["Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."]

Nothing can be more explicit, or full. It is no more possible to evade the Executive veto, on any joint vote, than in the passage of a bill. The veto was vested in him not only to protect his own powers, but as on additional guard to the Constitution. I am not the advocate of Executive power, which I have been often compelled to resist of late, when extended beyond its propor limits, as I shall ever be prepared to do when it is. Nor am I the advocate of Legislative or Judicial. I stand ready to protect all, within the *sphere* assigned by the Constitution, and *to resist* them beyond. To this explicit and comprehensive provision of the Constitution, in protection of the veto, there is but a single exception, resulting, by necessary implication, from another portion of the instrument, not less explicit, which authorizes each House to establish the rules of its proceedings. Under this provision the two Houses have full and uncontrollable authority within the limits of their respective walls and over those subject to their authority, in their official character. To that extent, they may pass joint votes and resolutions, without the approval of the Executive: but beyond that without it they are powerless.

There is in this case special reasons why his approval should not be evaded. The President is at the head of the administrative department of the Government, and is especially responsible for its good management. In order to hold him responsible, he ought to have due power in the selection of its agents, and proper control over their conduct. These banks would be by far most powerful and influential of all the agents of the Government, and ought not to be selected without the concurrence of the Executive. If this substitute should be adopted, and the provision in question be regarded such as I consider it, there can be no doubt what must be the fate of the measure. The Executive will be bound to protect, by the intervention of its constitutional right, the portion of power clearly alloted to that department by that instrument, which would make it impossible for it to become a law, with the existing division in the two Houses.

I have not yet exhausted my constitutional objections. I rise to higher and broader, applying directly to this very essence of this substitute. I deny your right to make a general deposite of the public revenue in bank. More than half of the errors of life may be traced to fallacies originating in an improper use of words; and among not the least mischievous is the application of this word to bank transactions, in a sense wholly different from its original meaning. Originally it meant a thing placed in trust; or pledged to be safely and sacredly kept till returned to the depositor, without being used by the depository, while in his possession. All this is changed when applied to a deposite in bank. Instead of returning the identical thing, the bank is understood to be bound to return only an equal value; and instead of not having the use, it is understood to have the right to loan it out on interest or to dispose of it as it pleases, with the single condition, that an equal amount be returned, when demanded, which experience has taught is not always done. To place, then, the public money in deposite, in bank, without restrictions, is to give the free use of it, and to allow them to make so much as they can out of it, between the time of deposites and disbursement. Have we such a right? The money belongs to the people—collected from them for specific purposes—in which they have a general interest—and for that only; and what possible right can we have to give such use of it to certain selected corporations? I ask for the provision of the Constitution that authorizes it. I ask, if we could grant the use, for similar purposes, to private associations or individuals? Or if not to them, to individual officers of the Government; for instance, to the four principal receivers under this bill, should it pass? And if this cannot be done, that the distinction be pointed out.

If these questions be satisfactorily answered, I shall propound others still more difficult. I shall then ask, if the substitute should become a law, and the twenty five banks be selected, whether they would not in fact be the Treasury? And if not, I would ask, where would be the Treasury? But if the Treasury, I would ask, if public money in bank would not be in the Treasury? And if so; how can it be drawn from it to be lent for the purpose of trade, speculation, or any other use whatever, against an express provision of the Constitution? Yes, as express as words can make it. I ask the Secretary to read the 1st article, 9th section, and the clause next to the last.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

How clear! How explicit! No money to be drawn from the Treasuay, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; that is, the object on which the expenditure is to be made to be designated by law, and the sum allotted to effect it, specified; and yet we have lived in the daily and habitual violation of this great fundamental provision, from almost the beginning of our political existance to this day. Behold the consequences! It has protracted and engulfed the very institutions which have enjoyed this illicit favour, and tainted, above all other causes, the morals and politics of the whole country. Yes, to this must be traced, as one of the main causes, the whole system of excessive revenue; excessive expenditure, and excessive surpluses; and to them especially the last, the disastrous overthrow of the banks and the currency, and the unexampled degeneracy of public and private morals, which have followed. We have suffered the affliction: may the blessing, which follows chastisement, when its justice is confessed, come in due season.

