

hostility to the banks who does not keep its money in them? The idea is absurd, but not more so than that a Treasury independent of the banks is in hostility to them.

It is objected that it is a measure of hostility to a sound currency. The reverse of this position is true. It will prevent the inflation of our paper currency, which arises from the use of the public money, and, in that degree, tend to prevent fluctuations and suspensions of specie payments. By exhibiting an inflexible determination on the part of the Government to recognize nothing as money but specie, or its equivalent, it will inspire the banks with a salutary caution, not by the excess of their issues to danger that standard. In fine, it will leave the banks to be sustained by their own capital and prudence, without tempting them with the uncertain and dangerous aid of a fluctuating public deposit.

It is objected that this measure is hostile to the rights of property, and essentially retarding in its character. The reverse of this is true. The money of the Government is the property of the people. The object of an independent Treasury is to preserve this property for the use of the true owners, instead of handing it over to those to whom it does not belong, to be lent out for their emolument. Its tendency is to protect individual property also. Nothing is more destructive to the rights of property than fluctuations in the standard by which its value is measured. The tendency of this measure is, to prevent those fluctuations, by preventing, in some degree, the expansions and contractions produced by the over issues of banks, and thus give stability to property.

It is alleged that this measure is part of a scheme to force on the country a currency purely metallic. This is unfounded. A specie currency for the ordinary daily transactions of life, and such a specie basis for paper as will always ensure its convertibility into specie, when required by the holders, is what is contended for; and such is the only tendency and real design of the measure proposed, so far as the banks are concerned. A purely metallic currency is no part of the Independent Treasury plan, as proposed by the Administration, and supported by its friends. In fine, with the exception of a very small number, who are in favour of depositing the public money specially in banks, the question at issue between us, and those who favour a deposit in the banks, may be stated thus: They wish to have the public money deposited in banks, not to be kept by them, but to be lent out for private uses. We are opposed to lending out the public money for private uses, and, effectually to prevent it, are in favour of having it kept by public officers, under heavy bonds and securities not to use it, or suffer it to be used for any private purpose whatsoever, and to pay it out only in pursuance of appropriations made by law, as prescribed in the Constitution.

We do not think that to furnish the banks with money to lend or to accommodate the customers of banks with the use of the public money or property, is one of the purposes for which the power to lay duties and taxes was delegated to the Congress of the United States.

On the contrary, we look upon the employment of it, knowingly and deliberately for such a purpose, or where such is known to be the natural and necessary result, as an abuse of the most aggravated character. It is taking one man's property and delivering it over to another, under false pretences, and may justly be denounced, (not as a levelling operation, but) as an exercise of arbitrary power, wresting money and property from those to whom it belongs, for the use of those to whom it does not belong. We oppose this practice, as one of injustice.—We are in favour of collecting only as much money from the people as may be necessary for public purposes, leaving the rest to be used by those to whom it belongs. We are not the enemies of the banks, but we are not so much their friends as to take money out of the pockets of our constituents, and deposit it with them to swell their active capital, and increase their profits. Let them be content, as every honest man ought to be, with using that which properly belongs to them.

We look upon the withdrawal of the public deposits from the banks, as a measure beneficial to the banks themselves, and calculated to promote stability in the business and currency of the country. So long as the public money is made the basis of bank issues, they will necessarily produce fluctuations in credit and currency. As the deposits accumulate, bank loans and bank notes increase in number and amount; as the deposits diminish, bank accommodations are curtailed, and the circulation is retrenched. Not reflecting man can doubt that the immense surplus in the Treasury two years ago, being all lent out by the banks, was one cause of the overtrading and speculation which ended in a general suspension of specie payments. Ought the banks to desire the continuance of a temptation which experience has shown that they have not the firmness to resist? Ought the people to permit a return to, or a continuance of, a system which not only takes from them a portion of their property for the use of their customers, but tends to render their rest unstable and insecure, by unsettling the standard of value, banishing the coin of the country from circulation, and deluging the land with an irredeemable, and, to a great extent, fraudulent paper currency? To avoid these evils, we must remove their causes. One of the most potent is the use of the public money for private purposes. By putting a stop to that mischief and administering the Treasury Department wholly independent of the banks, the people of the United States will have done much, through their Government, to fill the country with the precious metals, to secure a constitutional currency, to keep the public faith, to preserve the public morals, to give confidence to credit and stability to trade, and, above all,

to preserve the rights of the States and the liberties of the American people.

