

A. Catbush

EASTON GAZETTE.

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ORIGINAL TALE.

"A truth" observes one man, is much more acceptable, than fiction, however so agreeable the latter may be. "But" says another, the imagines of the mind, serve to show, how we would possibly act, if we were placed, in the situations and circumstances described. "Aye" says the former, "if the moon did not shine, we should not have her light." "True" the latter rejoined "yet, I do speak in favour of fiction—truth is certainly truth!" "Oh! by all means, truth is truth," responded the former "and fiction is fiction—but which will last the longer?" my friend of the innery was silent.

I was not born, but I was bred and brought up in the Town of — Md; this place, then of all others, is most dear to my recollection; and as I propose to relate, some circumstances, which actually occurred within canon shot of its suburbs. I may first crave the readers attention, and the leave of the only remaining personage, of whom I am to speak, who makes so conspicuous a character in the relation of the story, and proceed.

Now, I would not tain be charged with exaggeration or extenuation, and as I am, one among many, of the hospitable hearts, that the Town of — Md. has sent upon the world, I beg them to compare what I here shall relate, to the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the goodly folks of — Md. never enjoyed.

In truth many a good joke, has been founded on this known adventure and often have I listened to many of them; but I promise purely to tell of the conspicuous facts—the essence of the joking, and all who may read, shall be at their own pleasure to add, or wholly forget it.

I do here record, that in no Village, Hamlet or Township, within the boundary (and there be many) whose inmates cherish more true and genuine feelings of friendship and hospitality than abides in — Md. and the county it is situated in; there, be some reprehensible faults however, in the good inhabitants, which only to mention, is enough to emanate from so humble a pen as mine. If a man, rides out, there's not one who does not note it; if he sees him not his neighbor tells it him; and so of many and divers other things, much more important than that mentioned: to call the passion they indulge of knowing as much as possible of every one's business, an inquisitiveness would be unjust and ungrateful. I do not imply all, remember, good reader, tush! there be those directly opposite in their nature, and as long as you did not put their noses, they would be quiet, and yet, with all this backwardness and reserve, appeal to their feelings on an emergency, they will unlose the tightly drawn strings of the purse, that contains their generosity and benevolence, & it will flow, like the congealed waters, on the mountain's declivity, when the radiant sun sheds his powerful beams on its bosom.

I could name several that would come under this remark, for there's not a man in the goodly Township, but I know him. Yet I could employ thence the space I have written over, to exemplify the characters and dispositions of a number too numerous to specify even numerically now, whose charity and goodness of heart, I could love to madpraise, though I were not a citizen of the place, that contains them.

It must be known to the reader, that the scene of my operations is a part of the country where slavery abounds, consequently there are many blacks in and adjacent to the Village of — Md. both slaves and freemen.

The former of which class of our people, are the most numerous and I must testify to the greater share of happiness and contentment which they enjoy over their free brethren. Nevertheless the latter enjoy their Liberty, and what they do not possess in comfort and convenience, a consciousness of their denizenship, atones for every misery they suffer.

Now there being so many of the latter class and yet withal less than their trammelled brethren, no wonder if in all the group there should exist one, worthy of some notice. I take pleasure in introducing to my reader an acquaintance of mine (though he be not so far as thee, I'll vouch for the honesty of his heart) generally called and well known, far and near, as Jack the barber; now properly to do him justice this familiar name arose from that of John Nichols and his profession.

But I never knew a man, white or otherwise, who would so much insult his feelings, as to cylep him other than Jack the barber. I verily believe, and can affirm to my belief, that honest Jack was a little vain of this distinction, particularly as he was the elder of the two barbers in the Town of — Md. I have heard him swear (but when he swore he thought it no sin.) "Afore my God, I can shave a man, equal to any Philadelphia barber." Now Jack was a man of truth and I perforce believed him; however as Heaven never sent me sufficient subtle to employ his implement, I cannot vouch he shaved better than his brother barber, the pious Bishop, for whom mine honest Jack entertained no very favorable opinion, although they belonged to the same church, into whose portals he and his sable slave, not unfrequently entered.

Jack was a man who took much delight in being crossed in any of his many and divers experiments, that he might have the infinite pleasure of falling into a terrible passion: nevertheless as he was a quiet man, none more so. And he would talk with the best of them: to do him justice, none refused to colloquise with honest Jack: not that man or child was afraid of him; for Heaven doth know his innocence and

inoffensiveness, were very conspicuous; and besides if he flew into a passion, 'twas but a moment's lasting; were he disposed to chastise the man, who would ruffle his quick temper, his small proportions, would render a "stand to"—as he termed it—totally abortive, or if on the other hand, a child fretted him, with the unpleasant and grating epithet of Bishop, he could not run three steps, cause of an unnatural—yet natural—turn up of his toes: they were eternally looking him in the face to the no small annoyance of his frequent perambulations, from house to shop—whose furniture and fixtures let me picture as nearly correct, as my memory will serve.

Being a barber, he was quite become a naturalist and took much delight in all kinds of curiosities—the case with most country barbers, to a small degree; but with Jack I verily believe he devoted more attention to this part of his business—so he called it—than any of his brethren of the soap and lather! His shop was situated on the main or principal street—who shall doubt its publicity? it was built of plank, and I should judge somewhat more stricken in years, than mine honest hero, Jack the barber; though he was a man of family! and his was no small family—tush! man, he'd number with the best of them!

In winter, he kept his shop door closed, like his neighbors—whom however, he studiously avoided copying—no inexperienced mechanic furnished the panels for his door, besides a little above the centre, there were four panes of light, that were intended to afford his customers an opportunity to see, whether he was employed, for Jack would not serve but one man at a time, though he were an actual subscriber to his tenets and aphorisms, which were always quaint and rare, of course original!

He seemed to copy mortal breathing, he was himself alone: Now as fate would have it, or whether Jack's cunning suggested the substitute, or whether that invader of all men's possessions, levelling Time, caused it to be so—I never could elicit from him, but so it was, these four panes of light, were so thickly covered with any thing, but transparent stuff, that no man could see if he saw the emblem of his profession, or sat by his stove, with hot sand on his top, whose absence he thought ominous of ill luck; for he was a little superstitious.

