EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1838. VOL. IV.-NO. 39.

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

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription will be received for less than six-months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher
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*

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 65]

AN ACT to establish a new judicial district in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the territory included within the present boundaries of the counties of Franklin, Washington, and Jackson, in the Territory of Florida, shall constitute a new judicial district, to be called the Appalachicola district, the judge of which shall reside at the town of Appalachicola, or at the town of St. Joseph's in said district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a judge, marshal, and district attorney shall be appointed in said district, having the same jurisdiction, powers, duties, and liabilities, in all respects, as are now possessed by the judges of the superior courts, respectively, in the Territory of Florida, and the said marshal is hereby required to give the same bonds that other marshals are required to give under the laws of the United States and the Territory of Florida, to be approved of and recorded as now directed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said courts shall be holden at the times and places now established by law in said district, until changed by the Legislative Council of said Terrritory; and all process, executed by and returnable to said courts as a part of the district of West Florida, as heretofore organized, shall be as effectual in law as if the said district had not been changed; and it shall be the duty of the present marshal of the district of West Florida to execute all process now in his hands, and he shall be responsible in like manner as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the judge, marshal, and district attorney shall have the same salaries, fees, and compensation as are allowed and paid to the other judges, marshals and district attorneys in said Territory under the laws of the United States, or the Territory of Florida, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT to increase and regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts for the northern district of the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be four regular terms of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York in each year; one of which, to commence on the third Tuesday in January, shall be held in the city of Albany; and one, to commence on the second Tuesday in July, shall be held at the city of Utica; and one, to commence on the third Tuesday in May, shall be held at the city of Rochester; and one, to commence on the second Tuesday of October, shall be held at the city of Buffalo. And there shall also be held one other term annually, at such time and in such place within the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, as the judge of said district shall from time to time appoint, by a notice of at least forty days, to be published in the State paper of the State of New York, which latter term shall be held only for the trial of issues of fact arising within the said three last-mentioned counties; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the judge of said court from holding special terms thereof at the places above specified, or at any other places in said district, in addition to said regular terms, when he shall deem it necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of the circuit court for the said northern district, now required by law to be held annually at Albany on the second Tuesday of June, be hereafter held at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of June in each year.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of trying all issues of fact, triable by a jury in the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, the said district shall be subdivided into three divisions as follows, to wit: all that part of said district lying westward of the west lines of the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga, shall constitute the western division; the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton, shall constitute the northern division, and all the remainder of the district shall constitue the eastern division. And all such issues of fact shall be tried at a term of said court to be held in the division where the cause of action may have arisen, unless the said court, for good cause shown, shall order such issued to be tried elsewhere. And all issues of fact in the said circuit court to be tried by a jury, where the cause of action may have arisen in the northern or eastern division aforesaid, shall be tried at the term of said circuit court to be held at Albany; and all other issues of fact in said circuit court to be tried by a jury, where the cause of action may have arisen in the western division of said district, shall be tried at the term of said circuit court to be held at Canandaigua. But nothing herein contained shall prevent either of said courts, by general rule, from regulating the venue of transitory actions, and from changing the same for a good cause to be shown.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all issues now pending in either of said courts shall be tried at the places above prescribed for holding such court, unless otherwise ordered by said court in pursuance of the authority given in the last section; and no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding such court, but all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the said court next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT ceding to the State of Ohio the interest of the United States in a certain road within that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right or title of the United States, acquired by the treaty of Brownstown, in a certain road from the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake to the western line of the Connecticut Western reserve be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Ohio.

APRPOVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC.—No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain bonds belonging to the United States.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell upon the best terms he can command for money in hand, in the markets or of any foreign country, as upon inquiry he shall find most for the interest of the United States, the two bonds held by the United States against "the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States," chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, which will fall due in the month of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and one thousand eight hundred and forty, being the two last of the four several bonds, dated on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, given to secure the payment of the sum of one million nine hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and four cents each, with interest upon each bond, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six until paid the said four bonds having been received by the United States as security for the final payment of the stock held by the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, chartered by Congress, and to execute under his hand and the seal of his office, to the purchaser or purchasers of the said bonds, suitable and proper assurances to transfer to the said purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their representatives, or assigns, all the right, title and interest of the United States, of, in, and to the money due and to become due upon the bonds sold and assigned in pursuance of this act: *Provided*, That no sale of either of the said bonds shall be made upon terms less favorable to the United States than the par value of the bond sold, at the time of sale, calculated according to the rules for estimating the par value of securities upon which interest has run for a time, but which securities have not reached maturity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all money received upon the sale of the said bonds, shall be immediately paid into the Treasury of the United States, or placed to the credit of the Treasurer thereof in some proper depository, in the same manner that other moneys, received for dues to the Government, are by law, directed to be paid into the Treasury.

APPROVED, July 7th, 1838

[PUBLIC.—No. 69]

AN ACT to prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes and other securities or corporation created by acts of Congress which have expired.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress of the United States shall have expired or may have hereafter expire, if any director officer or agent of the said corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person have in his possession or under his control the property of the said corporation for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations shall knowingly issue, re-issue, or utter as money, or in any other way knowingly put into circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security purporting to have been made by any such corporation whose charter has expired or by any officer thereof or purporting to have been made under authority derived therefrom, or if any person or persons, shall knowingly aid and assist in any such act every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punishsd by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement not less than one year nor exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided that nothing herein containing shall be constructed to make it unlawful for any person not being such director officer or agent of the said corporation or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person having in his possession, or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose of aforesaid who shall have received or may hereafter receive such bill, check, draft or other security, bona fide and in the ordinary transactions of business, to utter as money or otherwise circulate the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which any corporation has been or may be created by acts of Congress of the United States or in which the United States shall have been interested as a stockholder, the term of which corporation has expired and in which any bills notes, checks, drafts or other securities made under a authority derived or alleged to have been derived from such act shall be in the possession or under the control of any director, officer, or agent of the said expired corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control, the property of the said corporations, for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations, the several circuit courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction on the bill or petition of the United States to grant injunctions to prevent the issuing, re-issuing, or transfer of any such bills, notes, checks, drafts, or other securities; and also to cause such of the said bills, notes, checks, drafts, or other securities, as have been redeemed, to be delivered up and cancelled; and the said several courts shall have power to make all necessary decrees and orders for the purpose of carrying into effect the jurisdiction hereby conferred, and to execute the same by due process of law.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Approved, July 7th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

[From the Democratic Herald.

THE PATRIOT'S APPEAL.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND.

Beneath my country's flag I move,
And view it proudly o'er me wave;
And sooner than a traitor prove,
Give me a glorious grave.

Ay, sooner let me nobly fall,
In the last trench of liberty;
So perish one, so perish all,
The true brave and free.

Death to that man who dares to give
His blood-bought rights for paltry gold!
On FREEDOM's land he should not live,
His name should not be told.

Nay, to his bones no tomb be given,
No epitaph his deeds remind;
But rudely be his ashes driven
Unto the ruthless wind.

I would not for all Peru's ore,
Or for Golconda's glittering gold,
Give up—nay not for all their store—
The glorious right I hold.

For this our Farthers fought and fell,
For this they battled and they bled;
Shall we those rights so basely sell?
Nay, from their gory bed.

Methinks I hear a voice proclaim,
Vengeance upon the dastard son,
Who'd barter, for a villain's name,
The gift of WASHINGTON.

The hour approaches when we stand
A phalanx firm around the Polls;
Then let us strike for Freedom's land—
'Tis the hour to try men's souls.

Shame on the dastard who shall dare
From perfect principles to swerve;
He should not in our councils share,
He has no freeman's nerve.

Spurn the base wretch who would persuade
Thy feet from honor's path to turn;
He will detest the tool thus made,
And the bribed villain spurn.

