# CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1837.


☞The Orphans' Court of this County, will sit on Monday, 22nd inst.

We transfer to our columns from the Baltimore Chronicle, two addresses to the Hon. Roger B. Taney, and commmend them to the attentive perusal of such as have not seen them in the print from which they are taken. Mr. Taney is now Chief Justice of the United States, a station which he has attained, not so much by his ability as a profound jurist, as by his partizan services, in numerous instances, and his ready compliance, on *one* memorable occasion, with the arbitrary will of the late despotic executive. He was the instrument selected to accomplish one of the first illegal and unauthorized acts of tyranny in the war against the Bank of the United States, and he proved himself altogether capable of performing without any compunctions of conscience, all that the vindictive spirit of a deep and settled hostility against that most useful and indispensible institution, required at his hands. He is now beyond the reach of those methods of revenge, to which, in popular governments, the sovereign power is wont to resort, in order to inflict condign punishment upon those who have been the authors of great public calamities. The murmurings of popular indignation are probably no more heeded by *him* in his present elevated, irresponsible position, than the fitful blasts of the idle wind, which are ineffectual to disturb his repose. He may, with impunity indeed, join in the insulting laughter and bitter jeers, of a corrupt and pensioned press, when he contemplates the distress of an embarrassed community; he may have the fiendish spirit to enjoy the mischief which, the measures, he was instrumental in effecting, have brought upon the country; he may look with satisfaction upon the total derangement of the currency, and upon the wrecked fortunes of the most substantial men of the Republic—but it is not in human nature that he should laugh at *his own* ignorance, and exult in his own *folly*. He cannot but feel the want of those talents and qualifications, which constitute the statesman, and form the experienced minister of finance. He sees the predictions which he ventured to put forth, in his first treasury effort—falsified by the actual results of the bold and unwarranted "experiment" which originated with political jugglers, and in the commencement of which he himself was made to act such a conspicuous, though unenviable part; and seeing as he must, the pernicious consequences of his conduct, he cannot congratulate himself upon the possession of any extraordinary degree of forecast as a statesman, or of knowledge as a financier. It is indeed unfortunate for Mr. Taney, that in the execution of an unlawful and disgraceful act, he should have expressed opinions, which reflect discredit upon his judgment, and prove conclusively his unfitness for the station, the duties of which he undertook to discharge. One would have supposed, that if he had not felt inclined to shun the ignominy and contempt to which the commission of the act required by President Jackson exposed him, he would have, at least, avoided the publication of a set of crude and absurd notions, which time must necessarily prove to be delusive, and, which it was foreseen, would eventually destroy the reputation he enjoyed for skill and ability in the management and direction of State affairs. The situation in which Mr. Taney found himself placed, at the time of the removal of the deposites, may be better imagined, than described. The glittering prize was held up before him as the reward of his base and degrading service; he yielded his assent, reluctantly *perhaps*; and it has covered him with infamy, instead of honor, in the estimation of the wise and the virtuous of mankind. Such *will* be the judgment of future ages. Mr. Taney has reached his present exalted post—that station which *should* be occupied by the pure, the disinterested, the ardent patriot, the sound, discriminating lawyer, the enlightened and liberal statesman, and the fearless, just, and impartial man, by the *vilest* party service, and the most mean-spirited compliance with the senseless but arbitrary requisitions of *one man*. He may now, at his leisure, and with dignified composure if he can, survey from the lofty height of his ambition, the whole scene of wide ruin, and disaster, of which *his* agency in the unlawful measures of the government, was the incipient cause. Whatever may be his qualifications for the duties of the office, to which he has attained, he can never hereafter throw himself upon his reputation as a true prophet. That support, whatever it might have been, had he never attempted vaticination, is now gone. Mr. Taney is neither statesman, financier nor prophet, and we doubt, whether he is what he has perhaps rather *more* pretensions to, a complete lawyer.

