John Batchelor Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 26.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,
Printed and published by
SPENCER & SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,)
EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at FOUR DOLLARS per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor 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.

☞ All communications to insure attention should be *post paid*.

ALEXANDER'S
MODERN
ACTING DRAMA,
NEW SERIES,

Embelished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX PAGES. Every PLAY or FARCE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly FIFTY-TWO EMBELISHMENTS—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized STEEL ENGRAVING, containing the likenesses of SIX DISTINGUISHED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluble collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞ *The publiser pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to the prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.*

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed topreparing the Engravings. The terms of ints MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers who prefer the Vade MECUM will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

☞ Any Person collecting four subscribers for the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

☞ A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, FILLED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDI. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA; and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitations.

Feb. 13 tf

HATS.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by Mr Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watchmaker's shop, and next to the Bank

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT

HATS.

WHICH he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a remarkably neat and superior article. Also, FURS of the best quality.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH *prices*.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 2 tf

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th February, 1836, as a runaway, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, a negro woman named MARGARETTA PHILIPS alias RICHARDS, who says that she is free but did belong to Henry I. Duvall, of Annapolis, Md. She is about 31 years of age 5 feet 1 inch high—she has a scar on her right wrist, one on her left leg—her clothing consists of a dark lasting frock, black-cotton shawl and a cotton handkerchief on her head—white yarn stockings and fine laced boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

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

mar. 12 8w

A NEW FEATURE.

THE repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the *Gentleman's Vade Mecum* to change one of the least attractive features in the present manner of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work called the *Modern Acting Drama*, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, accompanied by suitable embellishments—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for Dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the Vade Mecum, to substitute the *Popular Novels* of the old English writers, such as SMOLLETT, FIELDING, RICHARDSON, GOLDSMITH, &c. Beginning with the *Life and adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend John Adams.* No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and though they be found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities, they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with *numerous Engravings;* all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the novels. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for a year of the Modern Acting Drama, for one dollar additional to the subscription price of the Vade Mecum. It is true that this will scarcely defray the cost of the paper and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the Vade Mecum, and afford to those attached to Dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

Renewed effort will be made to render the other departments of the Vade Mecum more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest *Sporting Intelligence*, and all information relative to the *Affairs of the Turf.* Engravings of celebrated *Winning Horses* will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful *Military Uniforms* in the use among the principal Volunteers Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A review of the *Prevailing Gentleman's Fashions* will be regularly published every quarter. An *Epitome of Passing Events*, and notices of the prominent Dramatic attractions will as heretofore continue to form a conspicuous and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which, a considerable space will be allowed for *Tales, Poriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts &c.;* and re-publication of the most popular ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING AND NATIONAL SONGS—SET TO MUSIC.

The GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION, is published every Saturday, on fine extra-imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronise the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher.—Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

*** New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the Modern Acting Drama for one year—or instead of the latter, they may order the Salmagundi, and News of the Day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

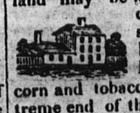
*** A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the Vade Mecum for one year—or two copies of the Modern Acting Drama—or three copies of the Salmagundi, for the same period.

Address.

CAARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
March 5 1836.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee, will expose to sale at Auction, at the Exchange in the City of Baltimore, on FRIDAY, the eighteenth day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable Farm owned by the late James Haslett, known as the Drum Point Farm, lying and being in Calvert County, and bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and Patuxent River. This farm contains two hundred and seventy acres of land, more or less, of which about one half is covered with valuable wood and timber, the other half is cleared, is in good cultivation and well adapted to the cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Corn and Tobacco. The beach contains an abundant supply of sea ore, with which the land may be fertilized. The improvements consist of an excellent two story frame DWELLING HOUSE, in good repair, Kitchen, stables, smoke house, corn and tobacco houses, &c. and at the extreme end of the Point an excellent store house, at which an extensions and profitable business may be conducted. There is also a large pond of Oysters, of the finest qualtity. The scite of the Dwelling affords a beautiful prospect, and commands a full view of vessels passing up and down the bay, and there is almost daily communication with the City of Baltimore, by steamboats and other vessels.