Be firm, be true, as one unite,
For principles exert your powers;
Fight in one phalanx the good fight,
And the glorious day is ours.

On old Democracy's proud walls,
The flag of freedom still shall wave;
COME BOLDLY FORWARD TO POLLS,
COME TO THE POLLS YE BRAVE.

MILFORD BARD.
American Hotel, Battimore.

THE LOVERS.

BY MRS SIGOURNEY.

The watch-light of the lovers stream'd
Forth from their lattice high,
As lost in deep discourse they sat,
While summer winds went by
The bandog howl'd the clouds did lower,
Winds shook the willow's stem,
The clock told out the midnight hour,
What were such sounds to them?

O, steal not on their tranced speech
Of smile, and murmured sigh;
Shake not the dew-drop from the rose,
Dim not the opal's dye;
For life hath many a path of thorn
To wound the feet that rove;
But yet no sunnier spot than this—
Break not the trance of love.

COMMUNICATED.—'Betty,' said a cross mistress to her help, 'get on the kettle.'

'Ma'am, I can', get on the kettle.'

'Can't? You tell me you can't? I tell you get on the kettle.'

'Why, ma'am, how can I get on the kettle? I can't sit on it.'

'Oh, you stupid girl, I want you to put the kettle on the fire.'

'Yes, yes, ma'am, directly.'

'Now, Betty, tell John to get in the stove; the weather is getting cold—hurry.'

'John says, ma'am, that he can't get in the stove'

'Why can't he?

'Why, ma'am, he says the door is so small he can't get in; and if he could, he says he would not, for it would be very uncomfortable there.

'You and John are both dunces; I want him to bring the stove into the room.'—[Logansport Telegraph.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me—when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every mordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon tombstone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must follow; when I see kings lying with those who deposed them, when I consider rivals laid side by side, or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—[Addison.

From the Hesperian for August.

A STRING OF THOUGHTS.

The world presents an infinity of aspects. Shakspeare called it a stage, and men and women the players. The merchant regards it a great bazaar, in which every thing is an article of trade—the physicians deems it a great hospital, the preacher looks at it as a church, mine-host fancies it a tavern on the great highway from nothing to eternity, and to the black-leg life seems a game, in which death holds all the aces and trumps and takes whomsoever he pleases. It is a school house to the pedagogue, a ball room to the dancing-master, and a prison to the turnkey. The sportsman views it as a great field, on which death is the wily Nimrod and men and women his game; while the theological piscator deemeth it a wide fish-pond in which all, from the whales to the minnows, are nibbling and biting at the gilded baits which the devil throws in.

It is the very insanity of blindness, to walk this earth without seeing the glorious characters everywhere inscribed on the book of Creation. It is the most affluent and comprehensive. Flowers, stars, earth, air and sea, each present varied stores of beauty and truth to the intelligent eye; while ignorance only perceives their external appearances, and is wholly blind to their qualities and esoteric relations. The unenlightened see only the gilt and binding on Nature's volume, while the philosophical read its ever-fresh and inspiring contents.

Conscience is to the moral nature what common sense is to the intellectual. When it is lost, the victim of vice is a specimen of moral insanity.

Fame is a dowerless virgin whom one must wed from love and not from lucre.

It is easy to appear to others as we feel ourselves not to be, but it is most difficult to impress a distinct image of our characteristics on another's mind. We generally appear in society as we are not. Frequently, smiles deck our lips, while disgust sits, loathing what we see, on our hearts—our brows are serene while lava tides of passion rush beneath them. Our feet are often on the mountains, while our hearts are in the valleys. We seem to be participating with the crowd, while the fancy is playing with the rainbow and the spirit is chasing the deer of the highlands. If all should suddenly throw off their masks, heavens! what horrible Makanna like hypocrisy would greet us on all sides.

The old couplet is affluent in meaning:

"What care I how fair she be,
If she be not so to me."