### CURRENCY IN BALTIMORE.

The banks in Baltimore having suspended specie payments, it is understood that the city authorities have come to the resolution to issue small notes in order to obviate the inconvenience that would arise between dealers and purchasers, for the want of small money. The security for the repayment of the scrip issued is, of course, that of the city.

We are infomed that the President has issued a proclamation convening Congess in September, authority having been first obtained from the old man at the hermitage.

The People's Press, (Princess Anne,) states on the authority of a letter from Baltimore, that the subscription on the part of the State of one million of dollars to the stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company has been obtained; "and that good assurances of means from that source have been received."

The Van Buren presses deny that the present state of affairs is the result of the fatal policy of the last administration, and have the impudence to affirm in the very face of incontrovertible facts, that General Jackson is not responsible for the destruction of confidence, the prostration of credit, and the disordered situation of the currency. If *he* is not, we would like to know who is.—General Jackson for the last eight years, has controlled the trade and currency of the country, and for any embarrassments, derangements, or interruptions, he must be responsible, as all these evils must have grown out of his injudicious measures. But say his apologists, the merchants have overtraded. The merchants of New York deny that the difficulties under which they labor, are justly attributable "to an excessive developement of mercantile enterprise." *They* properly ascribe them to that "unwise system which aimed at the substitution of a metallic for a paper currency," and the whole country will at last be obliged to adopt this opinion. That there have been speculation and overtrading all will admit; but to whose measures, are these evils to be attributed? Who caused speculation and overtrading? None but General Jackson.—Had the United States Bank been let alone, there would have been nothing of the wild spirit of speculation abroad in the country. The over issues of the State Banks would have been checked, and all would have gone on well. Yes—General Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Roger B. Taney, Kendall, Blair, *et id omne genus*, *are* answerable to their consciences and their God, for the whole weight of misfortune, that now oppresses our misgoverned country. General Jackson voluntarily assumed to *himself* the "responsibility" for the course he thought proper to pursue in relation to the currency, and for all the consequences that might flow from it. Andrew Jackson therefore stands before the world the acknowledged author of the disorder of the monetary system, which he foolishly undertook to regulate.—He will never shrink from the "high destination he has courted;" and let not his friends attempt to shield him from a responsibility, which he was so eager to assume. He is a man, if we believe Mr. Webster, of intrepidity and decision, and he admires these qualities in others. He would not respect, as a friend, that individual who would manifest a desire to relieve him of the odium, which his reckless conduct has brought upon him. He glories in taking to himself the honor or the blame that may legitimately flow from any act of his, which he may happen to regard as peculiarly bold and daring.

*To the Honorable Roger B. Taney, late Secretary of the Treasury:*

SIR—The writer of this address is not in the least desirous of disturbing that equanimity which, in these times of difficulty and embarrassment, is almost the exclusive privilege and prerogative of gentlemen who, like yourself, are enjoying the emoluments and honors of posts of high trust and large profit. But, as the character of a prophet is not incompatible with the functions of a Chief Justice, he deems it not out of place to bring before the public the grounds upon which he claims for your Honor the exalted distinction of an infallible Seer. In the Report presented by you to both Houses of Congress, on the 4th of December, 1833, in justification of the Removal of the Deposites, you use the following remarks;

It is well understood that the superior credit heretofore enjoyed by the notes of the Bank of the United States was not founded on any particular confidence in its management or solidity. It was occasioned altogether by the agreement on behalf of the public in the act of incorporation, to receive them in all payments to the U. States; and it was this pledge on the part of the Government which gave general currency to the notes payable at remote Branches. The same engagement, in favor of any other monied institution, would give its notes equal credit, and make them equally convenient for the purposes of commerce. But this obligation on the part of the United States, will cease on the 3d of March, 1836, when the charter expires; and as soon as this happens, all the out-standing notes of the Banks will lose the peculiar value they now possess, and the notes payable at different places become as much depreciated as the notes of local Banks."

