

**Remarks of Mr. McCarty,**  
In the House of Representatives, Monday, June 16, 1834—on the memorial of the citizens of Wayne county, Indiana, praying a recharter of the United States Bank, and the restoration of the Public deposits.

Sir, said Mr. McCARTY, when I presented this memorial, and asked its postponement to a certain day—and which, by the business of the House, has been postponed till now—it was with a view to await other testimonial and expressions of public opinion on this subject from other counties, comprising the district I have the honor to represent on this floor. I had expected that, in as much as the subject of the currency, always of the deepest importance to a well regulated community, had been agitated there in such a manner as to call forth an expression of opinion of so large and respectable portion of my constituents—the of the largest county, not only in the district but the State—that the surrounding counties would have manifested some indication of their sentiments or feelings on the subject; but in this anticipation I have been disappointed.

I was the more desirous of obtaining an expression of something like the sentiments of the majority of my immediate constituents, because this memorial contains sentiments not entirely in accordance with my own opinions, and because I stand committed to the people I represent, to obey their instructions on this very question.

It is true, said Mr. McC., that the memorial does not emanate from a majority of my constituents; but the fact that it is signed by so large and respectable number of the free men of my district, and the statements of the memorialists are uncontested by counter memorials—this, taken in connexion with the time which has elapsed since this memorial was transmitted to this place, had much influence in directing my votes recently given, upon the resolutions of the Senate, which, by the decision of this House, now sleep upon your table.

The memorial is from the most populous, and one of the oldest counties of the State I have the honor, in part, to represent. It is signed by 1841 of my immediate constituents, a majority I believe of the legal voters of that county. They are composed of farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, physicians, and of every profession and pursuit incident to that section of the country, and are emigrants from almost every State in the Union.

In looking over the names of the memorialists, I find that a large proportion are of that class of citizens who seldom participate in the party conflicts of the day. If they vote at all, which they do not always do, they approach the polls silently, vote, and return to their various occupations without meddling with others, or obstructing their political sentiments on their neighbors with a view to influence their suffrages. They are of that denomination of citizens called "Friends," whose opinions are seldom formed or exercised for party purposes; they proceed from due deliberation, intelligent, cool heads, and honest hearts, and are, therefore, entitled to much weight and consideration.

There is another class of citizens whose names are attached to this memorial, who are entitled to equal respect; and who, in point of intelligence, integrity, and patriotism, would not lose by a comparison with the people of any section of this Union. Many of these men were the first settlers of that region of country, and among them I recognize distinguished names, who were associated, in times of great peril, with that eminent and gallant general, (Wayne,) from whom the county of their residence takes its name. They belong to both political parties.

Sir, said Mr. McC., a majority of the memorialists are no political friends of mine; but they are my constituents, and, although differing in some degree from me upon this subject, I thought it due to them to say thus much in reference to the influence and respect which I claim for their opinions in this House.

They remonstrate against the course taken by the Executive in the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, believing, they say, that it was an assumption of power not authorized by the constitution, and a violation of the contract between the Government and the Bank; producing, they allege, unexampled individual distress, and a total loss of confidence in the circulating medium of the country; and that, consequent upon this state of things, all the staple commodities of the country have undergone a decline in value. Business and improvements are at a stand; and great sacrifices are made in order to fulfil previous engagements. They ask for a recharter of the Bank, with such modifications as Congress may think proper to make; and also, that the deposits be restored to the Bank of the United States.

Sir, said Mr. McC., it is not my purpose to discuss this question. It has been ably, eloquently, and profoundly examined in both branches of Congress, by more experienced heads than mine; and, in my opinion, much has been unnecessarily said on both sides; nay, the subject has literally been exhausted and worn out, until the heart almost sickens at the very recital of the question.

But justice to myself, from the attitude in which I am placed by this memorial, and those I represent, seems to require that I should say something in explanation of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue in reference to this subject.

I am now and ever have been, opposed to the United States' Bank as at present chartered; though I am clearly of opinion that a national Bank is absolutely necessary, both as a safe and convenient fiscal agent of the Government, and a salutary regulator of the currency, as also to afford a sound circulating medium throughout the country.

Sir, I have never entertained any other opinion upon this subject. Though I always have been and still am, opposed to the present charter, my opposition is not to the system, but to the uncontrolled power it possesses, and may improperly exercise, to say nothing of what has been done, over the politics of the country.

I would, said Mr. McC., greatly prefer a new Bank altogether; for there cannot be a doubt that great and salutary improvements may be made upon the system, were Congress rightly disposed.

