EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1839. VOL. VI-NO 19

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

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Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for very subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

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

New Hat Store.

The subscriber has re-commenced the Hatting business in the Store next to William Loveday's and second door from the Bank He has just received a large supply of the best materials, and intends to manufacture

HATS,

AND

BEAVER BONNETS

at the lowest prices. (Wholesale and retail)

His assortment of Hats, &c is very complete. He solicits a continuance of support from his old customers, and the public generally, and he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan 1, 1839.

N. B. The above business will be conducted by Mr. Thos. Beaston. E. R.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "Maryland Eclipse,"

Will stand at Easton from Monday till Thursday morning, of every week

At St Michaels and Clover Fields, near Wye Mill, every other week alternately, from Thursday forenoon, until Saturday afternoon.

He will begin his Stand at St. Michaels on Thursday the 21st—at Easton on Monday the 25th,—and at Clover Fields, on Thursday the 28th instant; and will be let to Mares, at the sum of twenty dollars the Season—if paid by 20th day of September next, fifteen dollars, and thirty dollars to insure with foal—if paid by 20th day of January next, twenty-five dollars. Fifty cents in every case to be paid to the Groom If any Mare be parted with before it is ascertained whether she be in foal, the person so parting with her, will be liable for the insurance. Mares can be commodated with pasturage at Clover F

JAMES SEWALL

N. B. Breders to Maryland Eclipse leave their names with Wm. K. Lat Easton Md.

March 19, 1838

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity that he has take the room formerly occupied by Mr James D Duncan as a Hat Store where he is prepared to execute all work entrusted to him with neatness and despatch, and in the most fashionable style.

If he fails to fit persons favoring him with their custom, he will pay them for their Cloth or make them another suit.

The public's ob't. servant,

ELISHA MECONNEKIN.

N. B. The subscriber receives the latest Fashions, quarterly from Philadelphia, and also is the agent for T. Oliver's late improved rule for cutting garments. E. M.

Jan. 15, 1839—(G3w)

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE & EASTON,

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore every Friday and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock for the above places and returns on the next day. On Monday's she will go to Annapolis only, and return the same day, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Dugan's wharf.

Passage to Annapolis, $1
" to Easton, $2
" to Cambridge, $2

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

March 12, 1839.

For St. Michaels and Easton.

THE STEAM BOAT

PAUL JONES,

Will leave Light Street wharf Baltimore, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock, for the above named places, and arrive at Easton about 12 o'clock; leave Easton (from Ferry) at 1 o'clock, & arrive in Baltimore about 7 o'clock, P. M. the same day.

Passage $2.

N. B. Baggage at the risk of owners.

JAMES FOOKS, Captain.

April 2, 1839 tf

The Paul Jones from this date will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at six o'clock, (touching at St. Michaels) arriving [illegible] River Ferry for Easton between 1 [illegible] and returning to Baltimore the [illegible] to Easton on Saturday is discon-

N. B. Breders [illegible] leave their names with [illegible] Easton Md.

March 19, 1838

[BY AUTHORITY.]

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

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT making appropriations for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year eighteen hundred and thirty nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums amounting to one million eight hundred and four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses which have been or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteeth of March and the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the acts therein referred to:

For forage for the horses of the second dragoons, mounted volunteers and militia officers entitled to forage in kind, and for horses, mules, and oxen, in the service of trains, three hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars;

For freight or transportation of military supplies of every description from the places of purchase to Florida, two hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For the purchase of wagons, harness, boats and lighters, horses to keep up the trains, tools, leather, and other materials for repairs, ninety two thousand dollars;

For the transportation of supplies from the principal depots to the several posts, as well as troops when they move by water, including the hire of steamboats and other vessels for the service in the rivers and on the coasts, and the expenses of maintaining and sailing the several vessels, and transport schooners connected with the operations of the army, three hundred thousand dollars;

For the hire of mechanics, laborers, mule drivers, teamsters, and other assistants, including their subsistence, and for soldiers on extra duty, conformably to law, [illegible] hundred thousand dollars,

For the transportation of the militia or volunteers while marching to and from the seat of war, [illegible]

For miscellaneous expenses of all kinds, not embraced under the foregoing heads, and which, in their contingent character, cannot be specified, four hundred thousand dollars.