If, Sir, I were disposed to add to the mortification you must feel in reviewing the manner in which Time has verified your predictions, I could find ample material in expatiating upon the fulfilment of all and sundry the prophecies of the above paragraph. But, believe me, Sir, I have no wish to mortify you. You do not, I am sure. set much value upon the reputation you acquired as a financier, and it would be a work of super-erogation to attempt to overthrow that which never stood upon any surer foundation than the temporary favor and confidence of doating senility. But, Sir, if your pursuits have not entirely withdrawn you from the haunts of busy men, you may, perhaps, not be wholly ignorant that those "*outstanding notes*" which, according to your vaticination, were, "*on the 3d of March*, 1836, *when the charter expires, to lose the peculiar value they possessed, and to become as much depreciated as the notes of local Banks,*" are, at this day, the 9th of May, 1837, of higher value than gold and silver, and will command a premium where gold and silver are only at par. It is evident from the context, that your sanguine temperament led you to anticipate that the notes of the Banks who were distined to supersede the object of your hostility, would also be regarded with an equal favor by the public, and be at par all over the Union.

Behold the result. There is *not one* of them which is at par within one hundred miles of the place where it is issued.—The depreciation which you predicted for the notes of the U. States Bank has not been realized. The currency which you predicted for the notes of the Deposite Banks has not been realized. In all their parts and phases, your prophecies have been falsified. In the same paper from which the above extracts are made, speaking of the approach of the period when the charter was expected to expire, you say:

'If any of the notes then remain in the hands of individuals remote from the Branches at which they are payable, their *immediate* depression will subject the holders to CERTAIN loss. Those payable in the principal commercial cites would, *perhaps*, retain *nearly* their *nominal* value, but this would not be the case with those of the interior Branches, remote from the great marts of trade."

It is impossible, Sir, for any one who holds the soundness of your judgment in much respect, to read this prophecy without a humiliating sense of the fallibility of human reason and the shortness of human foresight. The notes which were to subject the holders to "CERTAIN loss," by "their IMMEDIATE depreciation," are now, twelve months after the expiration of the charter, at a premium in all parts of the Union—and the issues of the "*interior* "*branches*, remote from the great marts of trade," are, as I write, the only currency in the country, except the metals, which I can carry in my pocket from one State to another, with a certain assurance that it will get me a dinner in each.

But, Sir. I must bring this address to a close. The report is full of predictions, and they shall be consecutively examined. Your friends, I am told, are proud of the Report, and the lapse of time now enables them to read it with other lights than those which shone upon its author when it was written.

*To the Honorable Roger B. Taney, late Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR—If these humble addresses should ever meet your eye, you may, perhaps, think it worth while to enquire, why, after so long a withdrawal your political acts are selected as objects of animadversion? The distinction, Sir, is not conferred upon you without a design. You are regarded by a large portion of the people of the United States as the author of most of the distress that now prevails in the country. Your agency—or I might say with greater propriety—your *instrumentality*—in removing the Deposites and overthrowing the Bank of the United States was the fruitful source of incalculable evils. Considering the relation you have borne to the mercantile interests of the country, and looking to the reward you have received for services far more partizan than patriotic, you have, I think, been treated with more than usual indulgence. "In your public character, you have injured every citizen of the Republic; and, though an individual is not authorised to forgive the injuries done to society, he is called upon to assert his separate share in the public resentment." I must confess that a re-perusal of your Report has awakened in my bosom the feelings of indignation with which I remember to have first read it. In the present season of calamity, it is but mete and just that the public should be reminded of their obligations to you. Your position shall not, even now, procure for you an immunity for past offences. You may find no apologist—because you may affect to despise these efforts to revive the recollection of what you have done—but, be assured' Sir, a ruined and suffering people look back with horror upon the original source of all their calamities, and can never be brought to regard their author with any degree of complacency.

But, Sir, my business is with your Report. I have already shown that your anticipations in regard to the effect of the downfall of the Bank of the United States have been falsified by the unerring verdict of experience. I come now to examine how far your expectations of the State Banks System have been justified by the event. In your Report, I find the annexed broad and unqualified prediction:

"The State Banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a GENERAL circulating medium quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States."

