EXTRACT OF AN ADDRESS,

To the Democratic Republicans of the United States.

We have said, fellow citizens, in a previous part of this Address, that the election of a successor to General Jackson ought to be regarded as one of the most important that had ever occurred in our country; that it involved not only the fate of the republican party and its principles, but the continuation of that wise course of national policy pursued by General Jackson, and upon which his administration has been based. To prove this, will require a brief notice of some of its prominent and leading measures; and those especially which relate to our foreign intercourse, the tariff, internal improvement, and the Bank of the United States.

It will be borne in mind that Gen. Jackson came into the Presidential chair at a moment of deep political excitement, and under very peculiar circumstances. The previous Administration had come into power against the decided wishes of a majority of the American people, and its measures had been strongly reprobated and condemned by the great body of the Republican party. Under its policy, the doctrines of our political fathers had been forgotten or abandoned. Most of the landmarks to the exercise of unlimited power by the General Government had been disregarded or broken down. The doctrine of *expediency and the general welfare* had been openly proclaimed and revived, and under its broad wing power was asserted by its friends to pass laws as unconstitutional in their principles, as they were dangerous in their consequences. It was under such a state of things that the friends to limited Government became alarmed, and Gen. Jackson was called by the people to stay the spirit of innovation, and restore the purity and vigor of our free institutions. He accordingly came forward to devote himself to the service of his country, promote her happiness, and defend her rights. How faithfully did he fulfil the expectations and wishes of his friends, and accomplish the great objects of his election! What were the prominent traits that characterized his Administration both as to its external and internal policy? What its effects and benefits? Will you favor us with a brief review? Towards foreign nations, has it not been distinguished alike with ability, firmness, and moderation? Whilst its primary canon was to do justice to all, and suffer wrong from none, has it not, in the pursuit of a peaceful and liberal policy, studied the interest and regarded the sentiments of every portion of our extended country? Has it not given us peace with every foreign power, secured to us an unrestrained and flourishing and enriching commerce with the civilized nations of the world? Has it not placed our country abroad upon the most elevated and exalted ground, and caused its name to be respected in every quarter of the globe? So, too, in relation to our internal concerns. Has it not pursued a course equally distinguished by wisdom and moderation, and with like results? Has it not secured to all parts of our country internal prosperity, peace, and security? Has not the public debt been extinguished? Have not the great interests of the soil been exempted from unjust systems of taxation, in the shape of Tariffs, and the industry of the whole nation protected and cherished? Indulging no favor or fear, manifesting no preference towards any particular section of our country over another, cherishing no interest separate from the welfare of the whole, has not the Government been administered with a single eye to the benefit and prosperity of all? Has not one of the greatest objects of his civil Magistracy been the protection of the *rights of States*, and the *integrity of the Union*? Has he not made the Constitution his guide, and brought back the Government to its true fundamental principles? Has he exercised any power not granted? Claimed any doubtful character? Has he not carried out the great principles which he laid down in his first Messages, and fulfilled his promises to the letter? Has he not in fact been true to his high trust, and faithful to his country? But, Fellow Citizens, notwithstanding these wise measures of the Administration, General Jackson, like his great prototype, Mr. Jefferson, was doomed to encounter all the evils and embarrassments of a powerful and talented coalition. From the moment he came into power, there sprung up one of the most determined, persevering, and concentrated oppositions that any country had ever witnessed, and which, in its final progress, became as formidable as it was alarming. For the three first years of the Administration, this opposition failed in its objects and efforts, and sank into a hopeless condition. They have tried all the means which opportunity and their own ingenuity could furnish, to regain their lost power and places; but in vain. Their assaults had fallen harmless upon the shield of the venerable Patriot. The nice measures of his administration, and the virtue and ability with which he had discharged his duty, the benefits secured to his country and the increasing prosperity and happiness of the people, defeated their schemes and blasted all their hopes. He was too deeply seated in the affections of the people to be shaken. So far, however, the opposition had fought the battle upon political and party grounds, and by political men; but without success. But when parties in pursuit of their own ambitious views cannot obtain a favorite object by direct means, they will seek it through all the indirect experiments which the spirit of the times and chance may throw in their way. When fair and generous means will not avail such a party, they will employ every artifice which is calculated to reward ambition and secure success.

