

# Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MY HONOR FROM CORRUPTION. —SHAKS"

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, Pa. TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1838.

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### CONDITIONS:

I. The Star & Republican Banner is published at TWO DOLLARS per annum (or Volume of 52 numbers), payable half-yearly in advance; or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS if not paid until after the expiration of the year.

II. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months; nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

III. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted THREE TIMES for \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion—the number of insertions to be marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly; longer ones in the same proportion. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

IV. All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editor by mail must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BRANDRETT'S PILLS.** A FRESH supply of the above Pills has just been received by Dr. J. GILBERT. January 23, 1838. (f-43)

**VALUABLE TAN-YARD PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE Subscribers offer for sale that valuable TAN-YARD PROPERTY, situated in Gettysburg, fronting along the Baltimore turnpike, and recently owned by SAMUEL S. FORNEY. This property consists of a good two story brick DWELLING HOUSE,

with a never failing pump of good water at the door, complete milk house and other necessary buildings. THE TAN-YARD consists of brick shedding, with a complete Carrying shop, fronting the main street, a two story brick Beam-house, sixty-seven Vats of all descriptions, (eight of which are in the Beam house,) with a never-failing stream of water. There is also a good Barn with a threshing floor 16 by 26 feet, a wagon shed and corn crib attached, and in every way calculated for an extensive business.

They would also observe that a considerable part of the purchase money might remain in the hands of the purchaser. For particulars, enquire of DAVID S. FORNEY, of Carlisle, Pa., or SAMUEL S. FORNEY, now residing on the property. Possession can be given immediately if desired. DAVID S. FORNEY, JACOB FORNEY. February 20, 1838. (f-17)

**HERNIA, OR RUPTURE, Cured Permanently!**

BY A TRUSS invented by H. CHASE M. D., consisting not only of very great improvements in the Truss of Mr. STAGNER and Dr. HOOD, but of a series of Instruments adapted to all the varieties of the disease. It has been examined and approved by the gentlemen composing the committee of the Philadelphia Medical Society, appointed to investigate the merits of the various instruments now before the public, for the treatment of Hernia, and those designed to effect radical cures in this Disease.

REFERENCES—HEDER CHASE, M. D., having applied to the undersigned for the privilege of making reference to them, testimony of his improvement in the form of Trusses and the construction of instruments designed to produce the greatest possible security in the detention of Hernia in its several forms, and the most promising chance of radical cure in this disease. We have no hesitation in permitting the required references. This subject has engaged the attention of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and the report of the Special Committee of that body appointed on the occasion is alike favorable to the claims of the Instrument, and the honorable and strictly professional course of the inventor.

Reynald Coates, M. D. Chairman of the Committee of Investigation. Samuel Jackson, M. D. Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Clinical Lecturer to the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley. Wm. Gibson, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and Clinical Surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital, Blockley.

Thomas Harris, M. D. Surgeon U. S. Navy, and one of the Surgeons to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Asa G. Smith, M. D. Secretary to the Philadelphia College of Physicians. T. S. Bryant, M. D. Surgeon of the U. S. Army. S. G. Morton, M. D. Corresponding Secretary to the Academy of Natural Sciences. George McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Phila. William Rush, M. D. Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. G. W. Pennock, M. D. Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Joseph Hartshorne, M. D. Philadelphia. John Eberle, M. D. Professor, Theory and Practice of Physic, Medical College, Ohio.

Asa G. Smith, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Ohio. W. Parker, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Berkshire Medical College, Mass. H. H. Childs, M. D. Professor Practice of Medicine, Berkshire Medical College, Mass. Thomas Johnston, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Richmond Medical College, Va. Wm. Ashmead, M. D. one of the Committee of Investigation. Isaac Parish, M. D. one of the Committee of Investigation.

These instruments must be used by a Surgeon versed in the Anatomy of Hernia, the principles of Surgery, and the manner of treating the different varieties of this disease. They are adapted to all ages, to both sexes, and are worn without interruption to the ordinary avocations of the patient. DR. DAVID GILBERT having been appointed Agent for Adams County, prepared to apply the above instruments.—He may be found at his Office, in Baltimore Street, a few doors above the Post Office. Gettysburg, Jan. 23, 1838. 3m-43

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

#### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his Property in and near Gettysburg, and offers it for Sale, on very favorable terms.

IT CONSISTS OF A HOUSE & LOT in the borough of Gettysburg, on West York street, third Lot from the Diamond. The house is a large, weather-boarded one; and the situation eligible.

