EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY JANUARY 22, 1838 VOL. IV.-NO. 4.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is Printed and published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly 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 every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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

POETRY.

From the N. Y. American.

TO S. T. P.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

"Shadows and clouds are o'er me.
Thou art not here, my bride;
The billows dash before me,
Which bear me from thy side.
On lowering waves benighted,
Dim sets the weary day,
Thou art not here, my plighted,
To smile the storm away."

"Where nymphs of Ocean slumber,
I strike the measur'd stave;
With wild and mournful number,
To charm the wandering waves
Hark! to the words of sorrow
Along the fading main!
"'Tis night—but will the morrow
Restore that smile again?"

"Mid curtain'd dreams descending,
Thy gentle form I trace;
Dimly with shadows blending,
I gaze upon thy face:
Thy voice comes o'er me gladly,
Thy hand is on my brow;
I wake—the wave roars madly,
Beneath the plunging prow.

"Speed on thou surging billow,
O'er ocean speed away!
Will lose unto her pillow
The burden of my lay.
Invest her visions brightly,
With Passion's murmured word,
And bid her fileas him nightly,—
Him of the lute and sword.

"And her of dreams unclouded,
With tongue of lisping tale;
Whose eye I felt soft surrounded,
'Neath slumber's misty veil;
When morn at length discloses
The smile I may not see,
Bear to her cheek of roses
A Mother's kiss for me."

We should like to know what Dutch phrase is equivalent to the English one of "robbing a hen-roost." We are informed that "cheating the printer and "robbing a hen-roost" are "all the same in Dutch." They are on a par as regards meanness.—N. O. Picayune.

A New Orleans paper tells of a man who has worn out four pair of boots in two months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them! Really these are the 'times to try men's soles.'

Lord Mansfield being told of a very young lady having married a gentleman of seventy years of age, his lordship said, 'she had better married two thirty-fives.'

A WEDDING RIDE.—It is said horses were not introduced in the Colony at Plymouth until twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims. The Exeter News Letter relates, that when one John Alden was married to Miss Priscilla Mullens, the great belle of the Cape and Colony, he was determined to bring his bride home in style that became a gentleman. So he put a ring in a bull's nose, and mounting the animal, rode thus to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might well be vain of such a husband, so mounting the bull on the moving home, she gently ambled along, her gallant spouse leading him by the nose, and walking proudly by the side of his valuables—his wife and his bull. The gentleman who led and the lady who rode, saying the same authority, were the ancestors of some of the first families in the country—including two of Presidents the United States.

TRAVELLING.—If you are travelling, never form an acquaintance with the inmates of a coach, car or boat, if you should, let it terminate with the journey. Never tell your business, nor be communicative above your affairs. Never resign your seat of station to another, except to a lady, and at the table always help the ladies first, then yourself; and when you have your fill, assist your neighbors, if it should so be that there is any thing left. Endeavour to get through your meal as soon as possible, and never ply your neighbour with talk while he is paying his devotion to the shrine of Apicus. Always alight from the stage if you are near its door, to assist any lady disposed to alight or enter Never sit on the back seat while there are ladies in the coach riding with their backs towards the horses; always, in such cases, make a tender of your seat to such by saying—Perhaps you have a preference for the back seat? Nine to ninety-nine they will refuse, with no unfavorable feelings toward you.

Never wrangle in a stage coach. Always avoid giving offence, and submit to any joke at your own expense; in such cases always avoid showing the slightest symptom of passion for there is no shield so vulnerable as indifference Never associate, in travelling with those who fight with fists, bite, scratch, pull hair or any such like gentlemanly accomplishments.—*New Yorker.*

Oranges, lemons, limes, figs, &c. abound in the region of the Sabine river. Oysters also are said to be found in great abundance, and of a superior quality.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DEBATE