But, if it is found to be impracticable to create a new Bank, I would not hesitate to vote for a recharter of the present, with proper guards and modifications; without which I could not, unless instructed by my immediate constituents: which instructions this memorial does not contain.

In reference to the public deposits simple justice to the bank might possibly require their restoration to its custody; but I am unable to see how such a restoration would restore the complained of paralyzed industry, broken confidence, and deranged currency, to their wonted health and vigor. If such a state of things really exist; if the bank shall not be rechartered, which this House has decided ought not; and if the removal of the public moneys

from the Bank of the United States has produced this unexampled distress throughout the country, would not the withdrawal of the same amount from the local banks, merely to be again placed in the United States Bank for the short period of little more than twenty months, the limitation of the present charter, when they must again be withdrawn and placed somewhere else, have a tendency to augment that distress? It seems to me that this result cannot be doubted.

But upon this point, as upon all others not involving constitutional objections, affecting the interest, prosperity, and happiness of my constituents, and the country, I shall feel bound to obey their wishes as soon as they shall be fairly made known to me.

Sir, said Mr. McC., I am no advocate of the local banks as a depository of the public revenue, nor of the absolute control of the Secretary of the Treasury over them. I believe the power legitimately belongs to Congress, and that they owe it to their country, their constituents and themselves, to dispose of this subject speedily by positive enactment.

I will not, said Mr. McC., detain the House at this protracted period of the session, to say as much as I had intended to say upon this subject.

I move you, that the memorial, with the names, be printed, and referred to the committee to which the bill regulating the deposits is referred.

**Rail Road Celebration.** It is computed that at least six hundred persons passed through, backward and forward, on the Car on the 4th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. In changing horses &c. it is thought about three hours were lost, which leaves five hours for a car, drawn by one horse, to transport six hundred persons two and a half miles each—Equal to one horse travelling, with one person, fifteen hundred miles in five hours! After this triumphant exhibition of the utility of Rail-Roads, what reasonable man can longer hold out against their construction? There is no other alternative for this country, situated as it is, than to embark, heart and soul to this undertaking, and push it on to a speedy completion. We ought to call into exercise every faculty, and exert every energy. We should call upon the State for assistance; for to her assistance we have a right. Have not thousands of public money been appropriated for works of internal improvement in other sections of the State, which, as a community, is doing us no manner of good? And shall we now be bashful that we cannot ask a few thousands to aid us in the construction of this noble undertaking? We certainly are as much entitled to a portion of the public money as those living on the Wabash, or the line of the canal. Shall we then, send our representatives to sit with folded arms and vote appropriations year after year, to the canal, the Wabash River &c.; and not ask a dollar for ourselves? We trust not. We think the people know their interest better. But it is argued that an appropriation to aid us in the construction of our Rail Road will increase our taxes. This is an idle tale, with foundation in truth. We ask any candid man if giving us twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars would so augment the public debt as to increase the taxes? 'Tis no more than a drop in the bucket. But admit this for argument's sake. We would be blind to our own interest if we were not willing to pay, as one county, a little more tax in order to receive the direct benefit of the vast amount which would be raised in all the other counties of the State. The resources of this country, if she will but use the proper means, are inexhaustible. We have a soil, rich as a garden. A farmer, by common industry, can raise a large amount of surplus produce. For the want of conveniences to convey to market this produce, he is compelled to dispose of it at a low price to speculators; and instead of reaping the profit himself gives it to others. Who then would refuse to pay a small amount of tax, when, in a few years, he will reap a tenfold advantage. If the God of Nature has not furnished us with Lakes and Rivers, we must construct works which will best supply this deficiency. Not lie all our lives in mental indolence, and ignorance its insipid companion, and let others reap the jocund harvest. We must "push along—keep moving." We have something to do, and it is well; for without it we would be worse than useless.

If the State will but embark with vigor, in the cause of internal improvement, instead of increasing the taxes, in a few years the profits arising from such works will fill the treasury, without the people putting their fingers into their pockets to find money to pay the collector. This is the fact; it will lessen, in a few years, rather than increase the taxes. If the people will listen to the argument that, works of internal improvement will increase the taxes—we may always expect to pay taxes, and in the scale of improvement, moral and physical, remain stationary,—and see other states rival us in all that elevates and adorns the character of a people. **LABOR VINCIT OMNES: Labor overcomes all things.**

**Western Transcript.**

**Inoculating.** As the season of the year is arriving when this business should be performed, we copy for the benefit of our readers, the following article from the American Orchardist. There are other modes described and practiced, but the following being the most common, and as a person practicing in the business lately remarked to us, good enough, we introduce it. **Ohio Farmer.**

"Inoculating is the operation of transferring any particular and desirable variety of tree upon the stock of an inferior or wild variety. The operation is principally practised on small trees, and only during the time the sap flows freely, and chiefly during the months of August and September.

