misapprehended the tenor of his observations .--But ne would tell the gentlemin, that with regulating the action of particular almost every instance. In what places do ded out again: keeping up swarms of unnecest they think we will believe their declamation our, of Worcester county, to set free his wife gara to "terrible lederalists, it he wanted to bureaus? Point them out. I will go heart they vote for democrats in preference to men sary officers, and enriching one portion of the in opposition to the evidence of our own sen- and children, who are his slaves for life; 1800, he might readily do so, and that in and hand with any gentleman, for whatever of their own party? In none that have come community at the expense of another. The ses? When was this country ever more hapgreat numbers, among his own political asso- is proper to be done in regard to these within the range of my observation. Have money is never returned to the men who py & prosperous than at this moment? Never order, the second time, passed and sent to the cistes. He believed the gentleman had nev- matters, and I dare say there will be a gener- they any right to complain, that we prefer earned it. er belonged to that school; but there were ma- al co-operation on the part of my political our friends to our enemies, (and that is the Again, it is charged upon this administra- The laboring classes of community—the fartring, formed no small portion of the opposition. Look said he at Massachusetts, so highly complimented the other day by the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Pickens,) and you may there see on what side the remnant of the old federalists of 198 are to be found.

On this subject of the tariff, as well as upseveral others, there is an old proverb, which I can recommend to the consideration been conducted by this administration with which the opposition delight to expatiate. It of disinterested patriotism. If we believe so of the corruption, of which the opposition delight to expatiate. It rather vulgar to quote proverbs, but I confess is of two kinds, according to their account of it, they have a great averpreserves them; if false, they would be for- are not of the same faith; and that the road pap!" gotten. The one to which I allude is, that to honor and emolument is thus closed up to

ments of the opposition upon this subject?-Have they any principle in common with regard to protection? What is it? Ask the nulliners; the people of what is called (and I ted by political partis ins from one end of the think she has earned the title here, if nowhere olso) the gallant little State of South Carolion itself, rather than submit to a protective ident of the United States and the members tariff—to a "bill of abomination." They de- of his cabinet? ny the power of Congress to pass any such law, and hold all such enactments to be open that the Federal Government not only has of offices connected with that Department. therefore have displeased them all! the authority to pass such laws, but that it | So you may find hundreds in the customthem this protection. These are the gentle- the favor of this administration. What bemen who are so grievously offended at the comes of the charge then, that no one can hold want of consistency among the friends of the office but a democrat? It vanishes before the administration!

How is it in respect to internal improvements under the authority of the General go_ is a subject I have never been able to comprecy amongst our political opponents. In the hend. How are they proscribed? Do they to make large appropriations for this purpose. | not get office? What a delightful harmony there would be among such gentlemen, if they were in pow 100 000 office holders, who are said to have support of all his party.