In the Senate of the United States on the Bill to restrain the circulation of Small Notes as a currency, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY said that no one more ardently desired the resumption of specie payments than himself; but he doubted the expediency of forcing the banks of this District to resume; a period of uncertainty as to when those of the surrounding country should adopt such a measure. He had that morning received news from New York of the resumption of another of their banks, and that, taken in connection with information derived of late from various quarters, inspired him with much stronger hopes than he had formerly entertained, that the banks would, at an early day, return to specie payments throughout the country. With regard to the banks of this District, it was futile to suppose that they could attempt to pay specie, when those with whom they were so intimately connected did not do so. He thought the wisest, as well as the most prudent step, would be to postpone the matter to an early period in January—say first or second week—when there might be a similar movement on the part of the Baltimore and Richmond banks. Congress could then with more certainty fix the time when these banks must resume, or have their charters revoked He thought it wrong for Congress to legislate too hastily for a people under its immediate charge, without reference to the position in which they stood to their neighboring population. As the holydays were approaching, a period when Congress was not presumed to be subject to any very grave legislation, he thought the banks might be longer indulged, and he hoped, therefore, there would be little or no opposition to his suggestion.

Mr. WRIGHT remarked, that the District banks were never authorized by their charters to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.—Now, however it had become their habit, in common with individuals, to issue notes from twenty-five to six and a fourth cents. "*Shin plasters*" (a distinguishing term, and one he disliked as much as any one else) had been necessarily used for change, because the people had in a measure been *forced* to do so, by the suspension of these banks; but this small money business he believed was carried to a greater extent in this District than in any other portion of our country. The honorable Senator from Kentucky, in his remarks, threw out the idea that the banks of this District were dependent on their relative position with those in Maryland and Virginia for resumption! Suppose the case was reversed and the Legislatures of those States depended on the action of Congress to force the banks of this District to resume, under forfeiture of their charters: at what future period should we look for so desirable a result? Mr. [illegible] reviewed the subject in his own [illegible] that the banks here should resume on the 1st of May next, or be made to suspend operations altogether. He could see no reason why it should be longer deferred. Should the action of Congress be postponed to a future day, when the period fixed by law should arrive, the banks might ask: Why was it postponed? Here we have only some thirty or forty days' notice given us; whereas, had the law passed at a proper time, we should have been prepared.

Mr. CLAY said he could see no good reason why Congress should not extend a corresponding courtesy to the District banks, with that of the Legislatures of the several States to their moneyed institutions. Would it not be better to postpone the day to a later period, when the Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland would be in session, and an opportunity afforded of witnessing the action of those bodies on the matter?

With regard to these small bills, if immediately suppressed, what was to be done? There was no silver to supply the vacuum; and members of Congress had found this small money very convenient on many occasions. Hackmen, waiters and others could not be dispensed with; and without this kind of change, how could their services be requited? Another objectionable feature in the bill was, that it imposed a penalty alike on the stranger and citizen, for these bills, whether issued here, or brought from abroad. He had in his purse notes from one dollar down to six cents, originating in the different places through which he had passed from Newport, Kentucky, to Washington city, in the District of Columbia; in fact, business could not progress without them. And would it not be a legal imposition on a stranger to pass this bill with such provisions? Could it be expected that a stranger passing this small space of ten miles square, could stop to inquire into our laws? nor would a traveller once suspect the danger in offering a note, the issue of a neighboring State, in change, of being pursued by a constable, and arrested on a writ.

If the Chairman of the Committee on Finance could only throw into the District a sufficient supply of silver change, he (Mr. C.) would go with him hand and heart in the annihilation of these substitutes; but it was rather hard, after the experiment had deprived us of our substantial currency, that we should be deprived also of the only substitute. Mr. C. thought great caution was necessary in [illegible] ing this subject, and he hoped it would be postponed until the second week in January and made a motion to that effect.