It was accordingly towards the termination of General Jackson's first term, when they had sunk into a desperate condition, that a new ray of hope burst upon them. Then it was that the Bank of the United States was looked to as the means by which to accomplish their ends, and secure their triumph. It was their last hope, and they instantly embraced it. Although the charter of the Bank was not to expire for four years, their policy was to get an application made for its renewal before the period for the re-election of General Jackson should arrive. By this means, the re-election of the President was to be defeated and their triumph secured. They regarded him as in a delicate and dangerous dilemma. His numerous friends were divided upon the subject of the Bank, both on grounds of constitutionality and expediency. Pennsylvania and the West had declared in favor of the Bank, and the entire South against it. If the bill for its re-charter should pass both Houses of Congress, (and the majority for it was believed to be certain,) the President would necessarily be obliged either to approve or veto it. If he approved, the Bank would succeed in its object of a re-charter, and his friends in the South, (without whose support it was believed, he could not be re-elected,) would, upon principle, desert him. If he disapproved and vetoed, all eyes would be turned to Pennsylvania and the West; and his friends deserting him there, also, his re-election would be hazarded, if not defeated. This was the masterstroke of policy, and it was consequently adopted. They did not calculate, however, upon the application of the veto power. Although they knew the previous convictions of General Jackson as to the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of the Bank and its dangereus tendencies, although he had expressed his opinions to Congress in the years '29, '30, and '31, and his determination never to sanction it, yet they did not believe he would refuse to sign any bill that might finally pass for its re-charter; and, by doing so, hazard his re election. Accordingly, the Bank came forward in 1831, with an application for re-charter. A bill for this purpose passed both Houses, and received the constitutional veto of the President. That these were the objects which influenced the opposition at that day, none, we think, acquainted with the history of those times, can doubt. Indeed, they were charged at the time, and universally believed. But how little did they know of the individual with whom they were contending! He met the crisis in a manner worthy of his principles, and vetoed the bill, both as unconstitional and inexpedient; thus cutting off all hope as to its ever meeting his approbation.

It was then that the Bank took the field openly, and under the banners of a concentrated and powerful opposition, made every effort to defeat the re-election of General Jackson, but without success. The manly and fearless manner in which this duty had been performed, the Roman firmness and honesty of the President, so far from prejudicing him with the great body of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the West, served only to endear him to them. It was regarded by them and the great majority of his friends, as one of the most important and glorious acts of his administration, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. Of the means resorted to by the Bank to sustain itself, and to influence the Presidential election we shall forbear here to speak. They have long since been exposed to the nation, and must be familiar to all. But the contest did not stop here. There remained still another and severe struggle, which the President and his administration were doomed to encounter, in consequence of the course which he felt it his duty to pursue in relation to this institution. Having considered the fate of the Bank as settled by the decision of the People in his re-election, and that its charter would expire within four years, and seeing in its conduct good reason, as he believed, to justify the measure, the President deemed it his duty as the head of the Executive Department of the Government, to sanction the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and their being placed elsewhere for safe keeping by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it was to make such removal whenever in his opinion the public interests required it to be done.

Then was revived that bitter and vindictive war upon the President and his friends, and then commenced those scenes of panic and distress without any parallel in the history of our country, and which threatened, at one time, its peace and security. But to whom were they justly attributable? To whom, but to the opposition and their great ally, the Bank? Was not the object of these efforts and exertions, on the part of the Bank, to disturb and paralyze the ordinary avocations of our citizens, and to take from them the means of carrying them on? Did they not endeavor to arrest the whole course of business in almost every department of society, and to produce that individual ruin and distress which they had predicted would be the consequences of the measures of the President and his administration? Who is there that now doubts it? Did not these effects not only embarrass but expose the government and country to the most imminent perils? Was not the final issue even considered doubtful, and did not the friends of liberty and free government tremble for the result? From a state of things so pregnant with great evils, and forebodings still greater, was it not the firmness and virtue of the President, and those associated with him, that saved us. And how, fellow citizens, was this war against the Chief Magistrate of your country and his administration conducted? In what way did they not assail him? What charges was not made against him? What offence was not imputed to him? He was charged with a violation of the Constitution of his country, and a breach of almost all its laws. With having, in violation of these, assumed the purse as well as the sword. With the destruction of public and private credit. With bringing upon the nation a vitiated currency, and a load of public debt. With the loss of the agricultural products and individual industry of the people. With the decline of our commerce and manufactures, and the destruction of our trade; with having, in fact, disabled, dishonored, and oppressed his country. Indeed not only were the measures of the administration declared to be odious and corrupt, but it was said, that a species of tyranny had sprung up which was desolating the land, and threatened even the liberties of the People. The President was denounced in terms as another Tiberias or Caligula, ready to sacrifice his country at the shrine of his unholy ambition. Was not this the gloomy picture which our opponents gave of the venerable Chief Magistrate and his administration? Was he not moreover charged with having done this to gratify a vindictive and ruthless spirit against a moneyed institution, and in pursuit of a wild and frantic ambition, that knew no limits? Let the candid and liberal of all parties answer? And for what was this load of reproach heaped upon him and his friends? For what, but the firmness, independence, and vigor with which they had resisted every attempt to re-charter an institution against which the Republicans had warred from the moment of its existence, and which Mr. Jefferson, in the evening of his life, delared to be, "One of the most deadly hostility existing against the principles and form of our Constitution; and which, penetrating by its branches, every part of our Union, and acting by command and in phalanx, might in a critical moment upset the Government."

