

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Public, No. 1.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, in addition to the unexpended balances of former appropriations for similar objects, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and pay of seamen, one million four hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-one cents.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, sixty-one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, five hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, forty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Philadelphia, six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Washington, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Gosport, Virginia, one hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the improvement and necessary repairs of the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:

For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, storage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel, and candles, to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire and office rent, stationery and fuel, to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and to officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models and drawings; for purchase and repair of fire and steam engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage and towing ships of war, for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress; for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other purpose whatsoever, two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, four thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, including arrears and increased pay under the act, second of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-five cents.

For subsistence of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and washerwomen of said corps serving on shore, nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty cents.

For clothing, twenty-nine thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, including arrears, nineteen thousand dollars.

For transportation and recruiting, five thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, for officers and men serving on shore, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For balance due Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, nine hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-two cents.

For erection of barracks for the marines stationed at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the acts for the suppression of the slave trade, including the support in the United States, and for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival in Africa, of all persons removed from the United States under the said acts, five thousand dollars.

That so much of the sums appropriated by the act of the twenty-eighth May, eighteen hundred and thirty, for the relief of Alexander Claxton, as still remains due and unpaid, and which has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund, shall be, and the same is hereby, reappropriated.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, January 23, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE VOICE OF NEW-YORK.

We refer to our legislative proceedings for the emphatic voice of the people of this State on the important questions now before Congress and before the country. Resolutions approving of the removal of the deposits—of the reasons of the President on that subject read to his Cabinet—and of the report of Mr. Secretary Taney—and requesting or directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States were passed yesterday in the Assembly by the decisive vote of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN TO NINE! Every member was in his seat except one, Mr. Pox, who has not yet arrived in the city. Such is the language of the People of New York, as spoken through their Representatives thus fresh from their constituents. The expression in the Senate will not be less emphatic."—*Albany Argus*.

THE VOICE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

At a full meeting of Democratic delegates, from thirty-seven towns of Hillsborough Council District, (the HEART of the Granite State,) met at Weare, on the 7th of January, the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously passed:—

Resolved, that the Convention have the highest confidence in the moral and political honesty and integrity of ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States, and MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and in the Officers composing the National Cabinet.

Resolved, That the bold, independent, and patriotic course pursued by Hon. ROBERT B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury, in removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States merits the unqualified approbation and gratitude of every friend of Liberty and Free Institutions, and while his name will emblazon the page of our country's history with the brilliancy of "Tobacco," that of his predecessor will leave a blot upon the sheet as black as "Ebony."

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress be requested to use their united influence in sustaining the cause of the people against the corrupt monopoly, which has waged an exterminating war against their dearest rights and privileges.

Resolved, That the Hon. ISAAC HILL, our Senator from this State, in the Congress of the United States, has nobly sustained the high expectations of his friends and justified the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. He can neither be nullified by the insolence of the great demagogue of the West, nor drawn from his allegiance to the people, by the example of the traitor who sits in the place of his colleague.

Resolved, That Samuel Bell, by uniting himself with the opposition in their unhallowed attempt to overawe and coerce the President into measures, repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the dignity of his high station, has "damned" himself "to everlasting fame."

Resolved, That in the present aspect of our political affairs, it behoves the Democratic Party to cherish that unity of sentiment and concert of action which has so long and so successfully sustained them in their struggles against the aristocracy of the country.

Resolved, That the recent union of Bank men and Nullifiers, is but a new edition of Federalism, under the guise of a new organization, and that it must be met by the friends of democracy, with the same undaunted firmness, which secured the triumph of Republican principles, in the elevation of ANDREW JACKSON, to the Presidency.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination, by the State Convention, of the Hon. WILLIAM BADGER to the office of Chief Executive Magistrate of this State.

