DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or R ture. This Surgical instrument is now well known to the Medical profession, and extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labo ing under the disease of Hernia; that a part lar account of its mechanical construction its surgical effects is thought unnecessary The subjoined remarks from Physicians Surgeons of high respectability in our coun are the results of much practical experienc the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the M ern Practice, in his second edition, under subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is clusively entitled to the credit of first ada the true Surgical principle for the radical of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea the pad of the Truss should be so constru as simply to support the muscular fibres a the ring or aperture as much as possible, i state in which they are maintained in p health. Unless this be attained the part never recover their natural tone, whatever be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellen dition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' u the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the resulting from the use of the defective tru formerly worn, says. 'This evil was not ly remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of N York, turned his attention to the subject, by his improvement in the construction of ses, has rendered it certain that all recent tures and those of children, may be perman ly cured, and those of old people and of standing, may, in many cases, also be re ded. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is con and not convex; and hence the raised circ margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon sides of the hernial opening, and tends to c the aperture and cure the hernia.'

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispens in a communication to Doctor Hull, says have applied your trusses in several hund cases during the last three years. A g many upon whom I have applied your trus have been radically cured; and some of th were cases of long standing, where all o trusses had failed. I send you a note of than from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectabi who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, thirty-five years standing, by wearing one your trusses for two years. He had worn her trusses twenty nine years. His son, al aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years thing, in a labouring man forty years old, cured under my notice by one of your trus in six months. A case of groin rupture, fr lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, whom I applied one of your trusses, the day er the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Su geon the full powers and excellence of su instruments. Your trusses are exclusiv preferred by the Professors in both of the M cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in ge eral.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Sur ry, says,' The great and signal benefits wh are produced by this Truss, result from strict subservience to, and accordance wi Scientific and Surgical principles.

'The operation and effect of this Truss directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofo in use; which being convex, tended to enla the dimensions of the rupture opening.' He of opinion that the union of Surgical design mechanical structure in this instrument rend it what has long been the desideratum of Pra ical Surgeons in Europe and America.'

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon He nia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the c clusion of all others.

☞Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, S Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Ba timore.

March 11 3tf

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will persu her Routes in the following manner:— Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturd morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evenin Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapo lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be an passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passen gers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8. 4t

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase

100

LIKELY

NEGROES,

of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

April 15th

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1830. NO. 37.

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JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

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ADDRESS

Delivered by JOHN S. SELLMAN, Esq. at a meeting of a number of the Friends of the National and State Administrations, which took place at the Free School, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of August last.

My Fellow Citizens and Republican Friends,

The signs of the times merit attention. The political atmosphere is impregnated with noxious vapours. The enemy are gathering together their clans, their elite are mounted upon the watch. Their movements must be regarded; their wily arts and stratagems exposed; their relentless opposition, encountered by the sturdy firmness and vigorous zeal of the supporters of the present wise, patriotic, and republican administration. In the name of Jackson, liberty and the constitution, I summon you to the defence—I summon you to rally around the standard. Stubborn facts, and dignified argument, be your only weapons. They will silence the clamorous voice of the interested demagogue, and the loathsome howling of the reformed peculator. They are sufficient to repel the ruthless invader; they breathe the spirit, and inspire the courage, which will carry the war far into the depths of the enemy's country.