[illegible] accoutrements and arms for infantry, [illegible] including militia infantry and [illegible] for men and field artillery [illegible] arms, and for contingencies, [illegible] thousand dollars;

[illegible] such militia and volunteers [illegible] been or may be called into the [illegible] United States, in addition to the [illegible] balance of the appropriation for [illegible] four thousand volunteers for the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

For the purpose of holding a treaty with the Seminole Indians, five thousand dollars;

For the purchase and maintaining in active service three vessels of light draught of water, to cruise along the coast of Florida; for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, fifty thousand dollars.

For paying the value of the horses and equipage of the Tennessee and other volunteers who have at any time been in the service of the United States in the Territory of Florida, and which were turned over to the Government, by the order of the commanding general or other commanding officer, said value to be ascertained by the appraisement of said value when the [the] volunteers entered the service, fifty-two thousand dollars. And the provisions of acts approved and in force at various periods since eighteen hundred and twelve, authorizing payment for horses lost in the service of the United States by rangers, militia and volunteers, are hereby revived and extended for two years from and after the passage of this act, and under the action of the Third Auditor, shall be deemed to embrace all cases not already satisfied of horses lost to their owners in service as aforesaid, in battle or otherwise, when care and diligence be rendered manifest on the part of the owner; and if the death or loss of ranger's horses shall have occurred for want of forage, it be at places where acting in obedience to the orders of commanding officers, forage could not have been procured by proper vigilance on the part of the owner: No payment, however, shall be made for horses or other property lost or destroyed, when the loss or destruction shall have been occasioned by the fault or neglect of the owner, or where by the terms of the contract, the risk was upon the owner of the property: and no greater sum of money than the fifty-two thousand dollars appropriated by the section, shall be drawn from the Treasury by reason of its provisions.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money appropriated by this act shall be applied to the payment of any volunteers, except for arrearages, or for any expenses growing out of the employment of any volunteers for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON.
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

NOTICE.—*To all whom it may concern*, I hereby forwarn any person trusting my wife REBECCA MORGAN, on my account, as I will pay no bills of any description of her contracting from and after the date hereof.

DANIEL MORGAN.

Coroline county, april 30 3wpd.

POETRY.

AMERICA.

My Country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side,
Let Freedom ring.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song.
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

My native country! thee
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Our father's God! to thee,
Author of Liberty!
To thee we sing
Long may our lands be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us with thy might,
Great God, our king

ORIGINAL.

ONE of the darkest passions of the human heart is *Revenge*. Yet how numerous are its votaries—how sad and revolting its effects—Twin demon of Dissimulation, it is foulest when apparently most fair. Age, tottering on the verge of the grave, is not exempt from its desolating effects, and it comes like a withering mildew over the dream of youth! It seizes upon the noblest attributes of man's nature to mask its own deformity, and not unfrequently escapes under the alluring disguise of friendship and truth. Its dominion is the heart, its sceptre, the mind; and with terrible emotion it triumphs over the senses, and brings them subservient to its bloody and revolting decrees. It slumbers but to awake in dreadful majesty, and when once aroused no human bounds can scarce control its frantic fury. It triumphs over reason, and scowls defiance at laws divine and human. Tears cannot impede its course, nor the soft and persuasive counselling of paternal friends assuage its fury. It pants for its victim, and revels in the lingers been swept away, and order and power thrown into chaos. Blood has purpled the land to appease it, and the bones of its victims lie bleaching upon the earth, emblems of its strength and its might. Like an unchained demon and a spirit of horror, it lurks unseen through the wayfare of life; is only known when felt, and never conquered but in death. Then if Revenge is to mingle with the passions of the human heart, and sit at the council of man's reason,

"The best revenge is to reform our crimes;
Then time crowns sorrows, sorrows sweeten times.

LOVE.—BY E. L. BULWER.