It comprehends the principles on which the world regulates its judgments. Whatever is good, or fair, or wise, is so especially if it be so to us. The bigot sees nothing fair in what is foreign to him, or if he sees it, he cares nothing for it, as it is not fair to him. Men are prone to justify themselves to their own hearts by disparaging others. The merits of others are reluctantly allowed, lest their brightness eclipse their own. They view things through the spectacles of selfishness. They dwell on the blemishes of others, and contemplate their own claims to consideration with a most gratifying complacency. Vanity and selfishness are a pair of pickpockets who replenish our own barren exchequers by what they filch from others.

As our barques sail over the ocean of life, Destiny, that most stern and inflexible of Palinurnuses, stands at the helm, shrouded in the solemnity of his own impenetrable purposes; and though rocks rise and whirlpools roar around us, we cannot change our courses unless it please our inexorable pilot.—This is Mahometanism and the doctrine of fatalism, but it is not sense, as every one's experience assures him.

What would you expect a revelation from Heaven to resemble? Would you imagine that it should be replete with incomprehensible glories, or adapted to the intellectual nature of man? Should it be a spectacle fit only for the contemplation of gods,—so intensely radiant with glory as to strike the most eagle-eyed of mortals blind—or fitted to the sagacity of the many? The luster of genuine religion is adapted to every variety of vision. It is like natural light which the humble may contemplate in a taper, while the higher intellects may adore it as it glows and burns in Sirius.

The liberties of this country have every thing to fear from anarchy, and but little from consolidation. The bad humors in the body politic will never be drawn to a head, but they may be diffused through every member, until foul and loathingly diseased, that body, having relinquished the vigor which distinguished its youth, may fall a bloated and unseemly carcass on the world's wide waste, without the dignity of a Cato or the decency of a Cæsar. The ocean of popular tumults and passion will never pile up a throne for the genius of tyranny, but it may wash away the ramparts which surround, and the foundations which support, our glorious Constitution. And unless the headlong course of things is arrested, some of those who witnessed its struggles in infancy may survive to perform its funeral obsequies.

Where nature has given originality of mind, imitation will be contemned, where mediocrity, it cannot succeed. The bow of Ulysses cannot be bent by weak hands.

The tyranny of Rome during the thirteenth century was greater than it was in the reign of Trajan. The elder tyranny was civil, that which came after, was ecclesiastical. The tyranny of churches is the most odious which has yet been invented for the affliction of the body and the binding of the spirit in chains, as the world's history in many a blood-stained page fully evidences.

In an inferior degree of civilization, the fortunes of a nation depend materially on the characters of its princes. In more advanced conditions, the hearts of kings are not the oracles of human destiny, inasmuch as nations then are regulated by ascertained principles of policy, and are under the influence of the public sentiment of the civilized world.

Profundity of thought is generally purchased at the expense of versatility. To be very profound, it is necessary that the intellectual eye be fixed for a long time on one continuous series of operations; to be versatile, the mind must glance from subject to subject, and brood over none. Profundity plunges to the depths, while versatility skims the surface, of the sea speculation—while the former is going down, the latter is sporting onward on easy wing.

The thoughts of many writers remind one of dandies—they are extremely well-dressed, but then they have the slight misfortune to be brainless.

One vice invites another, as all our tendencies are gregarious in their nature. The preservation of our first scruples alone secures our temporal salvation. The virtuous man is happy and feels no insuperable impulses towards vice. But the man who has tarnished the original luster of his character by vicious indulgences, feels discontented and strives to find oblivion for the past by precipiating his feelings deeper into the Cocytus of vice. To resist the early promptings of sin is to save ourselves; to surrender ourselves to them is to incur the most imminent peril.

A man who expects to do an intellectual business in this world should, in the selection of a partner through life, choose one who can bring some capital into the concern.

Impromptus are generally, like much of Sheridan's wit, cut and carved for the occasion. The following is an exception to the general rule:

I love thee girl, e'en as the saint
Loves his bright dream of Heaven!
And if such love were sinful deemed,
For mine I'd be forgiven—
For loving graces such as thine
Is only loving what's divine.

