for fifty years, would not becomposite, would be the arrow, twieswar, pisser, and oppressite, would be the inevitable result.

As aix.—"Sir, I have already dwelt too long on this practives scheme, and its pressurences results. For my constituents, I see nothing but taxes, taxes, without any taxes, the least regularized.—I see that the constitution is male to mean just what the interest of a majority shall dictate, that the rights of the states are nominal, and that this measure is to reduce then below the grade of rolly corporations."

of patty everporations?"
Acaix.—"But Gentlemen, who would commence this and project, are bound to show us the "ways and means." What are they? You have read of a man who began to build his house wathout furth and how those who passed by, wagged their heads and, said one to another, "this man began to build and was not able to moth?"

After this luminous exposition, not only of the unconstitutionality, but inexpediency of the whole system, who could have supposed that this Senator would have had the hardithat this Senator would have had the hardi-holto denounce the President for exercis-ing his constitutional privilege of arresting this system of intrigue? Mr. Holmes takes the ground against luternal Improvement in t.t. General Jackson is opposed to this lo-cal-actionational system, whose only tenden-cy is to benefit a few at the expense of many; of arresting and to scatter the seeds of corruption broad-cast aming the members of Congress. To improvements of an undoubted national chamarter he is not opposed. For instance the Baitimore and Onto Rail Road and Chesapetke and Ohio canal, are objects of his fondest regard. General Jackson's policy is to pay off the national debt; that the great and sublime prospect may be presented to the world of a great nation without debt. The result of this would necessarily be a reduction of the taxes; or if it should be deemed good policy, to continue a light rate of duties for divide the surplus of the revenue among the vou will support him in his onward course for States, according to some equitable ratio. — his country's honour and glory. States, according to some equitable ratio.—
Suppose the national slebt paid off, an event
that will certainly take place in a very few
years, (the opposition of those who consider
a national debt a national blessing, to the contrary notwithstanding.) and the proportion of the surplus revenue that would fall to Maryland upon the division in proportion to repre-sentation, would annually be upwards of be upwards of to receive this proportionable surplus in a result of the station by the energies of his mind, his devotion to gular and steady manner, than by encouraging our members of congress to beg and scramble for a little loaf here and a little loaf there. Under the auspices of this favourite son of Pennsylvania it is almost superfluity to add, that the fiscal concerns of the gardeness our opponents. And I was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefrom in my old age. But I said there were the measuest would get the most. I should be sorryed see March as a dealer of the Jeffersonian school. It was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefrom in my old age. But I said there were to make a salvantageous changes as our opponents. And I was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefrom in my old age. But I said there were to some appointments that I did not approve. I think that we can make as advantageous changes as our opponents. And I was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefrom in my old age. But I said there were to some appointments that I did not approve. I think that we can make as advantageous changes as a suppointment of the faith of my fathers. I cherished it is my youth, and trust that I shall not depart there form in my old age. But I said there were your my or a suppointment of the faith of my fathers. I cherished it is mind, his devotion to principle. HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLbe sorry to see Maryland stand conspicuous in the scrambling business, either by exertion

be sorry to see Maryland stand conspicuous in the scrambling business, either by exertion or reward. This proportionable surplus, if judiciously managed, would gradually effect all improvement necessary for the state, and at the same time would afford a sufficient fund for the only truly legitimate Internal Improvement, the improvement of the human mind. It has been endeavoured to make General Jackson appear not ealy opposed to internal Improvement, but to the tariff likewise.—This is a mere party device, and is hardly worthy of serious consideration. He is not opposed to titlier where they are conducted for national purposes. With respect to this, we have his most solemn assurance, efficially nade to Contress on his high responsibility. The propriety of placing a negative of the laws of Contress in the President of the United States, begins to be a mooted question.—With this I have nothing to do. It is beyond a doubt that the constitution does confer the power. The greatest and best man that the world ever produced, the father of his country, exercise this veto privilege. As every thing which he did, becomes the more and more interesting, as our country grows in age, more interesting, as our country grows in age,

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I will here read his h

Juill here read his message externing the bill to which he objected, with his reasons therefor, to Congress.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
"Having maturely considered the bill to alter and a mend an act estitled "an act to accretain and fig. the military establishment of the United States," which was presented to me on the twenty second day of this month, I now zeturn it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