How bright and beautiful is love in its hour of purity and innocence—how mysterious does it etherealize every feeling, and concentrate every wild and bewildering impulse of the heart. Love, holy and mysterious love—it is the garland spring of life—the dream of the heart—the impassioned poetry of nature—its song is heard in rude and unvisited solitudes of the far forest, and the thronged haunts of busy life—it embellishes with its flame the unpretending cot of the peasant and the gorgeous palace of the monarch—flashes its holy gleam of light upon the mute page of the solitary student, and upon the measured track of the lonely wanderer—hovers about the imperiled bark of the storm beaten mariner—enfeebles the darkly bending wing of the muttering tempest—and imparts additional splendor to the beacon that "burns on the far distant shore."

Love! it is the mystic and unseen spell that harmonizes and "soothes unbidden" the wild and rugged tendencies of human nature—that lingers about the sanctity of the human hearth—the worshipped deity of the penetralia, and unites in firmer union the affections of social and religious society, gathers verdant freshness among the guarded cradle of helpless infancy, and steals in moonlight darkness upon the yielding heart of despairing age—it hushes into reposing calmness the chafed and bruised, and unresisting spirit of sorrow, and bears it from the existing and anticipated evils of life, to its own bright and sheltering bower of repose—transforms into a generous devotion the exacting desires of vulgar interest and sordid avarice and melts into a tearful compassion the ice of insensibility.

The image which holy and undecaying love has once portraitured on the deep shrine of the heart, will not vanish like lineaments which childhood's fingers in idle moments may have traced upon the sand—that image will remain there unbroken and unmarked—will burn on undefaced in its beauty and undiminished in its lustre; amid the quick rush of the winds and the warring of the tempest cloud—and when the waving "star of our fate seems declining," the bowed and bewildered spirit, like the trembling dove of the patriarchs, will meet its home and its refuge in that hallowed fane where love presides as high priestess of its sanctuary and consecrates to unbending truth the offered vows of her votaries.

Friendship is stronger than kindred.
Rashness is the error of youth.
It is never too late to learn,
He that is warm, thinks all are so.
Virtue is the only nobility.
Spurn not an inferior.
Hear much but say little.
Silence is often preferable to speech.
Poetry solaces sorrow.

DESERT OF CALIFORNIA.

This immense plain, the existence of which was until very recently unknown, is situated in the central part of Upper or New California, in Mexico. It is limited on the north by a mass of rocks, which separate it from the head waters of the Lewis river, on the west by an irregular chain of mountains extending in parallel ridges along the shores of the Pacific ocean; on the east by the western branches of the Colorado, and on the south by the valley of the Colorado. Its area is equal to that of Virginia, and consists of an elevated plateau of table land, flanked on all sides by descents more or less inclined, according to their geological structure. In all its essential features, this remarkable waste resembles the Great Sahara of Africa. It presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains of limited extent, but rising in some instances above the region of perpetual snow. From these mountains small streams flow during the rainy seasons.

On reaching the plains these torrents disappear in the sand, leaving no other trace of their existence than the fragments of rocks and other debris, which are borne down by the current and deposited at the basis of the hills. No region can present a more dreary and desolate appearance. A solitary antelope or black tailed deer, wild in the extreme, and a few straggling Indians among the most wretched objects in creation, may sometimes be seen traversing the plains. The country beyond the mountains which bound the desert on the west is inhabited by numerous tribes of the short haired Indians. They occupy the valleys of the Buenaventure, and hunt the elk, antelope, black tailed deer, grisly bear, &c. Immediately adjoining the desert on the northeast is situated one of the most extensive lakes in this part of the continent. In common with all other isolated lakes of great extent, its waters are strongly impregnated with rock salt, which abounds in the mountains on the east.—Tanner's Geographical Notes.

Extract from the Journal of a Balloonist.

Passing a cloud, I put out my hand and took a piece of it, and squeezed it like a sponge, and the water ran out. The sun went north about and never set At the distance of about fifty leagues above the earth, we saw a white swan sitting on the corner of a cloud. If we had had a gun, we could have shot at it.—Passing by the moon, we saw a fellow selling land at auction. He wished us to give a bid, but we told him *we* had not come to buy lands in the *moon*. We came across a comet, but it was asleep. It looked like a terrapin, but had a tail like a fox.

We came near a hail bank, and filled a hat to bring down with us. The hail-stones were about as large as a pigeon's egg.

A thousand miles above the earth, we passed through a field of turkey buzzards. This would seem to be their region, and accounts for the circumstance, that no one has ever found a sight in the atmosphere.