The terms prescribed by the decree are, that the purchaser shall pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; the two last payments to be secured by notes or bonds, with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

GEO. GORDON BELT, Trustee.
Baltimore.

Feb. 23 ts

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC No. 5.]

AN ACT for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the collector of the port of New York, be and he is hereby, authorized, as he may deem best calculated to secure the interest of the United States, to cause to be extended [with the assent of the sureties thereon] to all person who have suffered loss of property by the conflagration at that place, on the sixteenth day of December last, by the burning of their buildings or merchandise, the time of payment of all bonds heretofore given by them for duties, to periods not exceeding three, four, and five years in equal instalments from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds; or to allow the said bonds to be cancelled, upon giving to the said collector new bonds with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the said collector, for the sums of the former bonds, respectively, payable in equal instalments in three, four, and five years, from and after the day of payment specified in the bonds to be taken up or cancelled as aforesaid; and the said collector is hereby authorized and directed to give up, or cancel all such bonds upon the receipt of others described in this section; which last mentioned bonds shall be proceeded with, in all respects, like other bonds which are taken by collectors for duties to the United States, and shall have the same force and validity: *Provided* That those who are within the provision of this section, but who may have paid their bonds subsequent to the late fire, shall also be entitled to the benefit of this section, and that the said bonds shall be renewed from the day when the same were paid, and said payments refunded, if not previously put into bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. *And provided also,* That the benefits of this section shall not be extended to any person whose loss shall not be proved to the satisfaction of the collector, to have exceeded the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the collector of the port of New York, secure, in the manner prescribed in the first section of this act, of all other bonds given for duties at the port of New York, prior to the late fire, and not provided for in the first section aforesid, for six, nine, and twelve months, from and after the date of payment specified in the bonds; which bonds, when executed agreeably to the provisions of this section, shall be payable with interest, at the rate of five per contum per annum, which interest, shall be computed from the times the respective bonds would have fallen due, if this act had not passed; *Provided however,* That nothing contained in this act, shall extend to bonds which had fallen due before the 17th day of December last; *Provided also,* That if in the opinion of the collector aforesaid, any of the bonds which may be given under this act or the payment of which may be postponed, shall at any time be insecure, it shall be the duty of the said collector to require such additional security as shall be satisfactory to him, and on the failure of such additional security being furnished the payment of such bond shall be enforced forthwith.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 19th, 1836
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC, No. 6]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to transfer so much of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, to the credit of subsistence, as may have been taken from the latter fund, for the former purpose.

Approved, March 19th, 1836.

From the Globe.

BANK PRINTING—THE BANK PRINTERS: THE SENATE'S WHITE-WASHING COMMITTEE.

During the first half of the year 1834—the *panic session*—the bank paid to its printers in this city, Duff Green and Gales & Seaton, for printing the speeches, reports, &c. of its friends in Congress, the following, viz:

DUFF GREEN.

50,000	copies of Webster's report of the Committee of Finance,	$1,750, 00
25,000	do Clay's speech on deposites,	1,000 00
50,000	do Calhoun's speech on do	1,000 00
50,000	do McDuffie's do on do	1,000 00
50,000	do additional of Calhoun's	1,000 00
15,000	do do McDuffie's	450 00
		$6,200 00

GALES AND SEATON.