P. S. COLBY, Chairman.

CHARLES F. GOVE, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY—JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS the present crisis of our public affairs calls for a decided expression of the voice of the people of this State, and whereas we consider it the undoubted right of the Legislatures of the several States to instruct those who represent their interests in the councils of the nation, in all matters which intimately concern the public weal, and may effect the happiness or well being of the people.—Therefore,

1. Be it Resolved by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That while we acknowledge with feelings of devout gratitude and obligations to the Great Ruler of nations for his mercies to us as a people, that we have been preserved alike from foreign war, from the evils of internal commotions, and the machinations of designing and ambitious men who would prostrate the fair fabric of our Union, that we ought nevertheless to humble ourselves in his presence, and implore his aid for the perpetuation of our Republican Institutions, and for a continuance of that unexampled prosperity which our country has hitherto enjoyed.

2. Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, and firmness of the venerable patriot, who now holds the distinguished post of Chief Magistrate of this Nation, and whose purity of purpose and elevated motives have so often received the unqualified approbation of a large majority of his fellow citizens.

3. Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm the existence and gigantic power of a great monied incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community, and that we therefore solemnly believe the present Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

4. Resolved, that our Senators in Congress, be instructed, and our members of the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the deposits of the Government moneys, believing as we do, the course of the Secretary to have been constitutional, and that the public good required its adoption.

5. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions, to each of our Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States.

In Council, January 11, 1834. These Joint Resolutions having been three times read in the Council, Resolved, That the same do pass:

By order of the Council,

MAHLON DICKERSON,

Vice President of the Council.

House of Assembly, January 11, 1834. These

Joint Resolutions having been three times read and compared in the House, Resolved, That the same do pass:

By order of the House,

DANIEL B. RYALL,

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE VOICE OF BALTIMORE.

At a meeting of citizens of the five first wards of the city of Baltimore, held at White Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 7th of January, in pursuance of a public call addressed to the citizens of the fifth Congressional District, without distinction of parties, for the purpose of enquiring into the causes of the present pressure in the money market, and the best means of removing the evil, Capt. Matthew Kelly was called to the chair, and Thomas Wilson appointed Secretary; whereupon the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present pressure for money, and report to this meeting such measures as they may deem most likely to relieve the community from existing embarrassments, to restore confidence and to promote the public welfare.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committee, viz: S. C. Leakin, T. L. Murphy, James Blays, Edward Fisher and D. Stansbury.

The Committee having retired for a short time, returned and reported by the Chairman that a majority had agreed upon a preamble and resolutions attributing the pressure to the removal of the deposits, recommending the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States as to the best and only means of producing relief, and instructing the Hon. Isaac McKim to use his influence and vote for the purpose of effecting a restoration which he read, after which Dr. Murphey, on behalf of the minority, remarked that they desired time to prepare a counter report expressive of their views upon the subject, whereupon it was, on motion, resolved that we adjourn until Monday evening next.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1834.

The meeting assembled agreeably to adjournment. Capt. KELLY, the former Chairman, not being present, JONATHAN FITCH, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wilson complaining of indisposition Geo. W. Peterkin, was appointed Secretary in his place.

The preamble and resolutions presented at the former meeting, were read by Gen. Leakin, whereupon Dr. Murphey presented the report of the minority, which was read, and on motion the report of the majority, from the word *whereas*, was stricken out, and that of the minority inserted in lieu of it, as follows:

Whereas, it is the opinion of this meeting that the Bank of the United States has adopted a course of unnecessary curtailments, with a view to embarrass and distress the commercial community and impair private credit, and by abusing its rightful functions, has grasped the monied power of the country, for the purposes of oppression, seeking thus to obtain the supremacy over the Government and the people of the country, with the masked intent, to enforce from them through their representatives in Congress, a renewal of the charter of that institution:—therefore,

Resolved 1. That this meeting contemplates with regret this attitude which the Bank of the United States has assumed towards the People of this country, and the administration of the General Government; by which it has been made the centre of those unnatural political alliances, which are now attempting by false clamor and declamation to coerce the measures and policy of the Government.

