# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. "THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE." VOL. II.---No. 32.

EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 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, may tertially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is all ready 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 the MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S 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, brhout further solicitations.

Feb. 13 tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Loockerman's mill the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J LOVEDAY.

aug 29

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will take place on Monday the 11th inst., in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock. The members are respectfully invited to attend and the Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may feel an interest in their object.

April 9

Tan Bark.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point wharf.

They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES,

and LEATHER, which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

who wish to employ 4 Journeymen Shoe makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character.

The Cambridge Aurora will please copy 4 times and charge this office.

March 15 tf (G) 4t


EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL.

## Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI.

[Concluded.]

IN SENATE.

*March* 18, 1836.

VI. Mr. B. took up his sixth proposition and read it:

"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, petitions, 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, and lined 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."

Resuming his speech, Mr. B. went on to say that the statements in this proposition were merely historical, and intended to preserve the memory of the manner in which the defence of the President was repulsed, and the attacks of his assailants were received. The proof of the main allegations will be found in the journals of the session, 1833, '34; but what that journal does not show, and what no history can ever adequately tell, is the violence and fury with which the President was denounced, and his protest stigmatized during all that period. It was a period which covered the progress of the Virginia elections, which, protracted through the month of April in that State, are extended in some instances into the month of May. The debate in the Senate, on the protest was calculated for the meridian of that State, and spread over the three weeks that the remaining elections had to continue; and during all that time a daily torrent of invective was poured upon his head, and language, the most furious and contumelious, was lavished upon him; exhibiting, perhaps, a degree in the breasts of those who had just been acting as judges never before witnessed in our America, never seen in England since the time that Jeffries rode the western circuit, and never seen in France before, or since, the time when the revolutionary tribunal sat in judgment upon the noblest spirits of the country, and called up, to be insulted at the bar, those whom it dismissed to be detruncated on the scaffold. This scene ended in the adoption of the resolution which will be found at page 255 of the Senate journal for the session 1833, '34: "THAT THE AFORESAID PROTEST IS A BREACH OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE SENATE, AND THAT IT BE NOT ENTERED ON THE JOURNALS."

A breach of their privileges! The attempt of the President, after sentence pronounced upon him, to show that it ought not have been pronounced, to be solemnly entered on the journals as a breach of the privileges of this Senate! What are, then, our privileges? Is it the privilege of the Senate to condemn without hearing, and to insult whom it condemns? In the language of the Kentucky resolutions, is it their privilege to arraign the public officer, who may have committed a violation of the laws and constitution of the Union, and to fix an indelible stigma upon him, without the forms of trial or judicial proceedings? Is it their privilege to consume the public treasure, and the public time, in investigating subjects not within their sphere? Is it their privilege to violate the right to that fair and impartial trial, which the constitution and the laws of the land have secured to every citizen, in or out of office, whether liable by impeachment, or at common law? Is it their privilege to exhibit the example of a legislative body, before the commencement of any prosecution, expressing an opinion upon the guilt or innocence of an impicated individual, and thus subverting the fundamental principles of justice? More than all, is it the privilege of the Senate to try the President of the United States upon charges put forth by the Bank of the United States, and to use against him the fifty pages of accusation furnished by the Bank, and not receive one word of defence offered by himself? Is it the privilege of the Senate to act as witnesses, prosecutors, and judges, in the same case? Is it their privilege to withdraw specifications from the record, and retain them in the mind? to make a verdict upon compromise, and to condemn the President without being able to tell for what? Is it their privilege to receive petitions from 120,000 people, demanding the condemnation of the President, and not hear one word from himself in vindication of his innocence? If these are the privileges of the Senate, then has the President violated those privileges by protesting against them; if not, then has the Senate placed another entry upon its journal, which truth and justice would require to be taken off!

