most requiring examination.

14. In laying on the table my resolution for re-committing the report of that committee whereby I was prevented from showing the illegal and unparliamentary constitution of that committee, the partiality of its conduct to the Bank, the injustice of its report to the President, to Mr. Taney, and to the country; and its manifold mistakes and errors of law, and of fact; to the prejudice of the country and to the advantage of the Bank.

The condemnation of the President, combining as it did all that illegality and injustice could inflict, had the further misfortune to be co-operative in its effect with the conspiracy of the Bank of the United States to effect the most wicked and universal scheme of mischief which the annals of modern times exhibit. It was a plot against the Government, and against the property of the country. The Government was to be upset, and property revolutionized. Six hundred banks were to be broken,—the general currency ruined,—myriads bankrupted,—all business stopped,—all property sunk in value,—all confidence destroyed! that out of this wide spread ruin and pervading distress, the vengeful institution might glut its avarice and ambition, trample upon the President, take possession of the Government, reclaim its lost deposites, and perpetuate its charter. These crimes, revolting and frightful in themselves, were to be accomplished by the perpetration of a whole system of subordinate and subsidary crime! the People to be deceived and excited; the President to be calumniated; the effects of the Bank's own conduct to be charged upon him; meetings got up; business suspended; distress deputations organized; and the Senate chamber converted into a theatre for the dramatic exhibition of all this fictitious woe. That it was the deep and sad misfortune of the Senate, so to act, as to be co-operative in all this scene of mischief, is totally proved by the facts known, to admit of denial. I speak of acts, not of motives. The part of the Senate's conduct in trying the President and uttering alarm speeches, was to co-operate with the Bank, and that secondarily, and as a subordinate performer; for it is incontestible that the Bank began the whole affair (the little book of fifty pages proves that. The Bank began it; the Bank followed it up; the Bank attends to it now. It is a case which might well be entered on our journal as a State is entered against a criminal in the docket of a court: THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES *versus* PRESIDENT JACKSON: *on impeachment for removing the deposite*. The entry would be justified by the facts, for these are the indubitable facts. The Bank started the accusation; the Senate took it up. The bank furnished the arguments; the Senate used them. The Bank excited meetings; the Senate extolled them. The Bank sent deputations; Senators received them with honor. The deputations reported answers for the President which he never gave; the Senate repeated and enforced these answers. Hand in hand throughout the whole process, the Bank and the Senate acted together, and succeeded in getting up the most serious and afflicting panic ever known in this country. The whole country was agitated. Cities, towns, and villages, the entire country, and the whole earth, seemed to be in commotion against one man. A revolution was proclaimed! the overthrow of all law was announced! the substitution of one man's will for the voice of the whole Government was daily asserted; the public sense was astounded and bewildered with dire and portentous annunciations! In the midst of all this machinery of alarm and distress, many good citizens lost their reckoning; sensible heads went wrong, stout hearts quailed, old friends gave way, demoralizing counsels incomparably blended, this madding crowd became frantic, and the solitary defender of his country was urged to yield! Oh! how much depended upon that one man at that dread and awful point of time! If he had given way, then all was gone! An insolent, rapacious, and revengeful institution would have been installed in sovereign power. The Federal and State Governments, the Congress, the Presidency, the State Legislatures, all would have fallen under the dominion of the Bank; and all departments of the Government would have been filled and administered by the debtors, pensioners, and attorneys of that institution. He did not yield, and the country was saved. The heroic patriotism of one man prevented all this calamity, and saved the Republic from becoming the appendage and fief of a moneyed corporation. And what has been his reward? So far as the people are concerned, honor, gratitude, blessings, everlasting benedictions; so far as the Senate is concerned, dishonor, denunciation, stigma, infamy. And shall these two verdicts stand? Shall our journal bear the verdict of infamy, while the hearts of the people glow and palpitate with the verdict of honor?