There is no man in the community so ignorant as to require more than the recital of the above sentence to acknowledge that it is at war with the facts, as exemplified in every hour's experience. The State Banks have been invested with all the favor of the Government. They have submitted (some of them) to the damning degradation of employing at the seat of Government an agent, whose especial care it is to furnish "A GENERAL CIRCULATING MEDIUM." How far they and he have succeeded is known, Sir, to all. It were worse than useless to multiply words in the task of exhibiting how the issues of the State Banks have been growing every hour more vicious. until at this moment they are, for all the uses of money, as worthless as the rags they are made of.

But, Sir, the spirit of prophecy with which, for some inscrutable purpose, heaven seems to have endowed you, led you to still bolder soothsaying. In the Report in question, the reader's attention is arrested by the following passage:

*And by agreements among themselves, to honor each others notes and drafts, the Banks are providing a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States, and will afford facilities to commerce, and in the business of domestic exchange, quite equal to any which the community heretofore enjoyed.* There has not been yet sufficient time to perfect these arrangements; but enough has already been done, to show that even on the score of expediency, a bank of the United States is not necessary, either for the fiscal operations of the Government, or the public convenience;—and *that every* object which the charter of the present Bank was designed to attain. *may be as effectually accomplished by the State Banks.* And, if this can be done, nothing that is useful will be lost or endangered by the change, while much that is desirable will be gained by it."

Well, sir, so do I remember the eclat with which the revelation of the above quotation was received. The Deposites safer in the State Banks than in that of the United States—the domestic exchanges regulated—facilties to commerce extended—and the fangs of the monster extracted—all by one transcendant operation—the result of a genius of a legal financier. Minerva all armed from the brain of Jupiter!—The Disciple of Coke accomplished as a financier by the magic appointment of Andrew Jackson? Your political devotees could not restrain their admiration of the profoundness of your financial capacity, and your appointment was hailed as but another evidence of the unfailing sagacity of the old Chief, whose genius for regulating the monetary system was only less daring than your own.

I shall not, sir impeach the ability of the selected Banks to refund the monies of the Government lodged in their custody. They are, I doubt not, for the most part, sound and solvent. If they be otherwise, the hour is at hand when their condition will be disclosed. I leave to Time to do his own work—God forbid that I, by word or deed, should invoke a catastrophe which would involve the government in Bankruptcy that threatens the people. But, sir, as I write, that extraordinary post whose daily arrival I cannot but hope you have sensibility enough to dread, loaded as it is with lamentations of a ruined and almost desperate community, apprises us that one of *these "institutions of high character and udoubted strength"* has even now confessed its inability to meet its liabilities, and passed its affairs into the hands of another custodier of the public funds. If report speak truly, Government has entrusted to its keeping nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Whether "it has been required" "and has agreed to give security" is the affair of your successor, not yours. I may hope for the best, but, I trust, it is respectful to say that I have equal confidence in his vigilance and in your prophecies.

It seems, however, that it was a part of your system that the selected Banks, "*by agreements among themselves to honor each other's notes and drafts, should provide a general currency at least as sound as that of the Bank of the United States, and afford facilities to commerce and in the business of domestic exchanges quite equal to any which the community heretofore enjoyed*"

It is to be lamented that any adverse circumstance should have occasioned your retirement from the post of Secretary of the Treasury. If you had continued at the head of that Depatment, you would, doubtless, have felt bound to carry out into practice the promises of the above paragraph. Your successor has forgotten them. The Deposite Banks reckon them not in the catalogue of their duties. Insted of "honoring each other's drafts," they have enough to do to honor the drafts of the Government. As for their notes, the mere fact of a Bank being the Depository of the Government funds gives its circulation no more credit ten miles from home than would the fact that you, yourself, or any other prudent and careful man had entrusted it with your or his own funds. The notes of the Deposite Banks are at par in the town or village where they keep their vaults—at a discount every where else.

