EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S AD[illegible]

[illegible]ing Goods. | State of Maryland,
Caroline County, to wit:

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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LAWS OF MARYLAND.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled "an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland," chapter 197 and the act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore city Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, the [illegible] the Registers of Wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; *provided nevertheless*, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county Courts, as clerks of the Court of Appeals, as clerk of Baltimore city Court, and as Registers of Wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty five.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present Senate shall end and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new Senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of this State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty one members to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session o the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a Senator of the State of Maryland for and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the Senate shall have convened in pursuance of their election under this act, the Senators shall be divided in such manner as the Senate shall prescribe, into three classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring Senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That such election for Senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SEC 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted. That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the sesion of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulging of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; [illegible] and for Anne Arundel county, and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit; Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Prince George's, Harford, Montgomery, Carroll and Washington; and three delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter ne[illegible]mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen [illegible]'s, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulged, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be gradgated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteeen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; and every county having by the said census a population of twenty five thousand, and less than thirty five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls federal numbers shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; *provided*, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties hereinbefore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred & forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed, to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapalis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, time, place and manner of holding elections for senators and delegates, and making returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SEC. 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council, to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks; limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SEC. 14. And be it enacted, That the governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; *provided*, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissioners of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SEC. 15. And be it enacted, That the governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuing the commencement of the next regular session of the senate, which ever shall first occur.

SEC. 16. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the governor, a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the senate, unless after such rejection, the senate shall inform the governor by message of their willingness to receive again the nomination of such rejected person, for further consideration, and in case any person nominated by the governor for any office, shall have been rejected by the senate, it shall not be lawful for the governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the governor for said term is to be taken, to be governor for the residue of said term in place of the person originally chosen; and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no Secretary of State, or in case he shall refuse to act, [illegible] moved for cause, the [illegible] of president of the senate shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government; and in case there shall be no president of the senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the House of Delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

SEC. 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 20 And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and before the same judges by whom the election for delegates shall be held, and in every third year forever thereafter, an election shall be held for a governor of this state, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for governor, and the person voted for as governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being and of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernational district from which the governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Eastern District; the counties of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's Anne Arundel, inclusive of the city of Annapolis, Montgomery and Baltimore city, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District, and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of said districts in the same session in which this act shall be coufirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the President of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District and the president of the senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen governor at the second election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial districts and the person to be chosen governor at the third election to be held under the provision, of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the Senate, and be reported by the speaker of the House of Delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SEC. 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly, shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges' time, place and manner of holding elections for governor, and of making returns thereof not affecting the tenure and term of office thereby; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the governor and council, shall be made to the senate, and be addressed to the president of the senate, and be enclosed under cover to the secretary of state by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing snch election.

SEC. 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the senate, the highest number of legal voters, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the governor, at such election is to be taken, shall be governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as many be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the voters given for each and any person voted for as governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualificatins of the persons voted for as governor, shall be decided by the senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified, according to the [illegible] legal voters, then the senate and house of delegates, upon joint ballot, shall be governor, and the one which, upon counting the ballots shall have the highest number of voters shall be governor and shall qualify accordingly.

SEC. 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected and act as governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SEC. 24. And be it enacted, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in evey year thereafter, for the election of governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SEC. 25. And be it enacted, That in all elections for governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SEC. 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SEC. 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

SEC. 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after a new election of delegates. in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, & the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of Government, of the State of Maryland passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty six, chapter one hundred and ninety seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

All rivers have their sources in mountains or elevated lakes, and it is in their descent from these that they acquire that velocity which main ains the future currents.—Philosophical and Physical Geography.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

From Sir J. Barrow's Life of Lord Howe.

Origin of the Uniform of the Navy.—Some old admirals in one of their clubs resolved, "that a uniform dress is useful and necessary for commissioned officers, agreeable to the practice of other nations," and a committee was appointed to wait on the Duke of Bedford, then first lord of the admirality. Admiral Forbes was finally selected for this office. He was shown into a room surrounded with dresses. On being asked which he thought most appropriate, he said, "one with red and blue, or blue and red, as these were our national colors."—"No," replied his grace "the king has settled it otherwise; he saw my duchess riding in the park a few days in a habit of blue faced with white, which took the fancy of his majesty, & he ordered it to be the uniform of the royal navy;' and in 1717 it was established accordingly.—Red has now superseded the white, and thus his late majesty, William IV., has restored us our national colors.