President Jackson has done more for the human race than the whole tribe of hack politicians put together, and shall he remain stigmatized and condemned for the most glorious action of his life? The bare attempt to stigmatize Mr. Jefferson was not merely expunged, but cut out from the journal; so that no trace of it remains upon the Senate records. The designs are the same in both cases; but the aggravations are inexpressibly greater in the case of President Jackson. Referring to the journals of the House of Representatives for the character of the attempt against President Jefferson, and the reasons for repulsing it, and it is seen that the attempt was to CRIMINATE MR JEFFERSON, AND TO CHARGE HIM UPON THE JOURNALS WITH A VIOLATION OF THE LAWS; AND THAT THIS ATTEMPT WAS MADE AT A TIME, AND UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, INSIDIOUSLY CALCULATED TO EXCITE UNJUST SUSPICION IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—Such was precisely the character of the charge; and the effect of the charge against President Jackson, with the difference only that the proceeding against President Jackson was many ten thousand times more revolting and aggravated; commencing as it did in the Bank, carried on by a violent political party, prosecuted to sentence and condemnation, and calculated, if believed, to destroy the President, to change the administration, and to put an end to popular representative government. Yes, sir, to put an end to elective and representative government! For what are all the attacks upon President Jackson's administration but attacks upon the people who elect and re-elect him, who approve his administration, and by approving, make it their own? To condemn such a President, thus supported, is to condemn the people, to condemn the elective principle, to condemn the fundamedtal principle of our Government, and to establish the favorite dogma of the monarchists, that the people are incapable of self-government, and will surrender themselves as collared slaves into the hands of military chieftains.

Great are the service which President Jackson has rendered his country. As a General he has extended her frontiers, saved a city, and carried renown to the highest pitch of glory. His civil administration has rivalled and transcended his warlike exploits. Indemnities procured from the great powers of Europe for spoliations committed on our citizens under former administrations, and which, by former administrations were reclaimed in vain; peace and friendship with the whole world, and, what is more, the respect of the whole world, the character of our America so exalted in Europe, so exalted that the American citizen treading the continent of Europe, and contemplating the sudden and great elevation of the national character, might feel as if he himself was an hundred feet high.—Such is the picture abroad! At home we behold a brilliant and grateful scene; the public debt paid,—taxes reduced,—the gold currency restored,—the southern States released from a useless and dangerous population,—all disturbing questions settled;—a gigantic moneyed institution repulsed in its march to the conquest of the Government,—the highest prosperity attained,—and the Hero Patriot now crowning the list of his glorious services by covering his country with the panoply of defence, and consummating his measures for the restoration and preservation of the currency of the constitution. We have had brilliant and prosperous administrations; but that of President Jackson eclipses, surpasses, and casts into the shade, all that have preceded it. And is he to be branded, stigmatised, condemned, unjustly and unduly condemned; and the records of the Senate to bear the evidence of this outrage to the latest posterity? Shall this President, so glorious in peace and in war, so successful at home and abroad, whose administration, now hailed with applause and gratitude by the people, and destined to shine for unnumbered ages in the political firmament of our history; shall this President, whose name is to live forever, whose retirement from life and services will be through the gate that leads to the temple of everlasting fame; shall *he* go down to posterity with this condemnation upon him; and that for the most glorious action of his life?

Mr President, I have some knowledge of history, and some acquaintance with the dangers which nations have encountered, and from which heroes and statesmen have saved them. I have read much of ancient and modern history, and no where have I found a parallel to the services rendered by President Jackson in crushing the conspiracy of the Bank, but in the labors of the Roman Consul in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline. The two conspiracies were identical in their objects; both directed against the Government and the property of the country. Cicero extinguished the Catilinarean conspiracy, and saved Rome; President Jackson defeated the conspiracy of the Bank, and saved our America. Their heroic service was the same, and their fates have been strangely alike. Cicero was condemned for violating the laws and the constitution; so has been President Jackson. The consul was refused a hearing in his own defence, so has been President Jackson. The life of Cicero was attempted by two assassins; twice was the murderous pistol levelled at our President. All Italy, the whole Roman world, cried out against the injustice done to the patriot Consul; all America is now crying out against the patriot President. Twenty thousand young Romans, in a procession to the Capitol, tore the sentence of the consul's condemnation from the *fasti* of the republic; million of Americans, fathers and heads of families, now demand the expurgation of the sentence against the injustice done to the President. Cicero, followed by all the was virtuous in Rome, repaired to the Temple of the Tutelary gods, and swore upon the altar that he saved his country. President Jackson, in the temple of the living God, might take the same oath, and find it response in the hearts of millions. Nor shall the parallel stop here; but after times, and remote posterities shall render the same honors to each. Two thousand years have passed since the consideration of persons who are now [illegible] and the great actions of the consul are fresh and green in history. The school boy learns them; the patriots studies them; the statesman applies them; so shall it be with our patriot President. Two thousand years hence,—ten thousand,—nay, while time itself shall last, for who can contemplate the time when the time memory of this republic shall be lost? while itself shall last, the name and fame of Jackson shall remain and flourish; and this last great act by which he saved the Government from subversion, and property from revolution, shall stand forth as the seal and crown of his heroic services. And if any thing that I my self may do or say, shall survive the brief hour in which I live, it will be the part which I have taken, and the efforts which I have made to sustain and defend the great defender of his country.