Mr. BENTON objected to the postponement. The argument was to postpone two bills,—the shin plaster bill, and the bank bill, and that not to a certain day, but indefinitely and until adjoining States should first act upon the same subject. This was the argument of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) His motion was for a postponement until the second Monday in January, but the argument was for indefinite postponement and contingent action: and it was evident, from the two speeches just made by the Senator, (Mr. Clay,) that if the postponement was granted, that another would be demanded when it was out; for the whole tenor of his two speeches was, that the shin plasters were not to be suppressed, nor the banks in this District required to resume, until the adjacent States had first led the way in the same work.—This was indefinite postponement, and contingent action it was the attempt to do here precisely what had been effected by the party opposed to resumption in the bank convention in New [illegible] action! It was to do nothing! [illegible] or; it was not even action at all [illegible] of nothing.

and get rid of the subject without fixing a [illegible] day!

Mr. B. denied that there was any validity in any of the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky for delaying [illegible] There was no necessity, [illegible] The Senators, [illegible] more hard [illegible] for change. [illegible] in gold and [illegible] They were now [illegible] money and Treasury notes [illegible] of two-thirds hard money [illegible] Treasury notes. This is the [illegible] the Senate is paid, its officers [illegible] its expenses. He presumed [illegible] the House of Representatives was paid in the same way; and as the expenses of the Houses exceeded three thousand dollars a [illegible] it would follow that upwards of two thousand dollars a day in specie was receivable by the members and officers of Congress.—This was the daily supply; so that, leaving all other sources out of the question, Congress alone disbursed vastly more hard money in the District than its business could absorb, and it was accordingly purchased up for exportation by agents whose advertisements could be seen in every newspaper.

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) has declared that members of Congress cannot get change without taking these shin-plasters: that all are obliged to take them; that he has to take them himself: and he has even made profert of a bundle of them here in the Senate, by way of giving emphasis to his asseveration. But it is a mistake. No member of Congress is obliged either to give or to take shin-plasters. The two-thirds of his pay which he gets in hard money will pay his current expenses; and as for change, he will always get the kind he gives. This was the invariable practice. Every body knew it. It was seen every hour of the day. Two persons making payment at the same time, and to the same person, one paying in hard money, the other in shin-plasters, receive their change, in the presence of each other in the same medium which they use. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) said people could not travel except upon these shin-plasters. The experience of himself (Mr. B.) authorized him to gainsay this assertion. He (Mr. B.) had travelled six thousand miles this summer, and no one had ever offered him shin-plasters or broken bank notes. The reason was, that he offered such trash to nobody, and nobody offered it to him. Every where that he had travelled, as well as in this District, he received hard money change, and that without asking for it, it being a matter of course, wherever he had travelled or sojourned, to give the change in the same kind of money in which the payment was made. Upon this statement of facts, Mr. B. would abide the decision of the Senate, and of the community upon the issue he had joined with the Senator from Kentucky, namely, that there was no necessity for postponing the shin-plaster bill.

Mr. B. adverted to the other bill, the one to compel the District banks to resume payment by the first of May—and declared all the reasons given by the Senator from Kentucky, in favor of delaying that bill, to be invalid and insufficient. One of those reasons was that the banks of the District could not resume till their neighbors did—that there must be a general resumption, or the resuming banks would be destroyed. Mr B. knew this to be the common argument of those who were for delaying the resumption, and if it prevailed, there would be no resumption at all, as many banks were either unable or unwilling to resume, and would never agree to any time that could be named. The Finance Committee had looked to this contingency, and had framed their bill on a new principle—on a principle which would enable the banks of any State, District, or Territory, to resume when the legislative authority pleased, and that with perfect safety to themselves, although no other bank in the country, or in the world, should resume The principle was to illegalize the circulation of any non-specie paying bank paper from the day of resumption, and to make the passers of it liable for it as its issuers, with a right of summary recovery against them. Here is the section:

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, it shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation, within the District of Columbia, pass, or offer to pass, any bank note, or paper currency, issued by any bank, banker, or company, not redeeming its notes and currency on demand in gold and silver; and every person offending against this act shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, and moreover, shall be deemed and held to be the maker and issuer of such note or currency, and shall be liable to pay the amount thereof, on demand, to any holder thereof, with all costs incident to the protest and legal collection thereof, with fifty per centum damages for non-payment on demand, to be recovered by motion, on notice given, or process served, summarily and without delay, and with a right of immediate discovery on oath in all cases where the defendant [illegible] deny the passing or attempting to pass the notes, or currency, in question; and in case judgment for the plaintiff, execution shall [illegible] forthwith. And it shall be the [illegible] attorney of the District of [illegible] prosecutions for the penalty incurred, against all [illegible] corporation offending against [illegible] which he shall have [illegible] information; and [illegible] prosecution shall [illegible] or any officer or [illegible] for the time being."

