EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 63. EASTON, MD.--SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1834 WHOLE No. 343.

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.

THE UNION TAVERN
EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

oct 1

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

A Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the district school in Greensborough, from 1st April to the end of the year; applications will be received until the 30th day of March, at which day an election will be held. None need apply except well recommended.

march 4 3t

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS;
And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories *expressly* for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and
Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price $1 50.]

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 neat 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 woodwork, 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.

JOHN B. FRIBANKS,
Cartwheel, Plough and Wagon

WRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal support already received, and begs leave to state, that he still continues to carry on (at his old stand, on Washington street, near the tan-yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co., and next door to R. Spencer's Smith Shop,) the above business in all its various branches. Also the manufacture of Agricultural Implements, such as ploughs, harrows, drags, rollers, cultivators, corn cradles, wheat drags, cart saddles, hames, and wheat cradles, all of which will be made to order at the shortest possible notice, and in as neat and substantial a manner, as any other establishment in the State.

Repairs of every description done at the most moderate prices, and with the greatest dispatch.

Being a practical mechanic and having carried on Col. Edward Lloyd's shop for near 3 years, (to whom he refers the public,) and intending to execute in person the orders for all the wheat cradles, with which he may be favored, he intends to warrant all work sent out of the shop to work well. He has also a large assortment of materials in his line of every description, and well seasoned, and intends keeping on hand ready made wheels of different sizes and heights.

april 22 3w (G)

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.

To JOHN W. JENKINS.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your queries respecting the Pedigree of your Nankin colored Horse, I can only state that I crossed from Baltimore to Annapolis, in the steamboat Maryland, with the gentleman who bred your horse, who informed me that his dam was a thorough bred Narraganset, and highly prized for her superior paces—that he sent her to the "Dey of Algiers," and paid forty dollars for a spring's chance, and that your horse was the produce. He spoke in the highest terms of the dam; and I can state with great sincerity that I have the highest opinion of the "Dey of Algiers," the sire of your horse, and of his progeny. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.

15th April, 1834.

N. B. The grand dam of my horse Dey of Algiers, was got by the sire of your horse, Mason's Dey of Algier's.

april 22 E. N. H.

Young Rinaldo,

Will stand at Easton, on every Tuesday, and the residue of the week at the *stable* of the subscriber, near the Chapel.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Six dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first October next—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, payable on the 1st February, 1835.

Three dollars for the single leap, *cash*, or five dollars payable on the first of August next—25 cents to the groom in each case. Rinaldo is now in fine stud condition; but few mares having been sent to him this season, *the chance of a foal is almost certain.*

JNO. C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Barnwell, near Chapel, Talbot county.

may 17 6w

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.—*Concluded.*

5. But whatever difference of opinion might at the first have existed between the Committee of the House and the Committee of the Directors, as to the propriety of permitting the latter to retain the custody of the books, and submit them in person to the Committee of the House, further consideration appears to have led the Committee of the House to admit the reasonableness of this mode of conducting the investigation, so far at least as to acquiesce in—a consideration which exonerates the directors from any charge of contempt in the course hitherto pursued by them. Accordingly, without waiving their right to require the production of the books at their lodgings, they repaired again to the banking-house, to the rooms set apart for their accommodation, and require the production of certain of the books of the bank.

It will be observed that, up to this time, nothing had been arranged as to the mode of conducting the inspection beyond the single point settled by the acquiescence of the Committee of the House of Representatives, that the books should be submitted in person by the Committee of the Directors. No objects of inquiry had been announced by the Committee of Investigation further than they appear in the resolution of the House under which the Committee was raised, and in the calls made for information as to a great amount and variety of matters, as appears from the resolutions in the appendix. The correspondence which had taken place between the committees, had been confined almost exclusively to the single ground of the course deemed proper to be pursued by the committee, to obtain possession of the books of the bank.

On the arrival of the committee at the banking house, on the 7th of May, a call was made on the Committee of the Board, in pursuance of the following resolution:

MAY 7, 1834.

Resolved, That the committee will proceed to examine into the truth of the statement made by the Government Directors of the President of the U. States and to Congress, and for that purpose will this day call for the production, for inspection, of the minute books containing the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank, and the expense books and vouchers for expenses incurred.

As preliminary to a reply to this demand, the following paper was read by the Chairman of the Committee of the Board:

MAY 7, 1834.