Let us reason calmly together upon the state of affairs; let us review the past, we may draw light for the future. The nation, by a large, tremendous, and all-powerful majority, has decided that our honoured chief magistrate in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, was deprived of those rights, which a large plurality of the people intended to confer upon him, by the log-rolling of certain members of congress; among whom the chief of the opposition stood pre-eminently conspicuous. The people have passed upon this dark transaction. Their mark is upon the actors of that scene. Their front will forever bear the indelible stain. It is in vain to cry peace to the shades of the coalition. Its ghost stalks over the hills, and through the valleys. It maddens the guilty, and appals the weak and trembling. To banish the recollection of this most nefarious transaction from the minds of the republican people of this country, has been the constant aim of our opponents. For this purpose the midnight taper has been trimmed; startling appeals to the high throne of the great I AM have been made; in fine, every art and every stratagem has been resorted to. But vain are the exertions of the guilty. An ostentatious show of purity and virtue will not avail. It is a sin of no venial grade, but should be characterised as a damnation of the deepest die. What congress would not do, the people have done. The people have elected Jackson, and he is their president—aye, fairly, honourably, and fully elected him. The question now presents itself—Does he fulfil, honestly and wisely, the trust which has been committed to his charge? Let the people answer! Their voice, in many sections of the republic, has been heard. New Hampshire has said well done; and New York has said well done; and New Jersey has said well done; and Maryland, our own delightful but distracted Maryland, has said well done. Maine, and Vermont, and Rhode Island, are sending forth the cheering voice to animate the republican in the hour of trial. Virginia and Pennsylvania, the rocks of the union, are as firm as their own mountains in their support of Old Hickory. The great west, the darling of Jefferson, gives every demonstration of victory. And the south, the warm and generous south, is animated in the cause. But this is not sufficient to silence the clamour of the devoted partizans of Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. They have raised the banner. Their course is fierce, unrelenting and uncompromising. Bent upon extermination, they give no quarters. They have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard. We will meet them. Our breasts are barred—our arms are nerved for the contest. From the inauguration of the president, to the fourth of July last, their opposition has been in Indian style. From the bush they have sped their arrows. From the ambuscade they have endeavoured to cut down our tallest poppies. The whole country has been inundated with anonymous letters from Washington. The chit chat and idle gossip of the capital have been spread far and wide. Facts have been perverted; surmise and dark insinuation have been made. The ear of the public has been abused. This system, so destitute of every thing that is noble, manly and honourable, has been steadily pursued. But it could no longer succeed. The indignant frown of the community is upon it. Henry Clay must be announced. The fourth of July is the chosen day. The mandate from Washington is literally obeyed. The preconcerted and previously arranged plan of the caucus of members of congress, is carried into execution. Wherever two or three of the devoted friends of the exiled secretary could be gathered together on that auspicious day, his name is sounded, and opposition, under his banner, is openly proclaimed. Thus, amidst the all-exhilirating influence of old Falernian, a candidate of a party is made, and thus is he placed before the American people. Ill-emened prelude of success is this to him. Jackson was brought out by sovereign states—Clay is brought out in the midst of feasting and revelry. Men of Anne-Arundel! which do ye choose, the Statesman or the Feaster?

Andrew Jackson is thus opposed by Henry Clay. Let us now examine into some of the grounds on which the venerable patriot is opposed. The first, and last as you will find it, (for in it are contained the seeds from which the others germinate.) is the removal from office of some of those who were opposed to him. This is the charge, upon which all the notes of the gamut have been sounded and resounded, by the whole corps, from the miserable twaddler, up to the grave and potent senator. This is the theme which has given rise to the severest invective, and bitterest denunciation. Grant, my friends, that this is wrong, what right have our opponents in this state to complain? Can they put their hands upon their hearts, and appeal to the holy sanctuary of Heaven, that they are free, innocent of this sin which they now so loudly, so piteously reprobate? they cannot. Facts stare them in the face, and firmly mark inconsistency on the forehead, as they make the jesuitical denunciation. They presented us the chalice; we have returned it to their own lips. If they sicken at the draught, they ought not to condemn the physician who administers their own medicine, prepared in their own way.

But is it wrong for the President of the people, to seek from among the people those who are his friends, and in whom he has confidence? Could he calculate to administer the government by the hands of those, whose daily occupation had been in the most servile abuse of him? Could he countenance those miserable panders, who delighted to attack the fair fame of his virtuous, honoured consort and comforter? It is true that she lived not to share the honours which you had conferred on the husband. Her grave had been moistened by the tears of the hero, 'ere he left the delightful residence of the Hermitage. But the recollection of her wrongs was fresh upon his memory. Had he not have spurned these wretched and degraded traducers from his presence, all would at once have cried aloud that he was unworthy to be placed among civilized beings—all would have pointed the finger of scorn at him.