Pondering in his mind the value of this shrub or the goodness of that: my honest friend had much faith in the virtue of plants and believed all diseases susceptible of a cure, by their influence, if properly and scientifically administered, of which he himself was capable, at least he always said so, & confidentially told me once, gentle reader, that he knew a great deal more about the cure of a certain stinking distemper, very prevalent there, than many of his contemporaries, even those of the pestle and mortar. The walls of his shop, were by no means made of mortar, he seemed to have any thing so approximate to his learned brethren; but the solid board gave him a durable good wall: His ingenuity so shone, that he covered its whole extent, with rare and choice pictures. Here was Proctor and the Indians burning and destroying American property—there hung a paper, there on pencilled and colored, a flying horse—next was John Bull stung with wasps and hornets, in a horrible fix—opposite hung a painting, of a man wheeling his flatulency in a barrow—& a thousand other specimens of the enviable art, he took so much delight in, and where his sketches were not, suspended with a string, hung the jaw bone of the largest swine ever killed in the county—the largest tusk or cows horn—most curiously crooked and turned.

The first object that invariably struck my eye—fancy some would say—was an enormous black squirrel, stuffed and nailed to the wooden wall. This squirrel was the rarest of squirrels wherefore Jack had it he actually told me, that he purchased it at an extraordinary large sum of money, from his friend Zedonah, famed for bringing squirrels from the highest oak in the woods: besides he added, 'twas the only black squirrel that had ever been or known to exist at least that he had heard of, and as many persons had seen it, admired its beauty and rarity, none had ever denied its existence: he took especial care to inform all on this point, so it resolved itself into a certain and undeniable truth, that no squirrel was like his squirrel on Earth.

Curious shells—oval stones of rare colors and magnitude occupied a shelf, he had erected for the gratification of this department of his exquisite taste, 'tumble shells too found especial favour in his eyes, suspended over his stove were four bear's feet, the delight & amusement of all, I mean the curious of the Town. Over and above his chair, adjacent to the stove, were many and various bottles. Now these were filled some with snakes, he called them Doctor Snakes and green snakes: others had various windings of silk, marvelously cut wood, representing rare figures, and withal twas a rare sight! He had much reverence for the Indian character and had they only been of some other colour, than red, he could have worshipped their God! his sceptres moreover were not trivial in his eyes, therefore not to be laid aside; but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest to the world his regard for them, he thought by partially acknowledging his taste, would serve as "confirmation of holy writ," of his willingness to love the sons of the Forest. Therefore to this end, he had adopted as a part of the fixtures of his incomparable shop, Indian stone axes, hewn wonderfully smooth—stone Tomahawks—arrow points, and I verily believe he had a thumb bracelet, which he stoutly affirmed showed signs of antiquity, from its rusty external. Jack was a good husbandman and if an article, however so precious—served to two purposes, no man's keen discovery, found it out sooner than his: He made what stones and razor hones of his axes and Tomahawks, and declared their grain was tapamout to any Turkey stone, he had ever drawn a razor over, and to be sure those were many! Jack was an honest and a veritable man!

His industry will not bear scrutiny: he was one of those kind souls who loved to wander about, with a comfortable green cloak thrown across his narrow rounded shoulders, and talk to every person who happened to stop, within the distance of the compass of his lusty voice. Jack the barber was a regular attendant at the market, and often gave his opinion, masked, of certain vegetables &c. exclaiming at the same time "Afore my God, I like the turnips, well enough, but do you think to get for price for such trash?" then smiling very complacently he would add "I don't mean to tell you, afore my God! they are not good turnips, but they are so small, for so much money."

I remember to have left my bed, one cold wintry morning, very early, for the purpose of skating: as I passed the market house I distinctly heard Jack's voice, at least an hundred yards, I was willing to relinquish a part of the time, I was about devoting to my favorite amusement, before school hour, to hear the result of the loud imprecations of Jack—he could vociferate with any man, when in a passion, and he was so soft as the Syrian too. There was gentleness of delivery in his conversation, which all who knew him must have noticed—these two extremes in one of his colour, distinguished him from the common African.

On approaching I found him "balked" with Dorrel, the old Butcher of — Md. (perhaps the oldest resident of the town.) Dorrel was a little brighter in the face than honest Jack—but whether his wit was as keen, I have my doubts. The first exclamation that rang in my ear, was from Jack, "Fore my God, Dorrel you shant have this leg of mutton—Bless my God! I'll pay you as Heaven's my judge!" Dorrel, who it seems, had trusted Jack on a former occasion, and having no money that morning, refused to let Jack have any meat unless he "plunked down" the cash. However Jack had the mutton under his famous green cloak and every now and then retelling, "My God, Dorrel, I'll pay you, as Heaven's my judge, I'll pay you," and backing out of the market place all the while, from under the shadow of the enormous figure of Dorrel, who at the least calculation, measured six and a half feet, whilst poor Jack came not to his shoulders—nevertheless, Jack was in a passion and he feared not his Goliath! but seemed so aggrieved at this manifest deprivation of his credit, to establish which Heaven only knows how many chins he had scraped! I waited to see the result of this rencontre, for which I would not have missed, for all skating, I could have had during the whole day.

Dorrel, fearing to trust honest Jack, with so much money as two legs of mutton would naturally come to, lest he should lose his custom, (a frequent occurrence in this same Town) reverently unclasped, Jack the barber's cloak, threw it off his shoulders and let a greedily laid a giant's hold of the shawl. Now as fortune would have it, Jack had a Son, who beineth his father's credit and person thus abused, all the while; and sharing some little of the impetuosity of his sable sire, he seized the enormous butcher by the throat and commanded him to release the hold he so firmly had, of his father's mutton "Heaven protects the injured!" was my friend's own maxim. The butcher of — Md. as other butchers do, kept a large bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to Dorrel himself. Now no sooner had the generous and filial impulse, given the son possession of Dorrel's throat, than the faithful bull-dog, laid hold on his leg, whose sharp teeth were no sooner imbedded in his flesh, than he turned on his canine enemy, letting go of the hold he had of his sire's. Whereupon the butcher & Jack, held each tightly on the mutton—the former however, soon pulled little Jack—the little barber, could not resist the strength laid against him, clean into the market house and even to the stall of his traffic, as all butchers keep blocks, and their own implements, so did Dorrel: so he, by his superior strength, drew the mutton leg right across the block, used for its purpose. Dorrel on one side and Jack on the opposite, finding that he stuck "like grim death to a dead negro," a favourite aphorism of Jack's, he very coolly characteristic of Dorrel, lifted his cleaver to the no small annoyance of Jack, & the indignation of the bystanders, whose curiosities were now at the pitch. But our Goliath did not intend to harm his David, 'twas but a threat—Jack was in a passion and threats to him were as naught, so he held firmly to the mutton, notwithstanding a butcher's cleaver was elevated above the member that held the dog of the strife. Now Dorrel began to know the enemy he had to deal with, whereupon he laid aside the cleaver (the mutton still on the block) and took up his saw, and began most furiously to saw, first on one side of the leg of mutton and then to the other, most approximate to Jack's hand, and truly one of the teeth, there might have been more, which was harder than Jack's flesh, tore it from under its sable covering, and a stream of blood followed. Though his courage was redoubtable as any of his countrymen, he, as is the case with most of them, could not stand the sight of his own blood thus exposed & flying from him. I verily believe Dorrel's ire, for he too could be wrought to a passion—did not spill enough of his toes blood to incarnardine a gill of good pump water—nevertheless Jack roared out, "Afore my God! I'm butchered, as Heaven's my Judge," instantly he relinquished the hold he had on the mutton, crying again "Afore my God, I'm butchered!" "I'm butchered!"

