

states to nullify a law, should command as much respect. I can countenance such assumption of power in neither the one nor the other.

That the responsibility remains where it was assumed unfortunately, affords no relief to the country and that the destructive "experiment" continues another year. I take leave say is no fault of mine. It without consulting party expediency, the party in power had looked at their constitutional duty and the wants of the people, and proposed the establishment of an institution under the control of Congress, as necessary to afford a sound currency, as it is essential to the public welfare, I should readily have co-operated with them in accomplishing the object, without being in any way tenacious of my own proposition.

The establishment of an entire metallic currency, I hold as utterly visionary and impracticable; and if practicable, it may well be questioned whether it would not be a costly and inconvenient substitute for that which has hitherto been found to answer every useful purpose. The relative value of gold and silver has been materially changed. The standard of gold is raised above that of silver, and I fear the consequence will be, that the depreciation of silver will cause it to be exported from the country, as gold was, under its depreciation, below the standard of silver.

Abstract reasoning on the intrinsic value of the precious metals, as a currency, is mere waste of time; many theories are pleasing as mere theories, but entirely nugatory when applied to practice, and none is more idle than this of a sufficient metallic currency. Our induction must be drawn from the experience of the past, as applied to the wants of the present time. Our new country need not expect to present at this day the anomaly of an extensive commercial system, regulated by an entire specie currency.

I will here add a few radical objections to the system proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and sanctioned by the Committee of Ways and Means, as a substitute for the United States Bank.

The system is unconstitutional, because it recognizes unconstitutional depositories, and places the public money under color of law, beyond the control of Congress, and liable to be squandered. It places indirectly in the hands of subordinate executive officers, the power of money to control and oppress the community. It tends to weaken the ties, and destroys that community, of interest and equality enjoyed with a general uniform currency, which is necessary to unite us in a common bond of union. Finally, it confers upon the state of New York, the power resulting from the deposits and use of two-thirds of the entire revenue derived from imports, which will enable Depository Corporations of that state, to speculate advantageously in the stocks and money concerns of every other state; thereby imparting to her, through her commercial supremacy, a commanding and most unrighteous control over every political and leading interest, as well as over the entire currency of the union.

The senate have assigned to their Committee of finance, with leave to sit during the recess, the duty of inquiring into the condition of the state corporations, in which the funds of the government are deposited, and ascertaining whether the Bank of the United States has violated any of the provisions of its charter.

A proposition was made to reduce the salaries of the various officers, the pay of members of Congress and the current expenses of the government; I advocated this salutary proposition, and my views have been published.

A bill to pension the brave pioneers of the West, the companions of Clark and Wayne, was reported, but could not be reached for final action. The exploits and sufferings of those men have immortalized them, and their poverty upbraids the ingratitude of the nation.

Bills were reported to organize two new Territories, and to authorize the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas to form State Governments. Neither of the bills became a law. The Territory of Michigan, however, was temporarily extended, to embrace all that tract of country North of the state of Missouri.

An appropriation has been made to purchase the invaluable manuscript books and papers of the immortal Washington.

The right to frank certain books and documents is now granted to the Governors of the several states.

Two additional Land Districts have been established in the State of Illinois, and two north of said State.

A bill to compensate for the loss of property by the depredations of Indians on the Illinois frontier, has become a law; but the citizens of Indiana are yet denied reparation for the loss of horses and other property, on former occasions, for the want of explicit proof.

As many of our citizens are interested in the treaty stipulations made at Chicago, with the Potowatamies during the last session, I lament to say, that certain scruples entertained by the President and Senate, prevented an appropriation being made, to carry them into effect. These scruples, I understand, will cause the treaty to be again submitted to the Indians.

The affairs of these sons of the forest, are yet of absorbing interest to the people of our State. An extensive tract of our best soil is yet occupied by them, and when their title shall be extinguished, is yet a matter of perplexing and anxious speculation. The dense population of the whites, approaching the borders of the Miami Reserve, will, it is hoped, cause the remnant of this tribe either to

abandon their barbarous habits or emigrate to their brethren west of the Mississippi.

A bill for the organization of a general territorial government for the security and protection of the Indians West of the Mississippi, was postponed for the want of time to consider the subject.

