, and an old pair of shoes.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Balt. City and County Jail.

march 22 3w.

FOR RENT, THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE House and Lot near the Point, where Captain Samuel Thomas resided.

For terms apply to
SAM'L. H. BENNY, agent
for Miss Thomas.

dec 31

[*Extracts from the Debates in Congress in 1789, on the acts for the establishment of the Executive Departments.*]

"The Senate are sitting in judgment between the Chief Magistrate of the United States and a subordinate officer. Now I submit to the candor of gentlemen, whether this looks like good government."—BENSON.

"If we establish an office avowedly to aid the President, we leave the conduct of it to his discretion. Hence the whole executive is left to him, agreeably with this maxim, all executive power shall be vested in a President. But how does this comport with the true interests of the U. States? Let me ask, gentlemen, where they suspect danger? Is it not made expressly the duty of the Secretary to obey such orders as shall be given to him by the President? And would you keep a man in office who should refuse or neglect to do the duties assigned him? Is not the President responsible for the administration? He certainly is. How then, can the public interest suffer."—BOUDINOT, on same occasion.

"If the Senate are to possess the power of removal, they will be enabled to hold the person in office, let the circumstances be what they may that point out the necessity or propriety of his removal: it creates a permanent connexion: it will nurse faction: it will promote intrigue to obtain protectors, and to shelter tools. Sir, it is infusing poison into the constitution: it is an impure and unchast connexion: there is ruin in it: it ought not to be possible for a branch of the legislature even to hope for a share of the executive power; for they may be tempted to increase it, by a hope to share the exercise of it. People are seldom jealous of their own power: and if the Senate become part of the executive, they will be very improper persons to watch that department:—So far from being the champinions of liberty, they will become conspirators against it."—FISHER AMES, on same occasion.

"The executive department should ever be independent and sufficiently energetic to defeat the attempts of either branch of the legislature to usurp its perogative. But the proposed control of the Senate is setting that body above the President: it tends to establish an aristocracy. And at the moment we are endangering the principles of our free and excellent constitution, gentlemen are undertaking to amuse the people with the sound of liberty. If their ideas should succeed, a principle of mortality will be infused into a government which the lovers of mankind have wished might last to the end of the world. With a mixture of executive and legislative powers in one body no government can long remain uncorrupt. With a corrupt executive, liberty may long retain a trembling existence. With a corrupt legislature, it is impossible: the vitals of the constitution would be mortified and death must soon follow on every step. A government thus formed would be the most formidable curse that could befal this country. Perhaps an enlightened people might timely foresee and correct the error: but if a season was allowed for such a compound to grow and produce its natural fruit, it would either banish liberty, or the people would be driven to exercise their unalienable right, the right of civilized nature, and destroy a monster whose voracious and capacious jaws would crush and swallow up themselves and their posterity." AMES, in same speech.

The Senate are now [1834] making the most bold and daring attempt ever before ventured to usurp and overturn the executive power. Expressly excluded by the constitution from any share in the appointing power; expressly prohibited from originating any executive appointments to office, and their functions in relation to that branch of government duties being confined to the qualified, secondary and negative right of advising and consenting to appointments, they are now assuming to make their power affirmative, and to dictate to the executive who he shall and who he shall not appoint, and are even threatening to tear from him his right of selecting his very cabinet confidential counsellors. They have the hardihood to reject, merely on party grounds, the nomination of persons against whom no personal or other objection as to character, standing, integrity, capacity, or other unfitness or qualification is alledged. If they succeed in this effort to obstruct the efficiency and virtually destroy the appointing power in the hands of the executive, and thus substantially wrest it from the hands to which it was confided by the constitution, and monopolize it themselves, in conjunction with the legislative power, the balance of the constitution is taken away, and that most odious of governments, an absolute aristocracy, completely established. But this is not the worst. Their course of conduct tends directly to anarchy and the destruction of all government. If they carry out their present principle of rejecting appointments on party grounds, until their measures shall be accomplished, the executive functions of appointment are frustrated and annulled, the offices necessary to the operation of the government remain unfilled and the government is at an end. Thus, by the rejection of the government directors of the U. S. Bank, on grounds which make it a mockery for the President to send in any other nominations, the seven millions of public stock in that institution remain entirely unrepresented, and this Bank is left without check or restraint to the full sweep of its enormous corruptive powers, heretofore even when somewhat guarded, flagitiously and dangerously exercised.—*Amer. Sentinel.*

Interesting letter to a member of Congress dated
URBANA, (N. Y.) Feb. 22, 1834.

Dear Sir:

I have looked with continued anxiety upon the proceedings of Congress from the commencement of the session up to this time. The debate upon the deposite question elicited great public attention at its commencement, but its monotonous protraction seems to have worn down the public patience, and it is now only spoken of in ridicule, having lost its charm for interest, or to command attention. The deposites have become a by-word; all plagues, sickness, distempers among quadrupeds, bad weather, muddy roads, crimes, suicides, disasters, and every untoward event, are ludicrously ascribed to the removal of the deposites. For myself, I am far from feeling an apathy or indulging in levity upon the subject.