Mr. President, I have now finished the view which an imperious sense of duty has required me to take of this subject. I trust that I have proceeded upon proofs and facts, and have left nothing unsustained which I feel it to be my duty to advance. It is not my design to repeat or to recapitulate; but there is one further and vital consideration which demands the notice of a remark, and which I should be faithless to the genius of our Government, if I should pretermit. It is known sir, that ambition for office is the bane of free States, and the contentions of rivals the distruction of their country. These contentions lead to every species of injustice, and to every variety of violence, and all cloaked with the pretext of the public good. Civil wars and banishment at Rome; civil wars, and to ostracism at Athens; bills of attainder, Star Chamber prosecutions, and impeachments in England; all to get rid of some envied, or hated rival, and all pretexted with the public good; such has been the history of free States for two thousand years. The wise men who framed our constitution were well aware of all this danger and all his mischief, and took effectual care, as they thought, to guard against it. Banishment, the ostracism, the Star Chamber prosecutions, bills of attainder, all those summary and violent modes of hunting down a rival which deprive the victim of defence by depriving him of the intervention of an accusing body to stand between the accuser and the trying body; all these are proscribed by the genius of our constitution. Impeachments alone are permitted; and these would most usually occur for political offences, and be of a character to enlist the passions of many, and to agitate the country. An effectual guard, it was supposed, was provided against the abuse of the impeachment power, first, by requiring a charge to be preferred by the House of Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the nation; and next, in confining the trial to the Senate, and requiring a majority of two-thirds to convict. The gravity, the dignity, the age of the Senators, and the great and various powers with which they were invested—greater and more various than are united in the same persons under any other constitutional government upon earth—these were supposed to make the Senate a safe depository for the impeachment power; and if the plan of the constitution is followed out it must be admitted to be so. But if a public officer can be arraigned by his rivals before the Senate for impeachable offences without the intervention of the House of Representatives, and if he can be pronounced guilty by a simple majority, instead of a majority of two-thirds, then has the whole frame of our Government miscarried, and the door left wide open to the greatest mischief which has ever afflicted the people of free States. Then can rivals and competitors go on to do what it was intended they should never do; accuse, denounce, condemn, and hunt down each other! Great has been the weight of the American Senate. Time was when its rejections for office were fatal to character; time is when its rejections are rather passports to public favor. Why this sad and ominous decline? Let no one deceive himself. Public opinion is the arbiter of character in our enlightened day; it is the Areopagus from which there is no appeal! That arbiter has pronounced against the Senate. It has sustained the President, and condemned the Senate. If it has sustained the Senate, the President must have been ruined! as it has not, the Senate must be ruined, if it perseveres in its course, and goes on to brave public opinion!—as an institution, it must be ruined!

Sir, I finish. I have endeavored to discharge a painful duty with firmness, but without violence. I have endeavored to keep within the scale of recorded facts. I wish nothing to stand upon my assertion, but every assertion to be referred back to the evidence and to be measured by it. If any one thinks that I have been harsh or severe, let him only carry back his memory to the scenes of the panic session, and recollect in what terms President Jackson and his friends were spoken of at that time. Above all, let him remember that he is now present to speak, and to vote, for himself; that he has two advantages of which the President has neither; and, of one of which, it behooves him to use wisely as well as justly; I speak of the voting power; and am free to admit that so far as a Senator is backed by his State in voting for himself, he votes efficiently and justifiably, so far as he votes for him I against the sense of his State, he votes without the ingredient which gives efficacy to his voice, and leaves his case more deplorable than it was before.