—ALSO— BETWEEN 8 and 9 Acres of Land, within the western limits of the borough, between the Millerstown Road and Middle street, and south of Middle street. This land will be sold either by the acre or in Town Lots, to suit purchasers.

—ALSO— A FARM, situate in Cumberland township, about 1 mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Rev. C. G. McLean, Jacob Herbst, E. Pitzer and others, containing 140 Acres, more or less—on which are

A TWO STORY HOUSE, and good Barn.

Possession of the above Property will be given on the 1st of April next.

For terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, residing in Hancock, Washington county, Md.

ROBERT TAYLOR. (f-38)

### Look Here!

THE subscriber wishes to inform his patrons, and others who may wish to patronize him in future, that he has recently purchased Mr. Callahan's Patent Right for the use of his valuable improvement in making

Spring-seat SADDLES.

Notwithstanding the prejudices against these Saddles heretofore, he feels justified in saying, that he hopes to gain the confidence and patronage of the public—as he is enabled, on the present principle, to ensure all his saddles without any extra charge.—That a soft, easy saddle is desirable to all persons who ride much, and particularly to those who may not be favored with a very pleasant horse; I presume all persons will unhesitatingly patronize the spring saddle, when they will be as well as long as the purchaser may deem necessary.

The elasticity of the Saddle acting in harmony with the symmetry of the horse and rider, not only affords ease to the man, but incalculable advantage to the horse. All persons of judgment and experience must know, that a dead, unelastic weight on a horse is oppressive. The Spring in the Girth affords the following advantages: 1st Moving or yielding with the horse's chest in breathing, no cramps or cholics or any disease can rise therefrom. 2d. The girth will outlast two or three of the common kind, because the yielding of the spring on the sudden expansion of the chest prevents the girth from breaking, and saves the rider from falling; many falls have been the fruits of breaking girths.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES are invited to apply, as the little difference in the cost of these and the hard Saddles is so trifling, and incomparable with the difference in comfort and safety.

N. B. Saddlers in the country can be accommodated with Township or Shop Rights at a trifling cost.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal support extended to him, and would respectfully state that he has at all times

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Saddle-Bags, Portmanteaus and Trunks; Carriage, Wagon and Cart HARNESS,

with every other article in his line of business.

All kinds of MARKETING taken in exchange for work at fair prices. EDWIN A. ATLEE. Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1837. (f-42)

G. ST. C. HUSSEY'S Valuable Anthelmintic or Worm Bane. Price 25 Cents per Vial.

THIS preparation is confidently recommended to the public to be safe, mild and effectual a remedy for destroying and expelling worms from the human system as any now in use, and free from pernicious consequences should they be no worms.—Many certificates of the value of this article might, if necessary, be furnished; but the proprietor is willing to rest its claims to public attention, more on its intrinsic worth, than on sounding recommendations, and asks for it a fair trial.

—ALSO— G. ST. C. HUSSEY'S Vegetable Cough Drops, For colds, coughs, cholics, gripings and all other similar disorders of the stomach and bowels, warranted to contain nothing of a mineral or mercurial nature.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, Agent. Who will supply Country Merchants and others in Adams county at wholesale prices. Gettysburg, Nov. 10, 1837. cow6m-32

### THE GARLAND.



"With sweetest flowers enrich'd, From various gardens culld with care."

### LOVE!

They sin who tell us Love can die; With life all other passions fly, All others are but vanity. In Heaven ambition cannot dwell, Nor avarice in the vaults of hell; Earthly these passions of the earth, They perish where they have their birth.

But Love is indestructible, Its holy flame forever burneth; From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth; For oft on earth a troubled guest, At times deceiv'd, at times oppress'd, It here is tried and purified, Then loath in Heaven its perfect rest; It roameth here with toil and care, But the happiest time of Love is there.

### THE BEPHEMIST.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.

MR. MIDDLETON—I will not be improper for two reasons, to notice an article in the last number of your paper, over the signature of "A Citizen," in which the propriety of public exhibitions was partially discussed—First, because the opinions expressed are fallacious—and secondly, the object is injurious.

If the writer of that article were what his signature imports, I should be induced to regard with deference the opinions advanced; but as I am unwilling to believe that any regular citizen of the Borough would trouble himself so much as to burthen the columns of a newspaper with an "effusion" pointing to the discontinuance of anniversaries, I therefore shall regard the signature, "A Citizen," as synonymous with an impudent sojourner, who has assumed this appellation for the purpose of silencing interrogatories, by giving currency to views, not the result of honest convictions, but the off-spring of embarrassment and necessity.