But I take a still higher ground. I strike at the root of the mischief. I deny the right of of this Government to treat bank notes as money in its fiscal transactions. On this great question, I never have before committed myself, though not generally disposed to abstain from forming or expressing opinions. In all instances in which a National Bank has come in question, I have invariably taken my ground, that if the Government has the right to receive and treat bank notes as money, it had the right and was bound, under the Constitution, to regulate them, so as to make them uniform and stable as a currency. The reasons for the opinion are obvious, and have been so often and fully expressed on former occasions, that it would be useless to repeat them now: but I never examined fully the right of receiving, or made up my mind on it, till since the catastrophe in May last, which, as I have said entirely separated the Government from the banks. Previous to that period it was an abstract question, with no practical bearing; as much so as is now the consitutional right of admitting Louisana into the Union. Things are now altered. The connection is dissolved, and it has become a practical question of the first magnitude.

The mover of the substitute assumed as a postulate, that this Government had a *right* to receive in its dues whatever it might think proper. I deny the position *in toto*. It is one that ought not to be assumnd, and cannot be proved, and which is opposed by powerful objections. The genius of our Constitution is opposed to the assumption of power. Whatever power it gives is expressly granted; and if proof were wanted, the numerous grants of *powers* far more obvious, and apparently much more safe to be assumed, than the one in question, would afford it. I shall cite a few striking instances.

If any powers might be assumed, one would suppose that of applying money to pay the debts of the Government and borrowing it to carry on its operations, would be among them; yet both are expressly provided for by the Constitution. Again: to Congress is granted the power to declare war and raise armies and navies, yet the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules for the regulation of the army and navy, are not left to resumption, as obvious as they are, but are given by express grant. With these and other instances not less striking, which might be added, it is a bold step to assume, without proof, the far less obvious power of the Government receiving whatever it pleases in its dues as money. Such an assumption would be in direct conflict with the great principle which the State rights party, with which the Senator (Mr RIVES) classes himself, have adopted in the construction of the Constitution. But, if the former cannot be assumed, it would be in vain to attempt to prove that it has been granted, or that it is necessary and proper to carry any of the granted powers into effect. No such attempt has been made, nor can be, with success. On the contrary, there are strong objections to the power which, in my opinion cannot be surmounted.

If once admitted, it would lead by consequence to a necessary interference with individual and State concerns never contemplated by the Constitution. Let us, for instance, suppose that, acting on the assumption of the Senator, the General Government should choose to select tobacco as an article to be received in payment of its dues, which would be as well entitled to it as any other product, and in which the Senator's constituents are so much interested. Does he not see the consequences? In order to make its taxes uniform, which it is bound to do by the Constitution, and which cannot be done unless the medium in which it is paid is so the Government would have to assume a general control over the great staple in question; to regulate the weight of the hogshead or package; to establish inspections under its own officers in order to determine the quality, and whatever else might be necessary to make the payments into the Treasury uniform. So likewise, if the still greater staple, cotton, be selected. The weight of the bale, the quality of the cotton, and its inspection, would all necessarily fall under the control of the Government; and does not the Senator see that the exercise of a power that must lead to such consequences—consequences so far beyond the sphere assigned to this Government by the Constitution, must be unconstitutional? Nor does the objection extend only to these and other staple articles. It applies with equal, if not greater force, to receiving the notes of State banks, as proposed by the substitute, in the dues of the Government and the management of its fiscal concerns. It must involve the Government in the necessity of controlling and regulating State banks, as this substitute abundantly proves, as well as the whole history of our connection with them; and it has been shown that banks are, at least, as far removed from the control of this Government as the cultivators of the soil, or any other class of citizens. To this I might add another objection, not less strong, that for the Government to receive and treat bank notes as money in its dues would be in direct conflict, in its effect, with the important power, conferred expressly on Congress, of coining money and regulating the value thereof: but as this will come in with more propriety in answer to an argument advanced by the Senator form Massachusetts, (Mr. WEBSTER) I shall now state his argument, and reply to it.

He asserted again and again, both now and at the extra session, that it is the duty of the Government not only to regulate, but to furnish, a sound currency. Indeed, it is the principal argument relied on by the Senator in opposition to the bill, which he says abandons this great duty. Now, if by currency be meant gold and silver coins, there will be but little difference between him and myself. To that extent the Government has a clear and unquestionable right by express grant; but if he goes farther, and intends to assert that the Government has the right to make bank notes a currency, which it is bound to regulate, then his proposition is identical in effect, though differently expressed, with that of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. RIVES,) and all the arguments I have urged against it are equally applicable to his. I hold, on my part, that the power of the Government on this subject is limited to coining money and regulating its value, and punishing the counterfeiting of the current coins; that is, of the coins made current by law, the only money known to the Constitution. It is time to make a distinction between money, or currency, if you please—between that which will legally pay debts, and mere circulation, which has its value from its promise to be paid in the former; and under which classification, bank notes, as well as bills or promissory notes of individuals, fall. These are all in their nature private and local, and cannot be elevated to the level of currency, or money, in the fiscal transactions of Government, without coming into conflict, more or less, with the object of the Constitution in vesting the very power in Congress, which I shall now proceed to show.