We give an extract from the address "of the City of Baltimore to the People of Maryland" on the subject of Internal Improvement Gen. S. Smith, Chairman of the late town meeting, is the author, and the people of this Shore, while they oppose enormous *appropriations on the faith of the State* in her *present pecuniary condition* must cheerfully bear testimony to the great good feeling evinced towards them in the Address of their fellow-citizens of Baltimore. After showing the necessity for the completionn of the works now in progress, it says on the subject of the proposed convention which is to meet in Baltimore the 2nd of May next, that: "To this convention they respectfully invite every city, town, village and election district, in every county, to send a delegation of friends to the great works of Internal Improvement in the State.

"The proposed covention must be a great instrument for the accomplishment of good; but its efficacy will depend altogether upon the zeal with which it is sustained by the people.

"Let us state briefly to you our reasons for asking this Convention."

Secondly —Maryland possesses peculiar sources of wealth in her Allegany Mountains which the completion of the Canal will develope to the happiest extent. The Coal mines of that region are destined to attract the most earnest consideration of a large part of the Union. All New England will, before many years, be supplied with fuel from Maryland. The coal trade will build up a city of itself at that point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake. The collier vessels which will trade [illegible] Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in [illegible] and this commodity will be as numerous as those which ply along the coast of Britain; their pursuits will be the cherished objects of government support; their decks the first and best and most numerous schools of seamen for the American Navy. It is the policy as it will be the glory of Maryland to give the first impulse to this splendid result, by the vigorous and early prosecution of the Canal to Cumberland.

Thirdly. The State is urged to instant action for the completion of the great Western Rail road, not only by the considerations heretofore thrown out, but also because, the completion of it now, being of great importance to the Union as necessary to the transportation of the mails, will insure a valuable contract with the General Government;—a contract which will tend to increase the certainty of reimbursement to the State of whatever amount she may engage to pay for interest on capital to be borrowed for this work.

Fourthly. It is highly expedient for the State, at this time, to contribute largely to completion of her public works, because being in possession of the soundest credit, both at home and abroad, that credit may be used to bring to her citizens a considerable amount of foreign capital, which being destined to be spent in valuable improvements within her Territory will produce the triple benefit of promoting the works, employing her people and giving vigour to her various banking institutions lately organized with reference to the manifest want of banking capital in the State.

* * * * * *

The subjects to be brought into the deliberation of the Convention have been partly enumerated. There are others of great magnitude and interest to which no reference has yet been made. Amongst these the project of a rail road through the Eastern Shore to Watkins Point is one which has risen into consideration within a few years past. The people of Baltimore rejoice to see their fellow citizens of the Eastern Shore turning their attention towards works of Internal Improvement. We feel persuaded that an intelligent devotion to this policy, on that side of the Bay, cannot but produce the best effects upon its domestic prosperity. Villages must grow along this line of communication, and many sections of country now unimproved will be converted into thriving and profitable farms. If the enterprise of the Eastern Shore be united upon a single work calculated to facilitate their commercial markets North and South, there can be no doubt of the ready co-operation with them of the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State, and the entire success of the endeavour. The accomplishment of this purpose will not only promote the prosperity of that shore by the direct benefit of work when finished, but it will also greatly contribute to the same result by the large amount of foreign capital which must necessarily be expended amongst the people of that quarter of the State during its construction.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have ever shown a liberal spirit towards the great interests of the State. They, even more intimately than the Western counties, are connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. To them the Chesapeake has shortened the distance of separation from the emporium of the State and brought them into close habits of commercial and domestic alliance. The City enumerates amongst her population a representative of almost every family on the Eastern Shore; the bonds between us are not only those of interest, of joint citizenship, or of near association;—they are the bonds of consanguinity and affections and, true to the relation we have ever found that Shore responsive to every suggestion which was likely to promote the welfare of the city. We trust that at the approaching convention we shall not find this kindly sentiment chilled by time or blunted by use.

