Wm. Catrup

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1838 VOL. IV.-NO. 29

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Is edited 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

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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 hould be *post paid*

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy

GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same.

Easton, April 10 (G)

More New Goods,

AT WYE LANDING.

THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

WM. POWELL.

Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md.
May 1 tf

Spring and Summer
GOODS

STEVENS & RHODES

Would inform their customers and the public, that they have received a full supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

some of which are reduced much below last Spring's prices. Also, just received a few fashionable silk Hats, of Baltimore manufacture, which will be sold low, being out of their line.

They will take in exchange for Goods, Tow Linen and striped cotton, feathers and Quils.

May 15 3w

Easton and Baltimore Packet

SCHOONER

PERRY HALL,

Robson Leonard,—Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL,

is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hogshead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty-five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't servant.
J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LONARD
MASTER,

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freights, Passage, &c. as above
J. E. LEONARD.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Mrs. Vashti Ann Satterfield, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th of last February. The business since that period being conducted by her alone.

BENNETT ALLEN.

June 5 3t

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 37.]

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty one years of age, who was in possession and a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, at the time of the passage of this act, and for four months next preceding, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of an act entitled, "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved, May twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty, and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years: Provided, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, to any other land; And provided always, That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person or persons in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which such settlement or improvement was made, or to the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians, in the State of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States on the twenty second day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, or to any sections, or fractions of sections, of lands included within the location of any incorporated town, or to the alternate sections to other alternate sections granted to the use of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement on the route of such canal, railroad, or other public improvement, or to any portions of public lands, surveyed or otherwise, which have been actually selected as sites for cities or towns, lotted into smaller quantities than eighty acres, and settled upon and occupied for the purposes of trade, and not of agricultural cultivation and improvement, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots, or other purpose, by authority of the United States: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selections of public lands for the purposes of education, the use of salt-springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State, under existing laws of the United States; but this act shall not be so construed as to deprive those of the benefits of this act who have inhabited, according to its provisions, certain fractions of the public lands within the land district of Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, which were reserved from sale in consequence of the surveys of Spanish and French grants, but are found to be without the lines of said grants; that before any person claiming the benefit of this law shall have a patent for the land which he may claim, by having complied with its provisions, he shall make oath before some person authorized by law to administer the same, which oath, with the certificate of the person administering it, shall be filed with the register of the proper land office when the land is applied for, and by said register sent to the office of the commissioner of public lands, that he entered upon the land which he claims, he in his own right, and exclusively for his own use and benefit, and that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatever, by which the title which he might acquire, from the Government of the United States should insure to the use or benefit of any one except himself, or to convey or transfer the said land or the title which he may acquire to the same, to any other person or persons whatever, at any subsequent time; and if such person claiming the benefit of this law, as aforesaid, shall swear falsely in the premises, he shall be subject to all the pains and penalties for perjury, forfeit the money which he may have paid for the land, and all right and title to the said land, and any grant or conveyance which he may have made in pursuance of such agreement or contract, as aforesaid, shall be void, except in the hands of a purchaser in good faith, for a valuable consideration without notice. The certificate which shall be filed with the commissioners as aforesaid, shall be taken to be conclusive evidence that the oath was legally administered: And provided further, That it is duty of the President of the United States to cause to be reserved from sale or entry, under the provision of this or any other law of the United States; any tract or tracts of land, reserved to any Choctaw, under the provisions of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and also to reserve from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of the lands acquired by said treaty, upon which no such settlement or improvement has been made, as would entitle the settler or improver to a right of pre-emption under this act, to satisfy the claims of such Indians, as may have been entitled to reservations under the said treaty, and whose lands may have been sold by the United States, on account of any default, neglect, or omission of duty in the part of any officer of the United States; such reservation from sale to continue until the claims to reservations under said treaty, shall be investigated by the board of commissioners appointed for that purpose, and their report finally acted on by Congress.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

APPROVED, June 22, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

"SEEING'S NOT BELIEVING."

BY T. HAYNES BAYLEY.