Mr. President, this condemnation of President Jackson, for violating the privileges of the Senate, is a much more serious affair than would seem to persons not familiar with Parliamentary law. It is a conviction for a crime! for a crime which may affect the independence, the existence, and the purity of the body. It is a crime for which the Senate has a right to punish the offender! to take him into custody by their sergeant-at-arms, we have him brought to the bar of the Senate, reprimanded, imprisoned, or required to apologize. In cases of imprisonment, the party is not bailable, nor can he be released upon Habeas Corpus; so that here is a condemnation of the President, by virtue of which the Senate could make the President their prisoner, and keep him in confinement without the right to legal release. In England there is but one instance of the House of Commons having declared the King to have violated the privileges of Parliament, and that declaration was followed by civil war, and the eventual death of the King. It was the case of Charles the First, going in person to demand the arrest of the five members, Hampden, Pym, Holles, Strowd, and Haslerig. The House of Commons voted the demand to be a violation of their privileges, and that the violation of privilege was the overthrow of Parliament. Here are the words of the resolve: *That the violating the privileges of Parliament, is the overthrow of Parliament:* and acted accordingly, for the civil war immediately began, and ended, as every body knows, in the death of the King After voting that President Jackson had violated their privileges, why not follow up the vote to do something in vindication of those privileges? Why not follow out the judgment? If true, it ought to be enforced; if not true, it ought not to have been pronounced. Was it sufficient that the Virginia elections were impending, and that *effect* there would satisfy justice here? This was twice in the same session, that the President was pronounced guilty of criminal offences, and twice permitted to go unpunished, by the gratuitous clemency of his judges. Yes, sir! gratuitous clemency; pardon without petition for mercy,—for the man who does not "stain the honor of his country by making an apology for speaking truth in the performance of duty," does not compromise the dignity of his species, by impetrating pardons from judges who condemn without hearing, and eject, as insult, a protestation of innocence!

Mr. B. took up his seventh and last proposition, and read it. It was in these words:

"And whereas the said resolve was introduced, debated, and decided at a time, and under circumstances which 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—paralize 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 deposites and the renewal of its charter."

In support of this proposition, said Mr. B., I propose to read, before I produce the direct proofs, the prediction which Mr. Jefferson made thirty years ago, and in which he described to the life, and foretold to the letter the exact conduct of which the present Bank of the United States has just been guilty.

"This institution is one of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and the form of our constitution. The nation is, at this time, so strong and united in its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at this moment, but suppose a series of untoward events to occur, sufficient to bring into doubt the competency of a republican Government to meet a crisis of great danger, or to unhinge the confidence of the people in the public functionaries; an institution like this penetrating by its branches every part of the Union, acting by command and in phalanx; may, in a critical moment, upset the Government. I deem no Government safe which is under the vassalage of self constituted authorities, or any other authority than that of the nation, or its regular functionaries. What an obstruction could not this Bank of the United States, with all its branches, be in time of war! It might dictate to us the peace who should accept, or withdraw its aids. Ought we then to give further growth to an institution so hostile! That it is so hostile we know; first, from a knowledge of the principles of the persons composing the body of directors in every bank, principal or branch, and those of most of the stockholders; secondly, from the opposition to the measures and principles of the Government and to the election of those friendly to them; thirdly, from the sentiments of the newspapers they support. Now, while we are strong, it is the greatest duty we owe to our country, to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect subordination under its authorities; and the first measure would be to reduce them to an equal footing only with other banks as to the favors of the Government.

Such was the prediction! the fulfilment took place in the winter of 1833, '34, and we all behold it. That the Bank of the United States plotted and machinated the panic and then produced, is a fact that nobody doubts at present, and few deny. It was a plot against the Government and against the property of the country. If proof was necessary to establish the fact, it could be had in a thousand ways, a few of which I will now briefly enumerate:

1. There was no necessity for the pressure. This is proved by the fact that the Bank had made two curtailments before the pressure, and had curtailed upwards of three millions more that she had lost by the removal of the deposites. The amount of deposites on the first of October, was $9,868,435, of which $3,06 ,561 remained unremoved at the commencement of the pressure, and until it was over. The whole removal then was $6,798,-874. To meet and cover this loss, the Bank had curtailed, by orders sent out in August, as soon as it knew the removal was to be made the sum of 14,036,000; and in October, the further sum of $5,825 000, making $9,868,-436, and being the full amount of all the deposites, and $22,500 over; so that, to repair a loss of about six millions and three quarters, the Bank had already called in about nine millions and three quarters. So well did the Bank know that it had no excuse for making a further curtailment on account of the removal of the deposites, that it did not dare to state that falsehood to its own branches, which knew the truth, but placed third curtailment, which was ordered in January, and produced the pressure, wholly upon different grounds, namely, "upon the new measures of hostility understood to be in contemplation." But what places this point beyond the power of guilt itself to deny, is that the whole amount collected from the People during the pressure, and about $100,-000 over, amounting in the whole to about $3-500,000, was remitted to Europe, to lie idle in the hands of agents there, until long after the pressure was over.