It would be idle for me to attempt to review all the important acts and propositions, which have occupied the attention of Congress for the last seven months, in the space of an ordinary circular. Indeed the peculiar circumstances under which this Congress convened, caused the agitation of many political questions in the House, which had for their sole object the ulterior organization of parties throughout the country. However, if the people will elect to the counsels of the nation, men to represent them who are exclusive partisans, devoted to executive mandates, they must expect them to act occasionally in disregard of their more immediate interests. I do not, by this remark mean to impute improper motives to honorable members who may have differed with me in the course of legislation during the past session, but a candid retrospection of political events, would seem to demand a reflection of this nature, especially when we recur to the proceedings of the majority of the Bank Committee, and consider the unparalleled inconsistency of the final decision of the House, in the case of the contested election of Letcher and Moore.

To one who is habitually unwilling to leave undone that which he believes is of importance to his constituents, and to the country at large, the inability to communicate more pleasing intelligence is painful, but I did not lose an hour's service in the House, at any one time of the session, and it has not passed without improvement, in many particulars. I have learned the important consequences resulting from the unprecedented course of the present administration. I have seen that the President is evidently acting under an impracticable belief, that he may, in many things, do as he pleases, without the concurrence of the people or their representatives; that he may condemn legislative acts, and disregard legislative authority—in a word, that much of the power, legislative and judicial, is substantially merged in the very limited constitutional powers of the Executive of this nation; and I see the absolute necessity of reform, through the sovereign people.

Like every other public man in times like the present, the President cannot participate in the results of experience without sharing its pains and its penalties, and no man can extract sweets from the flowers strewed in his public path, without encountering the thorns. The country honored him for his patriotism and military services, and many of those who were loudest in his praise, now proclaim in iron tempered censure, that the arbitrary discipline of a commander in camp, shall never be allowed to awe the enlightened wisdom and free spirit of the representatives of the people in Congress. There certainly is a point, beyond which homage to men in power may be productive of great evil; and while a virtuous people, and their worthy representatives will always support the chief executive officer, in the proper exercise of all his constitutional rights and prerogatives, they will, as they love freedom and happiness, guard with vigilance, against every abuse and encroachment.

During this session many members of Congress were nominated to executive, and some to judicial offices: notwithstanding, that was one of the corrupting practices which this administration promised to correct. Of the number selected, the state speaker of the House of Representatives was one, and his partial and party management in the chair, caused but a limited regret at his rejection by the Senate. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, was elected to the vacant chair, and as I know him to be capable and deserving, I hope the course of his immediate predecessor will be avoided. I might relate many additional incidents of the session, but it is time to conclude.

As soon as I can arrange some business in a neighboring city, I shall hasten to communicate with you in person; in the mean time what I have said in this letter, is given in a hurry. My sole object is to present a general knowledge of the transactions of the session, to give facts without unnecessary argument, and surely no liberal minded man, under such circumstances, will blame my unstudied frankness.

With unchanged regard,
I remain your friend,
and obedient servant,
JOHN EWING.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.
WASHINGTON, 12th July, 1834.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

As high as I can calculate, my last letter to you the story (among other things) of the Storm off Cape Hatteras and the Two Pollys. Well, since then Congress has cleared out and gone to the Hermitage, and I'm a'ngin on here yet for a spell, to give the new cabinet a lift, for Mr. Clay advised me, that seen that most of the folks now in the Cabinet are new hands, it would be but fair for me to remain here, and keep an eye on things, and I might take charge of my rooms till Congress meet again.

I see by some of the papers, some folks say I have gone to Portland to print a newspaper there; and others say I have got a paper in New York; and I don't know what all. Well, now all I can say about it is, I and go so far down in the world yet, as to set up any newspaper for a living; it is as much as I can do to write letters for you to print in your paper, and if folks think they are worth reprinting in other papers, that aint my business. But I wont be accountable for any letters bearing my name, unless they are

first printed in your paper. If folks will kountir 'em, I can't help it. It shows they must be pretty good, for I never knew a chap to kountir bills of a bad bank: for if the jenewine bill wont pass, it will be just as bad for the kountirfeits.