I saw her as I fancied fair,
Yes, fairest of earth's creatures;
I saw the purest red and white
O'er spread her lovely features;
She fainted, and I sprinkled her,
Her malady revealing;
I washed both rose and lily off—
Oh! seeing's *not* believing.

I looked again, again I longed
To breathe Love's fond confession;
I saw her eyebrows formed to give
Her face its *arch* expression:
But gum is very apt to crack,
And whilst my breath was heaving,
It so fell out that one fell off—
Oh! seeing's *not* believing.

I saw the tresses on her brow,
So beautifully braided;
I never saw in all my life
Locks look so well as they did.
She walked with me one windy day—
Ye zephyrs *why* so thieving?
The lady lost her flaxen wig!
Oh! seeing's *not* believing!

I saw her form by nature's hand
So prodigally finished—
She were less perfect if enlarged,
Less perfect if diminished;
Her toilette I surprised—the worst
Of wonders then achieving;
None knew the bustle I perceived!
Oh! seeing's *not* believing!

I saw when costly gems I gave,
The smile with which she took them;
And if she said no tender things,
I've often seen her look them,
I saw her my affianced bride—
And then my mansion leaving,
She ran away with Colonel Jones!
Oh! seeing's *not* believing!

MISCELLANEOUS

FROM LEILA, OR THE SIEGE OF GRENADA.

THE TRIBUNAL AND THE MIRACLE.

It was the dead of night; the army was hushed in sleep, when four soldiers belonging to the holy brotherhood, bearing with them one whose manacles proclaimed him a prisoner, passed in steady silence to a high tent in the neighbourhood of the royal pavillion. A deep dike, formidable barricadoes, and sentries stationed at frequent intervals, testified the estimation in which the safety of this segment of the camp was held. The tent to which the soldiers [illegible] even the King's pavilion itself; a mansion of canvass, surrounded by a wide wall of massive stones; and from its summit gloomed, in the clear and shining starlight, a small black pennant, on which was wrought a white broad-pointed cross. The soldiers halted at the gate in the wall, resigned their charge, with a whispered watchword, to two gaunt sentries; and then (relieving the sentries who proceeded on with the prisoner) remained mute and motionless at the post; for stern silence and Spartan discipline were the attributes of the brotherhood of St. Hermandad.

The prisoner, as he now neared the tent, halted a moment, looked round steadily, as if to fix the spot in his remembrance, and then, with an impatient though stately gesture, followed his guards. He passed two divisions of the tent dimly lighted and apparently descended. A man clad in long black robes, with a white cross on his breast, now appeared; there was an interchange of signals in dumb show, and in another moment Almamen the Hebrew stood within a large chamber (if so that division of the tent might be called) hung with black serge. At the upper part of the space was an estrado or platform, on which, by a long table, sat three men, while at the head of the board was seen the calm and rigid countenance of Tomas de Torquemada. The threshhold of the tent was guarded by two men in garments similar in hue and fashion to those of the figure who had ushered Almamen into the presence of the inquisitor, each bearing a long lance, and with a long two edged sword by his side. This made all the inhabitants of that melancholy and ominous apartment,

The Israelite looked round with a pale brow, but a flashing and scornful eye; and, when he met the gaze of the Dominican, it almost seemed as if those two men, each so raised above his fellows by the sternness of his nature and the energy of his passions, sought by a look alone to assert his own supremacy and crush his foe. Yet in truth, neither did justice to the other; and the indignant disdain of Almamen was retorted by the cold and icy contempt of the Dominican.

"Prisoner," said Torquemada, the first to withdraw his gaze, "a less haughty and stubborn demeanor might have better suited thy condition but no matter; our church is meek and humble We have sent for thee in a charitable and paternal hope; for although as spy and traitor, thy life is already forfeited, yet would we fain redeem and spare it to repentance. That hope mayest thou not forego, for the nature of all of us is weak and clings to life, that straw of the drowning seaman."