"First If the bill passes into a law, the two com

tem of improvement. To discover at once the impolicy of this log-rolling system, it is only necessary to refer to the schemes that were presented to congress for their conside which appropriations were demanded. The schemes were numerous. and formed a curious combination. The a-mount required to carry them into operation, is more than two scores of millions of money the lavish expenditure of the public money, and it requires no great depth of penetration to foresee that the public debt will never be paid; and that taxes will never be reduced .-This scheme, I admit, has all the fascination of the subtle serpent. It beguiles before we are aware of the poison! yea the poison itself is delicious. It feeds upon and destroys the very vitals, while we imagine ourselves re-clining upon the soft down of ease. Before we can enter the pleasure gardens of its pro-mise, the dark clouds will have arisen and our tabernacle will be in the broad gulph of consolidation. Stir up then all that's Roman in you, to resist the sweet alluring encroach-ment of the general government. The gold en apples are presented to you, you are beg-ged—you are almost implored to seize upon them. But beware! eat and you may see; but

In concluding my remarks upon this subject, I have to beg of you that you will pro-cure the President's message upon the Mays-ville road bill. Take it and read it in the Ponder it well, and my life upon it you will do justice to the man of your choice,

The Financial concerns of the country next merit our attention. I shall here confine myself to a plain statistical exposition, deriv-I shall here confine ed from official communications to congress.
The Treasury Department of the government is consigned to the management of a ment is consigned to the management of a plain Pennsylvanian republican farmer, who must cease to cry federalism—federal party, from his infancy has been accustomed to till For myself, it is well known that I am a deplain Pennsylvanian republican farmer, who A proper accountability and a due responsibility, have been effected. In fine the most wholesome and salutary reform is seen throughout the whole department.

the actual expendi tures of 1828 were 388,461 93

Diff. in favour of 1829 The public paid off in 1829 12,383,800 77 do, in 1828 12,163,438 07

220,362 70 This difference in favour of 1829 is the result of superior economy in the present administration, and should be added to the diff, above stated, vis.

making an actual difference of 608,8 o this should be added the difference in the est to this should be added the difference in the eter of the last quarter of the year for 1829 and models a setually issued for the same time; vis. Estimated expenses for the 4th. quarter of 129.

7,245

mount actually issued To which add the difference as stated Which gires

1,006,566 62 608,874 63 1,615,391 25

graing the The teal difference in the expenditures of the in the senate should be so strengens is reasons last year of Mr. Adams and the first year of Is it not sufficient that the two configurations administration. This result Ohio, one from Missouri, one from N

It strikes me that four considerations chicily influence them to this renewed exertion. The first is to regain the lowes and fishes; the second to nominate Mr. Clay for the presidency by the legislature; the third to elect a United States' senator to oppose the admini-stration, right or wrong; and the fourth is wounded pride. Now, with respect to the ap-pointments of the state, there are some that in candour I do admit, might be changed for the But these are few; a vast majority of the late appointments were excellent and ju-dicious, and reflect great credit upon the wisdom and discernment of the governor and his council. But upon their own electioneering principles how will they act? They contend that it is wrong to remove; that office ought to be for life. But if they succeed, they will hundred and ninety-ninth book of Job, that it was a good one to preach from, it had a singular efficacy in producing conversion; but they "will wag their heads, and say we found it would not hold good in practice. Are all the old incumbents to be re-instated? They will not tell you that. If I am correctly in formed that was a mooted question in a little to be settled. One great ground of complain against the late appointments in this state, is that several who are now again legally enti mitting our opponents be nothing more nor less than pure, unsullied democrats, which I contend they are not, this is the last taunt and jeer which they should make at us in this county, particularly after the late demonstrations. The fifth of July, you all recollect, was celebrated at Waterloo. This meeting was central and political. Its object no doubt was to produce concert and union in the party. Who presided? A federalist. Who were the vice presidents? Pederalists. Who were the

Who presided? A federalist. Who were the vice presidents? Pederalists. All owere the vice presidents? Pederalists all. After this they must cases to cry federalism—federal party must cases to cry federalism—federal party in the case of the defresion as chool. It was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefore in my old age. But I said there were some appointments that I did not appore. I think that we can make as advantageous changes as any opponents. And I prefer retaining the power, for this single reason, that experience is the mother of wisdom, and we have light now to guide our steps.

The policy of nominating Mr. Clay for the previdency of the union, has long been a favourite measure here, not only with his real partizants but that a record an impulse elsewhere. The opponents of Gen. Jackson in this state are undoabtedly divided as if regards who shall be brought forward, Mr. Well of the content of the previdency of the union, has long been a favourite measure here, not only with his real partizants but that are created an impulse elsewhere. The opponents of Gen. Jackson in this state are undoabtedly divided as if regards who shall be brought forward, Mr. Well of the propose of the propos 220,363 70 608.9:4 63

Is it not sufficient that the two senators from Ohio, one from Missouri, one from New Jersey sent absect administration, and shows at a glance the value that ought to be placed upon the statements of a reckless apostate.

