EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

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THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

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BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY SIXTH CONGRESS

[PUBLIC—No 24]

AN ACT to annex a certain tract of land to the Coosa land district, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That such part of township twenty-two, of range two, east, northern survey, State of Alabama, as lies east of the Coosa river, and was ceded to the United by the Creek nation of Indians, by a treaty concluded on the ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fourteen, be, and the same is hereby annexed to the Coosa land district; and all surveys, sales, and other proceedings heretofore had in reference to said tract hereby annexed as aforesaid, shall be as valid as they would have been had the same, at the time such proceedings were had, formed a part of said district, and no further.

[PUBLIC—No. 25]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Indian Department, fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and contingent expenses; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of subagents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand dollars;

For the pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, eleven thousand three hundred dollars;

For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act, five thousand dollars;

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars,

For postages, rents, stationary, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of one clerk in the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, south of the Missouri river, one thousand dollars,

For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the laws connected there-with viz

For the Christian Indians, four hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, thirty-five thousand dollars;

For expenses incurred by the Commissioner in examination of claims under the third and fourth articles of the treaty of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, with said Chippewas of the Mississippi, three hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas of Saganaw, five thousand eight hundred dollars;

For expenses attending the examination of claims against said Chippewas of Saganaw under the fourth article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For the Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, thirty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-dollars;

For the Choctaws, fifty five thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For the Creeks, sixty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For payment of the claim presented by the Alabama emigrating company, and allowed by the accounting officers, thirty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars;

For the Chickasaws, six thousand dollars;

For the Cherokees, seven thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Delawares, ten thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars;

For the Cadroes, ten thousand dollars,

For the Florida Indians, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars;

For the Iowas, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars,

For the Kickapoos, five thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Kaskaskias and Peorias, three thousand dollars;

For the Kanzas, six thousand and forty dollars;

For the Miamies, fifty-two thousand six hundred and seventy eight dollars;

For expenses of the commission to examine claims under the fifth and sixth articles of the Miami treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, in addition to the appropriations of last year, fifteen hundred dollars;

For assistance in agriculture, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of October sixth eighteen hundred and eighteen; two hundred dollars;

For the Eel Rivers, one thousand one hundred dollars;

For the Menomonies, thirty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars;

For the Omahas, four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars;

For the Ottowas and Chippewas, sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty five dollars;

For the Ottoes and Missourias, five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

For the Osages, thirty-four thousand four hundred and six dollars;

For the erection of houses for smiths, under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, eight hundred dollars;

For expenses attending the examination of claims under the second article of the treaty with the Osages, in addition to the appropriation of eighteen hundred and thirty nine, eleven hundred dollars;

For the Ottowas, four thousand three hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies, twenty thousand two hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Huron, four hundred dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of the Prairie, sixteen thousand dollars;

For the Potawatomies of the Wabash, twenty thousand dollars;

For the Pottawatomies of Indiana, seventeen thousand dollars;

For the Piankeshaws, eight hundred dollars;

For the Pawnees, nine thousand six hundred dollars;

For the Quapaws, four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Six Nations of New York, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the Senecas of New York, six thousand dollars;

For the Sioux of the Mississippi, forty-two thousand five hundred and ten dollars;

For the Yancton and Santie Sioux, four thousand three hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars;

For the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars;

For the Sacs, Foxes, Iowas, Sioux, Omahaws, and Ottoes, and Missourias, three thousand dollars;

For the Shawnees, seven thousand one hundred and eighty dollars;

For the Senecas and Shawnees, two thousand and sixty dollars;

For the Senecas, two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For the Wyandots, six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars;

For the Weas, three thousand dollars;

For the Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, one thousand dollars;

For the Winnebagoes, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars;

For the expenses of the Commission appointed to examine claims under treaty with the Winnebagoes, in lieu of the same sum appropriated last year for the Sioux erroneously, five thousand five hundred dollars,

For expenses attending the removal of the Winnebago Indians from their present residence, in Wisconsin, to the neutral ground across the Mississippi river, estimating the number at four thousand five hundred, to cost ten dollars each, forty five thousand dollars,

For the erection of a gristmill for the Winnebagoes, as stipulated in the sixth clause of the fourth article of the treaty with them of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars;

For the expenses of breaking up and fencing in ground after the removal of the Winnebagoes, as per seventh clause of fourth article of the same treaty, ten thousand dollars;

To carry into effect the treaty of the third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, ratified sixteenth May, eighteen hundred and forty, thirty-six thousand two hundrad and sixty-five dollars and forty cents.