"Priest, if such thou art," replied the Hebrew, "I have already, when first brought to this camp, explained the causes of my detension among the troops of the Moor. It was my zeal for the King of Spain that brought me into that peril. Escaping from that peril, incurred in his behalf, is the King of Spain to be my accuser and my judge? If, however, my life now is sought as the grateful return for the proffer of inestimable service, I stand here to yeild it. Do thy worst; and tell thy master that he loses more by my death than he can win by the lives of thirty thousand warriors."

"Cease this idle babble," said the monk inquisitor, contemptuously, "nor think thou couldst ever deceive, with thy empty words, the mighty intellect of Ferdinand of Spain. Thou hast now to defend theyself against still graver charges than those of treachery to the king whom thou didst profess to serve. Yes, misbeliever as thou art, it is thine to vindicate thyself from blasphemy against the God thou shouldst adore. Confess the truth: thou art of the tribe of the faith of Israel."

The Hebrew frowned darkly. "Man," said he, solemnly, "is a judge of the deeds of men, but not of their opinion. I will not answer thee,"

"Pause! We have means at hand that the strongest nerves and the stoutest heart have failed to encounter. Pause—confess!

"Thy threat awes me not," said the Hebrew; "but I am human; and, since thou wouldst know the truth, thou mayest learn it without the torture. I am of the same race as the apostles of thy church—I am a Jew."

"He confesses—write down the words.—Prisoner, thou hast done wisely; and we pray the Lord that, acting thus, thou mayst escape both the torture and the death. And in that faith thy daughter was reared? Answer."

"My daughter! there is no charge against her! By the God of Sinai and Horeb, you dare not touch a hair of that innocent head!"

"Answer," repeated the inquisitor, coldly.

"I do answer. She was brought up no renegade to her father's faith."

"Write down the confession,—Prisoner," resumed the Dominican, after a pause, "but few more questions remain; answer them truly, and thy life is saved. In thy conspiracy to raise thy brotherhood of Andalusia to power and influence, or as thou didst craftily term it, to equal laws with the followers of our blessed Lord; in thy conspiracy (by what dark arts I seek not now to know—"protege nos, beate Domine!") to entangle in wanton affections to thy daughter the heart of the Infant of Spain—silence, I say—be still! in this conspiracy thou wert aided, abetted, or instigated by certain Jews of Andalusia—"

"Hold, priest!" cried Almamen, impetuously; "thou didst name my child. Do I hear aright? Placed under the sacred charge of a king and a belted knight, has she—oh! answer me, I implore thee—been insulted by the licentious addresses of one of that king's own lineage? Answer? I am a Jew, but I am a father and a man."

"This pretended passion deceives us not," said the Dominican, who, himself cut off from the ties of life, knew nothing of their powers, "Reply to the question put to thee: name thy accomplices."

"I have told thee all! Thou hast refused to answer me. I scorn and defy thee: my lips are closed."

The grand inquisitor glanced to his brethren and raised his hand. His assistants whispered each other; one of them rose and disappeared behind the canvass at the back of tent. Presently the hangings were withdrawn, and the prisoner beheld an interior chamber, hung with various instruments, the nature of which was betrayed by their very shape; while by the rack, placed in the centre of that dreary chamber, stood a tall and grisly figure, his arms bare; his eyes bent, as by an instinct, on the prisoner.

Almamen gazed at these dead preparations with an unflinching aspect. The guards at the entrance of the tent approached; they struck off the fetters from his hands; they led him towards the appointed place of torture.

Suddenly the Israelite paused.

"Priest," said he, in a more humble accent than he had yet assumed, "the tidings that thou didst communicate to me respecting the sole daughter of my house and love, bewildered and confused me for the moment. Suffer me but for an instant to recollect my senses, and I will answer without compulsion all thou mayest ask.

Permit thy questions to be repeated."

The Dominican, whose cruelty to others seemed to himself sanctioned by his own insensibility to fear and contempt for bodily pain, smiled with bitter scorn at the apparent vacillation and weakness of the prisoner; but as he delighted not in torture merely for torture's sake, he mentioned to the guards to release the Israelite; and, replied in a voice unnaturally mild and kindly, considering the circumstance.'