2 The parricidal nature of the Bank attacks upon the business, the prosperity, the confidence, and the commerce of the country, was proved by the universality of its operations, and the system of efforts in all parts of the country at the same time. From Passamaquoddy bay to Attakapas creek, from the Dismal Swamp in Virginia to Boonslick in Missouri, every where that the Bank had power to excite and disturb the country, the scene was the same. Shops and factories shut; wage reduced; workmen and day lobourers dismissed; loans refused to business men, and granted to brokers; the exchanges doubled at some points, and stopped at others; public meetings held; the President donounced for all the mischief which the Bank itself was perpetrating, committees sent on to petition Congerss; itinerant orators addressing the people in the streets, and on tavern steps, even on Sundays, to excite and exasperate the people; the most alarming reports constantly put in circulation; he whole crowned by the great distress Jubilee in the cowyard at Powelton, in the purlieus of Philadelphia; by the insulting repulse of the select committee of the House of Representatives; and by the fraternal reception of the four members of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

3. The attacks upon the credit and currency of the State banks, the predictions of their insolvency, and the efforts to make them so were clear proof of the designs of the Bank of the United States to bankrupt these institutions, and produce a scene of general insolvency throughout the Union. This attack was general, against the whole six hundred banks in the country, but hottest, heaviest and longest continued, against the banks, and especially the safety fund banks, of New York. The heaviest artillery of the United States Bank press was directed against them, and at the same time, the Bank of the United States was lauded in its own publications, as the only check to the corruption and political predominance of the safety funds ystem, and the Albany regency which founded and directed it. The Quarterly Review, a periodical published under the eyes of the Bank, and devoted to the interests, had publicly opened the batteries upon these points, and carefully indicated every separate point to the subaltern assailants. Here are extracts from that journal, which a test this assertion, and show the true origin of all the assaults upon the name, character, institutions, and citizens of New York, which pervaded the Union, and particularly displayed themselves in this chamber during the whole panic session.

From the March number for 1831.

"Let us for example, suppose that a system of banking was adopted for a State, by which, under the color of guarding the public against their insolvency, those institutions were subjected to a surveillance and control, which were calculated to make them feel their dependance on the State Governments;* and when this plan was matured, to make them obsequious to its will. Would not every friend of the political purity of the State, and the independent spirit of its citizens, wish to see a scheme of this character frustrated? And what means so conducive as the Bank of the United States?"

From the March number for 1832.

"Besides these contrivances to consolidate the banking system of that State into one great machine, a further concentration of power is obtained and vested in a few individuals around the seat of Government, by means of that portion of the public revenue appropriated to the redemption of the canal loans. This institution is in the hands of a few leading men of the prevailing party in that State†; and in the incorporating of the new banks, for several year past, efforts have been made to provide in the distribution of stock for such as fraternize with them in political sentiment in the places where the new banks are located, so as, in general, to give to them a control over them. The consequence has been, that an undue share of banking influence has been concentrated in the hands of the dominant party, and they now stand ready to control the banking system of the State or in case the United States Bank be not rechartered, to take upon themselves the transaction of the exchange business"

Mr. B. referred to the secret orders sent to the branches in January, 1834, for the third curtailment, for corroboration of what he had said. They all set out with a mysterious annunciation of danger, without telling what it was; but in two of those orders, the one to the branch at Charleston and the other at New Orleans, this danger was distinctly shown to be political, and to have reference to the overthrow of the Administration, and that the pressure ordered at those points was to cease the instant the catastrophe was effected Here is an extract from these two orders:

"The state of the country is very gloomy and unless Congress takes some decided step to prevent the progress of the *troubles*, they may soon outgrow *our* control: Thus circumstanced, our first duty is to the institution, to preserve it from danger, and we are therefore anxious, for a short time at least, to keep our business within manageable limits, and to make some sacrifice of profit to entire security. *It is a moment of great interest, and, exposed to sudden changes in public affairs, which may induce the Bank to conform its policy to them.* Of these dangers, would any occur, you will have early advice." (Letter of Mr. Biddle to Mr. Montgomery, President of the New Orleans Branch, dated January 24th, 1834.")