Another very important subject involved would not say so in that manner, unless it tem, by which money for which the Govern-In the political contests of the last three or was well established. I have been deceived ment has no use is to be drawn from the bur years, is the Bank of the United States. in that way more than once. Gentlemen What are the sentiments of the opposition rise and tell us that the South will do this. with regard to this institution? As variant and the North wont do that, in a tone of auas the colors of the rainbow. The strict con- thority that leads a young man inexperienced ting it again, we return to the State Governstructionists in the South deny the power of in the ways of the Capitol, to believe they Congress to create such a corporation. Some are authorized to speak for the whole scope of hold that, if they had the power, it would be country indicated in their remarks. It is not inexpedient to exercise it; and others that it so. I am older now, and understand these would be excellent policy to create, a bank things. I have been behind the curtain here, with proper limitations. Another class be- which excludes our doings from the eyes of would be dangerous to public liberty; whilst see these things, I attach just so much weight in the people's pockets, to be disposed of as respect to us, it applies equally to the opposithe real "Simon Pure," thorough-going Bank | to them as they deserve. Such asseverations ites, not only claim the authority, but insist are often made by gentlemen, who, no doubt, that such a bank is indispensably necessary, believe them to be true, but who know no reacy, and control the fiscal operations of the shown that, in more than one instance, they the country and guides public sentily as practicable, a survey of the navigable country, to set free his wife and children, who he rules the country and guides public sentily as practicable, a survey of the navigable country. There is to be a coalition beweary in the discharge of their duty. They Gentlemen seem te forget, that besides facturing interest of the North. The preser. go about day and night, crying, "distress! these offices held under the Federal Governvation of the "public faith," is to be the preruie! bankruptcy! and wretchedness:"—to a ment, there are more than a hundred thoularm and terrify the people with supposed sand held under the State Governments. In mise bill" is said to have pledged the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles, and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles and his faithful and largers instead of the public democratic principles are public democratic principles. dangers, just before them, which are, in fact, deed, to make up the number of a hundred faith! What an absurdity is this! Sir, I never to be realized. No man can receive thousand under the former, I believe they would regard a violation of the faith of the their votes for President unless they believe count the army and navy of the United States, nation with as much horror as any gentleman his footsteps, adopt his principles, and render Resolved, that his Excel'ency, the Goverhe will lend his influence to the establish- and all the pensioners! By what authority are in or out of this House. A nation without such services, and then they will attain the nor, be requested to transmit copies of these ment of a great National Bank. This is, they set down as friends of the administrawith them, "the very bottom and the soul of tion? Who asserts that these men, who rehope." Which side would prevail in the ceive the sums paid to them under the law, very properly excluded from all honorable as. lic affairs; it is, to see their Government well Which were read the first time, and ordernew Administration? Would the executive and not by the favor of the Executive, are sociations. But how has public faith been administration? They elected Andrew Jackson ed to lie on the table. can solve this problem. Not a man in the op- are they dependent on the President for sup- prominent members of Congress make an ar-

know it. Are there any changes necessary counties, and towns, in which the opposition have no doubt; and an enormous amount of were right; that we have been ruined; & that population, reported a bill entitled, an act to in the organization of the Departments, or in have the political power? Their friends, in taxes thus levied upon the people to be divi- all their predictions have been verified. Do authorise Samuel Harman, a free man of colly free from disease? If there be either sentiment,

is repeated here from day to day, and reitera-

surface where it so lately rested.

The proscription of the minority en masse, South and Southwest, the power to construct | not enjoy all the rights and immunities gnarroads and canals is most strenuously denied; anteed to other citizens? Have they been but in the North and West it is almost uni- disfranchised? What privilege has been taversally claimed and conceded. It is with ken away? Are not the courts open to them one portion of the country a most radical er- for redress of their grievances? Are not their for to attempt the exercise of this new author persons, reputations, and property protected ity; whilst in anothor region it is part of the by law, like those of other citizens? If so, constitutional duty of the functionaries here of what do they complain? Why, they can-This brings me to the consideration of the

er, and had control of the finances of the coun been sustaining the administration for some try! What discussions we should hear a- time past, and to have conducted the cammong themselves upon the constitutionality paign in favor of Mr Van Buren. I can reand wisdom of such appropriations! It would member when I believed there was something be the music of the spheres; a concord of in this story about the office holders sustainsweet sounds. Their President would have ing Mr. Van Buren, and being his principal no difficulty whatever in adopting a line of supporters. It was asserted in that bold and policy which would receive the unanimous confident tone which we so frequently listen to here, and I took it for granted gentlemen

be for a Bank, or against it? No mortal man less free than their fellow-citizens? How pledged in this case? Can two or three because they believed he would thus admin position will attempt to answer the question. port? They are no more so than any other rangement, and obtain the passage of a law disappointed. Again, sir, we are told that the present citizen of the courtry. But suppose what is which is to bind all posterity? Have they what is which is to bind all posterity? Have they Executive came into power under pledges to said of them to be true, we all know that the any more power than their successors; and, if are the men who told us in 1824 and in 1828, and of so much of Tangier sound &c. produce important reforms. That 'retrench- State, county, city, town and township offi so, whence did they obtain it? The idea is that f Jackson succeeded, the country would Was sent to the sentle. ment and reform" were the motto of the par- cers exercise much more influence over the preposterous. If they could bind us for ten be ruined; the men who told us the same Mr. Hicks presented a report of the Trusty who elected him; and that the "reforms" public mind than they do. Who has most public mind then they do. Who has most public mind than they do. Who has most public mind the mind they do. Who has most public mind the min have not been made. Pray, what are the re- influence over his neighbors, the sheriff of the lence, and famine, rather than devotion to Dorchester county, relative to the condition forms which deserve our attention? Are county, the associate judges, where there are "compromise act" is of no more authority than military glory; but who, during the late cam- of said Academy, there any useless offices that ought to be a such officers, or a postmaster in some little any other law of Congress, and can be re-