I deem it the most momentous subject that ever engaged the attention of Congress. At no period in our past struggles with the Bank aristocracy, has the issue been so fairly presented as now. During the more early stages of the banking system, its advocates professed great deference for the opinions of those opposed, and obsequiously bowed the most humble submission to the will of the people, and power of the government. Through an obsequiousness rivaling that of the most accomplished courtier, they inveigled the representatives of the people to grant the first charter. It expired, and the stern democracy of the nation refused to renew it. After 5 years, 3 of which were spent in an expensive war, the aristocrats, taking advantage of the embarrassments which that war had brought on, appealed to the necessities and distress of the country, and again succeeded in procuring another charter. Under this charter they have possessed themselves of the means of controlling the whole business of the country. They have subjected the interest and prosperity of every class of citizens more or less to their controlling influence. Conscious of this power over the fortunes of the people, and conscious of the tenacity with which all men cleave to their pecuniary interests, they have acquired a boldness and effrontery in their action towards the government, only surpassed by overt acts of treason. The machinery of the Bank is to control the suffrages of the people; men are to be oppressed and ground with distress, till, against their own voluntary inclinations, they will vote for such as will favor a recharter of the institution. The money dealers know the force and influence of money; they have too often seen virtuous inclination and patriotic resolution subdued by it. They reason in this way—"there are but few men who would suffer their fortunes to become bankrupt, and their families to come to want, for the sake of upholding a particular class of men in the administration of the government. They then count the probable number they can affect, and add it to the number already in their service, and in this way they go to work to create a majority in their favor. Their progressive success emboldens them to continue the work; and the time has arrived when many look upon the government of the nation as subordinate or inferior in its benefits to the government of the Bank.

Should the Bank prevail in the present contest, the constitution would be virtually repealed. If the Bank can give law to Congress, Congress can no longer execute the sovereign will of a free people. If the aristocracy can control the suffrages of the people through the influence of their money, had we not better dispense with the useless form of elections, and give the Government directly into the hands of the moneyed men?

The question pending before you on the subject of the deposites is emphatically a question of freedom or slavery.

There is no disguising it. Admit that the act of removal was indiscreet and injurious to the prosperity of the country, are not the people competent to redress the wrong and provide for their own welfare without putting their necks into the yoke of a bank tyranny? Can it accord with the wisdom of a free people, jealous of their liberties, to countenance the ungracious insolence and traitorous attacks of a moneyed aristocracy upon a Government of their voluntary choice. If the Government has erred, reproof should come from other sources than an incorporated monopoly. Patriotism would first put down an impertinent, officious, and vindictive aristocracy, and then call the Executive to an account if he had violated the laws and constitution.

It strikes me that this would be the course of patriotism. No hatred to the administration could justify an encouraging influence in favor of the Bank. I am a State rights man, and hitherto, when I have seen these rights invaded and shamelessly trampled upon by federal power, I have been driven to the borders of nullification in their defence. There is no friend of State rights in the Union that esteems the Bank charter constitutional. The whole banking monopoly is a violation of constitutional right. It is a usurpation that has continually trenched upon the rights of the people and of the States. The aristocracy never could have been, and never will be, prevailed on quietly to relinquish their hold upon it. If the country is ever freed from its scourge, it must be through decisive and energetic means—Its struggles for existence will certainly distress the people, let its end come when it may. We may better submit to the distress it is capable of inflicting now, than to leave the grievance for our children under an accumulation of its power to afflict.

As matters now stand, there is no way but to persevere. Nothing but an unyielding, uncompromising resolution, will conduct the real friends of free government to a successful termination of this fierce warfare with this greatest enemy of republican principle.

I regret to see the debate so long continued; but I hope the strength, resolution, and integrity of the majority in the House will hold out to the end; and prove fully adequate to the accomplishment of the desirable work they were elected to perform.

The great mass of the people are anxious that the Bank should be annihilated. The noise makers on the other side are few in number compared to those who will stand by the administration in the rescue of the constitution. The representatives have nothing to fear from their constituents, if they prove true to the trust reposed in them. Should any prove recreant, they may look for shame and dishonor at the hands of those who hitherto honored and exalted them. There is whiggism yet remaining sufficient to protect the honest representative who fearlessly does his duty in despite of the clamorous denunciations of the Bank and all its minions.

Excuse this tedious assault on your patience. A deep anxiety on the subject of your deliberations, is all the apology I can offer for intruding upon your time and attention. Write me when you have leisure. Sincerely your friend.

A motion was made in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, to appropriate about two thousand dollars to Dr. Beaumont, a surgeon in the army, for his expense and trouble in performing a series of experiments on the stomach of a wounded soldier, in illustration of the process of digestion. The appropriation was recommended by the Surgeon General, and warmly supported by Mr. M'Duffie, who declared that he himself considered Dr. Beaumont's book, lately published, as the most valuable gift that had ever been presented to physiological science and highly honorable to the country.

This is altogether a remarkable occurrence in Congress. In the midst of one of the most exciting and momentous debates which have ever occupied the time of the National Legislature, or engrossed the attention of the nation, Mr. M'Duffie, who is so stoutly opposed to legislation for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, or to any appropriations for internal improvements, gravely rises to urge the passage of a bill for encouraging experiments on digestion. In a matter of this kind "he was not disposed to go into any nice constitutional question."

A notice of Dr. Beaumont's book appeared in the Gazette, soon after its publication. It contains certainly some curious, and perhaps important, information; but with regard to its utility and tendency, or its value as a contribution to physiological science, the opinion

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0855.jpg