Whereas, it appears, from the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the U. States, appointing the Committee of Investigation, that two distinct inquiries were contemplated, one of them directed to ascertain whether the charter had been violated, and limited to the acts of the corporation; and the other so very general and indefinite, as to make it difficult if not impossible, to say whether it has any limits at all, either as to the matters to be inquired into, or the mode of pursuing the inquiry; and whereas it appears, from calls made by the Committee of Investigation, that they have proposed a very wide range, embracing, among other things, an extensive examination of the acts, transactions, accounts, and letters of individuals, and thus instituting a kind of general search, which is the more objectionable, because, if it have any purpose at all, it must be to criminate those individuals as well as the bank, and if it have not this purpose, it is without any assignable object, and would be an injurious invasion of private interests; and whereas, under these circumstances, it is the duty of the Committee, by all lawful means, to protect the rights and sacred confidence entrusted to their keeping, and to yield nothing by consent which cannot be legally demanded from them, and whereas, after careful and anxious consideration, they are of opinion that the inquiry can only be rightfully extended to alleged violations of the charter, and this inquiry ought to be conducted according to some certain principles and rules: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Investigation be respectfully required, when they ask for books and papers, to state specifically, in writing, the purposes for which they are proposed to be inspected, and, if it be to establish a violation of the charter, then to state specifically, in writing, what are the alleged or supposed violations of charter to which the evidence is alledged, or supposed to be applicable.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, it would very much conduce to the purposes of justice, as well as to the convenience of all concerned, if the Committee of Investigation would furnish a specification of all the charges intended to be inquired into, and proceed with them in order as stated.

The undersigned opposed the call above recited, made on the 7th May, for the production of books. They feel themselves, therefore, called upon to explain briefly the considerations which influenced them. The undersigned have already stated that they conceived the committee, of which they have the honor to be members, to be clothed with twofold power, and to be competent, or rather required, by the order of the House, to act in a twofold capacity.—They were a committee of visitation, appointed under the 23d section of the charter. As such, they were authorized to visit the bank, to inspect the books, and to examine into the proceedings of the bank, and to report whether the charter had been violated. They were, also, a committee of inquiry into the causes of the present commercial embarrassment and pecuniary distress, and into the corruptions, abuses, and mal-practices of the bank. In the former capacity, they had a right to inspect the books of the bank. They had this right by the charter, and would not have had it without the charter. In the latter capacity, they had no right to inspect the books, unless voluntarily submitted by the bank, because the charter does not give them that right for such purposes. The bank is obliged, by the charter, to submit its books to the inspection of a committee of visitation, authorized to report if the charter has been violated; and it is not bound to submit to a committee of general inquest authorized to report on mal-practices and corruptions. The right of inspection possessed by the committee, as a committee of visitation, cannot be used by it in its other capacity of a committee of general inquest and accusation, as an instrument of search after crimes and misdemeanors in general.

But the directors of the bank had been apprised, at the outset, by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th of April, that the committee was of a twofold character, as stated. The resolution distinctly enumerates, as objects of inquiry, not only violations of the charter, for which the books might be inspected, but various acts of mismanagement and corruption, for which they might not be inspected, unless voluntarily offered for that purpose. The Committee of Investigation had addressed various calls, by way of resolution, to the Committee of the Directors, touching matters concerning which the charter does not require the bank to submit its books for inspection. The call of the 7th of May, on the last visit to the banking house, is for certain of the books of the bank, to enable the committee "to examine into the truth of the statement made by the Government Directors to the President of the U. States and to Congress." That statement embraces matters which neither are, nor are alleged to be, violations of the charter; and, consequently, in reference to which the directors are not required to submit their books for inspection.

Had it pleased the House of Representatives to create two committees, one of visitation, under the twenty-third section of the charter, and one of general inquiry, under the power of the House to send for persons and papers, these two committees would not have been authorized to amalgamate nor interchange each other's functions. The committee of charter visitation would not have been authorized to engage in a general inquisition, nor would the committee of inquiry have been authorized to demand the books for inspection.

But to what avail has the charter limited the objects for which the books may be inspected, and protected the corporation, and those who transact business with it, from the annoyance and mischief of a general search, if a committee of general inquiry; and, having got the books into their hands for one purpose authorized by the law, may use them for another purpose not authorized by law? It is plain that if this could be done, the limitation of the right of inspection would be illusory and worthless. In order to render the limitation efficient, the committee of directors required of the committee of Investigation to specify the objects for which they demanded the books. For some objects the demand of the books was according to law; for other objects, not being bound by law to yield them, the directors were at liberty to withhold them, or to submit them, according to their discretion. They, therefore, needed a specification, to enable them to discharge their duty under the charter, as well as to protect them, in their rights; to enable them to distinguish, in the requisitions of the Committee of Investigation, how much was authoritative, under the statute commanding obedience; and how much, not authoritative, they were at liberty to concede or to withhold.