"Proscription" is one of the topics upon mer, the opposition claim a remarkable share priated the money.

could not have pleased one set of them with- case, by the judiciary of the country. Is it otherw se in regard to the post offices? out displeasing the others; and if he had com- If any gentleman will rise in his place, & bill entitled, an act to punish, by sale as torneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs

of course, none of them would be willing to fill most fastidious.

fice, honor, or emolument! But upon the subject of money, of mercenary motives and influences, who has shown the strongest inclination to resort to such means tained by a majority of my own political friends; driven to it, in some measure, by the force of circumstances, which they could not fully control; but I allude to a permanent syspockets of the people; and, after paying four ever heard. or five sets of public men for collecting it, for legislating upon the subject, and for distribuments the balance, to be expended in such democratic doctrine; but the opposition will they are "slaves" to the opposition lead- tives in Congress be, and they are hereby

not go for this. tween a portion of the South, and the manu ment by the aid of this personal popularity. rivers immediately above Watkins' point, are his slaves for life, bolished? If so, name them. Does any offi town? The former, unquestionably. And pealed or modified at any time we may think than ever we did at any period. They are mittee on education. cer receive too large a compensation? Let us pray, who holds these offices in all the States, proper. It will be sugtained, however, I now endeavoring to convince us that they

ay of them among those who co-operated friends in so laudable an undertaking. Let proscription of which they complain,) when tion, that it has increased the annual expenwith him against the administration. The old gentleman either propose something as prop- they do the very same thing themselves? ditures to a large amount. Why do not gener to be done, let them at least point out the They vote against men, and thus "proscribe tlemen have the candour to tell the people products, bear a higher price than they have December session 1835, ch. 201, as relates to dants and successors, who held the same docthe violation of pledges on our part. How low them to hold office; and the only reason in the increased population, offices, and wants that we are ruined. The laws protect every can reforms be made where every thing is al assigned is, that they do not like their politions for man in the enjoyment of all his rights, per Ballard and Crisfield report the same. ready perfect? What surgeon amputates a cal opinions. All parties do this. It is in various national objects, fortifications, navy, sonal liberty, personal security, and private sound limb? Who administers medicine to a the nature of man to sustain his friends, and &c. &c. The removal of the Indian tribes property; in all his immunities and privileges. mittee to whom were referred the papers person in the vigor of manhood, and perfect- to rally around those who agree with him in west of the Mississippi, the purchase of their religious, civil, and political; still gentlemen transmitted to the house under the law of land, and the wars we have had had with insist that we are ruined. Sir, the people last session to provide indemnity for the sufwound or blemish in the system, let it be We are charged with being influenced by them, are some of the principal items. Has will not believe them. When they feel themmade known; and we. who possess the law- the "SPOILS," and with relying upon them there been any unnecessary expenditure? If selves happy at home, and learn from every made a report, accompanied with the follow making power, should forthwith provide a to insure our success. By "spoils" they mean so, point it out. Let us know what it is; & intelligent American, of every party, that our ing order either office or money. In regard to the for- then we will ask ourselves why we appro- country now stands higher abroad, on account Ordered, That the clerk of this house be,