In noticing these objections to public exhibitions I proceed in the same order in which they are stated—and first, it is alleged that celebrations should not be conducted in public, because it assumes the aspect of duty, whereas it should only be a free impulse of the heart." This appears to be such a nice distinction, that the power of words cannot avail to render it more intelligible or more obscure. The only resort then appears to be, an appeal to the experience of every one upon such occasions.

Will any one then say, that the simple appearing in public suspends the susceptibilities of his nature? If not, then the argument must fall. But suppose there may be such a suspension, as the writer supposes, it is strange that its withering influence is felt only on public occasions, with a power that suppresses every generous and ennobling emotion—while in private it withdraws all its restraints and permits the impulses of the heart to luxuriate in perfect freedom. And further, if this chilling influence affects the emotions of the heart in public, why is it that the good, the wise and the patriotic meet thus to celebrate our national jubilee? Why not rather in private, if that be the only place where feeling is untrammelled? But it would be vain to pursue this imaginary creation further, since the consciousness of every individual tells him, it has no existence. It is therefore dismissed, believing that a "citizen" has misapprehended the state of feeling, which public celebrations are calculated to inspire.

The remark, that the Societies of Pennsylvania College, would be warranted in dispensing with their anniversaries in public, by the example of nearly all the Colleges in the country, is too general, as it is not sustained by fact; and if it were, it does not afford any good reason, why their example should be followed. The second reason, why anniversaries in public should be discontinued, will not require much attention. It is maintained, that those students who make public performances are very little improved by them. That this may appear evident, it is said in substance, that not infrequently does it happen, that the favored ones at "college," as soon as they are transferred to the world, take their stand and move no more—while those, who shared not in all this glory, were only waiting for a theatre sufficiently large, on which to trample with, and bear down all difficulties that might oppose their onward course to eminence and usefulness—and that, the cause of this despondency arises from the fact, that performers must necessarily spend much time in preparation; and in this way fall far in the rear of those, who have been mounting the vantage ground, by attending to the regular duties of the Institution. Now if all this be true, who would not be willing to dispense with all public exhibitions, but above all, should those be who have served long in the ranks of public performers, and who are in great danger of taking up their dreary abodes far from the ways of glory. But the same course of reasoning did lead a "citizen" to the same conclusion—his is, celebrate in your Halls; Why? because, whatever of improvement it may be to the performer, this will be attained as well in the Hall. Granted, but what advantage can this be, unless preparation be not necessary; for if it be, the result must inevitably be alike disastrous to the Student, whether he perform in public or in the Hall. Thus the objection passes away, without leaving a trace of what it once was—Truly,

"His notions fitted things so well, That which was which he could not tell,"

Another prominent objection is—that there is too much speaking, for the size of the Town." This indeed, is a discovery which no one, with eyes, could possibly have made, without having kept them closed. But to test the value of this opinion, when was there an anniversary, that was not well attended, both by Gentlemen and Ladies? This at once puts to open shame an opinion, made with a hardness that defies observation. But it is further stated, that the "novelty" is gone. This too is unsustained by the history of the past, which clearly shows, that a reasonable curiosity is not so easily satiated—and should that time ever arrive, as long as the Societies appear no oftener in public than they now do, it will be when performers have become too well known as such, to be considered

a "novelty," then, and not till then, will disgust make its appearance.

Here the argument against anniversaries is concluded—and a "citizen" proceeds to a critique upon the addresses which were delivered before the Philomathean Society at its late anniversary.—This digression must have been for the sake of "novelty," as it does not appear to have any apparent bearing upon the point avowedly at issue! It may too have been to gratify an excessive self-love that nothing can please, unless it have its origin in the same brain where this affection is nourished and sustained! or it may be ascribed to a peculiarity in the mental constitution of some persons—an exceedingly vivid imagination, which, by the well known laws of association, if only one "dark subject" be mentioned, the universe is immediately peopled with all the horrible brood of fate, that have laped the blood of sorrow!