By this section, continued Mr. B. the banks of this District will be [illegible] on the 1st of May next, [illegible] other banks in the country [illegible] shall resume, at that time, [illegible] non-specie paying bank [illegible] into circulation [illegible] petition with them. All such are excluded from the District—[illegible] outlawed, and if any person shall bring any such into the District, he, and every successive passer of it is made in law what he is in fact, the issuer within the District, and is made liable for its contents, with summary proceedings for the recovery. Under this section, either no such notes will be brought into the district or if they are, the passers of them, each in his turn, will be liable for their contents; and so it will cease to be uncovertible, and will be payable at the will of the holder. This does away all reason for waiting for a general resumption, and sets an example, which being followed by the [illegible] for itself will enable each one to [illegible] its Legislature pleases.

[illegible] an additional reason for speedy [illegible] was the state of the foreign exchanges [illegible] three per cent., in the space [illegible] favor of the United States. The [illegible] party in the bank convention [illegible] were enabled to succeed in preventing a day for resuming, which [illegible] to the foreign exchanges then [illegible] Mr. [illegible] that time [illegible] dly in our favour. There was [illegible] removal, at this time, [illegible] the non-resumption [illegible] if this change had [illegible] fore the convention [illegible] results have been pronounced [illegible] resuming party must have [illegible] day for a general resumption [illegible] some other pretext for not agreeing [illegible] recently taken ground in favor of indefinite suspension; and so established their title to the appellation of the Universal Broken Bank and Shin-plaster party.

Mr. B. said the country was now cursed with a pestiferous circulation of irredeemable bank notes and shin-plasters: and this curse, by a large political party, was charged upon General Jackson and his friends but he believed that events were impending would enlighten the public mind on that point, and show to the country who were for, and who were against, a broken, and a shin-plaster currency. The events in the New York bank convention, and the votes—not the speeches, but the votes which would soon take place in Congress, and in the State Legislatures, would develope the true position of each political party, and would make each known, not by its words, but by its works. By that test he was willing to abide, and should await its decision.

Mr. B. said that General Jackson and his friends had been the subject of many attempts at wit, for what was called their experiments on the currency, and he presumed that many had repeated that phrase without precisely knowing what those experiments were. To all such he had a little information to give and [illegible] show them what these experiments were, what success has attended them, and who are the opposers of these experiments, and now are, opposing [illegible] for they were compressed into [illegible] which he (Mr. B.) had [illegible] years since, to draw up, and to [illegible] They were:

"1. [illegible] committee be appointed on the [illegible] with such committee [illegible] on the part of the House [illegible] to consider and report to [illegible] the House respectively, what [illegible] may, are necessary to be made:

"1. In the [illegible] the gold coins, at the mint of the United States, so as to check the exportation of that coin, and to restore it to circulation in the United States.

"2. In the [illegible] of foreign coins, so as to restore them to their former circulation within the United States.

"3. In the joint resolution of 1816, (for the better collection of the revenues,) so as to exclude all bank notes under twenty dollars from revenue payment after a given period, and to make the revenue system of the United States instrumental in the gradual suppression of the small notes circulation, and the introduction of gold and silver for the common currency of the country."