But, Sir, I find the subject too fruitful for full discussion in this number. I shall dedicate one more to it, not without hope that when you again take upon yourself to prophecy, you may, through my means, realize all the credit once vouchsafed to the soothsayings of Cassandra.

☞We find the following excellent sentiment in an old author. It is too good to be lost:

"An obstinate temper is very disagreeable, particularly in a wife; a passionate one very shocking in a child; but, for one's own particular comfort, Heaven help the possessor of an irresolute one! Its day of hesitation—its night of repentance—the miseries it feels!—its proprietor may well exclaim, 'Nobody can tell what I suffer but myself!'"

BY AUTHOBITY.

## LAWS OF MARYLAND.

*Made and passed at Decemher Session,* 1836.

### CHAPTER 230.

A supplement to the act to provide for the public instruction of Youth in Primary Schools throughout this State, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, chapter one hundred and sixty two

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy court of Frederick county, at their annual meeting in May next, and annually thereafter, appoint a board of inspectors of the primary schools of said county, consisting of one person from each election district, who shall be vested with the same powers, and charged with the same duties, as are now vested in the inspectors & commissioners under the original act, except so far as said law is altered or abolished by this supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That each inpector shall receive the sum of two dollars per diem, whilst in the execution of the duties imposed upon him, by the original act or any supplements thereto, the said per diem allowance to be paid out of the school funds of the county.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to the inspectors of the primary schools of Frederick county, the cash balance now standing to the credit of the Frederick county school fund, the dividends upon stocks now due, or hereafter to become due, and the annual school fund arising from the tax on banks now due or which may hereinafter become due.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the levy court of Frederick county be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to pay over to the inspectors of the primary schools of Frederick county, the interest arising from the school fund invested under the order of the levy court, now due, or which may hereafter become due, and to adjust any balance due by the county to the school funds, by payment of the principal and interest due, and that the levy court be, and are hereby authorised to levy upon the assessable property of the county, such amount as shall discharge the principal and interest of the debt due by the county to the school fund.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That whenever the said inspectors shall have qualified, and shall have laid off school districts, and trustees and teachers shall be appointed in the manner directed by the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-five, the said inspectors shall be, and they are hereby authorised on the first day of July in each and every year, to distribute the interest upon the investments of the school fund, the annual school fund of the county, and all other funds from whatsoever source derived, being appropriated to the purposes of education, among the school districts, in the manner provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the levy court of Frederick county shall annually levy upon the assessable property of the county, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid over to the inspectors of primary schools of said connty, to be appropriated in the manner hereinafter directed; and in case a majority of the board of inspectors shall so determine, the levy court are hereby authorised to increase the amount levied to eight thousand dollars, which levy may be diminished or entirely abolished, if in the judgement of the board of inspectors the same is not required for the purposes of the original act and this supplement; the levy court to be guided in levying the amount or otherwise, by the order of the board of inspectors, filed with the said levy court.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That the inspectors of the primary schools shall annually distribute the amount of said levy received from the county, among the several school districts of the county, to be used in the erection of school houses, and in the purchase of stationary, fuel, &c; and the said inspectors are hereby authorised, in case they deem it necessary, to distribute the present cash balance due the Frederick county school fund now in the hands of the Treasurer, among the several school districts, to be appropriated in the erection of school houses, the purchase of stationary, fuel, and so forth, and that in case the said inspectors shall be satisfied that the requisite number of school houses have been erected, they are hereby authorised to appropriate the said amount of levy among the several school districts for the general purposes of said schools.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the several school districts shall be elected in the manner provided in the original act, and shall be charged with the duties imposed in that act, and shall have the power of exercising discipline in their respective schools by the expulsion of the refractory pupil, or such other punishment as may be necessary to correct the evil.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the said trustees shall be charged with the same duties, and shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by the original act, except so far as the same may be hereby repealed; and the said trustees are hereby authorised to receipt for all monies received by them from the inspectors, and shall apply the same as herein after provided, the monies specially appropriated for the erection of school houses, the purchase of stationary, fuel, and so forth, to the purposes specified, and the residue in the payment of teachers and other general purposes of the schools, and make report and returns in the mode and manner provided in the original act, all the proceedings of said trustees to be subject to the revision of the board of inspectors.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That the said trustees be, and they are hereby authorised in their discretion to charge each pupil whose parent or estate, under the charge of a guardian may in the judgment of the trustees be enabled to pay the same, the sum of twenty-five cents per month, the money arising from which said charge to be used by the trustees for the general purposes of the school, and to be by them accounted for in their returns to the inspectors.