I like them. Proverbs are usually the result it: first of public officers, and secondly of the the commutated experience of successive minority as a mass. As to the first, it is said let a good one pass by, without grasping at it? reau is is to be found? what is its character? believe any man who asserts that they have minority as a mass. As to the first, it is said generations of men. In nineteen cases out of that all are removed who are not of the domitwenty, they are true. It is their truth which nant party; that none can be appointed who ter" sometimes for a taste of the "Treasury too indefinite. Let gentlemen assume the responsibility of making a distinct charge. In [Here Mr. H. gave way to Mr. Anthony If it had so happened that Mr. Van Buren private life, if one man instigates a prosecu on whose motion the House adjourned. The who live in glass houses ought not to the minority entirely. A more unfounded to elect tion against another for an offence, and it subject did not come up again until the folcharge than this was never made against any him, and the three highest candidates had turns out upon investigation that there is no lowing Tuesday, when Mr. H. concluded his Do we differ in regard to the doctrine of a party of men since the world began. Why, should have had great difficulty in arriving protective tariff? Pray, what are the sentiunder the Executive of the United States, at a conclusion. There would have been is liable to an action of damages for the injuare now, and have been for eight years, in the no intrigue or bargain, of course! But when ry done to individual reputation. Are the hands of opposit on men. Whilst this charge all the difficulties had been surmounted, as characters of public men less valuable to they no doubt would have been, and an oppo- them than those of private citizens? Are sition man elected, that we should have seen they not equally under the protection of the Mr. Richardson presented a memor al of entitled, an act to authorize Thomas S. Car continent to the other, the opposition clerks the beginning of troubles. What would have law? True, the prosecutor here might not numerous merchants and traders of the city ter and William F. Chilton, of Caroline coun. are quietly receiving their salaries in the dif been the policy of his administration no man be liable to an action; but if there should turn of Baltimore, counter to the memorial of the ty, to alter and change a road therein men ns. Why, sir, it is but a short time since ferent departments, receiving and holding living can tell. His supporters would have out to be neither ground for the charge, nor ferent departments, receiving and holding they were willing to peril every thing, Uni their respective appointments from the Pres- been of all political creeds and complexions good reason for instituting the inquiry, public in the pilot laws; under Heaven; as opposite to each other as sentiment would render that justice to all Which was read and referred to the com- ances and courts of justice, reported a bill the poles, and wholly irreconcilable. He concerned, that is administered, in the other mittee already appointed on that subject.

violations of the constitution. But what say I know that in my region of country a large promised, and gone sometimes a little with state that he has good reason to believe, from slaves for tife and transportation out of the and other officers of this state, passed at De the opposition in the North and the West? _ majority of the offices are in the hands of the one side, and then leaned a little to the other, information upon which he can rely, that State, free negroes convicted of felony; What are the sentiments of the "American opposition. I believe it is so throughout the he would have been doing precisely what they fraud and corruption do exist in a department. Ordered, That Messrs. Hyland, Tuck and system" men on this subject. They believe United States, if we take the whole number charge upon General Jackson; and would either naming his information or stating that Hicks report the same. it is improper to name him, I for one will On motion of Mr. Crisfield, But this is not the grand difficulty. We vote for a committee, with ample powers to Ordered, That the committee on grievan- Mr. Crisfield submitted the following of is a solemn duty we owe our country to afford houses of the same political faith, enjoying are told that professions and practice ought to make a thorough investigation. If one comgo toge her. Now, the opposition profess to mittee is not enough, I will vote for more- pediency of redncing into one the various believe that our friends who are in office are for as many as are necessary -- to develope the laws relating to apprentices. sunlight of truth, leaving not a trace upon the unworthy to remain there; so they would be true condition of the public offices, and to exturned out forthwith. Again, they profess to pose all the defaulters who may be found in amble and resolutions, have a mortal hatred for office holders; and, them. This, I think, ought to satisfy the Whereas, the rivers which enter into Tan- they shall be of opinion that it would be im