These were the experiments, *first* to correct the gold standard: *secondly*, to restore foreign coins to circulation: *thirdly*, to effect the gradual suppression of paper currency under twenty dollars. These were the objects; but, before we see what success has attended our exertions to accomplish them, let us see what was the actual state of the currency at the time, to wit: at the veto session of 1832. It was this: Of gold, there was not a single pece in circulation; of silver there was, according to the estimate of a Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) speaking on data furnished by the Bank of the United States, "from twenty to twenty-two millions of dollars;" and of bank notes there was a general deluge of the smallest denominations, down to one dollar. This was the state of the currency in 1832, when General Jackson and his friends undertook to improve its condition. Now for the result of their labors. Of gold the circulation had been created, from nothing, to twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, and the standard adopted by us has been found to be so precisely accurate that the premium on American gold and American silver is now exactly the same! Car silver has been increased till it amounts, with the gold, to upwards of eighty millions of dollars: and small note circulation under twenty dollars was in a course of gradual suppression in every State in which the political friends of Gen. Jackson were in the majority This was the state of experiment in May last, when all the banks in the Union suddenly closed their vaults, and have remained closed ever since. They all closed, though all could not have desired to do so: and which did not, and which did, will be so distinctly seen in the [illegible] the impending question of resumption. It had been openly declared at the [illegible] banks shut up.

[illegible] the merit of the reform in the currency effected by Gen. Jackson & his friends [illegible] B. had recourse to another [illegible] exports and imports on specie [illegible] which he had obtained [illegible] Department. It only [illegible] the [illegible]

Year	Imports.	Exports.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$10,478,069
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,810,189
[illegible]	5,087,800	6,573,977
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,014,558
[illegible]	6,150,000	9,707,055
1835	6,850,000	4,704,553
1836	8,152,130	8,014,880
1837	7,499,741	8,243,476
1838	7,403,613	4,924,020
1830	8,155,954	2,178,773
1831	7,305,945	9,014,931
1832	5,907,504	5,656,340

This presents a period of twelve years of imports and exports; and these twelve years cover that precise portion of the existence of the Bank of the United States which is celebrated by its friends as the *ne plus ultra* of perfection; and what was the result? Why, that our exports of specie exceeded our imports: that our exports amounted to the enormous sum of $85,280,368, while our imports amounted to $69,356,662, and that the effect of this excessive exportation was to leave the country with no more than twenty or twenty two millions of specie to sustain all its banking, and all its commercial operations!

In the year 1832, the year of the veto message, [illegible] Jackson and his friends first commenced their efforts to improve the currency; and [illegible] shown in this table:

	Imports.	Exports.
[illegible]	7,070,368	$2,614,952
[illegible]	17,911,639	1,676,288
[illegible]	13,131,447	5,758,174
[illegible]	12,166,382	4,435,815
[illegible]	10,954,431	6,714,890

Behold the difference, said Mr. B. Here in the short space of five years, we have an import of upwards of sixty two millions; an export of almost nothing. Making an allowance for the gold coined at the mint, the specie brought in by passengers, and not registered at the custom houses, and the actual increase of specie for the last five years, averages twelve millions per annum; and this great increase has been the salvation of the country, and enabled it to ride out the storm of the present bank suspension, and to triumph over it; for complete and proud will be the triumph of the country over the diabolical design to impose upon it a broken bank paper, and shin-plaster currency!

If there had been no more specie in the country in May last, than there was at the time of the veto message in 1832, the country would have been crushed! but eighty millions, instead of twenty, has saved the country; and shown that it is able to stand the shock of a universal suspension of specie payments by the banks. Such is the strength of General Jackson's policy—so wisely is it founded in correct principles, that even in this year of bank suspensions, and in defiance of all attempts to drive specie from the country, there has been an importation of near eleven millions, and an export of only six millions and three quarters; and we are now ready to begin another year with the double advantage of the foreign exchanges in our favor, and the whole of the last year's crop ready to go to market. The imports of specie *for* this year must then be immense, probably as great as they were the year after the panic, when they amounted to near eighteen millions reported at the customs, besides several millions brought by emigrants, and not reported. Such is the fruit of Gen. Jackson's policy, and if that policy can be continued a few years longer, our stock of gold and silver will continue to increase until every part of the Union like Holland and France, is saturated with the precious metals, and until the most undaunted advocate for shin-plasters and broken bank notes will be forced to admit that there is no necessity for such vile and filthy substitutes for specie.