It is not the purpose of this address even to enumerate, much less to descant upon the many subjects of interest to different portions of the State, which will probably engage the attention of the Convention. The delegates when assembled will doubtless decide upon the merits of many usefull and favorite schemes of improvement interesting to the whole State, and especially important to particular districts. The citizens of Baltimore will ever be found amongst the foremost to support a broad and liberal system. Conscious that a large share of the responsibility and burden of the system will be upon them, they do not shrink from the magnitude of the enterprise, because they regard it now as a problem settled by the experience of our Sister States that the fair cost of good works when promptly excited, no matter how extensive, never can exceed the wealth of the people who construct them; but on the contrary such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by refunding the capital employed, enlarging trade, creating new demands for labour, raising greatly the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a public revenue which relieves the people from even the ordinary taxes of government.

THE METHODISTS.—We cut the following from the New York "Zion's Watchman," a well conducted Methodist paper:

"Within a very short space, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been afflicted with the following calamities—

1. The death of Bishop Emory.
2. The total destruction of our noble Book Concern.
3. The total loss, by fire, of the Conference Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio.

And it is not the least of our calamities, that, during the past year our church has actually decreased in its membership, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine members!! Now we do not believe that these calamities are to be traced to the special and designing agency of the infinite God; but he has for wise purposes, suffered them to come upon us, no doubt."

Florida War.—The Charleston papers state, as a rumor, that General Eustis was killed in a skirmish with the Indians. General Macomb is about to return home—has not thought it necessary to take the command from General Scott. It is thought that the war will soon be ended in Florida; as the Indians are completely hemmed in on all sides, and will be compelled to surrender or make battle.

Oseola, the Seminole chief, it is said shot General Thompson, in revenge for having once put him in irons. To show that this savage is not entirely destitute of generosity in his disposition, the following statement is given by the N. York American, on the authority of the brother of the Officer to whom it relates.

"In the fight between Gen. Clinch's troops and the Seminoles on the Ouithlacoochee, express directions were given by Oseola to his Indians to avoid shooting Lieut. G——, though leading his men into the front and thickest part of the fight—because he and Oseola had been friends, and he had been kind to the "the poor Indian." The order was strictly obeyed amid chances innumerable for taking off a dangerous enemy—and although finally wounded by a random shot, the gallant youth escaped with life, through the generosity of an Indian foeman."

LONDON FASHIONS.

Blond lace, which has now been so long the mode, for trimming the interior of hats and bonnets, is at length discarded, or partially so. The newest style of trimming being of tulle bouillons, sometimes with, but as often without flowers, underneath, the tulle. A row of broad blond laid flat over the forehead, is indeed sometimes adopted as a finish to a trimming of this kind.

BONNETS. It is expected that velvet bonnets will not retain their vogue this season as long as usual. The bonnets now making up are principally of satin. There has never been a seasons in which there are so many of rose color; drawn ones of this color still continue the mode.

SLEEVES.—Short tight sleeves are expected soon to be very general in evening dress, but as yet no attempt has been made to alter them form of long sleeves. Neither are they diminished in size.

Lady's Dress.—White satin petticoat, made very short, trimmed en tunique, with bands of dark green velvet. The robe open in front and considerably shorter than the petticoat, of gold coloured satin. The body of the robe is made excessively long in the waist, and with a deep peake before and behind. A bouillion of crimson satin trims the bottom of it, and is ornamented by a bow and long ends of crimson ribbon before. The body is tight to the shape, high behind, but round and open on the bosom. It is trimmed with a lappel of crimson satin. A single band of velvet encircles the skirt short tight sleeves, terminated by full bouillons of white satin.—White lace chemisettes. The hair is curled in full clusters of curls on the neck. Gold coloured satin hat, a large turned up brim, trimmed underneath with a bow of crimson ribbon on one side. A single long white and rose feather adorns the crown.

THE TRAGIC AND THE COMIC MUSE.