"Prisoner, could we save thee from pain, even by the anguish of our own flesh & sinews, Heaven is our judge that we would willingly undergo the torture which, with grief and sorrow, we ordain to thee. Pause, take breath; collect thyself. Three minutes shalt thou have to consider what course to adopt ere we repeat the question. But then beware how thou triflest with our indulgence.

"It suffices; I thank thee," said the Hebrew, with a touch of gratitude in his voice. As he spoke he bent his face within his bosom, which he covered, as in profound meditation, with the folds of his long robe. Scarce half the brief time allowed him had expired when he again lifted his countenance, and, as he did so, flung back his garment. The Dominican uttered a loud cry; the guards started in awe. A wonderful change had come over the intended victim: he seemed to stand among them literally wrapped in fire: flames burst from his lips, and played with his long locks, as, catching the glowing hue, they curled over his shoulders like serpents of burning light; blood-red were his breast and limbs, his haughty crest, and his outstretched arm; and as, for a single moment, he met the shuddering eyes of his judges, he seemed, indeed, to verify all the superstitions of the time; no longer the trembling captive, but the mighty demon, or the terrible magician.

The Dominican was the first to recover his self-possession. "Seize the enchanter!" he exclaimed; but no man stirred. Ere yet the exclamation had died on his lip, Almamen took from his breast a vial, and dashed it on the ground; it broke into a thousand shivers: a mist rose over the apartment; it spread, thickened, darkened, as a sudden night; the lamps could not pierce it. The luminous form of the Hebrew grew dull and dim, until it vanished. On every eye blindness seemed to fall. There was a dead silence, broken by a cry and groan, and when, after some minutes, the darkness gradually dispersed, Almamen was gone. One of the guards lay bathed in blood upon the ground; they raised him: he had attempted to seize the prisoner, and had been stricken with a mortal wound. He died as he fattered forth the explanation. In the confusion and dismay of the scene none noticed till long afterward that the prisoner had paused long enough to strip the dying guard of his long mantle; a proof that he feared his more secret arts might not suffice to bear him safe through the camp without the aid of worldly stratagem:

"The fiend hath been among us!" said the Dominican, solemnly, falling on his knees—"let us pray!"

King Philip, the Seminole chief, died on board the steamboat on his way to Arkansas. He was buried forty miles below Fort Gibson; 100 guns were fired over his grave.

THE CUP OF POISON.

Weevil unfortunate as he was in his jokes, was no less so in his more serious attempts; his whole career was one grand mistake—eloping with a sweet lady who was reported "to be a fortune" he discovered too late to retract, that she was the dowerless daughter of an extravagant insolvent. To add to his disappointment, Mrs. Weevil proved an incorrigible shrew, whose eloquent tongue annoyed him unceasingly.

Proud, however, of his boasted tact and abilities, Weevil resolved to tame her; and after pondering for some months upon the subject, resolved to put in form the following novel and extraordinary experiment.

Having purchased some white arsenic, upon the paper of which was duly printed "arsenic—poison." he consigned the deleterious mineral to the flames, and replenished the envelope with white sugar. Watching his opportunity when Mrs. Weevil was in her tantrums, he calmly proceeded to the closet, and pouring out a cup of milk, mixed up the sweet potation.

"Jane," cried he, in a melancholy tone stirring the portion with the forefinger of his right hand—"Jane, listen to me for a few short moments—I shall not long be a burden to you."

His look and impressive manner silenced the storm.—Quaffing the draught at one gulp, he casted the cup into the grate, and threw the paper upon the ground.

"What have you done?" shrieked Mrs. Weevil, snatching up the paper and turning pale as Parian marble.

"Poison!" muttered Jesse, with the most thrilling tragedy-look he could assume; and clasping his hands to his face he buried his head in the cushion of the sofa.

A shriek, followed by an awful silence ensued. Jesse ventured to peep between his fingers, expecting to see his rib extended on the hearth-rug in a swoon—but she had vanished.