I was pretty busy when Congress broke up, takin leave of the folks; and the place to see 'em all was at the Branch Bank of the U. States, for every one 'em who lived twenty miles off brought the money that was paid to 'em out of the treasury pet bank here, right round to the U. S. Branch Bank, to change it off for bills with Squire Biddle's name to 'em, for the other bills wouldnt go no how when you git out of the district. And when the General was about goin out too, Major Donaldson he got a check on the pet bank, where the General keeps the People's money here, for \$200, and cum strait round to the U. S. Bank to change it off for Squire Biddle's bills. Why, says I, Major, how is this, says I, wont the people take the pet bills yet on the way to the Hermitage? Well, says he they havent got used to 'em yet, but they will arter a while when they can't get nothing better. Very well, says I, that's about my notion too; for our folks says I are pretty much like the Schemer who said he was always pretty well contented when he got the best the house af.

Since Congress has been gone, I have had more time to think about matters and things in the money way, I have got more than a bushel of letters from Zekiel Bigelow, in Wall street, about money matters; and I have come to the notion, if something aint done pretty quick by the Bank of the United States, we are goin to see trouble agin this summer, and afore Congress meets again that will be worse than we have seen yet.

Congress has been passing a good many appropriation bills, and what with the interest on the public debt, and the sums that the Post Office and some other offices are in debt, as high as I can kalkulate, there will be over twenty-five millions of dollars wanted out of the Treasury this year; and where the money is to come from I can't see yet, for though the Secretary of the Treasury says, the duties upon imports will be pretty large, I am afraid he havent kalkulated enuf for the amount that the merchants will claim back for the exports, for if they can't find a market here for the goods they import, they will ship a good jin 'em off to other markets, and then by law git back from Government the amount of duty paid on such goods and that makes a plague hole in the account.

Now it always was the fashion afore this plague war began agin the U. S. Bank, for the Treasury Department and the Bank to rub noses together, and watch all these pints, and the Bank would begin and forelay agin the time when the Treasury had to pay away money; and the public debt and the expenses of Government would be paid through the Bank, millions on millions of dollars, without the peoples feeling on it, and this was about the way on 't; the Bank was well known in Europe, and every body had confidence in it, and was ready to lend money at low interest, whenever it wanted it, so that when a pinch would come, all Squire Biddle had to do was to draw money from the foreigners, instead of making our own countrymen pay up, and then pay it back by degrees, little by little, till it had whittled it down to the little end of nothin. The pet banks can't do this, folks abroad don't know 'em, and folks at home neither, one hundred miles off.

Now let's see how things will work, as things are now fix'd. The Treasury must call on the pet banks for the people's money, and over 20 millions of dollars must be paid up right off; and the pet banks must take it from our folks, who have borrowed it from 'em; and this comes plague tuft as times now are, and no trade goin As soon as I see this, I set right down and rit to Squire Biddle about it, and I tell'd him he must come right out and loan more money. He answer'd and tell'd me he did not dare to do it, for Congress and the General, and all the folks of that party, said the Bank of the United States must be wound up; and if the Bank now in the face of that, went to extend its loans, they would all say it was only to git friends, just as they did store; that the General said the country was never more prosperous than it now was; and the only way for the bank to act for the safety of its stockholders, (and they were numerous old folks, and young orphans, and innocent foreigners, who had put their money in that stock) was, to wind it up gradually, so that by the time its charter run out, there wouldn't be such an everlastin sum to pay by folks who had been borin' on the Banks. Well, this was true enuf; and I see exactly on which the shoe pinched, and for a spell I couldn't see how the country could get relief. So after a while, I began to think about Congress, and the General, and his folks. Consern it: thinks I, this Congress has only got one year more to serve. Thin tall there is to be a new election, and the General's folks aint all creation by a ternal sight; and knowin as I do, that the war agin the Bank is a party war, and folks are trying to knock it down just to get other banks in the place on't, it seem'd plague hard that so many people should suffer just for party notions; and I set down agin, and give the Squire another letter, and I tell'd him I did raly believe, if the Bank of the United States instead of windin up, as the General tell'd 'em to do, would let off, and go along relievin the people as far as was in its power, takin care, at the same time, of its stockholders, (for they had rights too, and it was their money,) I did raly believe the good sense of the people would back the Bank; and when the time come to consider on a new charter, the people would look at it strait in the face, and not with a party squint and its justice.