The victory which Charles Martel gained over the Saracens in the eigth century was one of the most important events in modern history. But for it, who can fancy what condition of Europe would how have been, for in all probability the Mohometan flood would have dashed against the Alps, and the standard of the Prophet would have supplanted that of the Pope above the ruins of the Colossæum.

How the brilliancy of Charlemagne's character is dimmed by some of his infamous edicts! He found schools and libraries, advanced commerce and established law. These were glorious efforts for his age; and how ill they comfort with the most sanguinary edicts against those who refunded baptism and ate flesh during Lent!

You may as accurately determine the shape and number of the roots of an unknown plant from its flowers branches and leaves, as the internal natures of some men by their outward manifestations.

To believe that minds are equal by nature and that after differences are referrable to the forfeitures of life and education, is to have faith in an intellectual agrarianism which would invade the domains of truth and level down the proud aristocracy of mind.

THE TOMB OF KOSCIOSKO.—Mr. Stephens, in giving an account of his visit to the Cathedral Church at Cracow—"allied in its history with the most memorable annals of Poland: the witness of the ancient glory of her kings and their sepulchre"—after describing the tombs of Wladislaus le Bref, Kasimir the Great, and the Sigismunds, says:

On the lower floor of the church, by the side of Poniatowski, the Polish Bayard, is the tomb of one nobler in my eyes than all the kings of Poland or of the world. It is of red marble, ornamented with the cap and plume of the peasant of Cracow, and bears the simple inscription "T. Kosciusko." All over the church I had read elaborate panegyrics upon the tenants of the royal sepulchres, and I was struck with this simple inscription, and remembered that the white marble column reared amid the magnificent scenery of the Hudson, which I had often gazed at from the deck of a steamboat, and at whose base I had often stood, bore also in majestic simplicity the name of "Kosciusko." It was late in the afternoon, and the group of peasants, two Poles from the interior, and a party of the citizens of Cracow, among whom were several ladies, joined me at the tomb. We could not speak each other's language; we were born and lived thousands of miles apart, and we were strangers in our thoughts and feelings, in all our hopes and prospects, but we had a bond of sympathy at the grave of Kosciusko. One of the ladies spoke French, and I told them that, in my far distant country, the name of their nation's idol was hallowed; that schoolboys had erected a monument to his memory. They knew that he had fought by the side of Washington, but they did not know that the recollection of his services was still so dearly cherished in America; and we all agreed that it was the proudest tribute that could be paid to his memory, to write merely his name on his monument. It meant that it was needless to add an epitaph, for no man would ask, who was Kosciusko.

GOVERNOR TROUP.

We are gratified to preceive that this gentlemen has declared himself in favor of the Constitutional Treasury. The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist says:

"We have seen a letter from Governor Troup, very recently written, in which the views of this distinguished citizen are strongly and explicitly given in regard to Sub-Treasury and a National Bank. Governor Troup considers the questions of an Independent Treasury and a National Bank as of paramount importance to the people, and about which there should be no difference of sentiments. He takes the affirmative sides of the question at issue, contends that there should be in the South but a united voice for an Independent Treasury and against a National Bank, and looks upon the questions at present agitated as fundamental principles of the Government."

MR. CALHOUN.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Calhoun to a committee of the States Rights party of Richard County S. C.

The first step is to fix on the leading principles of the party; and here, fortunately, there can be no diversity of opinion. We have a living standard of the principles of our party, in which all who bear the name of Republican and State Rights men, are agreed, however they may differ in other respects. I refer to the Virginia Report, and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98. The great and leading principles asserted in those documents are, that ours is a federative system of Government, to which the States, and not the individual citizens, are parties; that the Constitution ought to be strictly construed, and, as far as practicable, literally adhered to; and that consolidation, or the concentration of the system in the General Government, must necessarily lead to despotism. These being acknowledged to be the principles of the party, the question, between us and our friends who have separated from us on the present occasion, is, which of the two, separation or the union, of the Government and the banks conforms most strictly to them? Let us examine, taking the principles in the order in which they stand.