9,599	copies of Clay's speech,	$570 00
50,000	do H. Binney's, do	3,000 00
3,000	do Southard's do	235 42
5,000	do Huntingdon's do	208 00
10,000	do Webster's do	288 90
10,000	do second edition of Southard's,	654 10
3,000	do Poindexter's do	68 98
3,000	do Sprague's do	103 47
3,000	do Frelinghuysen's do	68 98
1,000	do Ewing's do	67 32
6,000	do do second edition,	243 92
10,000	do Binny's report on pension fund,	288 90
20,000	do Senate's report on deposits,	577 80
7,000	do Poindexter's do second edition, and	
10,000	do Webster's	524 82
10,000	do Archer's speech on Bank question,	288 90
	For binding, paper, envelopes, &c. for Binny and others,	40 00
	Paper and folding,	301 29
50,000	copies of Mr. Adams's speech,	2,839 00
5,000	do of speech of Mr. Allen of Ky.,	208 60
2,000	do additional of do	102 64
2,000	do Corwin's speech	102 64
5,000	do Leigh's speech on protest,	125 00
1,000	do Clayton's do on Bank,	40 00
3,000	do Clay's last do of do	86 20
1,000	do McKennon's do	58 90
2,500	pamphlets Mr. Webster's do	296 90
10,000	do Wilde's do	385 20
	Printing extra half sheet, containing statements concerning the Bank, 8,400 copies,	84 50
10,000	copies Webster's speech on renewal of Bank charter,	192 60
5,000	copies Leigh's on do	104 30
5,000	do do do, 8 pages added,	156 45
3,000	copies Dixon's speech,	122 22
75,000	do Webster's do on power assumed over the Bank by the Executive,	2,681 00
5,000	copies Hardin's speech,	326 48
	Paper, seals, envelopes, &c.	300 00
		$15,842 51
	Total to Duff Green and Gales & Seaton,	$21,642 51

It is well that the public should occasionally have brought before them the manner in which the Bank disposed of a part of the money of the people, and who were the favored ones, whose principles and doctrines in relation to the Bank and the Chief Executive Magistrate were circulated by the Bank.

Here we have between FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND BOOKS, in the space of six months, printed by order of the Bank, and paid for by it, and circulated throughout the whole of the United States, from one extremity to the other—the greater part, if all sent free; franked by Members of Congress, connected with the Bank. This was the Bank presses here. What was the object of those who had all these books printed, and of those who circulated them, but to mislead and contaminate the public mind? It was a war of the Bank, and the Bank panic makers upon the President of the United States, and those who supported him. It was intended that the people should read the stories of the Bank and it friends where those of the friends of the President could not reach them. It was in fact using the public money in poisoning the public mind.

What would be thought of those who would be base enough to attempt to poison the fountains of water to which a whole people looked for supplies? And yet here was an attempt to poison the fountains of intelligence on which the liberties of the country depend, and it is almost forgotten as venal offence!!

One of the Virginia Senators, who would vote for the recharter of the Bank as an "*awful alternative,*" was complimented with having his speeches printed by thousands, and a second edition, with "eight pages added." One of her representatives, too, was similarly complimented at an expense of nearly three hundred dollars. His constituents, however, have since rewarded him, by dismissing him from their service. The Senator also has been instructed as to the will of his constituents, and is required to resign, if he cannot represent them truly. He refuses to obey! This is in keeping with the conduct of the Bank. That institution refused the order of the representatives of the sovereign people of the United States, to open its books to the inspection of a committee, demanded by its charter. It is thus that aristocratic corporations, and aristocratic Senators set at defiance the mandates of the people.

This printing of speeches by order of the Bank, and their circulation, took place during the first half year of 1834. The people became exasperated against the Bank, for this, and its other sins. It was necessary to adopt some method to palliate them—to excuse the Bank. This the Senate understood to perform. They appointed a *whitewashing* committee to perform the service during the recess. The Finance Committee was directed to attend to it. That committee, in which there was a vacancy, occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Wilkins on a foreign mission, proceeded upon the duty without filling that vacancy. There we four members, all against the administration, and all friendly to the Bank party. They were afraid to propose to fill the vacancy, because they could not but have appointed one opposed to the Bank.—This might have defeated the object in view.