2. That the existing money pressure upon the community proves at least the power to inflict it; and whether right or wrong, in justification, defence or retaliation, is a power not to be trusted to an irresponsible corporation.

3. That the wrong if inflicted by the Government may be redressed by the People; but if induced by a corporation, claiming perpetuity under a pretext that it is indispensable to the people from whom it emanates, involves a surrender of the Government of the country, to the chartered claims of a dependant corporation.

4. That a recharter of such combination of the whole monied interest of the country, for good or evil, according to the disposition of the few who direct or control it, is incompatible with the equality and individual rights secured by a republican government.

5. That a Bank of the United States, when it employs the public money entrusted to its charge in sowing the seeds of discord or distress, and in weakening the stability of our republican institutions, proves itself equally hostile to the welfare of the people.

6. That this Bank in opposition to the measures recommended by the Government Directors, has persevered in its determination to cripple the resources and curtail the existing currency of the country, for the purpose of distressing the commercial public, impairing individual credit, creating a false alarm and compelling the government and the people to acquiesce in its supremacy.

7. That "the causes of the present pressure for money" may be traced to this struggle of the Bank of the U. S. to enforce a renewal of its charter, regardless of all other consequences to the country.

8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, by his firm and vigilant stand against the dangerous assumptions of this grasping and corrupting monopoly, has merited the gratitude of every citizen, whose worship of mammon has not supplanted the love of his country; and that his reasons of removing the deposits, as set forth in his report to Congress, are satisfactory and sufficient.

9. That a just confidence in the known resources of the country, and the stability of the State Banks; the assurance that there is no scarcity of hard money and the alarm excited is false and fictitious, ought to restore private credit and public tranquility, and consign the authors and instrument of the public panic to the just indignation and execration of the whole country.

10. That the exposure of the true motives of the Bank of the United States, private and political, is "most likely to relieve the community from existing embarrassments, to restore confidence and promote the public welfare."

11. That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Hon. ISAAC MCKIM, the repre-

sentative of this District in Congress, as the sentiments of his constituents, assembled at this meeting; and that a copy be also sent to his Excellency, the President of the United States, in whose wisdom and prudence this meeting continues to rely with unabated confidence.

It was then, on motion resolved that the resolutions be adopted.

JONATHAN FITCH, Chairman.

GEORGE W. PETERKIN, Sec'y.

OHIO.—This great democratic State, throwing off the shackles of the Bank and the aristocracy in which Mr. Clay hoped he had forever bound her, assumes at length her just and enviable eminence in the Union. What Pennsylvania is on this side the mountains, Ohio is beyond them. She is what equality, industry, economy, and intelligence must ever make a people—a State jealous of her own rights—just to the rights of others—prepared and willing to maintain both. Ohio only submitted to the unconstitutional, and foreign power introduced to tax her people—a power assuming a privilege to exempt from taxation all the wealth held under its monopolizing charter, although in utter derogation of the rights of State—she submitted merely because she foresaw that the present opportunity would arise, when she might crush the usurpation without violence. Now she rises in her strength, and will bring with her, it may be confidently predicted, every State in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Preamble and Resolutions relating to the Bank of the United States, and the distribution of the Public Domain.

Whereas, there is reason to apprehend that the Bank of the United States will attempt to obtain a renewal of its charter at the present session of Congress; and whereas, it is abundantly evident that said Bank has exercised powers derogatory to the liberties of these United States; and whereas, there is just reason to doubt the constitutional powers of Congress to grant acts of incorporation for banking purposes, out of the District of Columbia; and whereas we believe the proper disposal of the public lands to be of the utmost importance to the people of these United States, and that honor and good faith require their equitable distribution: therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio That we consider the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, as required by the best interests of our country, and that a proper sense of public duty imperiously demanded that institution should be no longer used as a depository of the public funds.

Resolved, also, That we view, with decided disapprobation, the renewed attempt in Congress, to secure the passage of the bill providing for the disposal of the public domain upon the principles proposed by Mr. Clay; inasmuch as we believe that such a law would be unequal in its operations, and unjust in its results.