It will hardly be questioned, that the object was to fix a standard in order to furnish to the Union a currency of uniform and steady value and was therefore united in the same sentence with the relative power to fix the standard of weights and measures—the objects being similar. Now, if our experience has proved any thing, it has amply shown that so long as the Government is connected with the banks, and their notes received in its transactions as money, so long it is impossible to give any thing like stability to the standard of value; and that the power of coining and regulating the coins, becomes, in a great measure, a mere nullity. Every dollar issued in bank notes, when it is made the substitute for money, drives out of circulation more or less of the precious metals; and when the issue becomes exorbitant, gold and silver almost entirely disappears, as our experience at this time proves. The effects are analogous to alloying or clipping the coin, as far as stability of standard is concerned; and it would be not less rational to suppose, that such a power on the part of individuals, would be consistent with a uniform and stable currency, than to suppose the receiving and treating bank notes as a substiute for money by the Government would be. The only check or remedy *is* to restrict them to their proper sphere—to circulate in common with bills of exchange or other private and local paper, for the convenience of business and trade. So far from such a course operating injuriously on the people, or from being liable to the charge of forming one currency for the people and another for the Government, as has been so often and with such effect repeated—it is the very reverse. Government by refusing to receive bank notes, as it is bound to do, would in fact furnish a choice to the people, to take either money or notes at their pleasure. The demand of the Government will always keep a plentiful supply of the former in the country, so as to afford the people a choice, while the opposite would expel the money, and leave no option to them but to take bank notes or worse, as at present.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

## Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1838. Evening.

In the Senate to-day, after the morning hour, Mr. Merrick of Maryland took the floor to deliver a speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill—he was opposed to it of course, and as I had some curiosity to listen to a man of whom your Whig neighbors had so much boasted, I went into the Senate chamber.

The "Maryland orator," was on the floor, hard at it, and as he tugged and trudged over the ground I pitied him. He had scarcely opened his speech before the galleries were cleared—not a lady remained behind, and after the lapse of ten minutes, ten or twelve gentlemen were to be found in the gallery assigned them. This was a keen rebuke, and for the soul of me, I could not but reprobate the unkindness for the orator of Maryland that was thus exhibited.—But the rebuke or dullness did not end here. The gentleman had continued his discourse only about fifteen minutes, before the seats of the Senators were almost entirely vacated—even the Whigs could not withstand this extraordinary and unnatural infliction of dullness.

As I was about departing, it occurred to me, that it would be well enough as a matter of curiosity to "count the House,' and I did so; and what do you suppose was the result? *There were* ELEVEN *Senators in their seats, and there were* FOUR *spectators in the galleries!* Messrs. Clay and Webster, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware, were the only Whigs that remained. They remained of course, to give the man countenance. All however, held their seats very uneasily, and appeared to be waiting for an opportunity to dodge out without being noticed.

Mr. Clay was reading a book which very much resembled Hoyel's Games; and Mr. Webster, I am told, was re-perusing the beautiful pages of the "Journal of the Hartford Convention." Such was the amount of the attention that was paid to the "*able speech*" of the illustrious Senator from Maryland.

Before this day, I never heard Mr. Merrick speak, I never saw the man. If his efforts of this morning were a fair specimen of the gentleman's powers, I am, I confess, at a loss to conjecture, what state of party madness could induce the Legislature of Maryland to send him to the United States Senate. He is dull, insipid, uninteresting, and as a public speaker, is absolutely beneath the dignity of criticism. His essay appeared to be made of detached scraps and old saws collected from the musty effects of defunct statesmen and did not contain a single idea that bore the least semblance to originality.

I was not prompted by curiosty, not by any feeling of disrespect or political prejudice, to listen to the man. I had seen him puffed by some of the presses of Baltimore as a man of surpassing eloquence and ability, and I went in to get a peep at the seven days wonder.