Which then, of the two, is the most favorable to the Federative character of our system?

We may well leave this point to be decided by our old opponents, the Federal or National party, which, under all changes of names, have been so true to their principles and policy. Which are they in favor, of, the separation, or the union? The answer is easy. On no question or any other occasion, have they ever been more united. From their leaders down, throughout the entire rank and file, there is no division in their ranks; all being bitterly hostile to the seperation, and devotedly attached to the union of Government and banks; and well may they be so. Of all measures, the union of Government and banks has the most powerful tendency to consideration, and is, of course, the most hostile to the Federative character of our system; and never did the great original leader of the Federal or National party, Alexander Hamilton, display profounder sagacity, or greater boldness, than in consummating this unholy alliance, on his own responsibility, in direct defiance of law; by his Treasury order of '98. It has done more to consolidate the Government, and destroy the Federative character of our political system, than all other measures put together; and, if it should become the established policy, it would, in the end, inevitably draw all the powers of the system into the vortex of the General Government. Without going fully into the reasons of this opinion, I shall present two views that are in my opinion conclusive. The certain effect of the union, whether it be a league of State banks, or a Bank of the United States, is to throw the entire weight of the banking system (by far the most powerful interest in the community,) on the side of high duties and taxes, extravagant expenditures, and large surpluses; and that, because the greater these the greater the profits of the banks when united with the Government, but, when separated, the less.

The reasons for this are so obvious, and have been so fully explained on other occasions that need, not be repeated here. It has never, indeed, been denied or controverted. Assuming, that the fact to be so, the necessary result of the connection is to cast the whole influence of the banking system, with its irresistible weight, on the side that aims to enlarge the powers of the General Government, to draw within its vortex every object of expenditure, and to favor the policy best calculated to increase its revenue and disbursements, and keep up an overflowing Treasury, or, in a word, in favor of consolidation, and against the States.

The next effect is not less clear, that it will most certainly, in the end, lead to the establishment of a great National Bank, to control the State institutions. This, the National, or Whig party, as they are called, themselves clearly see, and have the candor to accknowledge. They know full well that the State bank system must fail, however modified, as a fiscal agent of the Government. It has twice failed already, and the causes which render it incompetent are daily increasing in force; and it is now supported by the National party expressly on the ground of its incompetency, and that its failure will lead to the establishment of a National Bank—a measure so favorable to their principles and policy, and therefore so ardently desired by them. That such an institution is, and has ever been, opposed to the State Rights and Republican creed, we have the high authority of the Virginia report itself, a portion of which is intended to prove its unconstitutionality and dangerous tendency.

But it is said by some of our friends, who have seperated, that the Independent and Constitutional Treasury must fail, and that its failure would lead to the same result, and that it is on that account they oppose it. It is a sufficient answer to this to state that such is not the opinion of the two great parties who support or oppose that measure. The former is known to be as hostile to a National Bank as the latter is ardently in favor of it, and it may with confidence be asserted, that the zeal of the one for the measure, and the ardor of the other against it, would speedily abase, if either thought it would fail, and lead to the result supported.

The next inquiry is, which of the two conforms the most closely to the principles of strict construction, and a rigid adherence as possible to the letter of the Constitution? On this point there can be no doubt. No one ever has, or can pretend to raise a constitutional objection to the separation of Government and Banks. That the former has the right to collect its dues in the legal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep and disburse its revenue by its own responsible officers, appointed for the purpose, is beyond the possibility of a doubt. Far different is the union, whether we regard it with a National Bank, or an organized league of State banks. Either is full of constitutional objections, and neither can be maintained on the principle of strict construction. On that principle, where will the right be found to charter a National Bank? Or, if that difficulty did not exist, where to constitute it, as the agent to regulate the exchanges, and the credit of the community? What power has the Constitution delegated to the Government over either; and how can such power be inferred, but by the boldest construction? The banks are State institutions, created by their authority, and for their peculiar wants, and there is no construction of the Constitution, that

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13074-1064