Who doubts but that it was because of his uncompromising hostility to this corporation, at a moment when it was waving its dreadful sceptre over the land, and his unshaken constancy in support of the People's cause, that this venerable and noble Patriot, and those associated with him, were arraigned and denounced, before their country and the world, in a manner unparalleled in the history of any free Government. Yes, Fellow Citizens, it was for these things that an administration, which had secured to its country liberty, and union, and prosperity at home, and respect and peace abroad, was denounced as the most abandoned and profligate upon the earth. Posterity will look back with astonishment (and if possible with incredulity) upon the scenes which for the last three years distracted our country, and wonder how any one man could successfully have resisted the gigantic power of such an institution, wielded under such circumstances. But what has become of this mass of mischief and ruin which was to proceed from the conduct of the President towards the Bank? Where is that universal bankruptcy which was to overwhelm the People? Where the suspension of the channels of their foreign connections? Where the loss of their trade; the annihilation of her manufactures? Where the deluge of debt; the ruin and divisions of our people? Where the fields without harvest; the merchants without customers? Where now are all these false prophets, with all their dreams of ruin and distress? Have they been fulfilled? Is it true, that we have no free Government to rally around; no country to love? Is our country humbled in the eyes of the world; dishonored and disgraced at home? Is all this true? No. There is not a liberal or candid man who does not and ought not to feel proud and exalted, at the spectacle which his country now presents, both at home and abroad. When was it ever more, if indeed so prosperous? When was the public or private credit more stable? Prices so high? The people so happy? When did it ever progress so rapid in wealth, in arts, and useful knowledge, and public spirit or national character? When so erect among the nations of the earth? Never. Have we not then a right to say, that these are the blessings of a President and Republican administration? These the generous triumphs of Democracy? And what else but the union of the Republican Party and confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, the Chief Magistrate of the People's choice, could have done this? And when the political and ambitious men of his day, who have assailed and calumniated him shall be mingled in the dust, with the thousands whose examples they have imitated; when no record shall be found of their memories, or any recollection of their services, this Patriot will be the admiration of every American, and the highest example of political virtue. But, Fellow Citizens, is this the time, happy and prosperous as we are, for the Democracy of the country to disarm? "*The danger is not yet over.*" These last words of one of our political Patriarchs, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, may justly be regarded as peculiarly applicable at the present moment: although "Peace waves her hand over us, and Heaven is heaping upon us its blessings with a precious hand," do we not see ambition and party busy in every quarter of our land? If the wise and patriotic measures of the Administration have heretofore afforded our political enemies an opportunity for gross impositions, why shall we not expect them to be revived? What shall we have gained, and what will all our stuggles avail, if we suffer ourselves to be divided, and sleep in seeming security, 'till the exertions of our opponents rouses us from our slumbers and convinces us of our mistake.

The Administration has taken ground which the Republicans cannot desert, without a surrender of their principles, and the destruction of themselves. The whole Democracy of the Union has sustained Gen. Jackson and his administration, and now demand that those who are to succeed him should carry out the principles and policy of his Administration. How is it to be done, but by united and harmonious councils and sleepless vigilance?