He generally rose passion to tatters, when he was at the height of his ire, and if ever a man used his lungs, to their disparagement, my honest Jack, was he. Now although the air was very cold it served not to cool his excited wrath, nor did it keep away lookers-on, whose numbers by this time were very great, some had cloaks, some had hats, others in the hurry of the moment forgot that covering, and one and all I could discern had their hands crammed in their pockets—every man's nose was as red as the mutton flesh, the two combatants had turned up, from under its nice and skillfully covered surface with fat.

I protest the unmannerly grin of laughter that issued from the throng, served to increase the "din and clatter of arms." Now Jack's offspring was put to the test of his prowess, whose valor no man questioned, being as he most certainly was, of the Joins of Jack the redoubtable! So, as the dog had fairly sunk his teeth in the youngster's leg, he began to jerk and pull back, no doubt following the example of his master,

for he pulled directly opposite to him and could see and discover all his operations; he quickly brought the young barber to face his mother earth and laid him sprawling; the dog pulled and tugged most lustily.

There was not a man present, but laughed outright, not one though, took the least compassion, they enjoyed the sight so much, no thought of rescue entered their minds. But as the Corporation of the Town of — Md. were not willing to allow its Citizens to go unprotected, they had generously, (and some years before too, 'twas the custom) elected or appointed a bailiff, whose power extended even to the suburbs of the Town. This personage's duty was arduous, often very humiliating; for I have seen the time, when he, by law enforced, was compelled to take up a hog, and he would chase it provided it was near the Court house green, decidedly a misnomer, 'twas a surface of yellow clay only, where a commissioner might see his duty discharged, even from his own door. He would take up the Hog by the two hinder legs and sell it for whatever it would bring. I solemnly believe his share of the proceeds of the sale, was one half, of course if a quantity of swine were seen grazing, on cobs and peach parings and where within the limits of the Town, his authority was quickly enforced.

As fortune, who is but a woman, sometimes favours the vanquished as well as the vanquisher, would have it. The Bailiff just emerging from a warm fireside, seeing "a dust" and doubting if peace was preserved, headed his pace, and being "a link of the Law," commanded Peace! his canine rioter listened not to this absolute order, but continued to pull back, with more violence. The bailiff supported by the force of the law, saw how his commands were utterly disregarded, applied the butt end of his stick, the constant companion of both his weal and woe, to the dog's head! it served only to increase the flame of the dog's anger and he bit even fiercer than before: he began to growl and shake his tail, every one noticed these signs. A bucket of water was now brought and no man could venture to throw it on the dog, for fear of drowning the prostrate youth, whose yells were not at all inconsiderable; but by dint of much subtlety and cunning, exhibited on the part of the bailiff who capered with the dog's dodging, for the dog feared water as all other dogs do, he separated them, after a full quarter of an hour's maneuvering. I know not how many times they each, the other dodged, but 'twas a grotesque sight, worthy the eye of an artist.

The bailiff would prepare to "douse" the dog and making the regular swing to that effect, ever and anon, was obliged to relinquish the effort because the dog would shut his eyes big hander and make the young barber scream louder, which of course excited compassion in the bailiff's bosom, for the sufferings he endured and was not willing to add more to them, already too severe.

As soon as the dog was enforced "by law" to unclose his hold, he ran off much unlike the vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, but only on one leg he rested. The sport was now over, every tradesman went with cheerful heart to his avocation, after so delectable a sight. But strange to tell, I could hear every man complain of the raw morning, when the battles were done; not one, to my knowledge, even shivered or quaked whilst they lasted. Jack the barber, threw his green cloak across his narrow ribbed shoulders, clasped it as before, and with his son repaired homeward; as for myself, having always taken an interest in Jack's affairs, I felt much compassion stirred in my young bosom for his misfortunes. However "a better day is coming" said I, and wheeling round on my heel bent my steps towards home, without having buckled a strap on my foot.

Now as Heaven would have it, Jack was concerned in another emprise, which to know, the reader must follow the tracings of my pen. If he finds not just therein why I can only say his risible faculty hath wondrously deserted him and left him a sad being!

In this same Town, there lived a couple of youngsters as much inclined to mirth and a good joke, as their determination to play a trick on Jack the barber! These two youths, my reader shall know, (inquire no further into their respective titles, I beseech ye) by the familiar and endearing epithets or names of Robertson and Richmond. Both were esteemed in the aforesaid Town for their amiable qualities, and duly condemned for every unpardonable act; if the two respectives were placed in a balance, which of them would turn it, the good citizens of — Md. must in their better judgment determine. I have done as much as my authority will sanction, the beam is on either side, held in its place by the scales—yours good citizens, it is to award either of the extremes.

It is in my province to say, that they were not unfrequently at the "head and front" of some of the "Frog Eye" entertainments, that were served to the good inhabitants, with a liberal hand, I may not now, speak of the origin or character of the "Frog Eyes," digression has already made too formidable an appearance, throughout this paper; much more would merit the frown of a liberal reader. What may emanate, from so well known a company, in the way of an essay the womb of time must discover; much however will depend upon the reception of this.

None there were, of the town, who knew not Robertson and Richmond: being young clerks and withal very agreeable behind the counter, the Ladies, took particular delight to tease and torment them with "pulling and hauling" over the newest pattern calicoes, just from the markets of importation, to find a piece to sample an old dress, of favourite colours, probably worn two burning summers. But they minded not these inflections; they were as common as Tuesdays and Saturdays, the public days of the town; when every man, rib and off-spring thought it a duty imposed from custom, I judge, to collect together, within the compass of something less than half a dozen miles. I would not fain be understood as an enemy to strict examination of goods by the Ladies. But fair ones, permit me to remark, were I a clerk in a store of the town of — Md. I should

most undeniably, crave your leave for a few observations on this material point, whilst now engaged in it; even here would I give vent to a feeling, which from the character of this essay must be for the present controlled.