Mr. Merrick, if he should be visited by the unwelcome criticism of the press, he must find fault with his eulogists and puffers; for if they had not held him up to the world, as one of the Lions of the day, he might have quietly passed through the world unnoticed, unknown, and unsubjected to public criticism. His speech could not have been gratifying to those who act with him in politics, and if it were possible to repeat it literally, and as spoken, it could not fail to subject him to universal ridicule. Let me advise Mr. Merrick, if he is disposed to study his own repose, to give immediate orders to his puffers, hereafter not to blow their trumpet in his behalf.

It is rumored here that Wise has had some good feelings returning upon him, and that he has, as he has a right to do, accused Webb and others of making an unjustifiable use of his name; and it is added, and I fancy not without cause, evinced a determination to place himself in a position, that will appeal from the discussion of that portion of the Whig Press, which has cowardly and miserably attempted to throw all the censure growing out of the duel of Saturday week on his shoulders to exhonerate Webb and Graves.

I should not be at all surprised, if Webb should soon find Wise one of his most implacable foes. The Whigs as a party, got Wise into the position of a second, and now that the assassination has been accomplished, they are disposed to make him responsible for the consequences of the deed. Do you think that Wise will quietly pocket such an insult, or sanction conduct so cowardly?

In the House to-day, but little else was done than call on the States for petitions and resolutions. Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a petition from sundry citizens of Rocky Mount, Franklin county, Virginia, praying Congress to expel him, Mr. Adams, from the House of Representatives. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Davis of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution proposing that both Houses of Congress adjourn on the 14th of May next. It was rejected. I wish it had passed, and for offering it Mr. Davis has my best thanks, no matter what his politics may be.

A British Frigate arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday with despatches for Mr. Fox, Lord Pagett is the bearer. It is whispered that these despatches may lead to the withdrawal of Mr. Fox, from the Court of Washington. The excitement created by the duel is rapidly increasing again, and it may yet give vent to its indignation.

Yours, &c. J.

*From the Cumberland "Advocate"*

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13, 1838.

MR. HAYNES:

Dear Sir:—Below I give you a copy of a letter, which has been in print, with the names; and which furnishes a key to the whole story of *five* of the *nineteen* Democratic Electors going into the Electoral College in 1836. The opposition papers throughout the State declared that no *pledge* had been given, but when this letter is read it will serve as corrective to that denial. I am furnished with the original letter by *John S. Sellman, Esq.*, with the privilege of taking a copy—which I do *verbatim et literatim*. You will find it dated November '19' and is signed by '19' of the '21' Electors, and was this day after the passage of the Reform Bill, read or made known in a meeting composed of '19' Democratic members of the Legislature, who had met for political purposes. The letter is in these words—

SENATE CHAMBER,
*Annapolis, November 19th*, 1836.

SIR:—Your note of this day asking us to say whether in a letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo, by some of the undersigned, and which forms a part of the published correspondence between you and them, the term "Constitutional *Reform*" was to be understood in a particular sense specified by you, has been received, and in reply we beg leave respectfully to inform you that those words were used not in a restricted but in their full and most comprehensive sense—that is—it was intended in that letter to convey the idea, that in the opinion of those who signed it, in which opinion the undersigned fully concur (should the required Electorial quorum be obtained) a Senate would be elected, whose known principles would lead them to endeavor to effect all such amendments of the Constitution as the interests and happiness of the people of the State might require, in doing which, they would of course select any mode, by CONVENTION or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlightened judgments, due regard being had to the wishes of the People and the vigorous interests of the State, might determine to be the best.

We have the honor to remain
Your very obedient servants.

(Signed)

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|---|---|
| Geo. S. Leigh, | B. J. Heard, |
| Geo. Vickers, | James Kent, |
| Jas. A. D. Dalyrymple, | H. Brauner, |
| Wm. D. Merrick, | S. Dickinson, |
| Geo. Dudley, | W. Williams, |
| Samuel J. K. Handy | Wm. W. Lake, |
| G. W. Duvall, | Thos. G. Pratt, |
| T. A. Spencer, | H. Franklin, |
| E. Gaither, | Richard Beall, |
| Andrew Bruce. | |

Such is the letter, sir, word for word and comma for comma, as is written, and I wish you to publish it as it is, in order to the justification, especially, of the *five* of the "19" who went into the college, and also to show the People that what Reform we have got, has been *forced* from our opponents rather from *fear*, than any particular *love* they had for it. Do this and you will much oblige a friend of the objects had in view by the "19."