Sec. 11. And be it enacted, that the offices of clerk and collector, provided for in the original act, be, and the same are hereby abolished, and that the collector of the county be authorised and required to collect the amount levied upon the county, and pay the same when collected, over to the inspectors of primary schools, to be by them applied in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, that the trustees aforesaid be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to contract for and purchase any school house now built for the use of primary schools aforesaid; and that they may permit any of the said school houses to be used for public worship.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That this law shall not have any effect or operation or be in force unless a majority of the voters of Frederick county, at their next election for Delegates to the General Assembly, shall assent to it, which assent they may declare upon their ballots; those voting in favor of this law shall have on their ballots these words, for the Primary School Law, and those voting against this law shall have on their ballots these words, against the Primary School Law; and the judges of election shall keep an accurate account of the votes for and against the law.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

### CHAPTER 236.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehananh Rail Road to the borough of York, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mortgages or liens now held by this State upon the rail roads, tolls, property and other effects of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company, the York and Maryland Line Rail Road Company, be, and they are hereby released and discharged, so far as may be necessary to enable the said companies to borrow upon security of the said roads, tolls, property or other effects, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the president and directors of the said Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road and of the said York and Maryland Line Rail Road, and for providing suitable means and facilities for transportation thereon, such sums of money as they may require, not exceeding in amount six hundred thousand dollars; and to pledge and mortgage as a security for the repayment of the same, the roads, property and effects of the said company, together with the tolls & revenue to be derived from the said road, free, clear and discharged from all claim which this State might make under the liens or mortgages executed to the State by the said Baltimore and Susquehannah Rail Road Company, and the said York and Maryland Line Rail Road Company, in pursuance of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and to apply so much of the nett revenue arising from said roads as they may remain after the payment of interest to the State, to the payment of interest and redemption of principal of the loan hereby authorised; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to affect or deprive the State of its claim under the act to which this is a supplement, and under the liens, mortgages and obligations executed in pursuance of the provisions thereof, to the payment of interest as therein specified; and provided also, that after the payment of the principle of the loan herein authorised or the refusal of the person or persons, body corporate and politic, to whom the same may be owing, to receive the same when due, the State's claim for the principal sum of one million of dollars, shall be and remain as it was before the passage of this act; and provided also, that no contract for a loan as aforesaid; shall be made or (entered into any terms which will require the payment of the principal, or) any part thereof, within ten years from the negotiation of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and City Council, of Baltimore be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to loan to the said Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road Company, such sum as may be required as aforesaid, and for that purpose shall have power to negotiate a loan, and increase the puhlic debt of the city by the amount hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That this act shall be of no force and effect, until the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and the parties who have executed the bond to the State for the payment of interest to the State until the said rail roads shall be open to the Borough of York, shall have given their assent to the provisions of this act, and shall have deposited with Treasurer of the Western Shore evidence of such assent having been given.

*Polite Literature.*—The girls in Paddigum drink a pint of yeast before going to bed at night, to make them *rise* early in the morning.