Now as it regards the exact hour and scene of their plot, 'tis neither here nor there; I am sufficiently acquainted with the old habits of our young heroes, to show the reader, a probable place of identity, where this plot might have been arranged. Above the Store-room, wherein Robertson was wont to be employed, lay an unfinished room, and truly all above and around it were similarly situated; but in this identical room of large dimensions, they were frequently seen, mysteriously engaged in some interesting conversation, about the time, which one would suppose might require, to form a bold scheme, as shortly afterwards they put in execution; after having matured their plans and arranged every thing, so as to combine and produce the greatest effect, Richmond proposed, that Robertson should secure the belief of Jack the barber, to what he should reveal.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Diary of a Physician.

THE BOXER.

The patient who thus abruptly, and under circumstances inopportune required my services proved to be one Bill —, a notorious boxer, who, in returning that evening from a great prize-fight, had been thrown out of his gig, the horse being frightened by the lightning, and the rider besides much the worse for liquor, had his ankle dreadfully dislocated. He had been taken up by some passengers, and conveyed with great difficulty to his own residence, a public house not three minutes walk from where I lived. The moment I entered the tap-room, which I had to pass on my way to the stairs-case, I heard his groans, or rather howls, overhead. The excitement of intoxication, added to the agonies occasioned by the accident, had driven him I was told, nearly mad. He was uttering the most revolting execrations as I entered his room. He damned himself—his luck—for it seems he had lost considerably, sumson the fight—the combatants—the horse that threw him—the thunder and lightning—every thing, in short, and every body about him. The sound of the thunder was sublime music to me, and the more welcome, because it drowned the blasphemous bellowing of the monster I was visiting. Yes—there lay the burly boxer stretched upon the bed, with none of his dress removed except the boot from the limb that was injured—his new blue coat with glaring yellow buttons, and drab-knee breeches, soiled with the street mud into which he had been precipitated—his huge limbs writhing in restless agony over the bed—his fists clenched, and his flat, iron-facured face swollen and distorted with pain and rage.

"But, my good woman!" said I, pausing at the door, addressing myself to the boxer's wife, who, wringing her hands, had conducted me up stairs; "Assure you, I am not the person you should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physician's case; I fear I can't do much for him—quite out of my way."

"Oh for God's sake—for the love of God don't say so!" gasped the poor creature, with afflicted emphasis—Oh do something for him, or he'll drive us all out of our senses—he'll be killing us!"

"Do something!" roared out my patient, who overheard the last words of his wife, turning his bloated face towards me—"do something indeed! ay, and be — to you! Here, here—look ye Doctor—look ye, here!" he continued, pointing to the wounded foot, which all crushed and displaced, and the stocking soaked with blood, presented a shocking appearance—"look here, indeed!—ah, that — horse! that — horse!" his teeth gnashed, and his right hand was lifted up, clenched with fury—"If I don't break every bone in his — body, as soon as ever I can stir this cursed leg again!"

I felt, for a moment as though I had entered the very pit and presence of Satan, for the lightning was gleaming over his ruffianly figure incessantly, and the thunder rolling close overhead, while he was speaking.

"Hush! hush! you'll drive the doctor away! For pity's sake, hold your tongue, or Doctor — won't come into the room to you!" gasped his wife, dropping on her knees beside him.

"Hat! hat! Let him go! Only let him stir a step, and lame as I am, — me, if I don't jump out of bed, and teach him civility! Here you Doctor, as you call yourself, what's to be done? Really I was too much shocked at the moment, to know. I was half inclined to leave the room immediately—and had a fair plea for doing so, in the surgical nature of the case—but the agony of the fellow's wife induced me to do violence to my own feelings and stay. After directing a person to be sent off, in my name, for the nearest surgeon, I addressed myself to my task and proceeded to remove the stocking. His whole body quivered with the anguish it occasioned; and I saw such fury gathering in his features, that I began to dread lest he might rise up in a sudden phrenzy, and strike me.

"Oh! oh! oh!—Curse your clumsy hands—You don't know no more nor a child," he groaned, "what you're about. Leave it—leave it alone. Give over with ye! Doctor —, I say, be off."

"Mercy, mercy, Doctor," sobbed his wife in a whisper, fearing from my momentary pause, that I was going to take her husband at his word—"Don't go away! Oh go on! It must be done, you know—Never mind what he says, he is only little worse for liquor now—and—and—then the pain! Go on doctor—He'll thank you the more for it to-morrow."

"Wife, here!" shouted her husband. The woman instantly stepped up to him. He stretched out his Herculean arm, and grasped her by the shoulder.

"So—you — I, I'm drunk, am I? I'm drunk, oh—you lying —" he exclaimed, and jerked her violently away, right across the room to the door, where the poor creature fell down, but presently rose crying bitterly.

"Get away! Get off—get down stairs—if you don't want me to serve you the same again!—Say I'm drunk—you beast!"—With frantic gestures she obeyed—rushed down stairs—and

was left alone with her husband. I was disposed to follow abruptly, but the positive dread of my life (for he might leap out of bed and kill me with a blow) kept me to my task. My flesh crept with disgust at touching him! I examined the wound, which undoubtedly must have given him torture enough to drive him mad, and bathed it in warm water; resolved to pay no attention to his abuse, and quit the instant that the surgeon, who had been sent for made his appearance. At length he came. I breathed more freely, resigned the case into his hands, and was going to take up my hat, when he begged me to continue in the room, with such an earnest apprehensive look, that I reluctantly remained. I saw he dreaded as much being left alone with his patient, as I. It need hardly be said that every step that was taken in dressing the wound, was attended with the vilest execrations of the patient. Such a foul-mouthed ruffian I never encountered any where. It seemed as though he was possessed of a devil. What a contrast to the sweet speechless sufferer whom I had left at home, and to whom my heart yearned to return!

The storm still continued raging. The rain had comparatively ceased, but the thunder and lightning made their appearance with fearful frequency and fierceness! I drew down the blind of the window, observing to the surgeon that the lightning seemed to startle our patient. "Put it up again! Put that blind again, I say!" he cried impatiently. "D'you think I'm afraid of the lightning, like my horse to day? Put it up again—or I'll get out and do it myself!" I did as he wished. Reproof or expostulation was useless. "Ha!" he exclaimed in a low tone of fury, rubbing his hands together—in a manner bathing them in the fiery stream, as a flash of lightning gleamed ruddily over him. "There it is! Curse it—just the sort of flash that frightened my horse—*—a it!*" and the impious wretch shook his fist, and "grinned horribly a ghastly smile!"