The history of parties furnishes no parallel to the present chicanery, duplicity, intrigue, and inconsistency of the Anti-masons, who alternately made league and contract holy alliance with the Whig Masons or the Democratic Masons.—When the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States was to be carried—these precious disciples of expediency formed a league with the Grand Lodge—and Whig Masonry and Antimasonry went hand in hand, singing hymns of joy towards the temple of selfishness!—On that occasion, they avoided the Democrats, as so many banditti, but the triumph was achieved—the ovation was celebrated—and the league was formally dissolved—the Antimasons complaining that the Whigs had enjoyed their charms without paying the price stipulated—and the Whigs kicking the Antimasons, as so much offensive rubbish in their way! But a new alliance was to be formed—and the Anti-masons contracted matrimony with the Jackson Masonic Democrats to carry another Bank; and the Whig Masons also come into the league as allies—and lo! Antimasonry, sweet, pure Antimasonry, went staggering along with a Whig Mason under one arm, and a Jackson Mason under the other—and with the true impudence of an inebriate wanton, shouted loud and shrill, as it went along "down with the Lodge! down with the Lodge." Poor Antimasonry! She now lies on the same bed with Granny Harrison, in the last agonies [illegible]olent debauch, and will most assuredly be *interred* next October with all the appropriate honors—and that solemnly due to the memory of a practised Impostor.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION
Jackson Republicans.

In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on TUESDAY afternoon the 19th of APRIL, at 3 o'clock.

March 26th

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

PUBLIC MEETING.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock there is to be a meeting, according to notice, of the friends favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson at the Court House. The selection of Delegates to attend the May Convention in Baltimore to nominate electoral candidates, is the object of the meeting. A full attendance is expected, and no equivocating should prevent any one from "toeing the mark."

☞ We insert in this morning's Whig a communication from Col. Emory of the State Senate on the subject of the Eastern Shore Rail Road. We are at all times perfectly willing to insert communications that are admissible, nor would we at any time withhold our consent in giving publicity to such as immediately concern the interests of the people. We publish the introductory letter from the Gazette of Saturday, which appears, from a remark in that paper, was also intended for publication in the Whig at the request of the author

We have preceived the 2d No. which shall appear on Saturday.

The April No. of the Lady's Book fully sustains the high character which it bears as a neat and well conducted periodical. This No is embellished with a very handsome engraving of "The Domestic Toilet." Every young lady should possess the work.

The Vade Mecum comes very irregularly. We hope its visits will be more regular hereafter.

We have received the first No. of a new paper just commenced in Baltimore under the auspices of the "Central Reform Committee" styled the "Voice of the People," which strenuously advocates Reform in our State Government. Its object is to disseminate the principles it advocates among the people, and is therefore published at the low rate of $1 per year.

TEXAS.

The recent unfortunate news from Texas has had the effect of an electric stock upon the people wherever it has been recited. That the people of the United States should evince a warm and kindred feeling for those of Texas, is not strange. Closely allied by blood and customs there is an affinity between them, indissoluble and indivisible. Invited, as the Texians were to a soil that by labor and perseverance they have cultivated and made valuable; where they have reared families, and sought that peace and prosperity which the bountiful hand of Providence was spreading among them; they were wantonly arested in their anticipations, by aggression and oppression interrupting their peaceful pursuits. They perceived too clearly the rapid strides of the former upon every right and privilege that men not entirely slaves should possess; while with feelings of indignation they saw the chains of the latter forging to enthrall them and entail perpetual bondage and misery upon their posterity. Forbearance became insupportable. They resisted the encroachments of tyranny, and backed their resistance with the only argument effective against despotism—the taking up of arms.

The blood spilt by the massacre at Alamo, [illegible] in vain. Civil pursuits are deserted for those of the field. Numbers are flocking voluntarily to join the standard of their struggling country. Men urged by motives of self defence, or the security of freedom, fight bravely and valiantly. The blood of their slaughtered countrymen at San Patricio and Alamo is yet unrevenged and calls aloud for quick redress. The bloody banner of Santa Anna has been lead victoriously and insultingly over the gallant heroes who resisted it even unto death. Justice, faith and mercy have been disregarded and set at nought. Revenge has been carried out in its most hedious and detestable forms. Every drop of blood shed on those occasions by the Mexicans will be doubly revenged by the Texians, and forever no doubt seal the fate of the adventurous and reckless tyrant, Santa Anna.