The Democracy of the country must not rest too secure. The prosperity and safety of our country are essentially involved in the issue of the approaching election. We sincerely believe, that upon the preservation of the old Democratic Republican party the prosperity and happiness of our country greatly depend. To you then, as Republicans, as friends of the Constitution, as supporters of Andrew Jackson and his administration, and the advocates of union, we make the appeal. We make it not for ourselves alone, but for the Democracy of our country, and we hope not in vain. Fellow citizens, are not our opponents already in the field, prepared to battle with desperation? Have not three candidates already been presented to the nation, whose interests are as different as the interests of travellers in a great caravan? May not others soon be added to the list? Are you ignorant of the attempts that are making to get the friends of some of the opposing candidates to unite and co-operate for the purpose of preventing the election of the candidate supported by the Democratic party, or carrying the election to the House of Representatives? Are they not active and indefatigable in their exertions? Will a single vote be withheld, do you imagine upon their side? Is there not something too, beyond the mere desire to defeat the Republican candidate, wished and expected. Does not the Bank still exist, and consider the question of its recharter as one open and undecided? Who doubts that the contest is again in some shape to be revived? Is it not looked to as one of the strong holds of our political opponents, which they never will consent to abandon?—Does not the Bank itself as undecided, although not openly in "battle array, with banners up?" Are not the sappers at work throughout the land? Why else, to propose extending its loans? Can we forget that its managers justified their curtailments two years ago, on the ground that her charter had but a short time to run, & prudence required them to draw in by degrees, their outstanding debts? Hence, in her application to Congress, in 1831, they say, "unless the question is decided by the present Congress, no definitive action upon it can be expected, until within two years of the expiration of the charter, a period before which, in the opinion of your memorialists, it is highly expedient, not merely in reference to the institution itself, but to the more important interests of the nation, that the determination of Congress should be known." Again, they say—"If the wisdom of Congress shall determine that the Bank must cease to exist, it is still more important that the country should begin early to prepare for the expected change, and that the institution should have as much time as possible to execute the duty, always a very delicate and difficult one, of aiding the community to seek new channels of business, and by gradual and gentle movements, to press with the least inconvenience on the great interests connected with it." If in 1831 they justified their curtailments on the ground that the charter had but four years to run, how is it that with less than half the time, they are extending their accommodations? Why do those who then justified the curtailment, now justify the loans? Why but that both were intended for recharter? Farther attempts will be made to prolong its existence, if the people fail in the election of a Republican President. Will not the subject of the tariff in a few years and that of internal improvement be again revived, if our opponents should succeed? Do you not again expect to have your views misrepresented; to hear the same wild denunciations; to witness the same disingenious means; the same artifices; the same stale conceits and misrepresentations resorted to to seduce you from the support of the Democratic candidates, and by divison prevent an election by the people. Is not the project meditated to divide the friends of the Republican candidates and conquer under false colors? Are they not making every attempt to produce a schism in our ranks? And is such the time when the Democracy of the country should disarm? Is it not, on the contrary, the time and occasion for every one who would sustain the great principles that are in jeopardy to buckle on his armour, and double his diligence and watchfulness? It is by political vigilance alone, that liberty and good government can ever be secured. Is not the alternative now presented either to abandon the principles and doctrines of the Rupublican party and the benefits of our present administration, or by vigilance and manly firmness maintain them? Was there ever a time in the history of our country since its independence, when vigilance and union on the part of Republicans were more important than the present? Who does not see the mischiefs that may arise from division and discord among ourselves? Shall we exhibit these scenes of division and weakness for the benefit of our political enemies? If you do not wish to see these things reacted, lay hold of the opportunity of preventing it by union and concert. Perfection is in vain sought after in the works of man. Every inconvenience cannot be avoided. A lesser evil should sometimes be submitted to in order to avoid one greater and more durable. If personal animosities or personal preferences exist, ought they not at such a moment to be sacrificed for the public good? Will not he who refuses to make such a sacrifice be justly regarded as a suspicious friend, if not a secret foe? As members of the same great party, ought not our efforts to be directed to the promotion of harmony and good feeling among ourselves? Let reason and not denunciation, enlightened zeal and not intolerance, be our weapons, at least with each other; and let our energies be employed to procure the election of individuals who will carry out the principles and maintain the policy of the present Administration. It is incumbent, then, upon every Democrat, to be upon the look out—every man to his post; and let no man slumber, while the storm threatens, and the vessel is in danger, but rigid and resolute. "Slavery is ever preceded by sleep." The Republicans of America would be unworthy the high station of freemen, if, at the call of patriotism, they did not fly to the post of danger, and offer up, not only their faculties, but their feuds, upon the altar of their common country. Will they remain quiet and inactive amidst all these movements, and at such a time? Will they, who have so often broken the ranks of their political enemies, suffer them now to erect her proud standard in the field of victory? Never! *Fellow citizens*, our enemies have set us a good example—they have taught us that in "Union there is strength." Why should we not profit by it? Why shall we, standing upon the broad and firm basis of the affections of the People, let our opponents weaken and divide us? If we dislike to increase and perpetuate the benefits and blessings we enjoy under a republican administration, if our republican institutions and liberties are dear to us, this is the time to act—this is the time and occasion to meet with vigor and union our opponents, and place the management of our affairs in the hands of those who will secure to us these blessings, uninfluenced by ambitious or selfish motives. Let us, then, discountenance contentions and jealousies between State and State, and consider ourselves upon this subject, as well as all others of a national character, as citizens of one great and happy nation. Let us promote a spirit of union among ourselves, without which democracy can never triumph. Above all, let our councils be unmingled with personal preferences and local partialities. In this way, and this only, can we expect to conquer. These were the views with which the Democratic party called the Convention; and it was to acomplish these desirable objects that that Convention presented to the country the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON of Kentucky, two of her distinguished and patriotic fellow citizens, for the office of President and Vice President of the United States. We shall offer you no adulation of their characters, talents, or services. They have both been long known to the country, and distinguished upon the theatre of public life; and they have, moreover, declared, in advance, their political principles, and the course which will govern them, should they be called by their country to preside over its destinies. It rests with that country to decide. To the good sense of the People we confidently submit the decision; satisfied that whenever they shall be called to choose the sentincls who are to guard her rights and liberties, they will choose with propriety. We only ask them to be united and vigilant.