"Be silent, sir, be silent or we will both leave you instantly. Your behaviour is impious! It is frightful to witness! Forbear—lest the vengeance of God descend upon you!"

"Come, come—none of your methodism here! Go on with your business! Stick to your shop!" interrupted the Boxer.

"Does not that rebuke your blasphemies?" I inquired, suddenly shading my eyes from the vivid stream of lightning that burst into the room, while the thunder rattled overhead apparently in proximity. When I removed my hands from my eyes, & opened them, the first object that they fell upon was the figure of the Boxer sitting upright in bed, with both hands stretched out, just as those of Elymas the sorcerer, in the picture of Raphael—his face the color of a corpse, and his eyes almost starting out of their sockets, directed with a horrid stare towards the window. His lips moved not—nor did he utter a sound. It was clear what had occurred. The wrathful fire of Heaven, that had glanced harmlessly around us, had blinded the blasphemer. Yes—the sight of his eyes had perished. While we were gazing at him in silent awe, he fell back in bed speechless, and clasped his hands over his breast, seemingly in an attitude of despair. But for that motion, we should have thought him dead. Shocked beyond expression, Mr. — paused in his operations. I examined the eyes of the patient. The pupils were both dilated to their utmost extent, and immovable. I asked him many questions, but he answered not a word. Occasionally, however, a groan of horror—remorse—agony—or (as I combined) would burst from his pent bosom; and this was the only evidence he gave of consciousness. He moved over on his side—his "pale face to the wall," and unclasping his hands, pressed the fore-finger of each with convulsive force upon his eyes. Mr. — proceeded with his task. What a contrast between the present and past behaviour of our patient! Do what we would—put him to ever such great pain—he neither uttered a syllable, nor expressed any symptoms of passion, as before. There was, however, no necessity for my continuing any longer, so I left the case in the hands of Mr. —, who undertook to acquit Mrs. — with the frightful accident that had happened to her husband. What two scenes had I witnessed that evening?

Country without rain.—In that part of Peru called Vallies, which lies on the north and south side of Lima, in south latitude 12 deg., bounded on the east by the Andes, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, it never rains at all. But during winter the earth is covered with so thick a fog as to intercept the rays of the sun. This fog appears almost every day during winter with a density that obscures objects at any distance. About ten or eleven o'clock it begins to rise, but without being totally dispersed, though it is then no impediment to the sight, intercepting only the direct rays of the sun by day and the stars by night. Sometimes it is so far dispersed, that the disc of the sun becomes visible, but the heat from his rays is still precluded. In the winter season these vapours dissolve into a very small mist or dew, which they call garua, and thus every where moisten the earth. These garuas never fall in any quantities sufficient to damage the roads or incommode the traveller; but they render arid and barren parts fertile. They convert the disagreeable dust in the streets of Lima into mud.

Now in that country the wind always blows from the south, that is, from colder to a warmer region. Sometimes it veers a point or two to the east. But it always blows between the south and south-east. When the fogs come on the south-west is barely felt, and a scarcely perceptible air seems to come from the north, which forms the fog. The obvious reason why it never rains in that country, is that the wind constantly blows from a colder to a hotter part of the world. We see also the cause of the fogs: they are occasioned by the mixture of the hot air from the north with the colder air from the south.

A serious joke, or the force of Habit.—A waiter was lately taking his customary rounds in the gallery of one of our fashionable hotels. He popped his head into No. 6, "waiter," called the inmate, "Mint Julep." "Yes sir." He next proceeded to No. 13, directly opposite. The unfortunate occupant, a stout gentleman from the south, had died suddenly of a surfeit, and lay stretched upon the floor! Johnny shook his head, closed the door and knocked at No. 9. "Waiter," said the third lodger, "brandy and water"—the waiter hereupon hastened to the car, and to the utter astonishment of all present delivered himself in the following laconic and business like manner.—"Mint Julep No. 6—Café, No. 13—Brandy and water No. 9!"

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

To the politeness of a friend we are indebted for permission to make the following extract from a letter dated

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5th 1832.

"The cholera or Gold Plague, together with Yellow Fever, is raging to so great an extent that coffins cannot be made fast enough to put the dead into. The Yellow Fever is very bad, and persons are taken off with Cholera in two hours—very few live over that time. Business is completely prostrated, stores shut up, and one half of the people have fled from town. Last night upwards of seventy coffins were at the grave yard, and none to bury them, and in consequence had to remain over night. The grave yards are now full, and they are burying them outside of the yards. Last week there were 1070 interments—yesterday 176. Almost every hour you can see hearses with six coffins in them at once. All the Irish on the canal are killed, and some of our most respectable citizens have fallen victims. All our passengers left town immediately. I would go myself, but am advised to remain; for should it break out where I would go, there would be no attendance nor physicians."

"Ten thousand pounds of powder were shot off on Saturday to purify the air, and tar burned in different parts of the city."—*American Sen. From the New York Journal of Commerce.*

Extract of a letter dated

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.

"The bakers have discontinued baking, and it is with difficulty that we can get bread enough to eat. Mrs. Widow Heary died this morning. There have been a great number of cases where persons have dropped dead in the streets, without having any premonitory symptoms. The grave yards are filled with unburied corpses. From ten to seventy are buried in a grave."

Another letter of the 5th, besides the deaths mentioned above, adds the names of Mr. Blanc First Teller of the U. S. Bank; Mr. Connolly, dry goods merchant; Mrs. Henderson, and Mr. Ramon Mon. It says, "The cholera among the blacks is very great, particularly in the baking establishments, in some of which they have lost eight or ten hands. Owners of slaves refuse to allow them to work, which causes much embarrassment. Very little business will be done until the malady abates its ravages."

From the New Orleans Advertiser of November 5th

The people are in a state of suffering, despondency, and excitement unparalleled in the history of the city. "Death on the pale horse" for the last ten days has been rapidly engaged in the indiscriminate work of slaughter. Not less than eighteen hundred individuals have perished since the commencement of the disease. Abuses of a most flagrant character exist which no effort of the proper authority seems to correct, and unless speedy measures are taken forthwith to purify the atmosphere of the cemeteries, a worse scourge than ever visited the human race will add its horrors to the pests of yellow fever and cholera with which we are so sorely afflicted.