I have new, gentlemen, in a very brief and imperfect manner, touched upon the prominent grounds of opposition to the administration. The pay but poor respect to the voice of their commins for me to say something upon our state affairs. But he for to a crusade against the administration? They pay but poor respect to the voice of their constituents. They are there constitutionally. The people will pay their respects at the end of their respective terms. But what object under heavenhas Maryland to gain, by continuing such a relentless opposition? I do not, nor shall I speak of the character of the present senator, whose term of service expires on the 4th March next. That is sufficiently understood and appreciated. Is it intended to re-elect him? It will be perhaps hard to overlook so worthy a servant in the cause of Messrs. Clay and Webster. It is a question worthy of consideration. It no doubt will receive the reflection due to its importance, and produce flection due to its importance, and produce corresponding activity on your part. It seems to me to be the height of tolly to elect a president, and then send men to the councils of the nation, to hamper his administration by a

windictive opposition.

The pride of opinion is unconquerable; and the notification of defeat sticks as close as the shirt of Nessus. Our opponents will pardon me when I say that these enter deeply into the elements of their opposition. This is human na-ture; and whatever some of their northern as-sociates may think of the right divine, human

nature is still human nature, and shows itself in every word, deed, and act of man.

These four considerations are no doubt the great and leading causes of their opposition. Having then stated them, as I think fairly, bear with me a moment while I look into their considerations of straining these chiecks. Nothing system of attaining these objects. goes further to demonstrate this, than the following circular from the committee in Baltinore, in obedience to the order of certain gentlemen, collected at the Protestant Episcopal Convention for the pious purpose of electing a Bishop. I will here read it to year, as you may become acquainted with the par ty tactics of our opponents. The nondescript

CIRCULAR.

of the information to be collected from a gentlemen from the different counties of GEN. THOMAS, of S. Manta, w. scalled to and R. H. GOLDSBOROUGHE, e.g. of pointed secretary. The object of the inneting hasin been first explained by Mr. POTTS of Frederick. The following resolutions, were, then offender Mr. Ports, and landing only adouted - Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, that the time

Sir and Gentlemen:

LUKE TIBRNAN, H. NILES, WILLIAM STEVART, John Hillen, William H. Freeman, Samuel Barnes, WILLIAM H. COLLINS, Committee. This is certainly one of the most extra-

ordinary papers which the spirit of the times has given rise to. The first thing that surprises me is the curious conceit that should have bewildered the favoured laity of the church, so much as to have induced them to lay aside their divinity, for the earthly and fleshy purpose of instructing the committee of Baltimore how to write, and to whom! These instructions are made in secret caucus, and by those who were not delegated by the people for any such purpose. It is certainly a high handed aristocratical measure. The secret with which it was conducted is sufficient testimony that they never wished the great body of the people to become acquainted with the inanœuvre. And why is the letter in obditions of the leading men of the party? Is it because they did not like to trust the honest yeomanry with the secret; or do they consider the people their own worst cuemies.

people their own worst enemies.

The tone of this whole proceeding goes clearly to prove that they consider their hope as a forlorn one. A party that is conscious of its strength and certain of success will sound the alarm in the open day. It will appeal to the people—and, the people slone; not seek to employ the agency of the heads of society by the influence of letters from an about the committee. bedient committee.

The committee are kind enough to tell the favoured gentlemen of their correspondence, what their "present great object is;" and if that is gained, say they, "it is easy to advance toward the accomplishment of ulterior purposes." What these ulterior purposes are, the committee do not intrust even to the leading men of the party. Why is this concel-ment? Why is the veil hung over the projects of this mysterious meeting? To say the least, racters of republicans. Dark, indeed, must these "ulterior purposes" be, which are only to be pursued in the event of success in the "present great object," if the heads of the party, cannot make known to their feet, on which they stand, and by which they must advance, the ambitious projects which they entertain. Such a party paper, I never saw before; and such an one, it is likely, we shall not see again.
But as it is believed that many of our friends

ire somewhat disaffected, "frank and friends v communications" are to be had with them. "Such publications—as shall be furnished for the purpose, be mildly presented to them." This is a part of the system. And what is ite an insult to every Jacksonian under the influence of a mil.l, a frank, and friendly com-munication. A trick! unworthy of honoura-ble men, which could only have had its origin in a midnight conclave. But when you are approached be upon your guard. It book not whether you are accosted by the "hoary approached be upon your guard. It books not whether you are accosted by the "hoary letcher," or the gay deceiver, in the mild, the frank, and friendly manner. Be upon your guard! Stand upon your virtue and integrity, and all will be well.