Select for the buds the ripest young twigs of the year, and cut off the leaves, leaving the foot stalk entire. Having selected a smooth place in the stock, make a perpendicular slit downward quite through the bark, an inch or a little more in length. Make a cross cut at the top of this slit, quite through to the wood, a little slanting downwards; next with the ivory half of the knife, raise the bark on both sides from top to bottom, being very careful not to injure in the least the cambium or sap wood. Next, and with expedition, proceed to take off a bud; this is effected by entering the knife a little more than half an inch below the bud or eye, quite through the bark, and separating the bark from the wood to the same distance above the eye: always leaving a very thin slip of wood of about one-third of the length of the bud; this thin slip of wood occupies the middle section of its length. The bud is to be immediately inserted in the stock to the bottom of the slit, and between the bark and the wood; and the top of the bud being squared even with the cross cut, every part except the eye, is firmly bound and covered with strong wet bass matting.

It is immaterial whether the cross cut is made at the top, or bottom of the slit—whether the bud is inserted downwards, or upwards; it generally succeeds equally in both cases. The mode of taking off the bud with a thin slip of wood, occupying the middle section of its length, is called the *new or American mode*; as I find it described by a European author. It is the mode adopted to a warm climate. But when the season is far advanced and the sap flows less freely, it is deemed the surest mode

to take out the whole of the wood, always leaving the root of the bud.

The string is to be taken off as soon as it begins to girdle the tree, which is generally in about ten days.

In spring, between the time the frost is out of the ground and the rising of the sap, cut off the stock a quarter of an inch above the bud—sloping downwards on the opposite side.

**Scallop Buds** is performed by cutting from a small stock, a thin narrow scallop of wood, about an inch in length; and taking from a twig a thin scallop of wood of the same length; this is instantly applied and fitted perfectly at top and bottom, and on at least one of its sides, and firmly bound with wet bass matting. This mode may be practiced in spring, and if it fails, a second chance will be offered in July. The French are stated to practice this mode on roses.

The above are the principal modes of inoculating adopted in practice, although Professor Thouin has described no less than twenty-three distinct modes of operation.

Dr. Van Mons, buds his roses in June, so that they grow and frequently blossom in the same year. He prepares the young and unripe wood by separating the leaves, leaving only their foot stalks; in fifteen days after, their buds are swollen, and are now fit for insertion: the stock is cut off six inches above the insertion of the bud, at the time the operation is performed. They are bound with thin strings of bass matting, previously drawn through a solution of alum and white soap, and dried, which renders them impervious to water.

**Distressing Calamity.** Between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the store, No. 271, Pearl-street, occupied by Messrs. Haydock, Clay, & Co. druggists. Edwin R. Yale, Japan-ware dealer, and Willis & Brothers, crockery dealers, and before it was subdued the building and contents were entirely destroyed. The former was valued at \$6,000, and the insurance on the drug store alone was \$10,000. The others, we believe, were not insured.

But the most melancholy feature of the calamity remains to be recorded. About six o'clock, A. M. after the fire had been subdued, and most of the engines had been withdrawn, the south wall of the building fell in with a fearful crash, carrying all that remained of the floors down to the cellar, and burying seven frenzied beneath the smouldering ruins. By the most strenuous exertions, and in defiance of the danger from further accidents of the kind, five of them were taken out alive, though terribly burned and mutilated; but the other two, Eugene Underhill and Frederick Ward, young men of high respectability and usefulness, were not recovered till the afternoon, and were of course utterly lifeless. The preservation of the lives of most of the others was truly miraculous.

*New Yorker, July 5.*

**Dreadful Explosion at Birmingham.** At twenty minutes before two this afternoon, May 2d, a very dreadful shock was experienced in the neighborhood of St. Philip's church, in Birmingham. It appears that the landlord of the Rocket Tavern, in Little Charles street, is a fire-work maker, and at present absent at Worcester, where a large assortment of pyrotechnical devices were to have been forwarded to him this evening. The alleged cause of this catastrophe is stated to be sudden ignition of some detonating powder which communicated with a large heap of touch-paper. An immense quantity of gun-powder was on the premises (300 was added to it only yesterday.) The prepared fire-works had occupied several artisans during the whole of Saturday, Sunday, and consecutive days. Three houses were completely destroyed; two were blown in the air; a girl at the moment frying beefsteaks, miraculously escaped; she was in the house adjoining the tavern. A company of the 8th Hussars arrived about half past three to clear the streets of the multitude who beset it, and active search commenced and yet continues after the bodies. It is impossible to calculate on the probable loss of life. Twelve tradesmen were dining together in one room; no account has yet been received of any one of them; four men and two women have been taken to the hospital, and more are discovered dead: five were living a few minutes since. The fire was short and destructive. Three-quarters of an hour witnessed its commencement and end. Immense masses fell in the neighboring streets. Furniture, &c. was blown in the air, yet few passengers were injured. One woman, from the shock, was actually lifted in the air, from one side of the street to the other, and unhurt.