"Where the dickens has she gone!" cried he rising. "Jane!"—no answer. He rested upon his elbow and listened. A trampling of many feet upon the stairs, aroused him from his posture; and the next moment his better half rushed wildly into the room, followed by three men and the servant maid.

"My dear, Weevil" said the foremost gentleman in black, in whom Jesse recognized a neighbouring apothecary—"what could have impelled you to this rash act?"

Weevil was really alarmed by the crowd which he had so unexpectedly brought about his ears.

"What act!" demanded Weevil.

"You have swallowed poison!"

"Nonsense—nonsense—" said Weevil.

"Where is the cup ma' am?"

"He has thrown it away," replied Mrs Weevil, sobbing aloud; "but—but there is the horrible paper,"

The apothecary looked at the paper shook his head, shrugged his shoulders and then looked significantly at his assistants, who immediately laid violent hands upon the disconcerted Weevil, and threw him at length upon the sofa

"What the devil are you about?" demanded Jesse, glaring wildly upon the medical operator; as he drew a stomach pump from his coat-pocket.

"You must submit, sir" said he, "resistance will avail you nothing"

"Pooh! pooh! nonsense—'pon my soul 'twas only a joke! a mere ruse—dont' be a fool," cried Jesse, struggling, "May I die if—"

The forcible introduction of the admirable machine put an end to further opposition. Weevil kicked and plunged in vain. The whole operation was admirably performed, and feeble! spiritless and exhausted the unfortunate patient left extended on the couch. The apothecary promised to send a composing draught immediately, and left him in the meanwhile to the tender care of his wife, who alternately wept and scolded, winding up her hysterical harangue with a bitter remark upon his cruelty in wishing to leave her unprovided for.

Franklin's Toast.—Long after General Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar all over Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the French and English Ambassadors, when the following toasts were drunk:

By the British Ambassador: "England, the Sun whose beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth."

The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, drank: "France, the Moon, whose mild steady, and cheering rays, are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beauty."

Dr. Franklin then rose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said: "George Washington, the Joshua who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Whereas, I, Colonel Thomas Crowe, have been truly informed that several audacious, atrocious, nefarious, pestiferous, infamous, intrepid, night-walking, garden-robbing, immature, peach-stealing rascals, do frequently, villainously and burglariously assemble themselves together in my boats' now on the river of Tullamore, therein piping, fighting, swearing, Sabbath-breaking, rogueing, duck-hunting, with many other shameless and illicit acts, which the modesty of my pen cannot express—this is to give notice, that if again I find any of these reptiles, tatterdemallions, thieves, vagrants, vagabonds, lank-jawed and her ring gutted plebeians, daring to set foot in any of my said boats, I will, with the aid of a double-barrelled gun, send some of them to Charon, who will boat them over the Styx, and cleanse their impurities by drugging them with the sulphur of Lucifer's in fernal regions."—Irish paper.

☞ *An Editor with a Race Horse.*—An editor in the far West has bought a race horse, for which he paid $1000. On being asked what an editor had to do with a race horse? He replied that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

Borrowang a Gallows.—The day before yesterday the Sheriff of Campbell county, Ky. borrowed of our worthy sheriff the gallows which has been, within the last three years, so much in use in our city. This certainly is the last article we ever heard of being borrowed. If this an't something new under the sun, we don't know what is.—*Cincinnatian.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR. BYNUM, OF N. C.,

In the House of Representatives—In reply to Mr. BOND, of Ohio—on the subject of the Public Expenditures.

Mr. Bynum said that he rose merely to reply briefly to the honorable member from Ohio, [Mr. Bond] That gentleman, with an air of triumph, asked why the members of the Administration did not come out and defend it against the charges of extravagance, that he had made against it.

Sir, said Mr. B., the honorable member certainly has presumed greatly upon the ignorance of the public, and particularly on that of this constituents, when he is making these most reckless and unfounded statements. The gentleman has not specified any particular act of the Executive as being extravagant, but takes shelter under general charges; and, sir, in the zeal of partisan heat, overleaped every thing like a correct statement of facts.