Among the arrivals at New Orleans noticed in the papers of the 5th, is the packet ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, and from N. York the packet ship Creole, with 37 cabin passengers; the packet ship Saratoga, with 30 cabin and several deck passengers; and the ship Marengo, with 40 cabin, and 115 steerage passengers. The two last named ships anchored eight miles below the town.

From the Baltimore American. The cholera has abated its ravages at New Orleans with comparative suddenness. A letter of the 9th instant says:

"The days of the 6th and 7th were more fatal than previously, being above 200 victims on each day. Never have I seen such a dreadful time, the greatest consternation depicted on every countenance. On the night of the 7th, we had a very heavy rain, followed by unusual cold weather; this change has checked both diseases, and most wonderful to relate, the number of deaths yesterday and to-day, is said not to exceed 60 each day, with a cold northerly wind and fine clear weather. This change, together with the alarm that has greatly subsided, is a very great relief; the physicians also have the disease more under their control, and say that the danger is past."

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th announces that the Cholera had disappeared from that city.

Cholera among the Indians.—The Galenian of the 24th ult., under a postscript, says: "Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived at Rock Island, from whom we learn that the Cholera is raging among the Sac and Foxes. Among the victims already fallen a prey to its ravages, is Keokuck, their newly crowned and renowned Chief."

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer states that no deaths by Cholera, and no new cases, had occurred since the 11th. There had been five deaths in all by the disease—three blacks and two whites.

At Cincinnati, during the week ending on the 15th, there were 42 deaths—16 of which by cholera.

Charleston was very healthy on the 19th.

The following article is from a New York Jackson paper ycleped the Globe. *Perpend as Ancient Pistol saith.*

Revealed—the power of alchemy

Revealed—

"We shall have a beautiful campaign next winter in the legislature on the subject of Banks. Don't talk of Cherokee gold mines—or North Carolina gold dust;—there is no gold mine equal to our legislature."

This august body, by the aid of Wall street, has coined several millions of money during the last six years, in the shape of Bank Charters. The philosopher's stone is discovered. Marco Bragadino of Venice, the celebrated alchemist of the sixteenth century, transmuted mercury into gold—astonished all Italy—and excited the hopes of Henri Quatre. Bragadino's alchemy was foolishness to our legislative alchemy. He transmuted mercury only into gold—we change rags—six-penny rags into gold, pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones.

"Such is the superiority of our sciences over that of modern Europe."

"A very large band of these philosophers and alchemists are preparing to visit Albany from all parts of the State during the next winter. Their crucibles, their retorts—their coals and coal—their whole train of scientific instruments, are now rubbing up—cleaning—and scouring at the different foundries from Buffalo to New-York. Several new philosophers have sprung up during the recent election, whose tools are fresh and clean, and who have a peculiar aptitude for the walks of genuine science. So the legislature—our amiable *Magna Parens*—must go to work and hatch a few dozen Bank Charters. Is Georgia to be outdone in gold digging?"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer of November 26.

The news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the office of the Courier and Enquirer, arrived in town this morning, from the Havre packet-ship Rhone, Capt. Hathway.

We have received by this conveyance Paris dates of 19th.

We translate the speech of the King of Holland at the opening of the States General of that Kingdom. It throws little or no light on the subject of the threatened hostilities of England and France, or of the probability of an intervention of the other powers. There is, however, an article from Antwerp which if true, would place beyond a doubt the intention of the King of Prussia to make common cause with Holland.—It must be kept in view, that there is a strong Dutch party in Antwerp, & that some of the newspapers (perhaps the one with which the article to which we allude, originated), are openly devoted to the cause of that country. From Paris on the 19th, the following is written on the subject:—

"The President of the Council had yesterday a large assemblage of persons in his apartments. The speech of the King of Holland was the general subject of conversation. This speech certainly leaves not the least ground to suppose that the King of Holland will carry his concessions any further. Marshal Soult said aloud to every person that was presented to him, that the invention of the army by land was determined upon and that nothing now could prevent it; he repeated again the language, which he used for some time past, that at the opening of the session he would deposit in the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies the keys of the Chamber of Antwerp; and in truth, in the North every thing assumes a warlike aspect, and there the intervention of the French army is positively expected; however, the communications from London nor those from the Northern Court are explicit as those of the President of the Council."

Some changes had occurred at Natches in consequence of the arrival there of an unpopular press. Many changes had been made on the assembly of crowds and the ferment still continued at that place. It is not probable that they will result in any thing serious."

The news from England not being later than that already in our possession, we find nothing further in these papers in relation to the combined armies."

For the same reason, we learn nothing from these papers concerning Don Pedro; Don Miguel's position it will be seen is arrived at Vigo."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

Since writing the preceding we have received the following from our Paris Correspondent—under date of the 20th October. Our last London dates were of the 16th—those, therefore, to which our correspondent refers are two days later. We have no time for comment."

PARIS, October 20th.

The London journals of Thursday, the 18th, have just arrived. The following are extracts:—"A Cabinet Council will be held to-day, at which it is expected that his Majesty's assent will be signified according to form, to the resolutions of the Cabinet in respect to the immediate coercive measures to be instituted against Holland. As such measures involve the question of peace or war, and affect the King's prerogative, it is necessary that his Majesty's assent should be given in the accustomed form."

Courier.

"Wagers have been laid at some of the naval and military clubs at the west end, that not a single shot will be fired in the threatened expedition to the Scheldt."—*Herald.*

Prince Leven, Baron Wessenburg, and Baron Neumann, are said to have forwarded a species of *carte blanche* to the Hague, purporting that Russia and Austria having signed the protocols and resolutions of the conference, will go hand in hand with Great Britain and France. This agrees but ill with a report abroad, of twenty Russian ships of the line being ordered to the Texel.—*Herald.*

"The speech of the King of Holland, in which the late Belgic revolution is only spoken of as the revolt, breathes war and defiance. Indeed the last paragraph leaves no doubt on the subject."

"The glory of ancestors" is never appealed to except when their posterity are to be seduced to emulate exploits which made them renowned, and the fruit of "noble perseverance" is never expected unless it is to be plucked for apprehended dangers. On the eve, or in the midst of a war with all the powers of Europe, no sovereign could use more solemn expressions of trust in Providence, or more decided resolutions of appealing to victory: Unless then the Dutch Government changes its whole system of conduct, or unless the whole powers of Europe abandon the treaty which they have ratified with Belgium after eighteen months of patient deliberation, there seems to be no means left for avoiding a hostile collision between Holland and the two most active members of the European league.—*Times.*

The seven wonders of the world were lately exhibited at Washington City, in a new museum of Natural curiosities.