And now may we not, in conclusion, without giving offence, address ourselves to those Republicans in heart and sentiment, who have heretofore belonged to the Democratic party, and supported the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, but who feel a personal preference for other individuals than those presented by the Democracy of the country, without any preference for the principles and measures of political opponents. May we not to these address ourselves, and in the spirit of friendship for political friends and associates, earnestly and solemnly propound to them the questions —What is the course you mean to pursue? What your situation? What your great duty on this occasion? Will you calmly and patriotically unite with the great body of your Democratic friends, or will you let your disappointed enthusiasm and personal friendships, or the artifices of designing and ambitious men, drive you into opposition to an Administration which you approve, and to a party with which you have so long acted? Are you prepared, on this trying emergency, to secede from the Republican ranks, and throw yourselves into the arms of your political enemies? These are serious questions, which it is now important you should consider well and appreciate. You must now take a bold and resolute stand in defence of your old principles and friends, or consent to abandon them forever. You have it now in your power to do great good or great mischief. You must now decide, (if your termination is not already formed,) and this decision may be as important to yourselves as your country.

Fellow Citizens, we do not use this language to excite your fear; far from it. The situation of our country, and the purposes and views of our opponents, might strike you with the danger hoped for by the latter, from discord and division among the Republican party. Of that you have heretofore composed an important part. Nothing, however, is more distant from our intention, than to offend, or to attempt to fasten blame upon any. We know that virtuous and enlightened men are often led away under the influence of the best feelings. Indeed, how often are many of those who spread delusion, themselves deluded. Our object is to harmonize and conciliate, not inflame. We feel it to be our duty to make this appeal, and we do it in the kindest spirit. To warn you of the possible dangers to which you are about to expose your country; to exhort you to forget the past in this crisis and moment of danger, and unite in the cause you profess to have so much at heart; above all, to remind you of what you ought now to be sensible, that your alliance is looked to and courted with the utmost solicitude by your enemies, and with the hope of making our political divisions the foundation of their success; not, however, by electing *your friends, but their own*. What, then, are you to gain by such an union? Avoid it, if you would not look back with bitter anguish to the overthrow and ruin of a party, which exists upon the principles which first bound them together, (in spite of difference of opinion, in matters concerning which good men may differ,) ought to be prevented. Ought such dangers to exist, and such a result be put within the reach of chance? Can there, or ought there to be but one answer? We know that among the portion of our Republican friends who have thus estranged themselves from us, and are becoming aliens to our cause, some have done so through *choice*, and many through mistake. To those who have sinned against conviction, we have nothing to say. They must answer that to their country. But to those who have no wish to desert the Republican standard, but who feel the influence of other considerations, (which induce them to consult individual wishes, rather than the concert and harmony of the party,) we would freely extend the hand of fraternity. With them we hope the present is rather a misunderstanding than a schism; that time and reflection will soon heal it, and effect a perfect reconciliation, and that all collisions and heart burnings will perish in the blaze of better and more generous feelings. If they have been deluded by the artifices of enemies or misguided feeling, now is the time to look for the Republican banner, to see where it is planted, and who surround it. Let them return, then, to the Republican fold of their fathers. We invite them to let a common interest bind us together, and to let the only competition be, who shall render most service to the good old Democratic cause; who be most active in promoting the glory and happiness of our doubly blessed country.