R. M. T. HUNTER.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
R. M. JOHNSON
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED July 20th, 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

Laughter.—An anonymous writer (1769) classifies the different laugs as follows:—1. The side mouthed or indecent laugh—2 The gracious laugh, or the smile—3. Laugh of dignity or protection—4. The silly or simple laugh, which must be distinguished from the naturally ingenious—5. The self approving laugh, or that of sheer vanity—6. The laugh of courtesy, civilized compact, or fashionable usage—7. The laugh of affection, or disdain—8. The laugh of sincerity, openness, invitation and serenity, that in a pleasing manner diffuses itself over the whole countenance—9. The laugh of hipocracy or dissimulation, or (according to the vulgar phrase) in one's sleeve, which must be distinguished from—10. The laugh of determined or absolute malice—11. The laugh constrained is that observable when we make an effort to repress an unreasonable impulse—12. The laugh extorted, or machinal, is brought on by excessive tickling, or by wounds of the diaphram, or by certain noxious beverages—13. The laugh caused by the soreness of the mind, spite, resentfulness, desire of revenge, mixed with a certain pleasure that is in near alliance with pride—and lastly, 14. The laugh inextinguishable, as Homer calls it in Greek, but that in our vulgar phrase, may be expressed by the outrageous or horse-laugh—whose explosive bursts we cannot stop. In 1662 an Italian astrologer published a treatise, of about six sheets, wherein he distinguished the different temperaments of mankind by their different modes of laughing. Thus the hi hi hi notifies melancholy people; that he he he the phlegmatic persons; the ho ho ho those of a sanguine dispotism.—Gentleman's Magazine.

POETRY

THE WHITE COTTAGE

Thou peaceful cot, beneath whose roof
The calmest, purest joys are mine
Where sweetest smiles, affection's proof,
Their sunny rays, for my behoof,
With mildest, purest lustre shine.
No pilgrim of the stormy main,
Enters his haven with such joy,
As fills my bosom, when I gain
The evening shelter, and obtain
The kiss of welcome from my boy!

The snow white walls—the lattice green
Which veils each modest eye of thine;
The trees which throw their shade between,
On which the ripening fruit is seen,
The gay rose-mallow and the vine—
All—all delight me—but the door
Admits me to a heaven within;
No fretted ceiling—felted floor—
No gorgeous trappings—but there's more
Of real bliss than monarchs win.

Connubial joys, and filial love,
Await my evening welcome home;
Delights the virtuous prize above
The brightest chaplets ever wove
For demi gods of Greece or Rome.
This is my empire—here enthroned,
I envy not the proudest king;
My sceptre ne'er will be disowned,
For hearts of love, the sweetest toned,
To me their joyful anthems sing.

Yes, dear loved cottage, while beneath
Thy humble, roof, true bliss is mine,
The motive chaplet I will wreathe,
And here my graceful numbers breathe,
To thank the Giver's hand divine,
The charms of palace, tower, or dome,
With gilded pomp I covert not;
Thou, dear "*White Cottage*," art my home,
From hence I never wish to roam,
Content can guild the humblest lot.

FINALE TO A COURTSHIP.—'Flora ah! dearest Flora—I am come—ah! Flora I come to—oh! you can decide my fate—I am come, my Flora—ah!

"I see you, Malcolm, perfectly. You are come; you tell me interesting intelligence certainly. Well what next?"

"Oh, Flora! I am come to—to—"

"To offer me your heart and hand, I suppose?"

"Well do it like a man then, and not like a monkey."

Plague take your self possession!" exclaimed I, suddenly starting up from my knee, upon which I had fallen in an attitude that might have won the approval of Madam de Maintenon Fraise: 'you make me ashamed of myself.'

"Proceed, sir, said Flora

"You like brevity, it would seem.

"Then—will you marry me?"

"Yes."

"Will you give me a kiss?"

"You may take one."

I took the proffered kiss.

"Now this is going to work rationally," said Flora, "when a thing is to be said, why may it not be said in two seconds, instead of stuttering and stammering two hours about it?" Oh! how cordially do I hate all mysteries!" exclaimed the merry maiden, clasping my hand energetically.

"Well then" said I, "humbug apart, what day shall we fix for our marriage.