Mr B. contrasted the five years' result of Gen. Jackson's experiment with the [illegible] of the currency by the [illegible] LOSS of two millions of specie in the twelve years of bank, and a GAIN of sixty millions in the five years of Gen. Jackson's experiment. This was the difference; and this difference shows, that if the experiment had only began a few years sooner, we should now have had as much gold and silver as the business of the whole Union could possibly employ: and if it can now be continued a few years longer, we shall soon have as much as can possibly be used. Look at the imports! they are always large. They are the natural effect of the exportation of our annual crop of one hundred millions' worth of cotton, tobacco, rice, and other articles. These have brought, are bringing annually, eight, ten, fifteen eighteen millions of dollars, to say nothing of what is brought by emigrants. If the experiment continue the mass of these annual imports will remain in the country until the country is saturated with specie; then the surplus will overflow of itself. But if the enemies of the experiment succeed, and especially if they succeed in changing the experiments, then the old policy of the Bank of the United States will prevail. Exportation of specie will be the order of the day! The States will again be drained of forty two millions, as they were from 1817 to 1832 The whole will go to England.—Exports will be made to exceed imports; and at the end of some years we shall be brought back to that vaunted period of 1832, with from "twenty to twenty two millions of specie:" and the whole business of the country—crops, commerce, exchanges, real and personal property, stocks, and every Government, State and Federal—the prey of the Bank of the United States.

Having shown that the specie in the country was increased from 1832 to 1837, from twenty to eighty millions. Mr. B. wished the friends of the non-resumption banks to reconcile an apparent contradiction. It was this that with only twenty millions of specie in 1832, they held the currency to be soundest, safest, and finest upon earth! and now, with eighty millions of specie in the country, they hold the country to be utterly ruined, and totally unable to raise picayunes and nine-pences to carry to the post office, or to the market!—This was a contradiction which he wished to see reconciled; he must be permitted to believe that, as eighty millions is four times greater than twenty millions, so is the country this four times more able to pay specie in 1837 [illegible] was in 1832

[illegible] besought gentlemen not to be disturbed [illegible] the thoughts of parting company [illegible] dear shinplasters. It was quite [illegible] live without them, and to live well. [illegible] experience on this subject. There were no shinplasters in Missouri, and there was no distress or misery there. All was flourishing and happy; real estate, personal estate, produce, labor, all bearing the highest prices ever known before, and hard money in every man's pocket. He has a letter from one of the principal mechanics of St. Louis, in answer to an inquiry made of him, which stated the prices of labor in St. Louis, and which with the leave of the Senate, he would read. The letter was as follows:

"ST. LOUIS, Nov 20, 1837.

"SIR—After my best respects to yourself and family, in compliance with a wish expressed by you to me a few days before you left this city for Washington. I write to give you a statement of the wages given to mechanics and laborers in this city and adjoining districts, which are as follows: For house carpenters $2 per day: for boat builders or ship carpenters $2,50 per day; [illegible] bricklayers, $3 per day; stone masons $2,50 per day; stone cutters $3 per day; plasterers $2,50 to $3 per day; painters $2 per day; blacksmiths $2 per day; cabinet makers piece work, $15 per week; saddlers, piece work, say from $15 to $18 per week; quarrymen. $1,50 per day; and the superintendent, or foreman of a quarry, $2 per day; laboring hands, digging cellars and working in the streets, fifty cents per day; laboring men to work on a farm, twenty dollars per month, and found.

"Respectfully, your sincere friend.

"Hon. THOMAS H BENTON."

Such are the prices of labor in St. Louis,—such the rewards of labor in that place;—and this only gives one view of the state of things in that city. Its commerce was still more striking; and certain he was that he saw more commerce in the port, and on the wharf of St. Louis, the day he left there, than he had seen from that place to Washington city, including all that he saw in all the cities, towns and villages on the Ohio river put together. And that without banks; for the one chartered last winter was more in name than in substance, and issued no notes except for specie deposited, dollar for dollar. Mr. B. expressed his belief, that St. Louis, in point of arriving and departing tonnage, was now the third city of the Union; that New York was first, New Orleans second, and St. Louis third, and that she had attained this eminence without banks and shinplasters, and was advancing at this moment with a degree of rapidity, and enjoying at this moment, with a degree of CREDIT, prosperity, and happiness which no bank-ridden or shinplastered city in America can boast of.