the vacancies! Here would be one of the This House has been assailed. It has been greatest calamities that ever befell a free denominated a mere "bed of justice to regis people—all the offices of the country vacant, ter the decrees of royalty!" It seems that we and no one to fill them! One portion of the sit here, without any opinions of our own, as, during the winter months while other der, country would be too bad, and the other too merely to register the edicts of the President! good, to have any thing to do with public of- What is the pretext for this charge? Why, the northern and southern cities could be sup- ces and courts of justice, enquire into the ex forsooth, we agree in sentiment with the President, and therefore sustain his measures! Was ever argument more futile? Who elected the President? The people. Who electo control public sentiment? Who are the ted the members of this House? The same friends of banks, of the Bank of the United people. Do they not vote for both, because States? Who are willing to sell extraordi- they approve of their political opinions? Unnary privileges for honuses payable in money? doubtedly. Are not the President and the Who are the supporters of land bills and dis- majority of the members of this House of the tribution bills? I do not speak of the depos- same political party? Is it strange that they of the Rail-road from Baltimore and Philaite bill of the last session. That was sus- should agree in regard to great leading measures of policy? Who would anticipate any the waters of the Sound, he greatly increased, speak respectfully of arguments advanced as they will farther, should the proposed conhere, and will therefore not say that this is childish, but really it is one of the strangest specimens of parliamentary logic that I have

Pray, who rules the opposition? Whose creasing the active tonnage of this State, and edicts do they register? Do they sit here to of the commercial cities of the Union, is an register the edicts of a distinguished gentle- object of general concern, and as it is desiraman from Kentucky, of another from Massa- ble to ascertain the extent and character of colored population, to which was referred the ehusetts, and of a third from South Carolina? such obstructions, and the practicability and bill entitled, an act to authorise and empow Government has no right to do this—it is a If not, how does it happen that they agree so cost of such improvements, with a view to fraud upon the people. The revenue should cordially and entirely with the three great their removal, and as all such examinations be cut down so as to meet the wants of the leaders in all their political opinions? The and enquiries are especially appertaining to dispose of her negro man William Phillips Government, and nothing more; leaving all fact cannot be denied, that this agreement the functions of the General Government of the fruits of individual industry beyond that does exist; and if the argument is good with the United States-Therefore each man may think proper. Such is the tion. If we are the Presidents "slaves," ryland, That our Senators and Representa-

The President, it is said, is popular; that Government of the United States, as speedi- Harman a free man of colour, of Worcestel

of the manner in which our intercourse has and hereby is, directed to return to the com'

Maryland Legislature. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Jan. 30, 1837.

gier Sound, a short distance above Watkins' proper to withhold them entirely, then wha point, are accessible during the greater part additional restrictions are necessary, and proof the winter for vessels of small draft, and per. large quantities of timber and produce of va | Which was twice read. rious kinds are carried from them; and where- Mr. Eccleston submitted the following great sources of supply are closed, some of Ordered, that the co...mittee on grievan' plied with the very important articles of fuel, pediency of excluding free negroes and mu grain and other articles at advanced prices, lattoes from the right of acquring and hold to the manifest advantage of that section of ing real estate in this State—and if the comthe country, and to the great encouragement mittee shall determine against the exclusion of the coasting tonage, if vessels capable of that they report a bill, allowing not over two withstanding a sea voyage could be 'made to years to that species of our population to ali enter them; and whereas, the inducements enate real estate now in their possession. to the coasting tonage to resort there for these amongst other objects, will by the completion delphia, to some eligible point or points on Annamesic rivers; and whereas the removal of obstructions from these rivers, and thereby promoting industry and commerce, and in-

Resolved by the General Assembly of Marequested to cause to be made by the General

Wednesday, February 1.

Ordered, That Messrs. Donoho, Hyland,

Mr. Crisfield, chairman of the select com

Which order was twice read and adop

Mr. Donoho reported a bill, entitled, an act to repeal, an act, entitled, an act to ap point State wharfengers in the city of Balti more, and to authorise the collection of what fage in certain cases in the said city, passed December session, 1827, chapter 162;

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

February 3d, 1837. The clerk of the Senate returned the bil

Mr. Keene, from the committee on griev entitled, an act supplemental to an act limit Mr. Hyland obtained leave to bring in a ling the time for the collection of fees of at cember session 1833, ch. 258.

to lie on the table.

Feb. 6.