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at the first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she come to the mark or end of the race. Thus, none are compelled to marry against their own will; and this is the cause that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment, than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness. It is to be regretted, that our fair sex have not always equal opportunity of accepting or rejecting the suitors in order to insure their future happiness, although there is little doubt but most of our married ladies would have managed under the same circumstances, to have fallen down otherwise been prevented running to the end: nevertheless, too many have been forced by their friends, for sinister motives, to marry those they did not love, these would have run fast to prevent their lives being made miserable, and, perhaps, premature death.

HARRISON FLAG.

"Mother," said a lass just entering upon her teens the other day, "Mother, I want a new Harrison Flag.'

"What on earth do you mean, my child," said the good old women, "are you crazy?"

"Oh, no; but my old one is worn out, and I must have a new one."

"But what do you mean by a Harrison Flag? explain yourself."

"Well, if you'll buy me four yards of *dimity*, I will make one, and then you can see what it is."

The dimity was purchased; and now the sprightly lass, as she sports the rope, occasionally exposes the lower folds of her "new Harrison Flag!

BARNS OF THE GERMAN FARMER.—A recent traveller says the large stone barns of the German farmers, in Pennsylvania, are among the greatest curiosities in the country, and surpass any thing of the kind in the world for convenience and magnitude. They are better buildings than the houses. In the end of one he counted no less than seven tiers of windows, all painted and glazed. The lower story is used for feeding the cattle, and in the second; on each side of the house, two large folding doors open, through which they can drive their four horse teams loaded with hay.

From the New York Evening Post.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 10, 1840.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON:

Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness to accept the present of a hat as a token of my respect for your character and services. The hat is of my own workmanship, being a journeyman hatter, and although an adopted citizen from the land of the patriot Emmet, yet I have ever witnessed with the highest pleasure your patriotic services in the defence of American freedom, and your unwavering exertions in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

With my best and earnest wishes for your health and happiness, I remain very truly, your friend,

JAMES CLOHESEY.

New York, July 10, 1840.

MR. JAMES CLOHESEY,

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date, accompanied with the present of a valuable Hat. I recive this present as a token of respect from a workman, an adopted citizen, a son of the Emerald Isle, and will preserve it as a remembrancer of your kindness and of the sympathy which I have ever felt for that portion of my fellow citizens. From my youth I was taught to labor, and therefore I cannot but look upon those who labor as the real producers of all the wealth of the country, the source of its riches in peace, and its only sure defence in time of war. I recognize this gift with the greater pleasure as coming from a citizen who has produced this beautiful specimen of the progress and perfection of American manufactures by his own hands.

The heroic Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec, and other sons of the Emerald Isle who assisted in achieving the independence of our country, are entitled to the gratitude of the American people and by the Constitution and the laws every naturalized citizen is placed upon an equal footing with native citizens, except being elected President of the United States. I have uniformly maintained the rights of adopted citizens, and opposed every measure which tended to abridge their privileges and liberty.

Accept my thanks for your present, and my best wishes for your health and happiness.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

THEY COME!

Township, Putnam Co Ia.
June 27, 1840.

We, the undersigned, hereby declare, that four years ago we did support Gen. Harrison. And we further declare, that having recently attended a log cabin raising, we have become so disgusted at it that we are resolved, if we live until the next election, that we will vote for Martin Van Buren, Gen. Howard, and the other democratic candidates.

JOHN FRANK,
WM. SUTHERLAND,
WORTHY HOUSE,
JOSEPH HOUSE,
GEORGE FRY,
JOHN SCOTT,
GEORGE SCOTT.

From the Washington County Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—The reading of R. N. Wickliffe's letter in your last number, has induced me to send for republication J. C. Welty's letter taken from the Washington county Democrat; these letters should be attentively read by every unprejudiced man—they breathe the very spirit of true republicans.

HURRICANE.

Hagerstown, Md. June 2nd, 1840.

To the Chair'n of the Tippecanoe Club:

SIR:—Having changed my opinion upon political subjects since I signed as a member of the Club, I considered myself bound to request you to strike my name from the list of members.

When I signed as a member, I believed the whigs right, and as I have always acted with that party, I wish I could think them right now; but I know many things now, which I did not know, and which satisfy me that if the whigs ever were right they are wrong now.

I think it wrong for Gen. Harrison to come out as a candidate, and then refuse to let the people know what his principles are, and I think it wrong for the Whig party to nominate a candidate at Harrisburg, and not tell the people what sort of principles are to govern, or what sort of measures we shall have, if their candidate is elected. If I have ever believed Mr. Van Buren wrong, he has never concealed his principles; and I would rather vote for a man who will tell his principles, than one who wont tell them.