Do not misunderstand me—I am not in favour of universal proscription. But my vote shall be given, and voice raised, for those who have the nerve and firmness to pay decent respect to their own political household. Proscription for opinion's sake is one thing; but merited retribution for uncalled violence, denunciation and abuse, is quite another thing.

But some contend that office should be for life. This aristocratical doctrine I never could support. I never could sanction the idea that any man should be placed beyond the reach of the people. It is too European for us republicans. It is too Englishfied for the republican sons of North America. It is, however, in perfect unison with those who hold the creed of the Hartford convention luminaries. Theirs is the honour, and theirs is the doctrine—They have it, and may wear it in all its glory—I will none of it. I hold in my hand a short extract from the writings of John Holmes, a senator of the United States from the state of Maine, when he advocated the pretensions of that pure, spotless, and incorruptible patriot, William H. Crawford. It is a neat and condensed argument on this subject, and in a few lines meets the whole argument, which has been franked forth to the world. I will read it. It is as follows:

"The Republicans expect, and they must not be disappointed, that a radical REFORM must be made in the next administration. No doubt those who hold and who will not be satisfied unless they ever continue to hold the best *offices*, will ascribe the sentiment to opposition to the president—but no *blame* is intended. The close of an administration is no time for a general correction of existing abuses. Mr Monroe is not to embitter the little remnant of his political existence by REFORMS which he will be unable to complete, and the benefits of which he may not live to witness."

Again—"The security of the officer in his place tempts him to prodigality, and prodigality tends to corruption. It is essential, therefore, that he should hold his office by a *limited, precarious, and conditional* tenure, and be *displaced at stated periods*, and promptly dismissed for a failure of duty or violation of trust. Dependence upon the people preserves the purity of the Republic. REMOVALS SHOULD NOT BE RARE OCCURRENCES OR MATTERS OF REGRET. That a man should continue in office *so long as he does no wrong*, although another FEDERAL MAXIM, is *impolitic and untrue*. If the office is a burthen, others should assist to bear it.—If profitable, others should participate in the enjoyment."

I have read this extract, not only because it contains an unanswerable argument to all the grounds, upon which opposition is placed upon the subjects of removal from office, by the enemies of the President; but because it proves the consistency—that rare gem, of this grave and potent senator. Most of you have been favoured with a copy of this senator's speech which he delivered last winter, or rather last spring, in the senate. This congressional district has been peculiarly favoured with the lucubrations of senators Holmes and Barton, and the apostate Chilton. The gratuitous circulation will pass for what it is worth. The antidote, however, will speedily follow the bane. If consistency be regarded as a standard, you will now be enabled to pass upon its value. The fact is, office ought never to be conferred for life. It is the very essence of the rankest aristocracy.

But it is contended that bad appointments have been made. It is true some may have been made. But such appointments are rare. They arise, however, in the nature of things. It is impossible that the President should intimately know the character and qualification of every man who may present himself as a candidate for office. He has, in a great measure, to depend upon the recommendation of others. If they are false, let them bear the odium. But the senate have rejected some! This only shows that a Jackson senate is independent, and not under the influence of the executive. I like to see cases of this kind sometimes occur. It keeps each branch of government in its proper orbit, and is a practical commentary on the wisdom of our institutions. In one case the senate rejected a nominee unanimously, although he had the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Speaker of the house of representatives, to recommend him.