The subject of abolition has assumed a character so formidable in its appearance, and so destructive in its tendencies, as to call for a brief exposition of our views.

The existing relation of master and slave between the two races inhabiting the Southern portion of the Union, existed when the Constitution was formed, and is recognized in the apportionment of members in the House of Representatives, as well as in the imposition of direct taxes, and the clause guaranteeing the delivery up of persons held to service or labour in one State and escaping into another.

It is manifest that the power over this subject is one of those not delegated to the General Government, and, of course, is one of the reserved powers; as such, it is under the entire control of the respective States, within whose limits the institution may exist, and within which neither this Government, nor that of the other States, nor their citizens, have any more right to interfere, directly or indirectly, than with the existence of slavery in Cuba, or any other foreign country.

From this it follows that any such interference on the part of this Government, would be without authority, and a manifest breach of the Constitution. It would, in truth, be more than a simple breach of that instrument; it would be destructive of the primary object for which the Government was instituted, which was to preserve and protect more effectually the domestic peace and tranquillity of the States, and their citizens.

It also follows, that such interference on the part of the other States, or the citizens, would be in violation of the national compact, which they mutually pledged themselves to each other to preserve inviolate on entering into the Union.

It also follows, that the States, separately and individually, where slavery exists, are alone responsible for it, either for good or evil; and the impression that any other State or its citizens are responsible, in any way, for its existence, originates in the gross and mischievous Federal conception, that ours is a great national consolidated Government, where the whole is responsible for the parts, just as the States are for counties, instead of a Federal Republic, composed of sovereign and independent States, united together for their mutual advantage, tranquillity, and security.

Such, and so formidable, are the barriers against an interference with this dangerous subject within the limits of the States. Nor will those against an interference by the General Government, in any manner in this District, be found less formidable, when duly considered.

We hold in the first place, that to attempt to abolish slavery in this District, as an intermediate step to abolishing in the States themselves, by this Government, or the non-slaveholding States, or their citizens, would be as clearly and manifestly liable to all the objections in their full force, to which a direct attempt to abolish it in the States themselves would be. It is the *malice and object intended, and not the means* that determine the character of the act. There is no code of morals which justifies the doing of that indirectly which is forbidden to be done directly. If it be unlawful to burn our neighbour's house it would be equally unlawful to fire another, or even our own, with the intention of burning it. If there be a difference, the latter, by adding craft to guilt, is of a deeper die.

We also hold, that whatever may be the individual opinions of public men as to the character of the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States, they have no right when acting in public stations under the Federal Government, by any of their acts, to discriminate between their institutions and those of the other States. It must be borne in mind that ours is a Federal Republic, as has been already stated, formed by sovereign and independent States, for their mutual security and happiness; and that they instituted this Government, and clothed it with its powers to carry into effect these important objects. Such being the character and object of our system, it is clear that this Government can have no right whatever to give a preference to the institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, or to use its power to abolish one or establish the other; and to do so, be the pretext what it may, would be directly subversive of the object for which it was established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace and tranquillity, it would become an instrument in the hands of the strongest portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitter feelings of hostility, which in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion, to inquire what is the extent of its powers over this District; be they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised, like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects to which they were granted, for to pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of

the Constitution, not the less dangerous, because not expressly forbidden.

Thus regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the Government has no right to abolish or to interfere with slavery in the States, or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another; this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation that we bottom the course which we think ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here and here only can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered, on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love their country, and value peace, and union, to take their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen of the pledged faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they were surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighbouring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard with deep regret, the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow citizens to forbear its further agitation.

Thus, fellow citizens, we have laid before you a full and frank avowal of our political opinions and principles. It is for you to vindicate and maintain them. We will not say they are free from error; but our honest conviction is, that on their maintenance depend the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuity of our glorious Confederacy.

REUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine,  
GARRETT D. WALL, of N. Jersey,  
WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio,  
WILLIAM S. FULTON, of Arkansas.  
*Committee in behalf of Republican Senators.*

FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland,  
J. W. JONES, of Virginia,  
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut,  
J. J. McKAY, of North Carolina,  
W. W. POTTER, of Pennsylvania,  
JOHN P. RICHARDSON, of S. C.  
AMOS J. PARKER, of N. York,  
ISAAC E. CRAIG, of Michigan,  
ARCHIBALD YELL, of Arkansas.  
*Committee in behalf of Republican Representatives.*

wards the making of a Canal from Washington city to Annapolis, which was proposed to be extended to the counties of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel.—That work having been abandoned, and \$200,000 only subscribed to the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road, it would therefore appear that \$200,000 yet remains unappropriated, a sum nearly or quite sufficient to make this proposed Rail Road, and it would seem as nothing more than just and equitable, that that sum should be so expended as to confer some advantage to that part of the State it was first designed to benefit.—It is thus plain that, with a small individual subscription added to this \$200,000 unappropriated, we will have money sufficient to make the road, and I trust and believe that there is public spirit enough among our citizens to raise such a subscription. I venture the assertion, that on this road the travel of passengers would be very considerable, and the transportation of tobacco, wheat, corn, and other agricultural products, immense; the returns also of merchandise would be large in proportion. As a means of State defence this road would be ineluctable.—We will suppose the Chesapeake Bay blockaded with an enemy's fleet, this road completed, and your communication with Baltimore would be uninterrupted, and how easily could the whole militia of the State be concentrated at any given point, either to meet a foreign enemy, or suppress a domestic one—which God forbid there should ever be occasion to do. I have in a few remarks, attempted to point out to you a few, and but few, of the many reasons for making this road, and should I make a proper inquiry upon the subject, feel myself fully compensated.—Without saying any thing more for the present, I subscribe myself, under existing circumstances, A FRIEND TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

**ATTENTION CITY GUARDS!**  
YOU are hereby requested to parade in full dress at your usual parade ground, State House Hill, on SATURDAY, 4th of August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.  
By order,  
V. SEVIER, O. S.  
August 2.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
WHAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Birmingham, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
CARY BIRMINGHAM, Adm'r.  
July 26.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
19th July, 1838.  
John Scott  
vs.  
The Heirs of Juliana Breusing.  
THE object of the petition filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain real estate, sold by the petitioner to Juliana Breusing on the 9th of December 1824, to satisfy his equitable lien for the purchase money. The petition states, that on or about the 9th of December 1824, the petitioner, John Scott, sold and conveyed to the said Juliana Breusing, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, for the sum of \$2,700 payable in twelve, twenty-four, and thirty-six months, with interest from date, to secure the payment of which she executed to him her three several promissory notes accordingly.—That the whole of the said purchase money, principal and interest, is still due, except the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars paid on account thereof on the day of sale.—That the said Juliana hath since died intestate, and without any known heirs.—That she left no property of any description other than the aforesaid land purchased of this petitioner, and that no administration has been had upon her estate.  
It is thereupon Ordered, That the petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted, once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 25th day of August next, give notice of the substance and object of this petition, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 24th day of November next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS,  
Reg. Cur. Can.  
July 26.

**ATTENTION!**  
BY order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief issued to Colonel Richard M. Chase, the citizens of Annapolis capable of bearing arms, are ordered to be enrolled forthwith. All persons who wish to become members of the Annapolis City Guards will please leave their names with me, or any one of the Officers attached to the Company. It is hoped that all are amenable to the laws of the State, which will be rigidly enforced. Should any neglect to discharge a duty so important to themselves and the community, their names will be enrolled without consultation.  
PHILIP CLAYTON.  
July 5.

**CASH FOR ANY NUMBER OF NEGROES,**  
Including both sexes, from 0 to 35 years of age.  
PERSONS having likely Servants to dispose of, and wishing the highest prices, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to buy and give higher prices than any other purchaser, who is now or may come into this market. I can at all times be found at Mrs. Hunter's Tavern in Annapolis. All communications directed to me will be promptly attended to.  
ISAAC F. PURVIS.  
Sept. 12.