As we approached one of the heavenly bodies it appeared like an island. We struck upon a planet, but Blanchard got out and pushed off the balloon. We supposed it to be Mercury, as we heard orators haranguing, and a multitude of tongues.

There were marriages going on in Venus, and in Mars we heard the drums beat.

In Jupiter we heard swearing—O Jupiter! by Jupiter, etc.

We meant to have a pull at one of Saturn's rings, but were blown off the coast, and found ourselves in the lattitude of Herschell Provisions failing, we thought proper to shape our course to the earth again.

The first thing we saw was the forest of Ardennes, which appeared like a shamrock.—The Pyrennian mountains seemed like a bed of parsely; and the Atlantic ocean about as large as Lock Swilley.

Within a furlong of the earth, Blanchard gave me the parachute, and I came down.

POLITICAL.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Among the various device employed by the mongrel Opposition to deceive you, none is more frequently resorted to than the charge of extravagance alleged against the present Republican Administration. Indeed, it seems now almost the sole resource left, of the many expedients which have been tried without success. It is impossible to open a Whig paper, without meeting this charge staring us full in the face, paraded with all the arts of deception, in figures of rhetoric as well as of arithmetic. It is perhaps unjust, however, to attribute all this outcry to fraud and hypocrisy. Much of it, doubtless, proceeds from ignorance. There never was a party whose oracles were so deficient in information as that of modern Whiggery. There never was a faction which counted so largely upon the ignorance and credulity of its followers. Arrogating to itself all the intelligence, as well as the refinement of the country, it is yet enough to make one blush for a large portion of our community, to witness the kind of arguments and information which is addressed rather to its prejudices than to its reason. I have often been surprised that the really intelligent members of that party did not sometimes feel themselves insulted at the appeals made to them by their leading men, but more particularly by their leading presses. They are by no means flattering, either to them or to the country But my business now is with the EXPENDITURES.

And first, I would remark, that the charges to which I have alluded can only come with a good grace from those who have proved by their acts their devotion to economy. Whenever, therefore, I hear men declaiming with indignation upon this subject, who belong to a party which has sanctioned, nay proposed and urged, all the most objectionable and extravagant expenditures of the Government, I cannot help thinking that their complaints are insincere, and their objects selfish. Is it not a little curious that they should find fault with their own acts, and cry out against others for their own misdeeds? It is rather too bad that men should, as I shall have occasion to prove to you directly, propose, urge, vote for, nay force upon the Government, by every sort of combination and coercion, excessive expenditures, regardless of all remonstrance or resistance, and then go home and make these very expenditures the foundation for criminating that Government and the party by which it is sustained? If you have any respect for yourselves, you will not suffer in your representatives a course so hypocritical, disingenuous and unfair; so insulting to your intelligence and outrageous to your sense of justice. You will tell them that it does not become them to complain of their own misdeeds, or visit their own sins upon the heads of others Common sense and common honesty equally forbids it. Much less can these abuses be employed as arguments to induce you to transfer the Government into the hands of a party which has identified itself with all these obnoxious acts; which has avowed no restraining scruples; which has supported, and will ever sustain and urge every expenditure, however needless, extravagant, or unconstitutional. This were to fly from abuses, to the protection of those who do not consider them as such, but the legitimate offspring of their avowed principles and policy. It even the resistance of the Democratic party, bound as it is by the doctrine of strict construction—restrained by its often declared principles of economy—pledged against the miscalled American system, in all its branches, has been unable to stem the torrent of extravagance, what are you to hope from a party which has, in a body, supported all these excessive expenditures; whose interpretation of the Constitution is sufficiently elastic to cover any lavish object; which is devoted to banks, tariffs, internal improvements by the General Government, and all those usurpations which have not only wastefully misapplied our national treasure, but vitiated our free system of Government.