But the appointment of printers—this is the rub—this is the great theme of declamation. I candidly admit that I do not wish to see the government overburdened with officers of this description. They are men, and have the feelings of men. A majority of the conductors of the press in this country, I believe to be honourable men. Is it right that they should be entirely overlooked, after a laborious life spent in opening the floods of light to their fellow-citizens? I would not proscribe any class of citizens. There is as much mischief to be apprehended from a degradation of the press, as there is from exciting the lust of unhallowed ambition by an overflow of patronage. In our state, printers are frequently elected to the legislature. Was the tendency of their course to corrupt and demoralize their fellow members? Let them answer. This is a subject of a delicate nature, and while I cannot approve the policy of introducing too many of this class of our fellow-citizens into offices of responsibility, trust and honour, I cannot condemn the act of the President, believing his motives to be pure and highly honourable. I will take the liberty of stating here, that I know one editor who has received an office, that was worthy of it. I mean Dabney S. Carr, a gentleman of the highest standing, and most unblemished integrity. Bribes and threats are alike to him. He would scorn the one, and all defiance to the other.

But has not 'reform,' as it is correctly termed, been of some advantage to the people of this republic?* It has raised the veil, and discovered some of the most unblushing frauds that were ever practiced by the very worst men in the most rotten governments of the old world. It has thrown them bare and naked before the wide world, with no other covering save iniquity and crime. The prison house at Washington contains one of the talented sons of Maryland, who was first taught in wisdom's path to walk on this very Free School ground on which I now place my feet. He was willing to lose the last drop of his blood in support of his intimate friends, the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the opposition. (Messrs. Clay and Southard) They suffered him to proceed. His hand, I hope unconscious of the act, drew the false and fatal requisitions, and he was ruined. But enough—I will not dwell upon this horrible subject. May his fate make a salutary impression!

Turning from this subject of removal from office, which has been in my humble opinion too much practiced in this State, by every party who by turns have had the ascendancy, I will proceed to examine another charge, gravely urged against the President, and the republican party, by the opposition. This refers to his course of conduct in respect to the Southern Indians. The law that was passed last winter embodies the views of the administration. It provides for the removal of the Indians beyond the limits of any State or Territory.—It provides the means of conveyance, and remuneration for their lands and improvements; and renders it imperative on them if they remain to submit to the laws of the State, within whose limits they may be. The grossest misrepresentation on this subject has been resorted to by those who thought it politic to make a party question of it. The fact is that it is one of the most just and generous laws that ever was enacted by the National Legislature. The United States were bound by solemn compact to extinguish the Indian title to the lands which they occupied in Georgia. The plighted faith of the nation was at stake. Georgia had ceded an immense tract of country to the U. States. The above was the condition on which this cession was made. Has the United States received no advantage from this bargain? Millions have flowed into the treasury on account of the sales of those lands. Georgia is as sovereign a state as New-York or Maryland;—can she tolerate, or ought the United States to suffer an independent government to be erected within her acknowledged limits? This is the bone of contention. The Indians contend for this. They contend that they have a right to introduce this government independent of Georgia. In fact they have done it. A state within a state cannot exist. Anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, must be the inevitable consequence. An investigation of this subject will show at once the futility of such collision. For instance the laws of Georgia prohibit polygamy; the Indian law permits it. The laws of Georgia punish with death him who commits a rape;—the Indian law authorises the infliction of stripes only. The laws of Georgia punish theft, horse stealing, by confinement and imprisonment. The Indian law places the measure of punishment for this crime in the breast of the discoverer; he may kill or not as vengeance or mercy instigates him. When I speak of Indian law I do not refer to Indian customs; but to laws which they have formally enacted under the auspices of the new government which they have erected in Georgia. Such different grades of punishment for the same offence within the limits of the same state, can suit no order or condition of people. To insist upon this anomaly is a mockery of the rights of Georgia, and an utter perversion of the letter and spirit of the constitution. We had as well think of appropriating a portion of this state to the free negroes, that detestable portion of our community, and offer them to erect an independent government. I should not be surprised to see this plan solemnly proposed by some of our misguided philanthrophists. Let them try it. My word upon it, that the scales of justice would tumble to the ground—and the sword would be the only arbiter. So far as New-York is concerned, this question has been settled. Her situation was analogous to that of Georgia. Immunity for murder was claimed because it was committed on Indian ground. The question was argued before the Supreme Court of that state, Judge Spencer presiding. The court decided that they had jurisdiction. The Legislature took up the subject, and re-echoed the voice of the Court. No party spirit then existed to fan the flames of excitement; else perhaps the burning torch would have been thrown far and wide. The venerable Judge who gave the luminous opinion upon this case, and in which the state coincided, is now a member of congress. He comes from the Albany district. But he voted against the rights of Georgia; and thus prostrated in the dust the high character which he had gained as a jurist. So much for the virulence of party spirit. The opposition to this measure strongly partakes of disaffected feeling. The noise that is made about it is to produce a particular and desired effect. It is said that it will cost twenty millions of dollars to remove the Indians, and that that sum is appropriated by the bill. This is wilful and sheer misrepresentation. It is a miserable calculation on the credulity of the people. I am somewhat astonished that this law should meet with such a systematic and organized opposition. It is paying a poor compliment to the late President. I shall here state Mr. Adams' opinion upon this subject, as expressed in an official communication to Congress. It is as follows:—