### THE GOVERNMENT BANKS.

In the Washington Globe of Wednesday night, in a long article deprecating the suspension of specie payments, which particularly bears the impress of being semi-official, we have the following sentiment: "We are "of opinion that scarcely any bank will be compelled, and none we hope will voluntarily embrace the proposition held out in the Intelligencer," (that is, Mr. Smith's proposition advocating the suspension of specie payments.) Now it so happened that at the very moment that this view of the Administration was promulgated, the directors of the New York banks *had resolved to suspend specie payments.* But this is not all. The Treasury of the United States was *unable to pay specie a whole week before the time that the article in the official journal was published.* The Government itself *was* SEVEN DAYS *in advance of the banks themselves inability to meet its engagements by the payment of coin.* That such is the case, is clearly demonstrated by the facts which we extract from a letter received in Philadelphia by the express mail. this morning, dated Natchez, May 3d.

"The Treasury drafts on the deposite bank of this city for a large sum in specie *have been refused payment and protested;* for it would not take the funds in Philadelphia and New York, where our banks have remitted bills and checks for collection, exceeding one million of dollars, but required specie here. All this comes of the ignorance and folly which enforced the Treasury Circular, requiring specie for lands in the west, and permitting the duties on imports in the Atlantic cities to be paid in bank notes. The Administration, however, in thus warring against the prosperity of the country, by undertaking to regulate the deposites and currency for party purposes, has dug its own grave, and would bury the country in it also, rather than retract its wicked measures or acknowledge its errors. We anticipate that you must also suspend specie payments to the North, and look with deep anxiety for news by every mail."—*Nat Gazette.*

ADAM HUNTSMAN (a Representative in the last Congress from Tennessee,) thus closes an address to his constituents, in which, after giving an account of his stewardship, he declines a canvass for re-election:

"As I have declined being a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, I consider the preceding explanation necessary in addition to what the journals will show, upon which I am willing to stand or fall. I have many reasons for the steps I have taken. Since I arrived at the age of twenty-one years more than one-half of my time has been spent in public life. The sympathy excited for the melancholy fate of the late Col. Crockett is such, that many wish to pay a tribute of respect to him by electing his son. I will not stand in the way of this generous sympathy; besides, in the last two years I was only four and one-half months at home; my own affairs need my attention much. Further-more, I find young Crockett possesses (in the main) sound republican principles. He is opposed to a protective tariff—for reducing it to the wants of the Government administered with economy. He is against the power claimed by the General Government to make internal improvements, but is for leaving that to the States. He is against the recharter of the United States Bank; for a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States; he is against federalism, abolition, and has always been against the doctrines of nullification, most especially; and I shall most unquestionably support him against any man possessing *contrary doctrines in these particulars.*"

From the Norfolk Beacon, May 14.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

*Very late from the Army—Surrender of Oseola and Phillip.*—We are indebted to Major Andrews and Lieutenant Herbert U. S. Army from Black Creek, which place they left on Tuesday last, and who arrived here yesterday in the steam packet Georgia, from Charleston, for the following Intelligence:

Oseola and Phillip with about 800 warriors came into Fort Melon a day or two previous to their departure. There were between 2500 and 3500 Indians encamped within the vicinity of Fort Melon, and it is presumed that by this time they have arrived at Tampa Bay. The whole body of Indians would probably embark from Tampa Bay about the last of this month for Arkansas: boats were in readiness to convey them thence.

We also learn that recent events have confired the opinion heretofore entertained, that Powell had exercised great influence in the nation, his superior intelligence and shrewdness has given him an influence which the hereditary chiefs could not retain over the young men, and this jealousy of his power is probably the true cause for assailing his reputation. He has been averse to murdering women and children and prisoners in cold blood, and has lost his popularity in some measure in consequence of it.

We also learn that the army with the exception of some of the volunteers, were generally in good health. That part of the army stationed at Fort Drane and Volusia, were more sickly, and in consequence the forts were about being dismantled.

FROM PENSACOLA.—We learn from a gentleman from this place who left 28th April, that there were 600 Indians encamped in that neighborhood.

The U. S. Ships St. Louis, Capt. Paine, and Concord, Captain Mix, arrived on that day from Havana—officers and crew well.

From the Denton Advocate.

*The Convention.*—The friends of Temperance in this county, concurring with

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