I do not think it right for the whigs to bring out a man to please the Abolitionists; I did not believe this to be true at first, but I have seen several abolition documents which show that the abolitionists speak of the nomination of Gen. Harrison as an abolition victory; and I do not think they ought to be countenanced.

I have seen more, viz:—that Gen. Harrison signed a law, when he was Governor of Indiana, requiring a property qualification for a vote, and also to sell poor white men into slavery for fine and costs, and also voted to bring the same law into the State of Ohio—and I do not think the man who has these kind of principles ought to be President. I did not understand these things for some time; but the whig papers do not deny it now; and they do what I think very wrong, viz:—they try to justify it. I think we ought to respect the rights of the poor people, for they have nothing to depend upon but the laws, except their industry.

I was also made to believe by the whigs a short time ago, that this Administration was very corrupt, but I have since seen the speech of Mr. Lincoln, a whig member of Congress, and also the speeches of Mr. Benton and Mr. Saunders, who explain things very much to my satisfaction; and though they challenged the whig members of Congress to dispute what they said, I do not believe they did it, and I believe it is all a trick to deceive the people, as much as drawing log cabins and hard cider about.

I would rather go with the democrats who are not disposed to conceal their principles, than with the whigs who conceal every thing, and have brought out a candidate who appears to have a great many bad principles.

You will please strike my name from the list.

Yours, &c.
J. C. WELTY.

A FACT OR TWO.

"Facts are chiels that winna ding
And donna be disputed."—*Burns.*

The following statistics will meet the Whig sophistry "anent" low prices, by which that wily crew are endeavouring to pocket the votes of our sturdy and hard toiled farmers.

"The average price of flour per barrel in Philadelphia, during the present Administration, has exceeded $7,00; during General Jackson's last term, it was $6,16; during his first term, $5,63; during Mr. Adams' term, it was $5 14; and during Mr. Munroe's last term, it was $5,95."

The following is worth preserving as a monument of the manner in which the banks have been in the habit of sporting with the welfare of the country. Truly, it was high time that either the Independent Treasury or some other Independent thing should apply such a corrective to such a wanton and atrocious exercise of outrageous power.

"In 1816, the amount of currency was $11 per head of the whole population. $7 in 1819, $5 in 1832, $6 in 1834, $7, in 1835, $8 in 1836, and $10 in January, 1837.

"In 1839, the amount of paper and specie in circulation, was over seventy millions of dollars; in 1820, less than forty-eight millions; in 1832, the bank circulation, nineteen millions, and in January, 1837, no less than one hundred and forty-nine millions?"

In 1834 a carpenter's wages was $1.50 per diem, and flour $5,75 per barrel—in 1837, his wages was $1,75, and flour $9,75 per barrel. Thus in 1834, he could earn more than a barrel and a half of flour every week, and in 1837, very little more than a barrel, though receiving a higher nominal amount of wages; and yet when the Whigs go fishing for votes, one of the most alluring baits is the present low rates of wages; but their delusive and destructive tackle will be pretty well known before the right fishing time arrives.—*Williamsburg Democrat.*

RATHER TOUGH.

By the following, which we copy from the Carlisle Volunteer, it appears that the Whigs, not only publish false statements about changes, and place the names of Democrats upon their committees; but even go farther than this, and actually attempt to cram their toasts down the throats of our friends. This is a "leetle" too tough to swallow. The Volunteer says, "They *gulled* Mr. Corman to attend their celebration, by representing it as a democratic one; and they attempted to *gull* Mr. Brechbill by one of their prominent men offering to pay the old gentleman money which he owed him. But they were not satisfied with luring him there in that way; they must needs make him a Vice President like Mr. Corman, and, still worse, make him father a toast *which he never uttered!*

Mr. Sanderson:—I observe a toast in the Herald & Expositor, purporting to have been given by me which is in the following words:

"Thomas Jefferson, the father of democracy—he condemned and prohibited the interference of the federal office holders in election, he saw and warned us of the danger. Democracy condemns it now, federal Locofocoism encourages it, and practises it. "By the fruit you may know the tree." I can't go locofocoism no how you can fix it."