But whatever may have been the origin of this criticism, one thing is certain—that it is the tiny undertaking of a mean spirit, that "ghosts" haunt when our country and her institutions are spoken of—and that all the "horrorifics" of amphibian harass when "decay" happens to be mentioned. A further evidence of malignancy will be had when the remarks are recalled which were made in derogation of the Gentleman, from a neighboring town, who addressed the Philomathean society, on that occasion—that he was perceived to be out of his element—that he would do better to address courts and juries than descend upon ethics. Is this the way in which the citizens of Gettysburg speak of strangers? I know it is a base slander upon them—no one of them would thus degrade himself—their acknowledged courtesy sweeps away the imputation which he has thrown upon them, by arrogantly assuming a signature which does not well become a traveler.

To finish this topic, it may not be improper to serve up a morsel of advice for "A Citizen," as he has been quite lavish in that way; and if he will only take it, I will warrant what is much better than a cure, a sure preventative against all the ghostly forms which were stalking through the deserts of his brain on that occasion. It is very simple, as well as effectual—Just stay at home!

In conclusion, it will be proper to state the injurious object of "A Citizen's" communication, not that it requires a great degree of intellectual acumen to perceive it, but in order that there can be no misapprehension on the subject. It is intended to furnish, in the most ingenious manner possible, an apology for the failure to observe a certain custom which hitherto has been annually observed. Now if the avowed object had been the real one, why would it have been necessary for the "Citizen" to criticize and reproach one of the Societies for an abuse which his article was simply designed to correct? March 10, 1838. Z.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

### Death of Major Thomas Henly.

On the morning of the 25th inst. Major Henly, one of our best officers and noblest warriors, died in consequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Long Island. It must suffice for the purpose of the present sketch, to know that at the time of which we are speaking, the early part of our revolutionary war, he was one of the aids-de-camps to General Heath, who was then in command of that portion of the American army stationed upon Harlem Heights, New York Island, and to whose memory we are principally indebted for the facts hereinafter related.

Young, courageous, aspiring and sanguine in the cause of his native country, he considered no duty too arduous, no deprivation too great, no suffering too severe, in assisting her advancement to independence. Perhaps, of the many young and gallant spirits who then crowded to fight beneath the banners of liberty, none were more ardent in her cause, or more amiable and better loved by his contemporaries than was Major Henly. Having just entered into manhood, with robust health and a strong arm, and entertaining a true and just sense of the duties which he owed to his native and beloved country, he left the tranquil scenes of home, and ranged himself among the asserters and defenders of her rights. In the furtherance of those noble objects, he also soon fell a much lamented martyr. And though his death occurred in an enterprise which, in itself, proved unsuccessful, his merits are none the less deserving of a tear of sympathy, and a few words of admiration for his ardent heroism.

A short time after the bloody battle on Long Island, and the subsequent masterly retreat of the Americans over the East river, after mature consideration, it was deemed by General Washington impolitic to defend the city of New York. The northern portion of the island, however, was still in his possession, and a considerable part of the army was upon Harlem Heights and the surrounding country. The British occupied both the Hudson and East rivers with their frigates, and were landing their men upon the island wherever they could gain the smallest footing; and many were the noble attempts, sometimes successful, which were made to beat them back again to their vessels.

A detachment of British soldiers held in their possession a small island in the East river, near the mouth of the Harlem river and in the neighbourhood of Hurl Gate, which was covered by one of their ships of war, the La Brune. From this ship, on the twenty-second day of September, 1776, two scamen deserted and went to the quarters of General Heath. Upon their examination, they stated that the cannon had been removed from the island to the La Brune frigate, and but a few men, with a number of officers, and a large quantity of baggage and stores, remained there at that time.

On gaining this information an expedition to surprise the island and take the garrison prisoners, was immediately determined upon. The proposition having received the approbation of General Washington, three flat-bottomed boats were at once prepared; they were to carry two hundred and forty men. The command was given to Colonel Jackson, Major Logan, and Major —, whose name is not known. The tide favouring the enterprise, they were ordered to fall down Harlem Creek, with the ob, in order to escape discovery, and at such a time as to arrive at their destination about the break of day.

To guard against effects of what might be a ruse of the enemy, the deserters were brought before the general, who informed them, that in consequence of their representations, an enterprise had been prepared against Montross Island; that if their assertions were found incorrect, they would

be hung to the first tree as spies, the moment their falsehood should be known; if they wished, they now had an opportunity of retracting their statements if false.

"In the meantime," continued the general, "you are to be strictly guarded, and if your intelligence be true, you will receive a passport to the back country, whither you desire to go.

The deserters replied with composure, "We cheerfully submit to the conditions."