**\$200 REWARD.**  
RAN from the subscriber on the 22d inst. a Negro Man named  
**PERRY COWARD.**  
about 6 feet high, a straight well looking fellow, about 35 years of age, dark complexion, Roman nose, rather pleasant when spoken to, fine set of teeth.—Had on his working clothes. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state.—One Hundred Dollars if taken in the state, and secured in jail, or delivered to me living on West River, A. A. county.  
GEORGE GALE.  
July 26.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Etc.**  
ON the application of Evan Gaither, of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing, to me the subscriber, Chief Judge of Anne-Arundel County Court, (in the recess of said Court) stating that he is unable to pay, and praying to me to grant to him, the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, being annexed to his petition, and the said Evan Gaither having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Washington Gaither, trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Evan Gaither, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee, being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Evan Gaither having also given bond, with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the fourth Monday in October next at ten o'clock, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said County Court, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, there are therefore to certify, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Evan Gaither. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.  
THOS. B. DORSEY, Jm.  
July 26.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM near Annapolis, known as the Wing House Farm, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land of good quality. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House, a new Tobacco House, and other out buildings; there is a sufficiency of wood and timber for all necessary purposes. The Farm may be enlarged to any convenient number of acres, the person owning the adjoining Lands will sell the whole, or such parts as the purchaser may require, and which addition would include a large quantity of wood and excellent timber. The Farm may be made very valuable at a small expense, the soil being congenial to the use of clover and plaster, and would be a desirable purchase to any person as a Tobacco and Wheat Farm, combining all the advantages of marketing, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, as vessels run regularly to Baltimore out of South River, to which this estate lays adjacent. The Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road is near the premises, which, when finished, will afford great facilities to market at Washington, Baltimore or Annapolis. The terms, which shall be favourable, can be known by application to the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, and who will shew the premises to any person desirous to purchase. If this Land should not be sold before the 15th August, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the sale to take place at 12 o'clock M.  
DENNIS BOYD.  
July 12.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, Etc.**  
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,  
June 12th, 1838.  
ON application by petition of Abner Linthicum, Administrator with the will annexed, of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
SAM'L BROWN, Jun'r,  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ann Rainer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1838.  
ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r. W. A.  
June 14.

**ATTENTION!**  
THE Captains of the respective Companies in the city of Annapolis, composing a part of the 22d Regiment M. M. are hereby ordered forthwith to reorganize their Companies. By order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief.  
RICH'D. M. CHASE,  
Colonel Comm'r. 22d Reg't. M. M.  
July 5.

**FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND,**  
Annapolis, July 24, 1838.  
IN compliance with the Charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with the supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders of the Western Shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first MONDAY in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and Nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.  
By order,  
TH. FRANKLIN, Cash.  
July 5.

**SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his Office to one of the Rooms of the house in which the Rail Road Office is established.  
NOTICE.  
THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order  
R. J. COWMAN, Clk. tm.  
June 7.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, Etc.**  
ON application to the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing of James B. Brewer, of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is now in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at December session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, being annexed to his said petition, and the said James B. Brewer having satisfied the said Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said James B. Brewer having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and the court having appointed William Brewer his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said James B. Brewer a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed.—It is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said James B. Brewer be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three consecutive months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James B. Brewer should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.  
By order,  
JWM. S. GREEN, Clk.

**A BY-LAW**  
Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof.  
[Passed June 15th, 1838.]  
Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy-five cents in the one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of the said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly of Maryland in such cases made and provided, and the charter and by-laws of the city of Annapolis.  
JOHN MILLER, Mayor.  
June 14.

**FOR ANNAPOLES, ST. MICHAELS, AND WYE LANDING.**  
The Steamboat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, at eight o'clock, for the above places from the lower end of Dogan's wharf. Returning the next day, leaving Wye Landing at 8 o'clock for St. Michaels, Annapolis and Baltimore. She will continue this route throughout the season. Passage to Annapolis \$1 50, to St. Michaels and Wye Landing \$2 50.  
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.  
LEWIS G. TAYLOR.  
PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this Office.