The next is to Mr. Johnson, President of the Branch at Charleston, South Carolina, dated the 30th January. The passage is this:

"*On the defeat of these attempts to destroy the Bank depends, in our judgment, not merely the pecuniary interests, but the whole free institutions of our country;* and our determination is, *by even a temporacy sacrifice of profit*, to place the Bank entirely beyond the reach of those who meditate its destruction."

Mr. B said, that these letters were as plain as such communications could be expected to be, in letting these confidential and distant branches, for none others received the same intimations, know that the Bank was at war with the Government; that great changes in public affairs were suddenly expected; that the Bank was contending for the free institutions of the country, and meant to incur temporary sacrifices of property to incur them; and that as soon as the changes took place; that is to say, as soon as the administration was overthrown, these distant branches should be informed of it, and the Bank would conform its policy to the change; that is to say, would stop the pressure, and pour out its money in loans and accommodations, in support of the party that overthrew the Tyrant. This is the literal and fair interpretation of the letters; and if any body wishes for more evidence to convince them of the wantonness and wickedness of the curtailment at New Orleans, where it was so heavy, and where so much mischief was done to merchants and traders, and to the produce of the upper country, it can be found in the fact that the Bank shipped off to Europe, immediately, the whole amount it curtailed, to lie in Europe undrawn for, until long after the panic was over.

That the design of this Bank was to unhinge the confidence of the people in their public functionaries, and to upset the Government, was proved not only by the ferocity of the warfare carried on against the President, and the House of Representatives which stood by him, and by the plaudits showered upon the Senate which was attacking him, but by the express declarations and ostentatious proclamations of the Bank itself; for to such a pitch of unparralleled audacity was the impudence of that institution carried by its confidence in its own moneyed power, and the co-operative effect of the Senate's conduct, that, far from denying, it boasted and gloried in its determination to drive the usurper, interloper, and profligate adventurer, as the President was called, from the high place which he dishonored. Here is one of these declarations, issued by the President of the Bank, himself, and published in the organ of the Bank, the Philadelphia National Gazette.

"The great contest now waging in this country, is between its free institutions and the violence of the vulgar despotism. The Government is turned into a baneful faction, and the spirit of liberty contends against it throughout the country. On the one hand is this miserable cabal, with all the patronage of the Executive; on the other the yet unbroken mind and heart of the country, with the SENATE and the BANK; the House of Representatives, hitherto the instinctive champion of freedom, shaken by the intrigues of the kitchen hesitates for a time, but cannot fail before long to break its own fetters first, and then those of the country. In that quarrel, we predict, they who administer the Bank will shrink from no proper share which the country may assign to them. Personally, they must be as indifferent as any of their fellow citizens to the recharter of the Bank; but they will not suffer themselves, nor the institution entrusted to them, to be the instrument of private wrong and public outrage; nor will they omit any effort to rescue the institutions of the country from being trodden under foot by a faction of interlopers. To these profligate adventurers, whether their power is displayed in the executive or legislative department, the directors of the Bank will we are satisfied, never yield the thousandth part of an inch of their own personal rights, or their own official duties; and will continue this resistance until the country, roused to a proper sense of its dangers and its wrongs, shall drive these usurpers out of the high places they dishonor."