Yours, &c.

*From the Globe.*

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.—We had on Saturday the promised adjustment of accounts between Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, in regard to the matters growing out of their late speeches.—Mr. Calhoun took up Mr. Clay's mis-statements of facts, and the charges predicated on them, and proved to demonstration the utter recklessness of the Senator from Kentucky in making both facts and ineferences. Mr. Clay showed his own sense of the untenable positions he had assumed by abandoning them, and betaking himself to other charges of inconsistency, for which he ransacked the whole career of the Senator of South Carolina. He retreated upon nullification, and did not content himself with assailing Mr. Calhoun, but treated with perfect derision and contempt the State from which he came. He spoke of the apprehended collision with that State, which had filled every patriotic bosom with anxiety, in perfect scorn, and compared her military array to that of a mock muster of little boys, dressed up in paper caps, flame colored sashes, and wooden weapons, marching against a body of grenadiers, accoutred with all the destructive power of modern warfare. He ridiculed the idea that such puissance as South Carolina could parade, could influence the action of himself and his friends on the compromise question: and he flatly told Mr Calhoun that Mr. Clayton of Delaware, touched with the distressed condition of the Nullifiers, had besought him to interpose and save them from being hanged. This compassionate feeling, and the fear that Gen. Jackson would break down the whole tariff system, and that he would do some dreadful thing with a military force at his command, induced him to unite in adjusting the tariff. This slang, and much of the same sort, about other by gone political transactions, were the subterfuges to which Mr. Clay resorted to escape from the untenable issue made in his late speech with Mr. Calhoun.

The most extraordinary part of Mr. Clay's conduct in this gladiatorial encounter which he provoked, was his personal allusions and total contempt of all the confidential respect in which private conversations are held among gentlemen, who, in their intercourse, never expect such friendly and unguarded communications are ever to be brought up publicly, and to answer an inimical purpose. If it could have been supposed that the private talks which Mr. Clayton or Mr. Calhoun had with Mr. Clay, were ever to be repeated in the discussions of the Senate by the latter, those who held interviews with him ought to have had stenographers to set down what was said, to prevent mistakes of memory on the part of the retailer, or wilful misrepresentations. Such license as Mr. Clay took on Saturday would render this resort necessary, and, at the same time, go far to destroy all free and confiding intercourse among men. In character with this want of regard for the sacredness of private and confidential conversations was the manner of all that portion of the debate in which Mr. Clay indulged this species of warfare. It was altogether wanting in decorum as to manner, and was distinguished by a vulgar, gasconading sort of sarcasm, which approached buffoonery, and contrasted poorly with the strong defence of fact and argument by which it was repelled.

The question of political consistency, which was the main point into which the contest resolved itself, was brought to a conclusion by one decisive criterion to which Mr. Calhoun referred. He pointed to Mr. Clay's party associates, and told him they had both begun their political career as republicans of the Virginia school of 1798, and that now Mr. Clay stood identified, not only with every principle which distinguished the enemies of that creed, but had for his supporters the great body of the federal leaders who still adhered to the doctrines of the party which would supplant the constitution by broad construction.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate to-day without concluding, against the Independent Treasury bill.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Robbins made a brief speech in opposition to the Independent Treasury bill. He was followed by Mr. Benton, who addressed the Senate, without concluding, in one of the most effective speeches ever made by that able Senator. Mr. B in this, as in his previous efforts, was armed at all points; referring to indisputable and admitted authorities for the accuracy of all his statements, and bringing in support of all his positions an array of statistical facts that could not be questioned or resisted. To use his own expressive language, his was "the logic of facts and figures"—a logic which will have more weight with the people than all the air-woven arguments of the Opposition orators. Mr. B's speech was emphatically a speech for the people. Assuming no positions but those based upon facts, derived from the most authentic records, and expressed in a style simple, lucid and nervous, calling things by their right names, and disdaining all affection of delicacy where he deems it his duty to speak unwelcome truths, he added—if any effort could add. —to his reputation as one of the most effective speakers that ever addressed the Senate of the United States.—*Globe of Wednesday night.*


# WHIG & ADVOCATE.

## EASTON, MD

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1838.


We are indebted to the Hon. F. Thomas for his attention in forwarding us public documents.