Mr. Adams in his communication to congress, Dec. 2d, 1829, says—"The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions, that portion of them (the Indians,) which could be converted to the state of civilization." After speaking of the practice of European governments, and moralizing upon their situation, Mr. Adams proceeds thus:—"When we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, *we have unexpectedly found them, forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of our union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided.* A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War, are recommended to the consideration of congress.

The secretary of war, Gen. Porter, in his report says:—"The most prominent feature in the *present policy of the government*, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the states and organized territories." He then proceeds to speak in emphatic terms of the wisdom of the colonization project, and recommends that a tract of land be set aside for those who do not wish to remove, by an arrangement with the proper authorities of the respective states in which they may be situated "*and subject them to all the municipal laws of the state in which they may reside.*"

Mr. Monroe's opinion on this subject is fully expressed in a message to congress. "Being deeply impressed, (says that conscript father and estimable man,) that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our union, and may be accomplished on conditions, and in a manner to promote the happiness and interests of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long drawn, with the greatest solicitude to the object. For the removal of the tribes within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions." * * * * * * "Experience has clearly demonstrated, that in their present state it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses in any form whatever, into our system. It has also been demonstrated with equal certainty, that without timely anticipation of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable." * * * * * * * "To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many very important advantages in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movements will be in harmony with us and its good effect be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed, that through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting the vast region, may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and commerce be much extended."

After this candid expression of his views, I had supposed that some respect would have been paid to them by those who followed in his wake. Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, is the only opposition member in congress who paid a decent respect to the opinions of his fallen friend. He voted for the law. He is a consistent man. Mr. Monroe's opinion on this subject is fully expressed in a message to congress.—"The president does not wish to oppress the Indians. Justice tempered with humility and liberality characterizes his course towards the red children of the forest. He acts to them as a father; let their conduct be that of dutiful children, and all will be well."

The next ground of opposition, which it suits the taste of the mutual friends of Messrs. Clay and Webster to play upon, is the president's veto upon the road bills. This is a subject of magnitude, and as a necessary consequence, has drawn forth corresponding denunciation. In my opinion this is by far the noblest act of the venerable patriot's whole life. In the field he has raised the standard of his country high, and spread a halo of glory around her stripes and stars. But this one act, in moral grandeur, rises far beyond the rest. It is an offering of himself upon his country's altar, for his country's welfare. It is nobly breasting the current and the tide for the sake of UNION and the CONSTITUTION. Heretofore he has been honoured as the brave defender of his country; in after times the voice of grateful millions will hail him as the preserver of the union.

You will pardon me if I refer a moment to the original grounds upon which this system was opposed. In doing so I ask your indulgence while I read some copious extracts from a speech of the same John Holmes, to whom I have already referred. They are well worthy of your attention. The speech to which I allude, was delivered in the Senate of the U. S. on what is well known as the survey bill. Here are some passages worthy of note.