A. STEVENSON, of Virginia.
SILAS WRIGHT, of New York.
UPTON S. HEATH, of Maryland.
GARET W WILLIAMS, of N. H.
ROBT. STRANGE, of N. Carolina.
SAML. A. CARTWRIGHT, of Miss.

JULY 31, 1835.

From the Washington Globe.

THE BANK EPPANSIONS CEASED; A REACTION COMMENCED, & PANIC OPERATIONS ORDERED.

Two months ago, we warned the community, that while the wane of operations of the Bank of the United States, seemingly indicated expansion only, that there was then an under current of contraction, though useen, in full action.

The monthly return of the Bank for this month to the Treasury, which we have been permitted to examine, shows that expansion has ceased, and that the waves of contraction are rolling with all their force, and full view.

In furtherance of its ulterior designs, the Bank went on extending, until, like the flood tide, its power was expended. Its ability to expand to a greater extent has been exhausted. The re-action which has for some time past been operating, hidden and secretly, has now reached the surface, and the whole current moves with fearful force the same way.

Let us examine some of the important items retrospectively.

First, in relation to specie—	
In March last the Bank had in specie,	$16,567,893
On the first of July it had	13,429,328
Diminution,	$3,138,565
Now, as to circulation—	
In March last the circulation was	$19,519,777
On the first of July it was	25,332,820
Increase,	$5,813,043
Then as to its loans—	
In March last the loans of all sorts, were	$57,814,404
On the first of July they were	65,197,692
Extension of loans,	$7,383,288

We have selected the first of March, because we consider that the period when it was re-arranged between the Bank, its senatorial councellors and advisers, and the leaders of the Bank whig party generally, the course which that institution should pursue, in the part which was assigned to it to act; and the first of July, because its expansive operations had at that time reached their maximum.

What have been the operations of the Bank for the month of July? We will show:

The aggregate of its loans diminished	$883,174
The specie lessened	545,360
The circulation thrown back upon the Bank	1,003,598
The individual deposites reduced	1,050,717

And at the same time, a cash balance due to state Banks of over Two Millions of Dollars.

This is the effect of the natural reaction for one month, immediately succeeding an unprecedented expansion for many months. This may be compared to the moving of the waters which follow the flood tide, but little beyond what is termed dead water.

It is a maxim universally acknowledged correct, that one extreme succeeds another.—The expansions have been unprecedented; the contractions will be so also. This would be the natural result.—The Bank does not possess the power to stay it or check it, if it wished. The Bank does not wish to stay it, or check it. That would defeat its very object in expanding. That was, to make the reaction as great as possible.

Now when the Bank has found that it can expand no farther, and that a reaction has already commenced, we are told, through the public prints, that it has issued its mandates to its offices in the great commercial cities to extend no farther; and, through private sources, we learn that the orders given from the imperial palace at Philadelphia, to some of the most important offices, are to curtail their loans immediately.

The power of the Bank is to be employed in making the natural reaction, already in full operation, the greater.

The above order issued at a time when the Bank has twenty four millions of dollars of domestic bills running to maturity, fifteen millions of dollars, of which, it is believed, are payable in New York and Philadelphia within sixty and ninety days; principally in the former city. The branch there is to curtail all this time. Who is to furnish the means of paying this vast amout? The city Banks of course; and also the curtailments of the branch. This is to create balances against the City Banks in favor of the branch, for which it will demand specie. The city banks must, in self defence, call in their loans, and refuse discounts; and thus the panic commences.

The Bank stands indebted to the Charleston banks more than a MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS!! How was such a debt created, it may be asked?

We answer, it was by the purchase of domestic bills in Charleston by the branch.—These bills are principally payable in New York. The proceeds must be transported from there back to Charleston to liquidate the balance. The course of trade is such between the two places, that it can be done only with specie. Yes, specie must be sent from New York to Charleston to pay this debt, which the branch owes the local banks here.