Now, sir, I wish the public to know that *I never gave the toast, nor authorised any person to give it for me!*—The toast is not mine—'tis true that I was at the federal celebration; I went there under particular circumstances; a prominent member of the party promised me money, which he owed; I went there on account of that claim, and when there was induced to remain. I am a Jefferson democrat, however, as the toast signifies, and as such will vote for Van Buren, Johnson, and the whole Democratic ticket. Jefferson democracy in the mouths of whigs, antimasons, and old federalists, is as unnatural as the flowing of *honey* from the mouths of *toads*. I also see my name amongst their Vice Presidents. Now they may have appointed me one of their Vice Presidents; but if so, *it was unauthorised by me, and I deny having acted as such or having taken any part in their proceedings.*

FRED. BRECHBILL,
July 18th, 1840. *South Middleton.*

LETTER OF J. C. CALHOUN.

WASHINGTON, 4th June, 1840

GENTLEMEN:

I do assure you that it is with extreme reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline the invitation, which you have so kindly offered and earnestly urged me to accept; to deliver the address to the Democratic citizens of New York on the approaching 4th of July.

I am deeply impressed with the importance of the question involved in the issue now before the country, and have the strongest desire to meet the wishes of yourselves and those you represent; but such is the extent of my engagements here, that it would be out of my power to prepare an address worthy of you and the occasion, without an interference with my official duties to an extent that I could not justify.

He who would estimate the contest which now agitates the Union throughout its vast extent, from a mere surface view, without looking to the bottom, would form a most erroneous conception of its true character and the mighty consequences involved. Be assured, we are in the midst of no ordinary crisis. The depth and width of the commotion prove that some powerful cause is at work beneath; and we cannot too early or earnestly inquire what that cause is. To ascertain what it is, we must first have a clear understanding of the circumstances which constitute the present crisis—and, for that purpose a retrospect of our past political history is indispensible.

It is well known to all, who are conversant with the subject, that there has been from the formation of the constitution two great parties in our country—a national consolidation party, and a state right republican party—the one leaning to the side of power; the other to that of liberty.—They even preceded the existence of the Government itself. In the convention that formed the constitution, the struggle was long and arduous between them—the consolidation party striving to form one supreme national government, with paramount control over the states, and the other to preserve the federative character of the then existing system; but at the same time to strengthen and perfect the Union, as far as consistent with the independence and sovereignty of the states. Fortunately, the latter, after a long contest prevailed; and the result was our admirable and beautiful federal republican system, unexampled and unequaled in any age, or country.

[illegible] parties survived.—The one took the name of Federal, and the other Republican—the former aiming to accomplish what it had failed to do in convention, by the enlargements of grants of power, through a liberal and broad construction; and the other to carry out the constitution, in its true meaning and spirit, as intended by its framers, by restricting the government within the limits assigned to it. Each party had its leader in the first cabinet formed by General Washington—the Federal in General Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Republican in Mr. Jefferson, the Secretary of State; both able, accomplished, patriotic, and admirably suited by nature, education, and position in the cabinet for leading the parties, of which they were the acknowledged chiefs.

The policy of Hamilton prevailed; and the funding system, the union of the government and banks, the creation of a national bank, the protective policy, and the unlimited application of the money power to objects not embraced by the constitution, followed. The government thus received its first and powerful impulse in a direction unsuited to its genius and character, and from which, it has never yet fully recovered.

The first reaction to this almost irresistible impetus was in the election of Mr. Jefferson, twelve years after the adoption of the constitution; but with such force had the machine been impelled in the wrong direction, and so adverse was the period, from the then belligerent condition of the world, that with all his experience, ability and honest zeal, he could do but little to bring back the government, and give it a fresh start in the direction which its framers intended. The funded debt was indeed greatly reduced, the money power restricted to constitutional objects, retrenchment and economy enforced, but the powerful ligatures, which bound the government to the paper system, could be neither broke or severed. Under his virtuous, but less energetic and orthodox successor, the times became more unpropitious. The gigantic struggle, which had so long agitated Europe passed the Atlantic and reached our shores. The heavy expenses and financial embarrassments, which followed, bound the Government with cords more powerful than ever, to the paper system, and restored the policy of Hamilton in its full extent, and to more than primitive vigor. After the termination of the war, it was carried out in bold relief by the miscalled American System, 'till it was finally consummated in the Tariff of 1828.

In its train followed, as they ever will, discord, distraction, profusion, extravagance and corruption, which have done much to sap the foundation of our free institutions, and must have utterly subverted them, if the cause, fortunately for the country, had not been arrested.

A reaction has not only commenced, but made great progress towards freeing the country from the last remnants of a policy, so dangerous and pernicious. How or by whom, so happy a change has been brought