We happen to have a copy before us, and shall give a few extracts and recommend them to the attention of the Senator from Maine, who is said to have called upon the "National Republicans" to rally round Mr. Clay, as the champion of Internal improvement!

The bill was one for ordering *surveys*. He begins boldly, "Mr President: I am opposed both to the bill and the amendment."

"Again—"I should have been better pleased, if the advocates of internal improvement would have selected the part of the constitution that gives them the power. This, they have carefully and prudently avoided. Prudently indeed, for should *any one source* be selected, MY LIFE FOR IT, not *one-fourth* of either house would concur. Yet this subject presents this singular inconsistency, that a power which must be derived from some *one grant* in the constitution, can unite but a small minority as to the source from whence it is derived, but yet, will, *I fear*, unite a majority in favour of its existence."

Again—"Implied, or incidental powers, were once fashionable doctrines. It was insisted, that they were necessary, and that, without them, those granted could not be executed. The position has been too willingly yielded, and, once yielded these powers may be claimed to an unlimited extent. Now, Sir, I DENY that any of these are necessary to the execution of any of the defined and enumerated powers in the constitution."

Again—"Were these gentlemen here, who formed the constitution, I might with confidence appeal to them, if it had been believed that it contained the power claimed by this bill, whether it could possibly have been adopted? No, Sir, the truth is, this doctrine carries us much further than we ever went before; and, one class of politicians, I mean the federalists, have a right to hold their heads high. If we establish the principle proposed in this bill, *that party* may congratulate themselves, that, though their power has been lost, THEIR PRINCIPLES HAVE IN THIS INSTANCE TRIUMPHED."

Again.—"I am aware, Sir, that the bill only proposed a *survey*—and this surely, cannot be unconstitutional. But is it intended to stop here? You will send your corps of engineers into the States, to designate *for them*, such roads and canals as *they* may make. If the states are to make these roads and canals at last they will not thank you for designating them; this, *they would do much better than you.*—No, Sir, however disguised the bill may be, this is the entering wedge; the commencement of a grand scheme of internal improvement. And I call upon the advocates of this measure, to point out to me the part of the constitution which gives you this authority."

Again:—

"But if you, by searching, can find this power, what good is to result from its exercise? You now can scarcely fulfill your legitimate duties, and are wishing to throw some of them on other departments. And while your business is multiplying, you will introduce into Congress a subject more perplexing, one which

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* I have received a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the hon. C. A. Wickliffe, chairman of the committee of retrenchment, which officially exposes the following list of Defaulters in that department alone, viz:

(COPY.)

Treasury Department, 31st March, 1830.

Hon'ble. C. A. Wickliffe,

Ch. Com. on Retrenchment, Ho. Rep.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I send annexed a list of defalcations discovered since the 4th of March last, among officers who have been removed from employment. Measures have been taken for the recovery of the amount due by them. In the last case on the list, that of Mr. Mason, the money has since been paid. I have, &c.

Benjamin Homans, Clerk to Commissioners Navy Pension Fund,	$372 89
Thomas Fillebrown, Secretary to Navy Hospital Fund,	2,051 38
George M'Daniel, Special Agent,	933 94
John B. Swanton, Collector, Bath,	56,315 40
James Mooney, Collector, Beaufort,	6,862 95
Robert Arnold, Collector, Perth Amboy,	85,928 76
Asa Rogerson, Collector, Elizabeth City,	32,791 09
James Robertson, Collector, Petersburg,	24,857 51
John Dangerfield, Collector, Tappahannock,	6,800 52
Alfred M'Daniel, Receiver, Washington,	9,635 39
Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury,	11,250 76
James Mason, Receiver, Edwardsville,	$32,932 62

This amount has since been paid.

This is from one Department alone. In the Navy Department the abuses and frauds have been great. They amount to upwards of $200,000; but as I have not a certified list, I forbear to append the names of the persons at this time, who has dipt so largely into the Public Treasury.