There was the more reason in insisting on this right to make the limitation on the inspection of their books available, because, as has heretofore been observed, the inspection itself is in derogation of the natural rights of the citizen, who ought not, under any circumstances, to be obliged to criminate himself. It pleased the Legislature, regarding the corporation as their own legal creation, to require them, when accused of violating the fundamental laws of their existence—the provisions of the charter—to submit their books to a committee authorized to report on that fact alone. But to transfer this limited right of inspection to other committees for general powers of inquisition, and for a general purpose of enforcing self-crimination, is illegal and inequitable. To do this by indirection; to clothe a committee of inquiry with the powers of a committee of visitation, and thus to acquire a right to open the books for one object, and then to inspect them for another, would be to attempt to accomplish an end in itself unauthorized, by means peculiarly unwarrantable.

For these considerations the undersigned regarded the directors as justified in requiring of the Committee of the House a specification of the objects of their inquiry. The ground taken by the committee of the Board is, as the House perceives, a ground of legal right, assumed by the directors, under the circumstances of the case. This is the third occasion on which the bank has been visited by committees of the House. In the year 1818, a committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the bank, then in disorder. The committee thus appointed was, by the terms of the resolution, directed to report whether the charter had been violated, and the resolution consisted mainly of a specification of alledged violations. In executing their trust, however, the committee extended their inquiries to the general management of the bank, and examined its President, other officers and directors, on oath. To this course of inquiry, the bank deemed it for its interest to submit. The undersigned are not aware that any resistance was made to the demands of the committee. On the contrary, their report closes with the observation, that "it is due to the officers of the bank at Philadelphia to state that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books and assisting the researches of the committee." In one instance, in which an individual, a director of one of the offices, charged with malpractices, refused to testify, the committee observe, that they did not insist on his answering, and that they examined him chiefly to enable him, if he pleased, to exculpate himself.

This committee did not confine their examinations to the officers of the bank. They examined the teller of the Bank of North America, and perhaps other persons. This circumstance, and the others mentioned, sufficiently show that no question as to the extent of the powers of the committee was raised during the visitation; that the witnesses appeared voluntarily; that the bank deemed it for its interest to submit to the examination of the committee, in any form in which the committee thought proper to conduct it; and that consequently the whole investigation assumed the form of a parliamentary inquiry, conducted by the assent of the parties, and without an appeal to their rights.

The examination of 1832 assumed substantially the same character. The resolution, under which the committee was raised, consisted, as originally moved, of a large detail of alleged abuses, several of which imported no violation of the charter. The House adopted an amendment proposed to this resolution by a member from Massachusettss, (Mr. Adams,) in the following terms:

"Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the bank, and report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not." This phraseology appears to have been derived from the commencing words of the report of the committee of 1818, which is in the same terms, and not from the resolution by which that committee was created, and which provides that a Select Committee be appointed, 'to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the bank, and report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, and particularly to report' as to several matters, all, or nearly all, of which were alleged violations of the charter. The amendment offered by the member from Mass., (Mr. Adams,) and adopted by the House, was offered on the ground, that "the original resolution presented objects of inquiry not authorized by the charter of the bank, nor within the legitimate powers of the House."—But as it directed the committee to report generally on the proceedings of the bank, as well as on violations of the charter, it was considered by its mover, and by many of those who supported the amendment, as authorizing an inquiry extending beyond violations of the charter.

The right to constitute an inquiry of this kind, was put upon the ground that the bank was applying for a recharter, and could not reasonably decline it. At that time, as in 1818, neither House of Congress had assumed a hostile position to the bank. Its directors, as the event proved, felt that they could rely upon the National Legislature to do them justice against any efforts which might be made to impeach their character or arraign their conduct. Applicants for a recharter, they felt that they could not with propriety object to any latitude of inquiry which might be demanded by a House of Congress willing to grant a recharter, provided the result of the examination should be satisfactory. Accordingly, the resolution, as amended, was understood to extend, not merely to alleged violations of the charter, but to all alleged cases of official misconduct; and, on the arrival of the committee in Philadelphia, the directors of the bank, instead of placing themselves upon their rights ordered the President of the institution to submit all its books and papers to the unconditional inspection of the committee, and to yield himself to an unreserved examination. The inquiry was pushed into every matter of alleged abuse, where it was supposed the bank was most vulnerable. Nothing was spared; nothing was held back. Books and papers were submitted, and personal examinations on oath endured, although avowedly for the purpose of finding out, if it existed, matter of inculpation against the directors. The materials thus collected, were spread before Congress and the people; and a majority of both Houses of Congress united in the passage of a bill for rechartering the bank.