Mr. B. said the policy of General Jackson would succeed. It was right in itself and would succeed. It might be frustrated temporarily by a combination of banks, and was now frustrated by them; but there were good banks and bad banks in the country, and a division would take place among them; and in that division every bank and every political party will take its own station. Gold and silver, now four times more abundant in the United States than they were five years ago, will continue to increase; the public determination to have them will increase just in the proportion to the efforts to deprive the country of them; detestation of shin-plasters and broken bank notes will increase in proportion to the efforts to continue them in circulation; and, eventually, the day of recoil, of revulsion, must come. Shin-plasters will be put down, no matter who defends them; broken bank notes will be put down, no matter who cherishes them; banks will have to resume or die, no matter who opposes the resumption; gold will come into circulation, no matter who hates gold; hard money will be the common currency of the country, no matter who wishes the contrary; a pestiferous issue of small bank notes under twenty dollars, will be opposed, no matter who is for small notes; banks will be made responsible for their debts, no matter who is for irresponsibility. These things will come to pass, not because they are right in themselves, but because they are right in their effects; they will succeed in every moral and intelligent community.

Yes! "the experiment" has increased our specie, in five years, from twenty millions to eighty millions; it is now increasing it at the rate of many millions per annum, it will continue to increase until the whole country is filled with gold and silver, until the quantity is so great that resistance can no longer be made to its circulation, and then broken bank paper, shin-plasters and all their friends and supporters, will sink together. These things will happen; they will come to pass, but not without contest and arduous struggling. Great will be the effort to keep the broken bank and shin-plaster system—an effort doubly directed to force the circulation of this trash and to resist all measures to restore the constitutional currency. We see this circulation forced and pushed every where; we see all attempts to check it universally and systematically opposed. In the New York Convention of banks; in the Congress of the United States, in the State Legislatures; it is all the same thing, and by the same party Opposition! opposition! opposition! to all the measures proposed for the resumption of specie payments, and no proposition of any measure in place of those opposed, to coerce the resumption. This opposition is made by the Bank of the U. States and its friends. That institution, and its friends now stand as the SOLE OBSTACLES to the resumption of specie payments.

They struggle against the public good, and against the swelling tide of public opinion. But this natural struggle will cease; it will cease under the accumulated masses of gold, and silver which the experiment, has brought, is bringing, and will continue to bring into this bank-ridden and shin-plastered nation.

Mr. NILES then rose and addressed the Senate for more than an hour in opposition to the postponement. He had no disposition to oppress the banks of this District: but he thought they, in common with others had forfeited their claims to public favor. He was in favor of an early action by Congress, on account of the moral effect it would have in setting a good example to the States.

The largest Bell in the tower of St. John in the Kremlin, Moscow, weighs 448,772 pounds, and is sixty-seven feet, four inches in circumference and twenty-two feet, five inches in height.

In 1829 the whole population of Poland was 4,000,000, of whom 3,400,000 were Roman Catholics. The Jews are said to amount to at least half a million.

AN ENTHUSIAST.—The late celebrated English Engineer and scientific mechanic Mr. Brindely was so enamoured of Canal navigation that being asked before a committee, what was in his opinion the use of rivers, replied, that their use and design was to *feed navigable canals*.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—A traveller in Prussia says that it cost him but $13 to travel from Riga to Kovno, including horses, wagons tavern bills &c. &c. a distance of 220 English miles.

The East India Company having learned that the Marquis of Wellesly was in pecuniary difficulties, presented him with $20,000 as an additional tribute for his services while Governor of India.

SIZE OF THE PYRAMIDS.—The largest of the great pyramids is 692 English feet square at the base, and 499 feet high. It covers about eleven acres of ground.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-0922