We hesitate not to say, that the Bank itself is not aware of the tremendous reaction which is now operating upon it. We understand that the amount of notes of the Bank of the United States and branches which the deposite banks alone had on hand; by their latest returns to the Treasury Department, are without a parallel. These the Bank will speedily find itself called upon to redeem.

But this is not all. This re-action has taken place—this order of the Bank to follow it with curtailments has been given, just at the moment the domestic fall trade is a about commencing—at the period when the merchants are found with warehouses filled with foreign and domestic manufactures to supply that trade —when the quantities of foreign manufactures arriving and ordered are unusually large, in consequence of the good market the same found in the Spring, owing to the constant expansions of the Bank, and the superabundance of money which they caused.

No one who has been an attentive observer to the movements in the commercial and monyed market, for a few months past, can say that there are not large quantities of foreign merchandise now on hand in our great commercial cities; neither can any one find a justification in denying that the Bank, by its enormous expansions, has contributed in a main degree in causing their importation. Yet the Bank before the season has opened for vending and distributing them, directed its offices in the places where they are to be first disposed of, to curtail their discounts.

What was Mr. Biddle's language to the investigating committee in April, 1832? He said, then, "Without having contributed to produce them, the Bank found, about nine months ago, large importations, requiring for their diffusion through the country increased facilities connected with banking; having the means of giving them, being in fact created for the purpose of giving them, it gave them." We differ as much from the declaration of Mr. Biddle, that the Bank did not contribute to produce the large importations at that time, as he probably would from ours, that the Bank contributed to the large importations now on hand and now daily arriving. We say the Bank did contribute to the large importations which it found on hand then, and which are on hand now. We have, however, the admission of Mr. Biddle, that the large importations then on hand required "for their diffusion through the country increased facilities connected with banking."

And do not the large importations now on hand and arriving, require increased facilities connected with banking, for their diffusion through the country? Is it not as much the duty of the Bank to give them now as it was then, "being in fact created for the purpose of giving them"? Then why is it that the Bank, when it ought, in the discharge of a duty which it was created to perform, to give "increased facilities," is, at that very time, withdrawing facilities already given? It is because it seeks from this time until the meeting of Congress, TO EMBARRASS TRADE, DISTRESS THE COMMUNITY, AND BRING ON ANOTHER PANIC, IN THE HOPE THEREBY OF EXTORTING A RENEWAL OF ITS CHARTER.

The Boston Atlas, with a shameless effrontery, peculiar to its editor, says that "Mr. Van Buren is the favorite of the abolitionists: and is urged upon that sect in this portion of the country, as a man disposed to favor their views." Nothing can be more false. The abolitionists in this State, are to a man the *opponents* not only of *Mr. V. Buren* but of the *republican party*. They are in fact the broken down leaders of the old federal party—who all their lives have opposed democracy in some shape or other. The leaders in this State of the anti-slavery excitement, are such men as *George Kent, Albe Cady, George Kimball* and *N. P. Rogers*—the first three ex-editors of the federal Statesman and Journal, and the last a large contributor of federal scurrility to the same concern. These are the *leaders*—and the *led* are the same men they always led in politics. We have never heard of a *democrat* in this State who is engaged with these incendiaries in their abominable project, and we do not believe there is one. *Newhampshire Patriot and Gazette.*

From the American Farmer and Gardener.

BENE PLANT.

A certain cure for the Summer Complaint.

The numerous applications for this valuable medical plant, has induced us to raise a number to accommodate the demand, and it can now be had by applying to Robert Sinclair, Jr., at his seed store, connected with this office. It is thus noticed in Fessenden's American Gardener:—A few leaves of the plant when green plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, it is said to be the best remedy ever discovered.

Editors by noticing the above in their papers, may be the means of saving the lives of hundreds of children, the efficacy of the plant being fully tested.

Summary punishment and new illustration of repentance. One of our correspondents, residing in Overton, Tennessee, has furnished us with the following facts:

"Two brothers, professing christianity, had, some days since, a difference about shooting, and being strong able bodied men, engaged in a terrible, and bloody fight in consequence. After the fight, they agreed to permit their *mother* to give them each a complete cowhiding, which she did with severity, to the satisfaction of both parties."—*Cincinnati Whig.*

CHANCERY SALE.

BY authority derived from the Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, at Vienna, on Saturday, the 22d inst., between the hours of two and three, the

REAL ESTATE

of which Kendall B. Crockett died seized.