THE RED FLAG AT THE MAIN.—It is generally known that, until the early part of the present century, the red flag at the main had no existence, but it is not known why the three classes of that rank should have been left incomplete. In allusion to an idle story, that one of the Van Tromp or De Ruyfer's carried off our red flag of a full admiral, or stole it from Sheerness or Chatham when they blocked up the Thames, Sir John Barrow remarks—that whether England ever had a red flag at the main or not remains at this day an undecided question; as is also that of this color having only two classes, whilst the white and blue squadrons were complete. An admiral of the white then held the highest rank in the navy, except the admiral of the fleet. The battle of Trafalgar, if it did not restore, contributed mainly to give the navy the red flag at the main. A new edition of the general instructions was then preparing, which came out the following year, and in them the three ranks of the three colours were made complete.

When captain of the Magnanime, in a gale of wind on the lee shore, off the coast of France, induced him to anchor. In the course of the night it blew tremendously, but Howe having made all snug with two anchors a-head, went off deck to his cabin, where he took up a book; presently, however, the lieutenant of the watch came down in great haste, and with a face of woe said, "I am sorry to inform, my lord, that the anchors are coming home." "They are much in the right, replied Howe, coolly. "I don't know who would stay abroad such a night as this."

TIT FOR TAT.—Santeuil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the abbey of St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, was refused ad[illegible] prior had absolutely forbidden that the doors to be opened at so late an hour. A good [illegible] tercation ensued; at last the poet slipped a piece of gold under the door, which was opened immediately. When fairly in, he pretended he had left a book on the stone, where he was sitting during the dispute, and begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by the generosity of the poet, the man readily complied. In the meanwhile Santeuil fastened the door, and the porter, half naked, was obliged to stand knocking in his turn. 'I cannot let you in,' said the poet; I am very sorry for it; but the prior has given positive orders not to have the doors opened at so late an hour.' 'I let you in,' said the porter, in a very humble tone. 'So you did,' replied Santeuil; 'and I will do you the same turn for the same price' The porter, not liking to sleep in the street, and fearful likewise of losing his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door again, saying, 'I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me.' And so he gained admittance.

Banking Company Arrested.—A gang of counterfeiters consisting of eleven of the *directors* of a company, were arrested in Mobile on Sunday night the 29th ult. It appears that they are a part of the gang which are infesting the western and south western country. Their counterfeits were chiefly on the City Bank of New Orleans, and on the Bank of the United States, the last of which they have been selling at a premium. They also had some Texas money. About $5000 in all was found in their possession. One of them who was employed to pass off the money, was first arrested, and on being tied to a tree and threatened with the Lynch code, he made a confession of his sins, and gave such information as led to the arrest of the others. These directors parted with their president at New Orleans a few days previously, it having become dangerous for them to remain there.

Absence of mind.—Mr. Imlach, late minister of the Muirhouse, near Dundee, was remarkable for his absence of mind. In his prayer one day he said "O Lord bless all ranks and degrees of persons, from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on the throne. Then recollecting himself, he added, "I mean from the beggar on the throne to the king on the dunghill!"

In modern times, not only the Mahometan and Greek, but the Roman Catholic service is rendered more attractive to the worshipper, by the rich smoke of the incense rising in clouds from the silver censer, and wafting its balsamic perfume to every part of the church. Not to make any learned research into the religious origin of this observance, we may say that the fine odor of the frankincense, besides its ceremonial use, serves at all events to counteract the various exhalations arising from the breath of a redundant crowd.

It is the custom among the Turkish women to black the inside of their eyelids, not only as an ornament, but as a means of strengthening the sight.

Many quail under the apprehension of persecution: some are soured by it; some pass through the suffering, the bitter suffering, of popular hatred, with a strength which intermits less and less, and come out of it with new capacities for enjoyment, with affections which can no longer be checked for want of sympathy, and with an object in life which can never be overthrown.—Miss Martineau.

FLOWERS.—How much of the poetry of life springs from flowers! How delicate a pleasure is it to twine the orange blossom or japonica for the bride—to arrange a bouquet for the invalid—to throw simple flowers into the lap of childhood—and to pull rose-buds for the girl of whom they are the emblem.

FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.

From the Boston Courier, (*Whig.*)

To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.

No. 2.

BOSTON, April 16, 1838.