Sir, he, with an air, told us that this Administration came into power upon the charge of Executive extravagance, and on its pledge to reform it. Now, sir, the gentleman must know that his first statement is entirely unfounded in fact; that under such circumstances there could have been no principle involved. The petty extravagance of no Executive would be sufficient to found a party upon. No; no, sir; the gentleman must know that the Administration, as well as the preceeding one, came into power upon higher and nobler principles, which the gentleman seems purposely determined not to tell the people of this country or his constituents. Little could have been effected by the petty reform in any department, by the scaling down of salaries, &c.

No, sir, no friend of the Administration ever thought of coming into power under such circumstances; nor did their opponents. The great measures upon which the Republican party came into power were founded on principles and that principle was in their opposition to a most prodigal and impracticable system of internal improvements, then about being carried on in this country, by which millions and millions of the people's money would have been squandered.

Sir, at that time, from a statistical statement, made out by Judge Smith, then a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, there were projects in contemplation, about being submitted to the sanction of Congress, of internal improvement to the amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, which if carried into effect. would have impoverished this whole nation. Sir, this extravagance it was, that the Democracy rallied with a determination to reform. Sir, little did they then think of your Executive reform, farther than he gave countenance to this prodigal system; to, have done so, would have been a mere picayune business.

[Here Mr. B. was interrupted by the Speaker and Mr. Bronson; and after some conversation continued]

Secondly, he said, there was another great principle upon which the present party came into power. It was founded in their opposition to your odious, unequal, and unjust tariffs, which were extracting millions and tens of millions yearly from the pockets of the people to be scrambled for by log-rolling politicians in this House, and to be voted away to the more favoured States and objects. It was their opposition to the tariff that caused the the Democracy of the North, South, East, and West, to rally against the former Administration, of which the honorable member from Massachusetts was at the head. Yes, sir, this was the reform that the Democracy went for, and this they got, and the country has realized the beneficial effects of it.

And, sir, thirdly, let me tell the gentleman, that it was against an extravagant system of forts, fortifications, and light houses, that the present party went in opposition to his party under the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The United States Bank also was one of the great subjects on which the two parties differed, and which brought one of them into power, and sustained them under the former and present Administration. Sir, it was against the extravagance of that institution, that aroused the freemen & Democrats throughout the country; but the gentleman does not feel very anxious that these truths should be known, however anxious he may be to put it forth on other subjects. Sir, the gentleman misstated every fact, in his zeal, no doubt, in relation to which this Administration came into power, and, most adroitly endeavors to shift the true issue from great principles to mere petty and pitiful acts of individuals, which will and must necessarily occur under every Government from its very nature.

Sir, this gentleman had labored long and often to implicate the Executive into some acts of extravagance or folly.—Yet he had never brought forward any specific charge—any tangible proposition. It all seemed to be for effect abroad. If the gentleman would dare bring forward any proposition he would go with great pleasure with him to correct any individual abuse. Why did not the gentleman do so, if he knew of so many abuses? Sir, he was doing himself and the country great injustice to conceal them as he did, or pretended to know them.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] has correctly informed the gentleman from Ohio, that the Executive cannot be properly responsible for those acts of the Government, which he has denounced as extravagant. He cannot appropriate a single dollar, without the assent of this and the other body of this Congress. If then, there is extravagance, it is here—here, in this House. Let the gentleman commence here, and see how many of his own party he will leave unconvicted. I dare him to do it. I dare him to attempt it. I challenge him to look to the journals of this House—see the yeas and nays upon every extravagant appropriation and if a majority of his friends have not voted for every one of them. Yes sir, I challenge the gentleman to do this.

Then, sir, how does it comport with candor and honesty, to be continually crying against the other party, for that which they themselves are most guilty of.

Sir, were I to be guilty of such a course, I should blush to meet my constituents, to appear before an intelligent American public.

There were other causes of the increase of public expenditures, that he would remind his honorable friend of, for personally, he assured him, he considered him so, and was proud of it: It had in great measures been owing to

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