The Squire's answer to this was just what I expected. He said, that the interest of every Director and Stockholder of the Bank was so blended and mixed up with the interests of the country, that it was one and the same thing, that no bank could prosper unless the people prospered, and that if the Bank thought the General and his folks would not make a' clatter and to-do about it; it would go right to work and lend money as the condition of the country requires, that it could not do as much as it formerly could, on account of the removal of the people's money from it, and on account of some of the pet banks and party folks all the while pickin at it; for it was just like war times, when you must keep a force at every place, to guard agin attack. But if things would only be kept peaceable and friendly, the bank would turn right to, and give relief where it was most wanted. I was so tickled when I got his letter, and I see day light so clear ahead, that I sat down and I writ to the square, and I tell'd him, now says I square, I want you to tell all your folks all about the country, if they think the present notions of the present Congress are going to be the notions of the next Congress, they are mistaken, and if they think the people are going to have all the business done by party folks, and on party principle, that's another mistake—And if they think the General and his folks are all creation, that's a bigger mistake than the others.

So says I, the safest course is to save the interest of the country and the people as far as you can, and though you can do as much that way as you could afore the General tried to cut one of your wings, yet, seen that your feathers have got pretty well grown out agin, my notion is "to go ahead," and until the people tell you are you wrong, dont you mind what party folks say about it; for the people's interest is a plague more important than the interest of the party.

So now, though Congress did nothin to relieve the people, and have left things at odds and ends, I have a notion if we act on common sense, and scat a party, we'll git things goin pretty smooth agin.

Yours friend,
J. DOWNING, Major.
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

The Belvidere (Warren county) Apollo furnishes a short account of the conduct of the followers of "Andrew Jackson" in that place on the 4th instant. We quote a few of the toasts to show the character of the General's glorifiers. We hope our readers will excuse us for publishing them, but we wish them to see what Jacksonism is made of.

By one of the builders of the arch—

"May all those opposed to Jackson be lathered with aquafortis and shaved with a handsaw."

By a Jackson Inkeeper—

"May the Clay men be taken to a brick-yard and moulded into bricks and laid in a paveinent for the Jackson men to walk on."

The following view of the contest now agitating the Republic, is the correct one; we extract it from an able article in the Portland Advertiser.—*N. Y. Courier & Adv.*

The great contest now going on in this country, we have before said, and we intend by it to illustrate the fact in a history of the causes which led to the war upon the United States Banks, is the *Government and Money* against the business men and laboring classes—*Office holders and usurers* against the People. The money lenders want more than six per cent, interest, at which the United States Bank loans money. The office holders seek a perpetuation of their power, and that advance in value in their salaries which bad times and a scarcity of money gives them. There is a coalition between them. The fact is as broadly visible in the city of Portland as the blaze of noon-day. The same is the fact with the old aristocracy of Kentuck, who are revived at these times, and who under the stolen banner of "democracy," are forgetting all their ancient federalism, and denouncing the very acts of which they were the cause. To all this, the active business men of the community are strongly opposed. The merchants and traders know that this experiment is ruining the State, and if persisted in, must ultimately beggar hundreds and thousands. The Farmers in the interior begin to feel it, and when their crops come into market, they will be compelled to take their turn, as the wool-growers are already taking theirs.

THE FIGURE HEAD.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that the Jackson figure head upon the frigate Constitution was taken off by a young man only 19 years of age, the son of a widow woman in Boston. The whole plan of execution was his own. It took him six hours to saw it off, while it was raining very fast. He buried the head in the sand near the ship, and went home. His mother suspecting him, accused him of it—he confessed his guilt, and she advised him to go to N. York, from which place, (safe as a 'koon) the young man wrote to his friends informing them of the facts.—*Republican and Banner.*

Opinion of Thomas Jefferson.—"The great apostle of liberty," Thomas Jefferson, just before his death, observed in an emphatic manner to a friend, when speaking of Gen. Jackson, that "his faith in the self-government of the people had never been so completely shaken, as it had been by the effects made at the last election to place over their heads one who, in every station he EVER filled, whether military or civil, made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and to take his own ARBITRARY WILL, as the guide of his own conduct."