1st. A widow at the age of 60 refused an offer of marriage.
2d. A dandy with only five cravats on his neck.
3d. A contented old maid.
4th. A lawyer who refused to be feed.
5th. A moderate doctor's bill.
6th. A tailor that was never known to cabbage.

7th. Congressmen that wished to adjourn the session, when there was money in the treasury.

Since exhibiting the above, a printer has arrived in this city, who has been paid all—but four thousand dollars.

We find the following paragraph in the New York Evening Post of Thursday. We hasten to copy it.

"A plan has been set on foot for erecting a statue of President Jackson in this city, and subscription papers have been circulated for the purpose, of which the form is given below. The sculptor is Mr. Causid, under whose superintendence the Baltimore monument was erected. The subscribers are to be notified as soon as five thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, when a meeting will be held, and a committee appointed to manage the funds."

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Providence American.

Sir—The National Intelligencer of the 16th instant, which has just been handed to me at this place, informs me that my name has been presented in your paper in reference to the election of President in 1836-7. It is proper, I think, that I should, without delay, place my own views of the subject before you, and request that they may be made public for the information of those who may take an interest in them. I consider the nomination which I accepted as having been finally disposed of by the recent election; and the sentiment of deference which, under the circumstances of the case, led me to yield my own wishes to those of a portion of my fellow citizens in assenting to that nomination, now binds me with increased obligation to acquiesce in the decision of the whole which has been made upon it. The question of renomination is a new question, on which I may expect to be heard, if it should be thought expedient to make it, at a time proper for its consideration. That time, I think, is not the present. The election is too far off, and the future too entirely unknown, to permit me to judge of what it may hereafter, be proper to do.

Should the question ever be put for my decision, I shall answer it according to my sense of duty as a citizen of the United States. I knew of no legitimate purpose of such a nomination, but the election of a President for the common good and happiness of the country. In my former letter of acceptance, I said distinctly that I could never consent to be the President of a party, and the same sentiment will continue to influence me in any future decision I may be called to make upon this subject. Meantime, there are other subjects of fearful magnitude that press themselves on the immediate attention of the patriot, and demand all his solicitude. The Union itself is in danger, and the signs of the times render it problematical whether it may be the will of Heaven that we shall ever have another presidential election under the present constitution of the United States.

I pretend to no right to control the press in the selection of its topics. But I may rightfully desire to have it understood that, at such a time as this, and under the circumstances of public anxiety and alarm that surround us, I take no pleasure, but the reverse, in seeing my name renewed subject of newspaper discussion, for a purpose so remote and contingent. I am sensible of the favorable regard which, I have no doubt, prompted your article, and grateful for it. But I should lose all self-respect if, at such a time and under such circumstances, I could be thinking of myself, or sanction, by my silence, what seems to me so very unreasonable an obstruction of my name on the consideration of the public.

There is already, far too much of exasperated feeling among our people from other causes of immediate and unavoidable pressure. The efforts of every true lover of his country should be directed to the great purpose of conciliation and peace. Instead, therefore, of opening a new source of excitement by the premature discussion of the subject of the next election, I am more disposed to unite in an endeavour to shut up those other fountains that are already sending out their bitter waters so freely among us, and to see if it be not possible to bring back something like that state of great and disinterested love of country and fraternal concord, in which the war of the revolution left us, and the federal constitution found us. It was that auspicious state of things that made the introduction of free government so easy, and its action hitherto so prosperous. I indulge in no romantic expectation of the return of that golden age. But, unless something effectual can be done to allay the agitation that has already arisen, and bring our people to a kinder state of feeling and more harmonious action, it requires no great stretch of political sagacity to see that our institutions will rush to speedy ruin.

At such a time, and in such a state of things I must be excused from any agency, express or tacit, in the premature agitation of the question of the next election of President.

WM. WIRT.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 17th, 1832.

Fires at Boston.—The Boston papers of Thursday morning contain the particulars of two fires which occurred in that city on Wednesday morning. We select the following from the Courier and Daily Advertiser and Patriot:

About four o'clock yesterday morning, our slumbering city was awakened by an alarm of fire. It proceeded from a brick building on the north side of State street, nearly opposite the easterly end of the City Hall, occupied by Mr. S. Center, broker, on the lower floor. The offices in the upper rooms were occupied by Lynde Walter, Esq. R. H. Dirby, Esq. Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and, we believe one or two others. Nearly the whole of the interior of the building must have been in flames before the alarm was given. It was entirely consumed, and as far as we can learn, all and most of the papers and other valuables, belonging to the several occupants, were destroyed. During the progress of the fire, and while the engine men with their pipes and hose were manfully facing the flames, a canister of fine gun-powder, containing from four to five pounds, which was in Mr. Center's office, exploded with great violence, and knocked down six or eight persons three of whom, belonging to engine No. 5, were seriously hurt, one so bad that he was taken to the Hospital. The report was as loud as a four or six pounder, and the shock broke the windows of the two adjoining buildings. The printing office of the Atlas was on one side of the building destroyed, and escaped with little or no injury. The tailor's store of Messrs. Copp & Co. on the lower floor was somewhat injured. The building on the other side, belonging to Messrs. Dyer & Co. tailors, was considerably burnt—two of the window frames on the back side was burnt to a charcoal. The goods in both those stores were packed up in readiness for removal, but were saved without being removed.

But our detail does not stop here. After this conflagration had been subdued by the activity of the fire department, and the citizens generally returned to their homes, a second alarm was given, (about six o'clock) when fire was discovered in the attic story of the City Hall.—This was communicated from the building previously destroyed, by means of the burning flukes and cinders lodging on the roof—through the roof was covered with slate, and probably the most perfect in the city. Owing to the difficulty of approaching the seat of fire, which had crept along the partitions and rafters, it was three hours before it was completely extinguished. The flame broke through in two or three distinct places, and the whole interior of that story, together with the venerable antique cupola and tower are little less than an extended hall of charcoal—a blackened ruin.—The other stories of the building are saved from conflagration, but have suffered no considerable detriment from the flood of water.

The papers, furniture, &c. from the Aldermen's room, and the Treasurer's office, were removed secure without removal. The desks of Mr. Topliff's reading room were stripped of the papers, and the place presents a singular scene of desolation. No essential injury was sustained at the Post Office, beyond the delay of the delivery of letters occasioned by the packing them up in order for removal if necessary. The office was, necessarily, kept closed till three o'clock in the afternoon. Though the damage by fire does not extend below the attic floor, every thing in the edifice is disarranged and in perfect disorder.