T. J. Carter, Esquire, member of Congress from Maine, died at Washington on Wednesday last.

Messrs. P. F. Thomas and George W. Sherwood were yesterday elected Town Commissioners, & a tie occurred between Messrs. T. Dawson and P. W. Stewart.

☞A portion of Mr. Calhoun's able speech upon the Independent Treasury Bill, now pending in the U. S. Senate, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Calhoun takes a fair and comprehensive view of the subject, and handles it in a masterly style.

The election of Governor and other State officers took place on the 13th inst. in New Hampshire.

☞The Kent Bugle announces its preferences for Genl. Emory, as the Whig Gubernatorial Candidate.

Now is the time to organize, deliberate, and act, if we intend to throw off the shackles of our State rulers at all. Victory is only to be secured by unflinching perseverance on the part of every man who is opposed to the miserable, unprincipled course of the junto in our State, whose word is law—whose object, gain! Shall we remain with our arms quietly folded and witness the reckless career of those cut purses of the State, and make no effort to check it? Will we bow our backs like slaves to enable such men to mount to place and preferment, without some struggle to mend our condition? Every honorable exertion should be timely made—every man should become aroused to that sense of duty which he owes to his State, his children and himself.

☞More than half the session of Congress has passed away, and but little business has been done. A bill for the defence of the North Western Frontier, and another making an appropriation for the continuance of the Seminole War, are about the only two of an important public nature yet passed. A reckless opposition—violent and vindictive—appear determined to retard the public business by neither acting themselves nor suffering others to act. The people are not blind to these things. They have already witnessed with regret and mortification the course pursued by a certain *clique* in Congress, who forgetful of their duty as legislators, think of nothing but broil and excitement. The money of the people is consumed in malignant debates of neither interest nor profit to the public. Bloated harangues for political effect—speeches for sectional purposes, and equally unimportant debates, not unfrequently constitute the chief business of a portion of the Representatives.

"If their purgation didst consist in words,
They are as innocent as grace itself!"

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Simmons has introduced a proposition in the House of Delegates, to procure a statue of the Father of his country to be placed in the Senate Chamber, on the spot occupied by him, when he resigned his commission to the Congress of the United States, and for that purpose, the Governor be authorized to employ our countryman Horatio Greenough, or any other distinguished sculptor, either in America or elsewhere, as he may select to perfect the said statue.

Mr. Hambleton from the committee on finance, to which was referred the resolution releasing the securities of Marcy Fountain, former collector of Caroline county, from certain interest therein mentioned, reported favorably threon, and was assented to.

Mr. Hambleton presented the memorial of Joseph Graham, late sheriff of Talbot county, for further time to collect his fees, which was read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

A call is made in the Philadelphia papers under the signatures of about 1300 citizens, headed by George Wolf to express their sentiments in *favor* of a total separation of Bank and State, and against the Harrisburg instruction resolutions.

MORE LEGISLATIVE INJUSTICE.—The House of Delegates have passed a Registry Law for the city of Baltimore by a party vote of 42 yeas (Whigs) and 34 nays (Repub.) We view this act as one too intolerant to be borne by men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. Baltimore is to be whipped into submission to an insolent and imbecile Whig executive, and her freemen shackled by laws as odious as they are unconstitutional. There is no difference between the enduring of a wrong and the living in the fear of it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Grason's resolutions, affirming the validity of the contracts made with the Internal Improvement Companies, after having been amended without affecting their main object, were adopted by a vote of 46 to 34—as follows·

*Affirmative.*—Messrs. Causin, M'Daniel, Usilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Simmons, Hughes, Orrick, Risteau, Ely, Turner of Baltimore, Kerr, Jones, Carroll, Adams, Lemmon, Frazier, Eccleston, Goldsborough, Tall, Simpers, Swan, Grason, Roberts, Harrison, Wilmer, Maulsby, Carter, Turner of Car., Jump, of Car., Giles, Hillen, Gallagher, McKinnell, Mann, Rentch, Beam, White, Dawson, Neff, Blotcher, Hudleson, Sprigg, Boyle, of Car., Shower—46.

*Negative*—Messrs. Tuck, (Speaker) Hopewell, Crane, Iglehart, Higgins, Sellers, Parran, Duke, Kent, Matthews, Denny, Boyle, of Talbot; Jump of Talbot; Comegys, Evans, Bowie, Ghiselin, Coombs, Alexander, Townsend, Hearn, Powell, Biser, Geyer, Ent, Cramer, Williams, Fenwood, Nelson, Boon, Swingly, Whitmer, Berret, Powder—31.