But to come to the charges themselves. We are told that the expenditures of the Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were much greater than those of the Administration of Mr. Adams. Now, mere increase of expenditure is not always a proof of extravagance, and if this exist, it behooves us to inquire with whom lies the fault. Extravagance implies useless, wasteful, uncalled-for expenditure. It would scarcely be fair to accuse Mr. Madison of extravagance, because the disbursements of the Government were much more than quadrupled during several years of his Administration. These, it is well known, were years of war, and it would be ridiculous to compliment the Administration of Mr Adams for superior economy, at the expense of that of Mr. Madison, because, in 1827, the expenses of the Government amounted but to $12,653,095. Yet, as we shall presently see, this sort of comparison [illegible] ment is resorted to, for the purpose [illegible] lishing the charge of extravagance [illegible] Administrations of Gen. Jackson [illegible] Van Buren. In order to present [illegible] in its fairest aspect for both parties, [illegible] it thus:

The average annual expenditure [illegible] Government, exclusive of the public [illegible] of the Post Office Department, from 1[illegible] 1828, inclusive, under the Administration [illegible] J. Q. Adams, were $12,625,477. These [illegible] Office Department, from 1829 to 1837, inclusive, under the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, where $20,550,8[illegible] Here, then, is a considerable difference [illegible] one which requires explanation. I com[illegible] by deducting.

1. The sums paid from trust funds [illegible] the indemnities received from forei[illegible] which it would be ridiculous to [illegible] *tures of the Government.* They [illegible] due to our citizens, which they [illegible] given up in despair, but which we[illegible] ed by the energy of General Jackson [illegible] great benefits to the mercantile classes [illegible] been but poorly appreciated by the greater number. As it is necessary to bring them into the appropriation bills before distribution, they have been habitually lumped with the expenditures of his Administration, for the purpose of deception, by the magnanimous Whig orators and scribblers! The average annual payments on this account from 1829 to 1837 have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of $568,333.

2. The sums paid in satisfaction of revolutionary claims, and balances due to the States on account of advances during the last war and at other times being, in reality, a part of the public debt of the country. The average annual payments on this account, from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same accounts, from 1825 to 1829, by the sum of $276,043.

3. Revolutionary pensions. Four of the principal pension laws have been enacted or brought into operation since the commencement of General Jackson's administration, viz: the acts of 1828, 1832, 1836, and 1838. These several acts have increased the list of pensioners, to 42,500—of the propriety of this liberal retribution, it is not my intention to speak at large. That the system has been carried too far, all admit; and that it has entailed a serious burden upon the country is unquestionable. But both parties are perhaps responsible for these acts, and I do not intend to make them a matter of praise or blame Their objects appeal to the best feelings of the country, which are carried back to the heroic days of the Revolution, whose every recollection stirs the heart. In a few years the stream will be dry. These disbursements are viewed by the people as the liquidation of a sacred debt, rather than a burdensome expense. The average amount of annual payments on this account from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of $1,104,333.

4. The sums paid to the new States, on account of the two and three per cent, funds. By the terms of admission of the new States, in consideration of their agreement to abstain from taxing the public lands, they are entitled to five per cent. of the annual proceeds. The amount, of course, depends upon the quantity of sales, and cannot be classed with the expenses of the Government In 1836 alone, the proceeds from the sale of the public lands swelled up to $24,877,000, five per cent. upon which is no inconsiderable sum. The average annual payments on this account from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments, on the same account, from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of $184,333.

5th. The duties refunded under the drawback and debenture system. These being simply money returned, which had been temporarily paid into the Treasury, it would be absurd to include the amount in the expenses of the Government. The average annual payments on this account, from 1829 to 1837, have exceeded the average annual payments on the same account from 1825 to 1828, by the sum of $144,334. After making these deductions, the propriety of which will be apparent to all, it will be seen that the annual excess of what are properly the *expenses* of the Government, from 1829 to 1837, compared with the four years from 1825 to 1828, is $5,644,978, instead of $7,925,354, as would appear at the first blush. Into the causes of this remaining difference, it becomes us to inquire.