Resolved, also, That we heartily approve of the principles set forth in the late Veto Message, upon that subject; and,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence to prevent the rechartering of the Bank of the United States; to sustain the administration in its removal of the public deposits; and to oppose the passage of a Land Bill containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject, passed at the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN H. KEITH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID T. DISNEY,

January 2, 1834. Speaker of the Senate.

From the Fandalia Whig.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—Six of the counterfeiters, arrested at St. Louis, have been committed for trial. Their names are Garland, Quilling, Wilson, Stratton, George Stevens and Foreman. A special session of the Missouri district court is to be held for their benefit, on the second Monday in February. The notice below of Mr. Garland and his establishment, is from the Republican.

"James Garland, the principal in the manufacturing concern—engraver, printer and banker—is, it would appear from the statements of the witnesses, a man of wealth. As near as could be ascertained by them, his cash and effects amount to \$160,000—all of which must have been accumulated from the business in which he has been engaged. But a better idea of the extent of his depredations upon society may be formed from the fact, which appeared in evidence, that since the breaking up of the band of counterfeiters in Canada, last spring, he has sold counterfeit bills amounting to one million of dollars! It was stated that the establishment was in such condition as to enable him to print forty thousand dollars of assorted notes in one day. These bills were sold at various prices, according to their denominations; notes of the U. S. bank, at Mr. Garland's manufactory, as every where else, bearing the premium. As well as we recollect, \$100 of the denomination of five dollars, cash: notes of larger amounts decreased in value; and \$100 notes of the state bank of Mississippi, sold for twelve or fifteen dollars. Great numbers of well dressed persons have been seen by the farmers along the road at Garland's settlement, passing and re-passing, whose business can easily be guessed; and the "No-ong bank" is on every one's tongue in that region of the country. At the time of the capture of Garland, the business appears to have been suspended in some measure, as he had been for some time absent, and when taken was sick. He stated to the witnesses that he did not intend to "make" any more during the winter, and had sold out, and sent off his stock. The cashier or clerk of the bank, whose name is Spencer, was not taken—he having been, a short time before, despatched to Alabama with a large amount of counterfeit paper. Spencer is a young man who arrived here from New York some two years since; and it would be well for the Alabamians to look out for him."

The Bargain Admitted.—Those who have read Mr. Calhoun's speech will have perceived that he very distinctly admits the existence of a bargain between him and Mr. Clay, by which they and their friends have agreed to unite their forces in opposition to the administration, by which there is now a majority of the discordant materials in the Senate of the United States. What a reproach does the admission imply upon the character of a body which should be so honorable.—*Balt. Rep.*

SELECT ITEMS.

Proscription.—The National Republicans in Philadelphia have discharged eighty Watchmen because they voted for the Democratic ticket at the last election in that city. They were all tears because Mr. Franklin dismissed two Clerks, but can turn out of employment eighty poor laboring men, without a twinge.

A Gold Mine in Louisa county, Va. produces upon an average 9 dwts. per day. One day the average was 135 dwts.—125 dwts. were washed from a single handful of earth, not amounting to more than 3 pints.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. has been re-elected President of the Bank of the United States.

Experience is Hope's banker, yet seldom honors his drafts—if the heir should come in possession, he would die.

Awful consequences of good health.—A Montreal Physician recently committed suicide, and a very sufficient and satisfactory cause is assigned for it in one of the papers of that city—it is so deplorably healthy in Montreal, that a physician of any ambition can have no desire to live.

The Concord, (N. H.) Courier states that a tumour weighing seventy pounds was recently removed from the body of a person in that town! A large number of persons were witnesses of its weight.

The total exports from New Orleans have, the last year, amounted to the sum of near \$35,000,000—of Louisiana products alone, to upwards of 20,000,000.

There were 29 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary on the 15th November, 1833—17 of whom were foreigners, and the others natives of twenty different States.