They subsequently passed the Senate by the following vote:

*Affirmative.*—Messrs. Thomas, (Pres't.) Bruce, Goldsborough, Hambleton, Jones, Kent, Ricaud, Tidball and Wright.—9.

*Negative.*—Messrs. Cottman & Purnell—2.

A Michigan Whig paper publishes the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama in favor of the settlers on the public lands, and eulogises it as the speech of the Hon. Henry Clay.—Not a bad joke, when it is known that Henry Clay denounced the settlers in unmeasured terms, and Gov. Clay replied in behalf of their rights

☞The House of Delegates have agreed to the proposition of the Senate to adjourn the present session on the 26th instant.

The Bill to allow the "Thompsonians" to sue for professional services has been rejected by a vote of 31 to 30.

☞The Whigs in Nashville have been in the habit of claiming a large majority in that city. At an election for Sheriff and other officers on the 3d instant, it resulted that all the successful candidates were good staunch friends of Mr. Van Buren, and his Administration.—Mr. John Bell may be able to tell us whether this small sign is worth any thing in the way of reaction.—Balt. Rep.

MISSISSIPPI.—Governor McNutt of Mississippi has issued his proclamation ordering a new election for members of Congress to take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of April next. The Legislature adjourned on the 16th ult. after a session of forty-seven days.

WRITTEN FOR THE WHIG.

*Mr. Editor,*—

It is not my purpose to speak of Intemperance as an abstract subject, but in a manner and style that will I trust, enlist both the *attention* and *feelings* of the most casual reader, and while the subject may arouse the mind to a just reflection on the monstrous evil, it may also engage it by a simple recital of incidents which are not entirely without some foundation in truth. If the humble efforts of your correspondent have the effect of producing one ray of conviction to the mind of the young and profligate who are sporting with the poison Intemperance, he will feel greatly repaid.

"'Tis to thy rules, O temperance! that we owe
All pleasures, which from health and strength can flow."

It was in the Spring of 1824 that I became acquainted with Bedford. He was a very young man, of respectable connexions, and with all a polished gentleman. We became fast friends; for he was free and open, and possessed an urbanity of manners that could not fail to win the confidence and admiration of all who knew him. His temperament was warm and enthusiastic; and though he was rather of a volatile disposition, yet at times he was subject to dejection from trivial causes, and melancholly would occasionally quite unman him. Not long after our acquaintance I had the pleasure of seeing him, with the beautiful Louisa, bowing before the Altar of Hymen, and all his earthly wishes crowned with the happiness of possessing the affections of a young and ardent companion.

Circumstances called the author of this from the scene of his friends' happiness, nor did I return for several years. The first inquiry I made was after Bedford & his beautiful Louisa. I listened with a heavy heart to my informants recital, and long before he came to the finish, I found the destroyer had been at work—Imperceptibly a tear stole down my cheeks, and my half-choked utterance instinctively muttered, "Oh! man how variant is thy life!" I became quite restive under the intelligence, and very many times drew from my pocket the miniature I had purchased, to refresh my recollection with the beauty of Louisa. Here I will state, while one day strolling the streets of one of our large cities I stepped into one of those receptacles where goods are bartered for money on time, and observing a minature that was so perfect a likeness of my friend's wife, curiosity prompted me to engage it if not redeemed at the expiration of the time allowed by the broker. He told me the time had long since elapsed, and I could purchase if I so desired. I done so, with the determination of having a little playful sport with my friend on my return. But that pleasure, as the sequel will show, caused a very different kind of feeling from what I had so fondly anticipated. A deep, sorrowful, and indignant commisseration hurried me to the residence of my once happy friends.

On arriving at their residence my heart sickened and my tongue faultered. But I could not forget those on whom prosperity once shone, because black adversity had usurped its place. The house exteriorly betokened poverty and gloom. The beautiful honeysuckle that used to clamber in graceful folds about the portico, was gone; & the stately Elm, beneath whose overaching branches the flame of love first kindled in the heart of Bedford and Louisa, now looked a mournful monument brooding over the sad reverses that had occurred.

I approached the door. Not a voice was heard. I quietly rapped; as gently indeed as though I was afraid of disturbing the repose of one that might be sleeping. My rap was answered by a little boy, the very counterpart of Bedford. I enquired for his father.—The

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