Sir—"The credit system of the United States and the exclusive metalic system, are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle, too, must be final."

I quote the most extraordinary sentence that ever fell from pen of a financier. Is it indeed true, that the people, nine tenths of whom are not concerned in making up the singular issue you would present, are to be kept depending upon the irredeemable paper of irresponsible banking institutions throughout this country, because you affirm that a Senator of the United States, and sundry other extravagant politicians, choose to agitate the question of a purely metallic currency? Are you, Mr. Biddle, and your nine hundred banking associates, to feel yourselves justified in stepping forward into your politics, poisoning our sense of moral obligation as well as the sources of our industry, because our rulers choose to be a little wrong headed? God forbid. The people will settle their own affairs in their own way. They will select representatives, who will be better fitted to take care of their interests, than in your present situation you can possibly be. They have not intrusted those interests to your care. Your province is, and this is all, they ask of you, to take care and make good *your* promises—to take measures to pay them, as you say you pay your foreign creditors, in the equivalent for specie. Farther than this they ought not to allow you to pass. And of all things, not to stretch your power over their political rights. To starve them into submission to elect as their Chief Magistaate, whom *you* point out, is not so safe as to leave them to exercise their own discretion. For depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, to an independent man, the domination of banks will be quite as bad as the domination of radicals.

Let me put this matter in another light; and connect it with the very question upon which you write your letter—the expediency of a resumption. Supposing for a moment, that Mr. Van Buren should take up the issue you have deliberately tendered *to him*. Supposing the battle between *your allied banks* and the exclusive metallic system should be fought, and Mr. Van Buren should be regularly [illegible] elect[illegible] the superiority of the radica[illegible] will you be justified, in that event, in continuing to use your present arguments for excusing yourself from redeeming your obligations to the people, who decide against you? Or rather, do you not perceive that you are setting a trap, in which you may yourself be ultimately caught? What greater argument can be used against you, than that drawn from your disposition to tamper with the politics of the country with so little scruple, as to be willing to persevere in a deliberate violation of your engagements, *for the sake of* embarrassing the government? As one of the people, I confess, while I disavow any approbation of the apparent course of the administration, I plead guilty to not a little jealousy of the influence of banks upon our institutions—and that I could not see, with composure the president of a great bank like yours, telling us, with a tone of authority, what you will and what you will not do, and upon what conditions. General Jackson was too dictatorial in his legitimately acquired situation, to make me relish the style any where, for least in so very impropet a quarter as that from which you write. In telling us that you will do as our army did at New Orleans, stand behind the cotton bales, until the enemy has left the country, whom do you refer to in your parallel as "the enemy?" Do you mean the administration of the General Government? And that *you* intend to overturn it? But supposing for a moment that you should not succeed; where will you stand then? And what justification will you have for implicating your commercial honor in questions, with which that honor neither has nor can have any but a forced connection?

Having frankly stated my objection to the main position of your letter, I now propose to examine with the requisite calmness and deliberation, some of the reasons assigned by you against an immediate resumption. After making a contrast between the present condition of the country and that in which it was in 1836, your strongest objection is to the difference in the course of the Government now and at that time. Then, you say, it aided the banks; now, it is hostile. And you certainly do your best to magnify the extent of that hostility. I agree with you so far as this, that the Government committed a most enormous error of judgment, in suffering you and your coadjutors to impute to them, with the least appearance of plausibility, the motives which you do impute. A very large number of honest men are now so convinced of the truth of what you say, that whether, true or not, the effect is equally bad upon them and the public interest. Confidence is the great want of the time, and confidence will never spring up, without some positive manifestation. on the part of the Government, that what you say is not true. For some reason or other, best known to it, that manifestation is not yet made. Yet that you are correct in your surmises, I do not believe; for the simple reason, that they appear to me so extravagant as to make out Mr. Van Buren, what be certainly is not, mad. For it would be madness in any man to issue Treasury Notes, not wanted for the expenses of the Government, merely for the sake of collecting bank notes, with which to make demands upon the banks. Depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, no President of this nation would venture to do such a thing; and if he did; it would be perfectly safe in you to leave the correction in the hands of the people.

I may be wrong, but it appears to me the Administration has as yet shown no wish to attack the Banks—any farther than by an indirect mode of ceasing itself to employ them. You and I might probably agree in the opinion that this was not judicious; and that a National Bank was indispensable to the perfect regul-

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