This public avowal of the design of the Bank, to upset the administration, has been confirmed by the subsequent developements, and since the Princeton address, may be considered as the fixed and permanent policy of the the institution. In that address, the President of the Bank thus holds forth:

"Never desert the country—never despond over its misfortunes Comfort its betrayers, as madmen are made to quail beneath the stern gaze of fearless reason. They will denounce you. Disregard their outcries—it is only the scream of the vultures whom they scare from their prey They will seek to destroy you. Rejoice that your country's enemies are yours. You can never fall more worthily than in defending her from her own degenerate children. Overborne by this tumult, and the cause seems hopeless, continue self-sustained and self-possessed. Retire to your fields, but look beyond them. Nourish your spirits with meditation on the mighty dead who have saved their country. From your own quiet elevation, watch calmly this servile route, as its triumph sweeps before you. The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation can long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. *You will live to see the laws re-established—these banditti will be scourged back to their caverns—the penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them.*"

The levity and flippancy with which the pressure was abandoned by the Bank in Philadelphia, without giving notice to its friends in the Senate, was a circumstance on which Mr. B. dwelt at large, not only to show the wantonness of the pressure, but the insolence of the Bank towards its friends and champions.—He wished to recall to the recollection of the Senate the scene of Friday, the 27th day of June, in the year of the panic session. It was a day of heavy presentation of distress memorials, and great delivery of distress speeches. It was one of the most alarming days which the panic had produced. It seemed to be a rally for the last final effort. Never did the alarm guns fire quicker,—the tocsin ring louder,—or the distress flag float higher, than on that day. The speeches which ushered in the distress memorials might be lost, or imperfectly reported; but a statement of the memorials is preserved upon the journal; and from that source I will read them to the Senate.

Mr. B. then read from the journals of Friday, the 27th of June, 1834.

"Mr. Hendricks presented the petition of upwards of 500 citizens of Marion county, Indiana, disapproving the removal of the public deposites, and praying a recharter of the Bank of the United States."

"Mr. Ewing presented the memorial of 103 citizens of Harrison township, Piqua county, Ohio, disapproving the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, and in favor of a national bank."

"Mr. Tomlinson presented the memorial of the citizens of Newton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, praying, as the only remedy for existing evils, that the public money may be restored to the Bank of the United States, and that the Bank may be rechartered with suitable modifications."

"Mr. Clay presented the memorial of 1700 citizens of York county, Pennsylvania, praying as the only means of restoring public and private credit, the public money may be restored to the the Bank of the United States, and that that Bank may be rechartered with suitable modifications."

"He presented the proceedings and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Butler county, Pennsylvania, opposed to all the acts of the Executive in relation to the public money and the Bank of the United State, and in favor of rechartering that Bank."

"He presented the memorial of 700 citizens of Mason county, Kentucky, remonstrating against the acts of the Executive in relation to the public money and the Bank of the United States, as an usurpation of power, and dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and praying for its restoration, and a recharter of the Bank."

Such were the memorials presented on Friday, the 27th day of June, accompanied by the usual lamentations over the ruin of the country and the usual commisseration for the hard fate of the Bank, and the usual reiteration of the impossibility of relieving the distress until the deposites were restored, or the recharter renewed. Such was the scene going on in this chamber; while on the same identical day, and, peradventure, in the same hour, the Bank, calm as a summer's morning, was quietly adopting a resolve to put an end to the game, to cease curtailing, to restore exchanges, to loan five or ten millions of dollars, to make money plenty, and to expand its currency with more rapidity than it had ever contracted it. The resolve was adopted at the board, and the result communicated to the New York merchants with that flippant levity which discriminates one branch of the Bank school from the ponderous verbosity of the other. The communication, in the lightest style of an unimportant note, stated that Congress was about to rise without doing any thing for the relief of the country; the Bank would relieve the country itself, and immediately commenced loaning and expanding with all possible rapidity. And so ended the agony of six months; the light and flippant conclusion of the panic being in exact proportion to the audacity of its conception, and the ferocity of its execution. So true were the words of President Jackson who constantly told the distress committees to go back to Mr. Biddle, that he could relieve them at any hour that he pleased! But what are we to think of the insolence of this institution, its contemptuous indifference to its friends in the Senate, to let them continue to go on in the old strain, singing to the old tune, and repeating that eternal ditty, *"that the removal of the deposites made the distress, and nothing could relieve the distress but the restoration of the deposites or the renewal of the charter,"* and thus exposing themselves to ridicule in the Senate, at the very moment that the Bank, throwing off all disguise, and appearing in her true condition, bids adieu to the panic, makes a laugh at the whole affair, and goes on to run up its loans and circulation to the highest amount that the country would take.