And on another occasion, he gave his last and terrible warning in these words: "My country" said he, "thou too will experience the fate which has befallen every free government:—thy liberties will be sacrificed to the glory of some MILITARY CHIEFTAIN. I have fondly hoped to have found an exception; but thy SUPPORT OF JACKSON—a man who has disregarded every order he has received—who has trampled under foot the laws and constitution of his country, and who has substituted his own UNGOVERNABLE WILL, as his own rule of conduct; the support of such a man shakes my confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, and I FEAR ALL IS LOST!"

Pretty well considering.—On Friday last after Mr. Booth had commenced reading the Declaration of Independence, a Jacksonian came into the Hall, and listened for some time with considerable attention. In a little while it was observed that his dander began to rise; he exhibited evident symptoms of strong disapprobation; and finally before the reading was finished, his passion getting the better of him, he turned upon his heel and swore he wouldnt stay any longer to hear the old General abused in that manner—that it was a pack of abominable whig lies that man was reading, got up for the occasion; and departed in a pretty considerable rage! After all, it was a mistake which many an honest man might fall into. There is a striking analogy between the charges made at that day against George III, and those which are now preferred against Andrew the First.

Delaware Jour.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.
CHOLERA.

DIRECTIONS FOR PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY.

Many persons are supposed to have the cholera who have it not; and probably, some lives have been lost by the consequent mistreatment. It is therefore important that you should be able to distinguish the disease from every other. It is important, too, that you should be able to know the symptoms of cholera as early as possible, in order to enable you to obtain medical assistance before it may be too late. It may, therefore, be useful to give diligent attention to the following directions.

A few hours previous to any serious indisposition, you may observe loose watery, light colored stools, like flour and water, then feeling somewhat unwell; then generally, but not always, between midnight and day-breaking, a shivering like an ague; then a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach, a slow and weak pulse, cramps of the arms, legs and back, coldness of the hands and feet, and, soon after, of the whole surface, with cold and profuse sweat. Then the voice fails by degrees, to a mere whisper, and, at length, the patient gasps for breath until he dies. Nausea and even copious vomiting is often present after the chill; but not always—for they sometimes only complain of being sick at the stomach. Costive habits may also be present in the system, and then the watery and light colored stools do not appear. All other symptoms are equivocal or uncertain.

Provide yourselves with a vial of good antimonial wine, a vial of croton oil, some mustard seed, well ground, some spirits of turpentine, a vial of laudanum, a bottle of castor oil, and few large doses of calomel. Be sure, at all times, by day and by night, to have a quantity of best fuel kept dry to make a good fire as expeditiously as possible, a quantity of Indian meal and a bucket or two of water. For, when the chill takes place, there is no time to spare, and every hand about the house should be put in requisition. Let one make a fire another provide two or three gallons of boiling water; of a part of which make a gallon, or more, of thick mush so stiff that a stick will stand upright in it. Of this make a poultice large enough to cover the whole belly. While the poultice is preparing, heating a teacup full of good vinegar, or the best you have, and stir into it some of the ground mustard until like that you would prepare for the table; spread some of this over the face of the poultice, and lay it on the belly, especially over the right side. Lay, also one on the sole of each foot, one on each leg extending from the heel to mid-thigh, or higher, covered with mustard, as above, and cover one, or both arms in like manner. The patient will complain much of the burning of the poultices, but he must be persuaded to bear it, as his life depends much on the success of these.

While this is doing, you must tie up one arm, and endeavor to bleed from the largest vein with a free orifice. But, as is probable, he will not bleed freely, you must rap the arm in a woolen cloth dipped in some of the hot water, just as warm as it will bear without scalding. In this way you may raise the circulation so as to bleed. To all this, the active business men are strongly opposed. The merchants and traders know that this experiment is ruining the State, and if persisted in, must ultimately beggar hundreds and thousands. The Farmers in the interior begin to feel it, and when their crops come into market, they will be compelled to take their turn, as the wool-growers are already taking theirs.