Ordered, that the committee on colored population enquire into the expediency

Which was read.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 30, 1837. Mr. Goldsborough from the committee of colored population, to which was referred the bill entitled, an act to enable Theodorick Bland, to bring certain slaves into this state reported that the committee had said bill un' der consideration and were of opinion it ough

It was read the second time.

Mr. Goldsborough from the committee of Duvall, of Anne Arundel county, to sell and yond the limits of this state, reported favors' bly thereon.

It was read the second time.

Thursday, February 2. A bill entitled, an act to authorize Samuel

incorporate the Stockholders of the Franklik Bank of Baltimore, reported favorably there

It was read the second, and by special of der the third time and passed.

Mr. Purnell from the committee on finance to which was referred the resolution directing the Executive to forward the report of the the practicability of a survey of navigable ecutives of the several States and Territories olution under consideration and were of opin ion it ought to be assented to.

It was read the second and by special of

On the 16th inst, George Thomas, an Ital



CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1837. We publish to-day, a part of the able speech of Mr. Hamer of Ohio. In our next, as we intend to give the conclusion. It is a ve- a ry interesting production, and worth a candid 1 and attentive perusal.

In our next paper, we design publishing the letter of General Jackson, in reply to Mr. Wise, one of the members of the investiga- (ting Committee. The President takes a manly position upon the subject. He has been so much misrepresented about this matter by the opposition, as he has generally been, that we shall take pleasure in laying the Document itself before our readers, when they will see, what a violent clamor is raised against the President, for the performance of a necessary duty.

Mr. Morton who is a Van Buren man, has been chosen Senator from the State of Louisiana, in the place of Mr. Porter, whig.

A proposition has been introduced in the Legislature of our State, for the purpose o curtailing the number of Magistrates. What will many of the magisterial gentry say, to having the venerable title of "Esquire" choped from their characters?

During the Session of the investigating committee a considerable fuss arose, between Mr. Whitney and Messrs. Peyton and Wise, two of the members. Judging from its character we should think, the heroes of this enquiry are not likely to gain many laurels, from their efforts.

That mischief maker in Congress, Ex President, John Q. Adams, will still persist, in his efforts, to get the abolition question before the House. How extremely foolish and disreputable for such a man as Mr. Adams, to be thus attempting to stir up strife, in the Councils of the Nation. He had much bet ter, make out the Hymn Book for the Mor monites. The fact is Mr. Adams never had common sense, although a man of great erudition, which has been proved in many instan-

THE MONEY MARKET .- We learn that the money market is much easier, than it was some time ago, and the prospect for a brisk and flourishing business in the spring, is in every respect, cheering.

There is a great dearth of news, at present, either of a miscellaneous character, or trom Head quarters at Washington or Annapolis. The session of Congress drawing so near to a close, there remaining now a residue of not quite three weeks, the members will feel under a paramount obligation, to devote their time, to the transaction of the public business, leaving less leisure to indulge in idle debate.

The City of Washington will be thronged with visiters about the 4th March, we suppose, as crowds will repair there, about that time, to witness the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren as President of these United States. & Col. Johnson, as Vice President.

The commissioners appointed by the Gov. ernor and Council of Maryland to visit Eu rope, with a view of borrowing the eight mil lions of dollars, authorized by our State Le gislature, we presume, will set out, on their vovage of discovery, in the ensuing spring .-What a beautiful and pleasant mission this from the august government of the State of Maryland!

Miss Martha K. White, a celebrated dwar from Massachusetts, died, at Salisbury, Son erset county, Md. on Wednesday, the 1s instant. This wonder of nature was 2 years of age, and only 28 inches high, an was carried about for the purpose of exhib tion. She was taken sick with the Measle whilst at Salisbury, which carsed her deat

THE MARKETS.

Tuesday, February 7th. Flour- Howard street, remains withou change'-city mills, \$10 50; wheat, red \$2 9 and 3000 bushels of Ohio viz. New Orleans, \$2 30.— Rye \$1 40.—Corn 96 a \$1; Oats . 8 58 .- Pork \$7; 37, a \$7, 62 dull .- Bace western, at 11 a 11 12 cts. Baltimore 1-2 a 12 cents.-Lard 12 a 12 1-2 cents