The committee travelled hither and thither, during the recess, and made a report at the commencement of the last session. The character of that report most of our readers will probably well recollect. If it was not prepared at the Bank, it was all the Bank could desire.—The Bank printed and circulated thousands and tens of thousands of copies of it throughout the country.

Who paid the expense of this *whitewashing* affair? The People! The accounts of the Clerk of the Senate show that it was paid out of the contingent fund of that body.

There was paid to DANIEL WEBSTER, 442 40
To JOHN TYLER, 2,185 60
To THOMAS EWING, 896 00
To WILLIE P. MANGUM, 1,732 00
$5,256,00

In all, five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars of the public money for whitewashing the Bank! The same Bank too, which, since it has obtained a charter through bribery from a single State, is now declared by its President to be more *prosperous* and *stronger* than it ever was. While one of the Virginia Senators was complimented with speech printing extra by the Bank, the other, through the influence of it and its friends, received the *quid pro quo.* That the power of this institution will be exerted hereafter as heretofore, unless, put down, we think admits not of a doubt. That it will be as ready to print and circulate the speeches of its friends, for the purpose of *explaining the nature and operations of the Bank*" hereafter as it was when that authority was given to its President, is not doubtful. That the charter is looked upon as a triumph of the party who have sustained it, is fully indicated by the allusion exultingly made to the circumstance since in the Senate, by one of the *whitewashing* committee. That it will be found again exerting its power on the election grounds, we confidently perdict.

EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI.

IN SENATE.

March 18, 1836.

The following preamble and resolution, submitted by himself on the 17th, having been read:

Whereas on the 26th day of December, in the year 1833, the following resolve was moved in the Senate:

"*Resolved,* That by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury because he would not, contrary to his own sense of duty, remove the money of the United States in deposite with the Bank of the United States and its branches in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor, to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Which proposed resolve was altered and changed by the mover thereof, on the 28th day of March, in the year 1834, so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved,* That in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States, has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States not granted to him by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

Which resolve so changed and modified by read in these words:

"*Resolved,* That the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both:"

In which last mentioned form the said resolve, on the same day and year last mentioned, was adopted by the Senate, and become the act and judgement of that body; and, as such, now remains upon the journal thereof:

And whereas the said resolve was irregularly illegally and unconstitutionally adopted by the Senate, in violation of the rights of defence which belong to every citizen, and in subversion of the fundamental principles of law and justice; because President Jackson was thereby adjudged and pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable offence, and a stigma placed upon him as a violator of his oath of office and of the laws and constitution which he was sworn to preserve, protect, and defend *without* going through the forms of an impeachment, and without allowing to him the benefits of a trial or the means of defence:

And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms, was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and, therefore, unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unconstitutional; *because* the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve, nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the their and last form of the resolve, did not do or commit any act in violation or in derogation of the laws and constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people.

And whereas the said resolve; as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and constitution and assuming ungranted power and authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, *without* specifying what part of the Executive proceedings, or what part of the public revenue, was intended to be referred to, or what parts of the laws and constitution were supposed to have been infringed, or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration, these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place: *Thereby* putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolve upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public, and to be differently and diversely interpreted by individual Senators according to the private and particular understanding of each: *Contrary* to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal and judicial proceeding—to the great prejudice of the accused, who could not know against what to defend himself; and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, for making up a judgment upon grounds which the public cannot know, and which, if known, might prove to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact:

And whereas the specifications contained in the first and second forms of the resolve, having been objected to in debate, and shown to be insufficient to sustain the charges they were adduced to support, and it being well believed that no majority could be obtained to vote for the said specifications; and the same having been actually withdrawn by the mover in the face of the whole Senate, in consequence of such objection and belief, and before any vote taken thereupon, the said specifications could afterwards be admitted by any rule of Parliamentary practice, or by any principle of legal implication; secret intendment, or mental reservation, to remain and continue a part of the written and public resolve from which they were thus withdrawn: and, if they could be so admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charges therein contained:

And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the law and the constitution, the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might legally come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence:

And whereas the temperate, respectful, and argumentative defence and protest of the President against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate, was rejected and repulsed by that body, and was voted to be a breach of its privileges, and was not permitted to be entered on its Journal, or printed among its documents, while all memorials, peitions, resolves, and remonstrances against the President, however violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the people against him, were duly and honorably received, encomiastically commented upon in speeches, read at the table, ordered to be printed with the long list of names attached, referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, filed away among the public archives, and now constitute a part of the public documents of the Senate, to be handed down to the latest posterity:

And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and adopted at a time, and under circumstances which had the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States in the parricidal attempt which that institution was then making to produce a panic and pressure in the country—to destroy the confidence of the people in President Jackson—to paralyze his administration—to govern the elections—to bankrupt the State banks—ruin their currency—fill the whole Union with terror and distress,—and thereby to extort from the sufferings and alarms of the people the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its charter.

And whereas the said resolve is of evil example and dangerous precedent, and should never have been received, debated, or adopted by the Senate, or admitted to entry upon its journal: *wherefore,*

Resolved, That the said resolve be expunged from the journal: and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session 1833-4, into the Senate, and, in presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following word: "EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, THIS——DAY OF——IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1836."

Mr. President: I comply with the resolve of the Senate and of the People, in bringing forward, at the first day that the Senate is full, & every State completely represented, my long intended motion to expunge from the journal of the Senate, the sentence of condemnation, which was pronounced against President Jackson at the session of 1833 '34. I have given to my motion a more extended basis, and a more detailed and comprehensive form than it were at its first introduction; and I have done so for two reasons; *first,* that all the proceedings against President Jackson, might be set out together, and exhibited to the public at one view; *secondly,* that our own reasons for impunging that act of the Senate should also be set out, and fully submitted to the examination and scrutiny of the people. The first is due to the Senate, that all its proceedings in this novel and momentous case should be fully known; the second is due to the impungners of of their conduct, that it may be seen now, and in all time to come, that law and justice, and not the factious impulsions of party spirit, have governed our conduct.

It has been seen by the reading of my resolution, that I have reinstated and adhere to the word expunge. At the last session of the Senate, I gave way to the intreaties of friends, and surrendered that word; but I had no sooner made the surrender than I had reason to repent of my complaisance, & to revoke my concession. I repented & revoked in the face of the Senate. I have since examined and considered the objection with all the care which was due to the gravity of the subject, and with all the deference which was due to the dissent of friends; and upon this full and renewed consideration, I remain firmly convinced of the propriety of the phrase, and of the justice of the remedy which it implies; and being so convinced, it becomes my duty to present it over again to the Senate, and to submit the decision to their judgment.

It is also seen that the resolution prescribes a mode of expunging which avoids a total obliteration of the journal. I have agreed to this mode of executing the resolution, not from the least doubt of the Senate's right to blot out the whole obnoxious entry,—for it is a part of my present purpose to maintain and to vindicate that right! nor from complaisance merely to my friends,—for some of those who objected to the expunging process at the last session are ready now to sustain it in its whole extent; but I have agreed to it because, while it relieves the scruples of some, it pronounces, in the opinion of others, a more emphatic condemnation than mere obliteration would imply; and because it will enable gentlemen in the opposition to emerge from their preliminary defences behind the screen of the constitution, and to come into action in the open field, upon the merits of the whole question; and thus meet my motion upon the broad grounds of the injustice, the illegality, the irregularity, the unconstitutionality, the error of fact, and the whole gross wrong, of that proceeding against the President which it is my purpose to expose and to correct.

The objection to this word expunge, is founded upon that clause in the constitution which directs each House of Congress "*to keep a journal of its proceedings*". The word *keep* is the pregnant point of the objection. Gentlemen take a position in the rear of that word, and out of the numerous and diverse meanings attributed to it by lexicographers, and exemplified by daily usage, they select one, and shut