I know Mr. President, that the four members of our Finance Committee made a report in favor of the Bank, and which will be relied upon to prove its innocence of every thing laid to its charge; but I know also that the report was incorrect in its views, mistaken in facts and in law, partial to the Bank, unjust to the President, and to the House of Representatives, and to Mr. Taney, injurious to the people, and dangerous to their rights and liberties. I know this to be the character of that report, for I studied it well, and made a motion at the last sessinn to recommit it, that I might have an opportunity of showing what it was. This motion was laid upon the table by the friends of the Bank, and I was precluded from making my exposition of its errors and infirmities; but what I was able to do then I am able to do now; and if any one member of that committee shall dissent from the judgment I now have pronounced upon their work, I hold myself bound and ready to make it good, and even to show that I have spoken in terms of limited censure and of subdued moderation in respect to it. The gentlemen whowas the organ the of report (Mr. Tyler) is no longer here; but three members of the committee remain to defend their work; and we all remember that it was announced at the time that the committee were unanimous in that report.

That it was the misfortune of the Senate so to act during all this frightful scene, as to have the effect of co-operating with the Bank of the United States, it is now my duty to show. With motives or intentions I have nothing to do; I deal with facts alone! and limited myself to the most subdued style of historical narrative, I proceed to enumerate the leading points which give to the Senate's conduct, the fatal aspect of a co-operation with the Bank.

1. The nature and specifications of the charges preferred by the Senate against the President, being the same which the Bank had previously set forth in all the newspapers engaged in its interest; and in that famous manifesto of which I have given the origin and read some parts.

2. The arguments used by Senators in support of these charges; being the same which had been previously used by the Bank in all its publications, and especially in that authentic manifesto.

3. The adoption of all these speeches and reports by the Bank; about eight hundred thousand copies of which are ascertained to have been paid for out of the corporate funds of the institution (costing about $26,250) and distributed under the frank of members of Congress friendly to the Bank, into every quarter and corner of the Union.

4. In the identity of action on the fears and passions of the community, by alarm meetings got up by the Bank, and alarm speeches delivered in the Senate.

5. In the manner of treating the petitions against the President which were got up by the Bank and sent to the Senate, the whole of which were received with emphatic distinction, read at the table, applauded, referred, printed, laid away among the archives, and transmitted to distant posterity in the numerous volumes of our public documents.

6. In the concurrence of time in the periods of commencing operations in the Senate and in the Bank; the resolution for condemning the President having been brought in on the last days of December, and the two-and twenty orders for making the curtailment and pressure having issued from the Bank in the January following.

7. In the concurrence of time in the periods of terminating the operations in each case and the conformity of these terminations to the occurrence of elections in New York and Virginia, the Senate having reached the end of its process on the 28th of March, the Bank curtailment having attained its maximum on the first day of April, and the elections occurring at the same period.

8. In the long neglect to act upon the nominations of Government Directors for the Bank of the United States, and the eventual rejection of all those denounced by the Bank, whereby the people of the United States were deprived of the lawful share of representation at the board of the Bank during the period of the panic and pressure.

9 In the rejection of Mr. Taney for the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, after the specification of the illegality of his appointment had been withdrawn, and after Senator had thus deprived themselves of their own argument for rejecting him.

10. In the manner of receiving the plaudits of the friends of the Bank in the galleries of the Senate, for whatever was most offensive to the President and most honorable to the Bank.

11. In the peregrinations and harangues of Senators, who visited cities and traversed States, making speeches to multitudes, declaiming against the President and lauding the Bank.

12. In the unity, energy, and perseverance of the attack in the Senate and at the Bank; upon the credit and currency of the State banks and especially of the State of New York, and above all, of the Safety Fund Banks.

13. In the illegal and unparliamentary appointment of the Standing Finance Committee of the Senate to visit and examine the Bank of the United States, after the legal and parliamentary committee of the House of Representatives had been repulsed; the said committee consisting of the exclusive friends of the Bank in its controversy with the President and its public advocates on the identical points

*The Albany Regency

†The aforesaid Regency.