The President declined giving effect to the will of Congress, and the bill failed to become a law. The whole influence of the Executive was exerted to the prejudice of the institution, and the voice of the administration press was raised against it, with a concert and vehemence rarely equalled.

Doubts of the safety of the public deposites were now suggested, and these doubts received some sanction from the message of the President at the opening of the second session of the last Congress. An Executive agent was appointed to investigate that subject, and the Committee of Ways and Means, of which a majority was composed of members friendly to the administration, engaged in the same inquiry. The agent and committee reported in favor of the solvency of the bank; and the House of Representatives, by a majority unexampled on such a question, resolved that the public deposites could be safely continued in the Bank of the United States.

Notwithstanding this vote, the President took immediate measures to transfer the deposites to the State banks. The character of these measures is known to the House. The undersigned think themselves safe in saying that it was such as to cause the directors of the bank the greatest possible inconvenience and anxiety.

They were regarded as men guilty of the most criminal malpractices, and justly obnoxious to the severest treatment which it was officially done, was superadded a unbroken strain of denunciation from the Government press, and threats of a purpose to break those branches of the bank which were supposed to be feeble. At length, without previous authentic notice, the deposites were removed, a short time before the assembling of Congress. A majority of members had been elected to the House of Representatives, in part previous to the adoption of this measure, who appeared disposed to sustain the President in the policy he had adopted. By this majority, resolutions were passed expressive of their opinion that the bank ought not to be rechartered, and that the deposites ought not to be restored. These resolutions were adopted after a protracted debate on the general merits of the controversy, in which, on the part of those who sustained the President, the most unwarrantable design, and the most corrupt practices were freely ascribed to those entrusted with the direction of the bank.

It was under these circumstances that the commission of inquiry into the affairs of the bank instituted. As far as that inquiry was of a character in which the bank was, by the charter, bound to co-operate, by submitting its books for inspection, the directors have fully recognized their obligation to do so; but the undersigned contess they perceive nothing in the circumstances that preceded the inquiry which could furnish an inducement to the bank to go further than the law requires of them. By the Executive Government, and the majority of the House of Congress, their case had been adjudged. The laws which the wisdom of two former Congresses enacted for erecting United States' Banks, and of which every department of the Government, under every administration but the present, has recognized the validity, have been declared unconstitutional. The present inquiry was not needed to ascertain if the deposites should be removed; they were removed many months before. It was not needed to ascertain whether they could safely be restored; the House that institutes it has resolved that they ought not to be restored.

The Secretary of the Treasury is left, without the instructions of the House, to deposite the public funds in any other bank he may please to select; but the House of Representatives has resolved that they ought not to be deposited in the Bank of the United States. Although the last Congress, by majorities of both Houses, declared that the bank ought to be rechartered, and the next Congress may be of the same opinion, the present House of Representatives has resolved to the contrary, and, therefore, the inquiry was not needed to guide its judgment in the recharter of the bank. Various misdemeanors are imputed to those who direct the bank; but supposing their detection, the object of the investigation, every principle of justice forbids a mode of inquiry, beginning and proceeding in self-condemnation. The only other legitimate object which the undersigned can think of, is that of collecting information to guide the judgment of the House in the question of a new bank, to be established on the ruins of the present institution. The directors of the bank, in the opinion of the subscribers, may be safely expected, on all occasions, to do the duty of public spirited men to their country; but no principle of public duty fairly calls upon them, to go further than the law requires them, in making themselves the subjects of a criminatory inquisition, with a view to build up an institution to discharge that public trust to which they have been declared unfaithful, by those instituting the inquiry.

It is also to be recollected, that two years had scarcely elapsed since the former inquiry; on which the directors of the bank had not attempted to impose any limitations; and that inqury had resulted so entirely to the satisfaction of the two Houses, that they passed a bill for renewing the charter of the bank. It requires no words to show that such an examination must be highly inconvenient to the officers of the bank, and incommode them in the orderly discharge of their duties. Still graver inconvenience may be expected to result from

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