The annual increase of slaves in the United States is estimated at sixty thousand per annum.

Attorneys are to counsellors what apothecaries are to physicians—except that they do not deal in scruples.

We learn from Annapolis, that the Legislature met in Convention on Monday last, to ballot for Governor of Maryland, when the result was declared as follows:

For Gov. Thomas, 48
Col. Edward Lloyd, 46
William H. Marriott, 1

Col. Lloyd was formerly Senator from Maryland to the Congress of the United States. Strength of parties in the lower house is, for Jackson and Reform, 57—Bank party, 33.—*Globe*.

Don Pedro has caused 137 Miguclite soldiers to be shot for their cruelty!

Cause of Pressure.—It appears, by the official statement, that the United States Bank and Branches, on the first of the present month, had on hand \$10,431,237 in specie, and there is no doubt they hold an equal sum at this time.

We learn also, from an official source, that the whole amount of the Treasurer's deposits, in the Bank and Branches, on the 30th inst. was \$530,434.

These facts show, that no call from the Treasury on the Bank, could now obstruct its usual operations in the slightest degree.

Why then does it not resume its usual course of discounts and exchanges? There is no reason but that it WILL NOT. The Government has given it time to collect and pay over the deposits without touching its specie; but it is now willfully and needlessly distressing the country to force a restoration. By its POWER it is attempting to make Congress do what they do not wish to do. Fortunately, the people have more representatives in the present Congress than the Bank.—*Globe*.

POST OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

19th January, 1834.

On Friday the 17th of January, 1834, the mail stage left Cincinnati for Dayton, and in attempting to cross Mill Creek, about ten miles north of the city, the stage and horses were washed down the stream, the stage upset, and one of the passengers drowned. His body is not yet found; the mail bag was found yesterday, and the letters all saved; most of the baggage recovered. From letters of recommendation found in the trunk of the person drowned, his name was ARTHUR FLETCHER, of the House of Messrs. Brown & Danton, London, England.

WM. BURKE, P. M.

Hydrophobia.—The *Lycening Gazette* of Wednesday last states, that a horse belonging to a gentleman of Level Corner, in that county, died a few days since of hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a rabid cat.

Oppression.—Owing to the unlawful and outrageous measures of the administration, we have had good sleighing in this city only two days since winter commenced. Without counting any part of November, we ought to have had forty-six, instead of two. This is oppressive beyond endurance, and unless Mr. Taney restores the deposits immediately, a memorial to Congress must be got up. Only think of it—for the sole purpose of gratifying the Old Hero, Mr. Taney has removed the deposits from the United States Bank, and thus reduced the quantity, if not the value of one of our most staple articles at the rate of 23 to 1. Such oppression never existed under any other than the present administration and it must be put down.—*Hartford Times*.

We learn by the Baltic, that snow had fallen in New Orleans three inches deep, and fourteen or fifteen persons had perished with cold.—*Louisville Herald*.

Another Star of Freedom Set.—Major James Hamilton, father of General Hamilton, died at Charleston, S. C. Nov. 23, in his 83d year. He was the oldest surviving officer of the old Continental Army.

There are ten dollars paper money in circulation to one dollar specie in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Capital saved by a slave.—Our readers have been informed that the State House at Milledgeville, Georgia, was near being destroyed by fire. The preservation of the building was mainly owing to the great and hazardous exertions of a colored man—a slave. Immediately after the fire was over his liberty was offered to him, but he refused to accept it. The Governor has recommended to the Legislature to vote him some handsome and acceptable reward. The man was the property of Mr. Mailor.

And what is the meaning, what is the object of all the present excitement in relation to the removal of the deposits? Mr. Binney, who is the especial advocate of the Bank, tells us that if the Bank is not to be rechartered, the removal of the deposits at this time is no special evil. The design, therefore, evidently is to enforce a renewal of the charter, and if it should succeed, the Bank will continue to extend its powers until it will be impossible to control or subdue it.—*Baltimore Rep.*