This property consists of a beautiful two story frame Dwelling House, in the town of Vienna, in good condition; and on the same lot there is a new and commodious brick blacksmith shop, in a convenient situation.

The terms of sale are, one-fourth *cash* on the day of sale, the remainder in equal instalments, one half in six months and the remainder in twelve months with interest on the whole sum till paid.

All persons having claims against the said Kendall B. Crockett, are now notified to file them in the Chancery office within six months from the day of sale, or otherwise they may be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of this sale.

Aug. 3 — H. PAGE, Trustee. — 3w

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1835.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN
OF NEW-YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
RICH'D. M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this cou will sit on Monday, the 24th instant.

Pursuant to a notice in the "Chronic the young men held a meeting at the Co House on Saturday last, for the purpose forming a volunteer company; some twenty thirty gave in their names, and a commit was appointed to call upon others and requ them to join.—The meeting adjourned to turday, the 22nd inst., when it is reques that all, who have, or wish to, become me bers, will be present.

HIGH TAXES.—We have of late, hear good many complaints of the high taxes n imposed upon the county, and enquiries a grave speculations as to the cause.

They may be measurably higher than us al, from adequate reasons, and no one has right to object if our affairs of a local charac have been conducted upon principles of econ my and with the greatest possible degree saving. But from what we can learn, t taxes might have been less, if a spirit of vouritism and extravagance had not been dulged by the Levy Court, or at least a m jority of them. We understand, amongst oth items, that six per cent has been allowed the collection of the County Charge, when individual offered to collect for five and a ha Mr. Bell, the sheriff, we hear, agreed to co lect for the latter sum, and Mr. Jeremiah Wright was appointed to collect at six p cent. Mr. Bell is a Jackson man, and M Wright on the other side. Some years ago, was said the sheriff ought to have the collecto ship, and Mr. Yates, a Jackson man, was tur ed out and Mr. Tall, the late sheriff, appoin ed, but now the practice is different. We su pose the case being altered, alters the cas We ask why this partiality, when the count pays the piper? Every little makes a muckl says Franklin. We have some further thing to say about the proceeding of this same Lev Court.

THE EASTERN SHORE.—The spirit of em igration has, for some time past, been broo ing over us, and many of our most valuab citizens have left this section in pursuit of fo tunes and happiness in the regions of the Sout or the far West.—We can but wish the prosperity and every blessing. They ma find a greater flow of money, and a more read accumulation of property, but where will the meet with luxuries that surpass what are plen teously furnished by this peninsular garden spot. We have rivers full of the finest fish lands that produce all that we can desire, an pretty girls that make your hair curl to look a them. Who with the soul of a man, coul think of leaving all these good things, to seek felicity in an uncultivated country. Mortal have but a short time to live, and it is only ne cessary to be contented, to live happily. We have all here that a reasonable being ought to desire. We can live as long here, sleep as soundly dream as pleasantly, and die as quietly, as they can any where. Why then fret ourselves about our disadvantages? They exist in every place, and a wise and prudent man, puts a proper construction upon every thing, and endeavours to secure for himself everlasting repose, after he has left this mundane sphere.

RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

During the week ending Saturday, the 8th inst. manuscript handbills were posted up at the corners of the streets, and industriously circulated through the city, inciting the citizens to commit acts of outrage and violence upon several individuals, amongst whom, Mr. Johnson was named.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, small groups might be seen in Monument Square, in front of the residence of Reverdy Johnson, Esqr. manifesting by their discourse, unfriendly feelings towards that individual.—On Thursday night they threw stones, &c. through the windows of his house; the Mayor made his appearance between 9 and 10 o'clock, and addressed the mob from the steps of Mr. Barnum's Hotel, and strongly urged them to desist from such acts of violence and retire to their homes—his address was received with general marks of approbation, and they soon quietly dispersed.

On Friday the Mayor gave notice for a Town Meeting, which took place in the afternoon, but without producing any beneficial result; on the contrary, the riotous assemblage was much larger that night than it had been on any night previous; amounting, it was supposed, to several thousand. The Mayor, with a large force of Police Officers, aided by the Sheriff of the county and other public spirited citizens, was in attendance at an early hour, and endeavored to prevent the destruction of Mr. Johnson's dwelling, which appeared to be the first object of the mob. The Mayor and those near him, who had taken their stations between the rioters and the house, and were endeavoring to restore peace, were assaulted

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_63-0076.jpg