While these things were in progress, there was one in the camp, a silent, but by no means uninterested spectator—it was Major Henly. He had felt somewhat disappointed in not being selected to take a part in the expedition. While sanctioning along the line of fortifications upon the heights, he came to a place commanding a view of the island which was so soon to be the theatre of gallant prowess to his comrades, and of which he was not to partake—his mind became excited, and he could no longer bear the idea of his exclusion from sharing the adventure; he rapidly retraced his steps to the general's quarters, determining to solicit the privilege of attending as a volunteer, which he did, and was refused.

"You cannot go," said General Heath, in a decided manner; "the expedition is already organized; you could not hold any command, and we have other duties for you, sir."

"I do not ask command, general, but as a volunteer, pray, sir, consent that I may accompany it, and have the pleasure of introducing the prisoners to you on the morrow."

"Well, well," said the general, "go; and may success attend you!" and he added, in a pleasant tone of voice, "be sure to bring the prisoners!"

Fortunate would it have been had Major Henly rested satisfied with the first decision of his general and the strong solicitations of his friends in this affair, which proved most disastrous to himself. A couple of hours after midnight the boats had received their respective complement of men, and were proceeding slowly down the narrow and winding creek. There was no light to guide them on their way, save that which issued from the bright stars of Heaven, shining from its broad-spread canopy. There was no voice or whispering to break the perfect silence of that hour; and the ripples, caused by the prows of the boats passing through the water, was all the indication of their making any progress. They had nearly gained the scene of their operations, when lo! as they considered themselves secure from any annoyance, and all things promising the best success to the undertaking, they were hailed from the shore by one of the American sentinels.

"Stop!" cried he, "or I will fire!" This faithful sentinel had not, unfortunately, been informed of the expedition. They replied from the boats:

"We are friends!" He repeated his challenge and said: "You must stop and come to the shore."

"Lush! we are friends," said they from the boats, "keep silence!"

where General Heath was to stand a spectator of the attack upon the island. Major Henly seeing the general and several officers there, leaped from the boat into the water, which was some feet deep, waded to the shore, and in an instant was before him.

"Sir, will it do?" said he, taking the general by the hand.

"I see nothing to the contrary." To which the major answered in an emphatic manner.

"Then, sir, it shall do!" at the same time shaking the general smartly by the hand; in a moment he was on board the boat again. He had no sooner seated himself than a command was given to the parsons to proceed.

"Pull away for your lives!" The sentinel heard the order, presented his piece and fired, but without doing any injury. Early dawn was just lighting up the horizon when they reached the island; the precise moment they had intended. The boat in which the officers were, landed. The two seconds in command were to spring from the boat, one on each side, and lead on the troops from the other two boats, which were to land each side of the first. The enemy's guard charged them on their gaining the shore. Having been apprised of the attack by the discharge of the sentinel's musket, but were instantly driven back. Owing to some unaccountable misunderstanding, or something that deserves a less honorable designation, the men in the other two boats, instead of joining them, lay at a distance from the shore irresolute and inactive. The British, observing that the Americans were not supported, returned warmly to the charge; while the latter, finding themselves deserted and Colonel Jackson having received a shot in his leg, returned to their boat.

They lost fourteen of their number, killed, wounded and missing; and painful to relate, Major Henly, who had proved himself one of the most active in this unfortunate affair, while getting over the side of the boat, was shot through the heart by a musket ball. He gave one shrill cry, and leaping some two or three feet from where he stood, fell dead among his comrades, covering them with his blood.

Had only one of the other boats landed her men, the success would have been very probable; but, in the opinion of all concerned, the two would have incurred the full execution of the whole plan. The delinquents were arrested and tried by a court-martial. One of the captains was cashiered.

Thus fell a brave and gallant soldier, who, had it pleased the Great Disposer of the ways of men to continue for a longer period upon the stage of life, would probably, from his early promise, have been a theme of eulogy and admiration; instead of which, the name of Thomas Henly is seldom heard from its obscurity, and the deed of justice has not been rendered to one who was in every way worthy of the respect and gratitude of Americans. His fellow-soldiers, indeed, wept over his dead body when it was committed to the dust with military honours, two days subsequent to his fall, upon the heights at Harlem. The soldier's life at that time was one of constant excitement and fresh danger, and it does not surprise us if he soon passed from their remembrance. But it is not so with us; we are the favoured heirs of all the good for which they fought and died, and it becomes us as grateful recipients of the fruits of their privations and dangers, to hold their illustrious names before the world as examples to coming generations.

### THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

#### SPEECH

OF THE Hon. Daniel Webster, On the Sub-Treasury Bill, delivered in the Senate of the U. States, January 31, 1838.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

As I have said, sir, I had no faith at all in the promises of the administration, made before and at that time, and constantly repeated. I felt no confidence whatever in the whole project; I deemed it rash, headstrong, and presumptuous, to the last degree. And at the risk of the charge of some offence against good taste, I will read a paragraph from some remarks of mine, in February, 1834, which sufficiently shows what my opinion and my apprehensions then were.

"I have already endeavored to warn the country against irredeemable paper; against bank paper, when banks do not pay specie for their own notes; against that miserable, abominable, and fraudulent policy, which attempts to give value to any paper of any bank, one single moment longer than such paper is redeemable on demand in gold and silver. And I wish, most solemnly and earnestly, to repeat that warning. I see danger of that state of things ahead. I see IMMINENT DANGER THAT MORE OR FEWER OF THE STATE BANKS WILL STOP SPECIE PAYMENT. The late measure of the Secretary, and the infatuation with which it seems to be supported, tend directly and strongly to that result. Under pretence, then, of design to return to a currency which shall be all specie, we are likely to have a currency in which there shall be no specie at all. We are in danger of being overwhelmed with irredeemable paper—mere paper, representing not gold nor silver; no, sir, representing nothing but broken promises. BAD FAITH, BANKRUPT CORPORATIONS, CHEATED CREDITORS, AND A RUINED PEOPLE!"

And now, sir, we see the upshot of the Experiment. We see around us bankrupt corporations, and broken promises; but we see no promises more really and emphatically broken, than all those promises of the administration, which gave us assurance of a better currency. These promises, now broken, notoriously and openly broken, if they cannot be performed, ought at least to be acknowledged. The Government ought not, in common fairness and common honesty, to deny its own responsibility, seek to escape from the demands of the people, and to hide itself out of the way, and beyond the reach of the process of public opinion, by retreating into this sub Treasury system. Let it at least come forth; let it bear a part of honesty and candour; let it confess its promises; let it cannot perform them; and, above all, now, even now, at this late hour, let it renounce schemes and projects, the inventions of presumption, and the resorts of denigration, and let it address itself, in all good faith, to the great work of restoring the currency by approved and constitutional means.

But, sir, so far as any such course from all probability of being adopted, so little ground of hope is there that this sub Treasury system will be abandoned, that the honorable member from New York has contended and argued in his place, that the public opinion is more favorable to this measure now proposed, than to any other which has been suggested! He claims for it the character of a favorite with the people! He makes out this sub-Treasury plan to be quite his in popular estimation! Certainly, sir, if the honorable member thinks so, he and I see with different eyes, hear with different ears, or gather the means of opinion from very different sources. But what is the gentleman's argument? It is this. The two Houses of Congress, he says, reflect the wishes and opinions of the people; and with the two Houses of Congress, this system, he supposes, is more acceptable than any other!

Now, sir, with the utmost respect for the two Houses of Congress, and all their members, I must be permitted to express a doubt, and indeed a good deal more than a doubt whether, on this subject, and at the present moment, the two Houses do exactly reflect the opinions and wishes of the people. I should not have adverted to the state of opinion here, compared with the state of public opinion in the country, if the gentleman had not founded an argument, on the supposed disposition of the Houses, and on the fact, that they truly set forth the public opinion. But since he has brought forward such an argument, it is proper to examine its foundation.

In a general sense, undoubtedly, sir, the members of the two Houses must be understood to represent the sentiments of their constituents, the people of the United States, and they must be considered, in legal understanding, as conforming to the will of their constituents. But, owing to the manner of our organization, and to the periods and times of election, it certainly may happen, that at a particular moment, and on a particular subject, opinion out doors may be one way, while opinion here is another. And how is it now, if we may judge by the usual indications? Does the gentleman hope for no vote, in this body, for his bill, but such as shall be, in his opinion, in strict accordance with the wishes, as generally understood, and most recently expressed in the State from which that vote shall come?

I shall be exceedingly sorry, sir, for instance, to see a vote from Maine given for this bill. I hope I may not. But if there should be such a vote, can the gentleman say that he believes, in his conscience, it will express the wishes of a majority of the people of that State? And so of New Jersey, and one, if not more States in the West. I am quite sure that gentlemen who may give their votes, will discharge their duty, according to their own enlightened judgments, and