And first, it should be premised, that the amount and means of expenditure must increase with the growth of the country. Within the last ten years there has been a vast increase in the territory, the business, the wealth, & the population of the United States. A few facts will set this in a striking point of view. They are taken from the remarkable speech of the Hon. Mr. Murray, of Kentucky, delivered in January last, and which should be in the hands of every man who wishes to understand this important and much discussed subject. The number of post offices in the United States in 1828 was 7,651. The number on the 1st of December. 1838, was 12,533. In 1828, the number of miles of transportation of the United States mail was 10,100.246, increased to 34,580,202 in 1838! In 1825, the aggregate value of our imports and exports was $195,815,000. In 1836, it swelled to $318,643,000. The tonnage, American and foreign, entered from abroad, in 1828, was 1,018,604. In 1837, it amounted to 2,065,423. In 1825-6, the productions of the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, which were transported to the New Orleans market, amounted in value to $8 or $9,000,000. In 1838, they rose to 25 millions. There is besides a large amount of live stock sent to the South, and of provisions transported to the North and East, by the way of the Lakes and canals. The amount of toll collected on the New York canals in 1828 was $838 44, in 1836, $1,293,129. The number of steamboats on the Western waters in 1826, did not exceed a few dozen, and the flat and keel boats a few thousand. In 1837, the former numbered 538, and gave employment to 15,950 hands; the latter 6,000; and employed from 25 to 30,000 hands. A still greater increase has taken place on the Northern lakes, and a corresponding one in many other parts of the Union. At the last census (1830) our population numbered 12,865,920. According to the average ratio of increase for the last fifty years, which has been about 34 per cent. for every period of ten years, our population will, at next census in 1840, number about [illegible] and one quarter millions of souls. [illegible] the last ten years, two States and two [illegible] have been added to the Union, and [illegible] 000 of acres of public lands have been [illegible] out of our territory, by the extinguishment [illegible] Indian title. "These facts, with others [illegible] me," observes Mr. Murray, "all go [illegible] the wonderful growth of this mighty [illegible] within that time. Considering, also, [illegible] during this period, a large public debt [illegible] paid off, and the gold and silver currency [illegible] require much credulity on that of a [illegible] tested community, to believe that the [illegible] ment of the country, under which [illegible] urable, nay more than looked for re[illegible] have taken place, had been either op[illegible] or unwisely administered."

[illegible] pass by, for the present at least, the [illegible] of this country in population, territory, [illegible] wealth, as justifying a progressive increase [illegible] expenditure, and proceed to remark [illegible] other causes. Of these, the disbursements of the removal, subsistence, and civilization of the Indians require particular notice. These are not in reality expenditures, but purchases of a very profitable character. Since the 4th March, 1829, the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, there has been purchased by Indian treaties of some fifty bands or upwards. 116,557,877 acres, for which the Government has paid and stipulated to pay, in lands and money, the sums of $72,608,059

In addition to this, Congress appropriated by the act of the 12th June, 1838, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, for their removal and subsistence, and as a further compensation for their improvements, &c. the sums of 1,147,067

Also, by the act of the 7th of July last, for temporary subsistence of such Indians, west of the Mississippi, as might be unable to subsist themselves, owing to removal or disarrangement of their territory by the Government 150,000

Making alogether $73,905,123

Viewing this as a mere "business transaction," it is cartainly not a bad bargain for the nation. Even supposing that the whole amount had been paid in money, whereas by far the greater proportion was a mere exchange of land, the country will ere long be amply repaid for the outlay, with interest. The ceded territory is generally of very fine quality, and most advantageously situated for agricultural and other purposes.

But this question rises above the mere pecuniary considerations. We have thus kept our faith with the States—the Indian titles within which, for an ample consideration, we had promised to extinguish. We have put an end to these grave questions of conflicting jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments, to which this anomalous state of things constantly gave rise. We have also prevented the sudden or gradual extermination of the Indian tribes, exposed to encroachments often excited, by their wanton outrages, and which must, at any rate, have perished in the unequal conflict with the superior race which hemmed them in. We have given them their last and best chance, for the preservation of their nationality and the improvement of their condition, by placing them under the paternal protection of the Government, beyond the encroachment of the white man. All this, which had been so long deemed desirable, yet impracticable was accomplished by the energy of that remarkable man, who has now retired, Cincinnatus like, to his quiet farm; and we should not begrudge a few millions of dollars, not given, but paid for much more than an ample equivalent, in effecting such great and enduring objects. The noxious Indians have been removed to the vicinity of a Mississippi, leaving scarcely [illegible] upon questered fragments on this side of the [illegible] the object, beyond which they must [illegible] hands of the brethren. The avaricious [illegible] He must either [illegible] this account from or stop the Government, in