*English paper.*

**Military Academy.** The following are the five distinguished Cadets in each class, as determined at the examination, which terminated on the 16th instant.

**1st Class.** 1. William Smith, of New York.—2. John Sanders, of Flo.—3. H. Loughborough, of Ken.—4. Thomas A. Morris, of Indiana.—5. Robert Allen, of Md.

**2d Class.** 1. Charles J. Wright, of Me.—2. John H. Martindale, of N. Y.—3. George W. Merrill, of N. Y.—4. Charles H. Bigelow, of Mass.—5. George M. Legate, of—

**3d Class.** 1. James L. Mason, of—. 2. Danville Leadbetter, of Me.—3. M. C. Meigs, of Penn.—4. Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y.—5. Barnabas Conkling, of N. Y.

**4th Class.** 1. John W. Gunnison, of N. H.—2. Henry W. Benham, of Conn.—3. Edwin W. Morgan, of Penn.—4. Alexander D. Dyer, of Miss.—5. John Pratt, of N. Y.

**Remarkable Circumstance.** We are informed from a source entitled to full credit, that a Sow, the property of Mr. Eli Guthe, of this county, had six pigs on Friday of last week, all of which were natural but one, which, it is said, has a Head resembling that of a human. It is said this pig makes a noise somewhat like that of a young infant, and that it does not seem to enjoy itself with the rest of the other pigs.

We may probably hear, and be able to give a more satisfactory account of this wonderfully formed pig hereafter.

*From the Louisville Journal.*

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

Having heard many unfounded reports in relation to the late melancholy death of a number of our family, we deem it our duty to give a full statement of the facts:

On the 5th of June, our youngest sister was married to a gentleman of this city. On the afternoon of that day, another sister made two custards. She used morning's milk for the first, and not being satisfied with the result, she made the second with milk purchased in the evening. Both were cooked in a Bell-metal kettle. They were made alike, and there was nothing in the composition of either but the usual ingredients. In the first, loaf sugar was used; in the second, brown. The first was then put in a tin vessel, and the vessel not being sufficiently capacious to contain the whole of it, the remainder, enough perhaps to fill a tea cup, was handed to a member of the family, who ate of it herself and gave some to her servant near her. Neither of them was sick from the effects of it.

The tin vessel was set in the dairy room with ice around it, and the contents were not used until the next day, when the custard, although curdled, was not sour. It was then distributed at the houses of the relations of the family; and all who partook of it died or were sick. The unfortunate deceased were our mother, Mrs. Foster and child, Mrs. Fontaine, Miss Venarsdol, a child of Milton Buckner, and two negro boys. There being a suspicion of poison, five negroes were arrested and committed to prison, four of whom were the property of the family. None of them had been punished by any of us with the exception of the fifth, whose wife belonged to the family and lived with our mother. He had been suspected, a few weeks before, of stealing a set of silver spoons from the house, and arrested for the crime. During the investigation, he used insolent language to Mr. Robert Buckner, for which he received several slaps on the face and was forbidden to come near the family.

**R. BUCKNER.**  
**S. BUCKNER.**

The appearance of the exors is indicative of a plentiful harvest, & bespeak for the husbandman a rich reward for his labor. The time is approaching when they are to be gathered—when the rake, the fork, the scythe and the sickle will be in requisition. The merry shout of the harvester is music to the ear, and we would gladly partake, if business would permit, of the harvest feast and the harvest toil. 'Tis the season when the lawyer should lay by his satchel and the merchant his measure; but the miller and the printer—the servants of the public—must pursue their daily avocations—to give food to the body and the mind, the one to afford strength to the weary workman; the other an hour of pleasant repast.

*Philadelphia Paper.*

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

The Senate, by an unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That it is proved and admitted that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks by the Postmaster General in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office Department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that as Congress alone possesses the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General are illegal and void."

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*Columbus Chronicle.*

**GOV. NOBLE, vs JUDGE SCOTT.**</p