We feel an interest, common to all, in the success of the Texians, and are rejoiced to find our countrymen coming forward to lend assistance to Texas, as they were wont to do for Greece and Poland. The cause is the same; it involves the very principle which of all others the people of the U. S. so dearly love. We sincerely hope that but few suns are destined to rise and set upon the gloomy fortunes of a people struggling against the worst of despots, and that by prompt and effective aid the inhuman band out awed. Cos may be foiled in his blood-thirsty career; that Santa Anna will be driven from the soil he desires to corrupt by tyranny, and that freedom and happiness will finally crown the brave people of the infant state of Texas with liberty and peace.

We understand that Corn was selling in Baltimore last week at 86 cents, and wheat is quoted at from $1.48 to $1 50.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

ANNAPOLIS, April 4 1836.

Sir,—The Legislature finding itself very closely divided upon the subject of a large appropriation bill for Internal Improvement, and there being a degree of excitement, growing out of this close division on a measure of such vast importance, of unparalled character, and believing it to be impossible under such circumstances to pass any important bill with that due consideration, which all such important measures should have, it has been thought best to adjourn the two Houses to meet again on the 3d Monday in May, to consider this subject *alone* when the present feverish excitement shall have passed away. When we meet again cool and calm, and having interchanged views with our constituents, we may strip the bill of any objectional or dangerous features, it may be supposed to have, not necessary to carry out the great objects of Internal Improvement, and thus have an opportunity of presenting the true question on its intrinsic merits

We have passed at this session a charter to make a rail road through the whole length of the interior of our Peninsula, with lateral roads into the heart of each county, which this bill of appropriation proposes to set apart one million of dollars, and I propose to shew through the medium of your news papers, as soon as I shall find a little leisure on my return home, that this matter ought to engage at once the attention of every enlightened citizen of all parties on our shore, and I flatter myself that I shall be able to shew that by the travel from South to North, this road can alone be well and profitably supported, and if so, that all the *incidental* advantages of a rail road, passing through the *interior* of our shore, now nearly deserted, will at once effect for it that degree of improvement which perhaps ages will otherwise be required to bring about.

I have no time to be more explicit at present.

Your's respectfully
THOS. EMORY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.
No. 1.

To the People of the Eastern Shore.

On the day the Legislature adjourned I wrote a note to two Editors of newspapers, indicating a desire to trouble their types a little as soon as I returned home and could find leisure, on the subject of the proposed *Eastern Shore Rail Road*; but although the balance of that letter was published I am not aware that the only part which I desired should meet the public eye was ever published, and hat was for an invitation speedily to take up the subject for their sage consideration. I am aware that those of our countrymen whose vision has been bounded by the sensible horizon which surrounds their own domicils, or whose indolent thoughts have not been permitted to wander beyond the circle of their every day employment, or every day enjoyment, regard this scheme as one which could only have found birth in the feverish brain of some moon struck visionary. What say they "a Rail Road through the whole E. S. Peninsula! and to be a part too of the great national works to afford rapid travel between the North and the South? preposterous, monstrous!."

In the outset I profess a want of sufficient time to do justice to this important subject in hasty essays, and above all want of time will preclude me from obtaining authentic proofs of some facts, which nevertheless certainly exist, and which are essential to render the case I am supporting perfectly clear and obvious to the most incredulous; but if such of our countrymen as are now sceptical on this subject will have patience to come along with me, I will promise at least to make him doubt in his disbelief of this scheme, if I do not convince him unconditionally of its practicability at a cheap rate, advantages to the whole Shore, and profit to the stock holders. It will not be my purpose to attempt to show that there is at this *time* travel and commerce enough *on this shore* to justify from its resources the making a rail road, although I will say that the *existence* of a rail road for a term of fifty years would *create* in that time the necessary travel and commerce; but I propose to shew that there is foreign travel from the South to the North, now in readiness to support this road by its means alone, and independent of the funds to be derived from the liberal and enlightened plan of the General Government which proposes to make the rail roads the exclusive carriers of the mails.—While the Government will save money and have the mail carried with more certainty and dispatch by their plan on rail roads, it will be seen that the amount received by the roads for this purpose will be nearly entirely clear gain to them.

On casting the eye over the map of our peninsula it will be seen that we not only have the most favoured spot that perhaps nature in her bounty ever created on the face of this globe for the projection of a rail road; but besides this we have a beautiful spot of earth bearing

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