I have not time to analize this precious circular in all its bearings. I have read it, and you can judge for yourselves. It is written in obedience to the orders of an irresponsible meeting, who were not delegated by the peo-

meeting, who were not delegated by the peo-ple. It was alone circulated among the lead-

ing and influential men of their party. Is object is ulterior purposes, which are thickly shrouded. It recommends art, trick and

whate truth that this has been but too t there was some foundation for this assumption. Bet, republished it. Has the wolf with the Jacket of on his loins, been among you? Yes, en. He has laid down with you; he sus been. He has laid down with you as spared with you; he has cajoled you; be TNG as stempted to decoy you from the fold. It is stempted to decoy you from the fold. It is stempted to decoy you from the fold. It is stempted to decoy your overing. It is fronk, and mild and friendly covering. It is to longer cry peace, peace, peace, them the his object is to destroy your very expension of the must no longer ensconce himstence. He must no longer ensconce himstence. dence. He must no longer ensconce him-lin the fleece, when his object is to feed of fatten on the tender lambkins? Hearken the voice of the good shepherd, Andrew, will real protect you from the devouring wolves, if lead you into a land of safety and plenty, when with milk and honey. bring with milk and honey.

Another part of their "system" is to mis-

present our strength, and boldly add to their present our strength, and boldly add to their count. This has been the case so long, that count one will believe them. A little sign here, It is as a little sign there, are conjured up, and shered forth to the world as omens dire and portations. Shame, shame, upon this course! feel beroppinents were tantalized with the promite of ten electoral votes in this state. Have on t nise of ten electoral votes in this state. Have on the made this promise, ever accounted for the false prophecy? The ballot boxes are the true test at last. Albeit they might have the attock these over, yet the voice of the nation had placed the false prophets too much in the stocks, even to make the attempt date. an upset, a downset, or an onset, upon that In this county we know that their whole

alcelation of success is based upon our dis-affection and division. This may produce a fection and division. This may produce a girm and feeling smile, and cause them to the their wings and crow aloud, but the batday is yet to come. Let them calculate much as they please upon success. They are even announce it to the world! But our hinds at distance must know that we are not ern histed at victory, or depressed by defeat. We here, what we are—friends of dur country, deted to the union, friends of the administra- administra-, and anxious for its success.

It would require hours to examine all their rks and quibbles. I have not the time, to er into an examination of all the little care into an examination of the elec-care upon which they condescend to elec-toneer. They are in deep waters. Many who would be, what they are not, find themes compelled to catch at the straws, and the firs and the billets, which are borne along by the current and tide. Let them seize lightly and ang closely, for their political safety depends on their expertness and manœuvres. spon their expertness and manœuvres. De-pair no doubt will seize upon some; and fright will paralize the energies of others. All I tust will be saved. When they come forth safe and sound, may they be prepared to erect the mounds and the ramparts, which will keep them in their own territory; which will resist the unruly intrusion of the waves; and which

e unruly intrusion of the waves, it is insure peace and security.

These are only parts of the 'system.' It is not worth the while to take the whole chain is it link by link. It is sufficient their gripe. We to snatch one or two from their gripe. We are assured they will have sufficient employment 'ere they can weld it strong enough to my the heavy car to which they have attach-

themselves. But in a wide and extended view, how bright and cheering does the prospect apppear before
us. As a party—a great and successful party, we have every cause of gratulation. We
see with pleasure the man of our choice firmly discharging the high duties of his calling revilers. We see the administration aiming ground in every section of the republic. Our rign affairs are entrusted to the care and ction of the most talented and brilliant nen of America. Treaties of commerce and Long standing claims, which have slumbered to long, acknowledged and placed in a fair vay of liquidation. Our colonial intercourse bich was lost by the most culpable negli fares on articles of necessity greatly reduc-

Tates on articles of necessity greatly reduc-ed. Fraud and peculation exposed.

The predictions of our opponents have not been realized. The steps of the President are not mirked with blood. No widows bewail the loss of husbands, or orphans mourn the death of fathers, untimely snatched from them by the unrelenting fury of a despot. No—all is peace and harmony, and good will. The frosts of the six militia men, a tale of note, which frightened the poor old maids and poor which frightened the poor old maids and poor old grannies to terribly, have departed from the land. Not a sound from the wilderness, whisper on the breezes all is hushed. The paper monuments so piously erected, are de-melished by the hands of the fabricators.

Look around you. Our harvest feast is over Our garners are stored with plenty. Old Anne Our garners are stored with plenty. Old Ande Arandel smiles. Then let us be up and doing; its time to act. The morrow may be too late. Ye young men, and ye old man! and ye middle acd, who are congregated herests day; soldiers in the cause of republication to with your paneply—on to the standard. In the name of ACKSON, LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION, on!

It is one thing to have a lion's strength; but it is another thing to use it as a lion.

From the N. Pork Protestant Episcopal Press AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The First Volume of the Life of BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW. With selections from his Correspondence, unpub-hated Poems, and Private Papers; together with Journal of his Tour in Norway, Sweders, Russis, Han Sur, and Germany, and a History of the Consaks. Early a