The basement and cellar were occupied by Messrs. T. A. Dexter, notary public, J. Bender, W. Gregory and W. A. Wheelock, brokers, J. N. & I Staples, wine merchants and O. & R. Ross, fruit dealers.

The injury done to the building is estimated at from \$5000 to \$6000.

The Transcript of last evening says:—"We learn that the person in whose office the powder exploded, has been arrested, for the penalties, which are not less than \$100 nor more than 500 for having in possession contrary to law, and not less than \$500 nor more than 1000 in case of explosion, besides his liability to action for damages, which the law authorises the wounded to bring against the offender, in order to obtain redress for injuries."

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

TO ALL DISUNIONISTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.—Listen to the voice of LAFAYETTE! a man who has hazarded his life for the good of our country; who has no private interests to subserve, and no sectional feelings to bias his judgment. The following letter from this Veteran Apostle of Liberty was received by an American citizen, recently returned from Europe, the day before he sailed. We copy it from the New York Observer:

"LA GRANGE, Sept. 27th 1832."

"Upon you, my dear sir, I much depend to give our friends in the United States a proper explanation of the state of things in Europe. You have been very attentive to what has passed since the revolution of 1830. Much has been obtained here, and in other parts of Europe, in this whirlwind of a week. Further consequences, here and in other countries.—Great Britain and Ireland included.—will be the certain result, although they have been injured and betrayed, where they ought to have received encouragement. But it will not be so short and so cheap as we had a right to anticipate it might be. I think it useful on both sides of the water, to dispel the clouds which ignorance or design may throw over the real state of European and French politics."

"In the meantime, I believe it to be the duty of every American, returned home, to let his fellow citizens know what ill-natured handle is made of the violent collisions, threats of a separation, and reciprocal abuse, to injure the character & question the stability of Republican Institutions. I have too much confidence in the patriotism and good sense of the several parties in the U. States, to be afraid those dissensions may terminate in a final dissolution of the Union,—but should such an event be destined in future to take place, deprecated as it has been by the last wishes of the departed Founders of the Revolution, Washington at their head, it ought at least, in charity, not to take place before the period (not now remote) when every one of those who have fought and bled in the cause shall have joined their contemporaries."

"Most truly and affectionately your friend, LAFAYETTE."

U. S. Brig Casket

Delaware Breakwater, Nov. 12th, 1832.

Mr. SANDERSON, Sir.—As we are about to leave this station for the season, it would perhaps not be amiss to give (through you) to the merchants under-writers and navigators of our coast, the experience I have had of the safety and protection afforded to our shipping by this great work, that the navigator may have confidence in running into our Bay, and take shelter under the lee of the Breakwater, and that merchants, owners of vessels, and others concerned, may give such directions as they may deem expedient in the matter. But little has yet been said on the subject of this great work, too little Sir! I regret not being better able to detail even its present advantages by letter, yet you shall have the experience I have gained, with my observations during the time to make what use of it you please. I arrived here in command of the brig Casket on the 19th of June last, and immediately moored her by two anchors off the stone, and a gang-way hung on chains for the workmen to pass on; thus we lay most perfectly easy and secure through several very severe northerly squalls, and tedious heavy gales from the eastward; during which I have had the gratification to see in the severest weather, ships, brigs and schooners take shelter under our lee and within two or three cables length of us, laying it out most beautifully, when at the same time some not so confident, or wanting prudence, have been tossing and rolling dangerously, (I thought) but certainly very uncomfortable, in the unprotected part of the Road; and in some cases they have got under way and run under our lee until the fleet in one instance during the severe gale of Oct. 21st, 22d, &c. &c. increased from 17 to 42, about 30 of which were stone vessels, heavily loaded, with their decks awash; the others, brigs and coasting schooners, all having laid the gale out with great comfort and entire safety. Several of the captains of the merchantmen told me, they had no idea that the Breakwater afforded so firm a harbor. It is undoubtedly the safest anchorage in Cape Henlopen Road.

There is now two hundred yards of the Breakwater five feet above high water, and a continuation of four hundred yards at the south part awash at common high tide, making a range of protection in length, six hundred yards. At the lee Breaker, about sixty yards is above high water, and two hundred and fifty yards at the east part, awash at common high tide, making a protection of three hundred and ten yards.—There is no difficulty Sir, with common attention, in running into the anchorage to the southward of the Breakwater, even in a gale of wind either between the two works, or by the passage to the S. E. of both. There is to be a signal light kept on the N. W. end of the Breakwater, (it is now on the Brig.)

In approaching from sea and going in by the south passage, give the Beacon light on the pitch of the Cape a birth of from four to five hundred yards, and when you bring the west end of the Breakwater to bear N. W. steer for it and anchor in a line between it and the Government House on the beach, as close on the works as you can with safety, the light on the west end bearing about N. or N. by W.

In entering by the passage between the work-haul close round the N. W. end of the Break-

water and choose south side of the work-haul.

The Breakwater safe, complete harbor present it will afford thirty sail, large and small.

It will be the means of immense wealth to the navigation of the coast. The Pilots general work, possibly be less essential; although they of its protection for even in its present that the community by it, and the port more easy of access winter.

I remain your
Com. U. S. brig
"The Buoy sur-
pass all danger."

EASTON

EASTON

Saturday

Congress meets

ber, and the Legi-

the day following.

The Philadelph-

formed by a gentle

secrets, that Maj-

office of Post Mas-

generally believed

be his successor.

It is understood

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be expected that

—he will only ex-

where there is les-

If the above in-

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Mail from Washi-

place will underg-

ELECTO-

MARYLA-

FOURTH

R. H. Goldborough,

Harford, 894

Cecil, 814

Kent, 448

Queen Ann's, 558

Talbot, 621

Caroline, 556

Dorchester, 958

Somerset, 871

Worcester, 778

Average major

6446

RHODE IS-

Providence Jour-

votes. The Cla-

by a large pluri-

in these towns a

publican candida-

Candidate, 1734

734. There is a

Lieutenant Gov-

POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.
ESQ. GABLE'S MARRIAGE CER-
EMONY.

You bromish now, you got man dare
Vot stans upon de vloor,
To hab dish voman for your wife,
And lub her ebmore;
To feed her vell wid sourerout,
Peens, puttermilk, and cheese,
And in all tings to lend your aid.
Dat vill bromote her ease.

Yes, and you voman stantin dare
Do bledge your vord, dish tay,
Dat you vill take vor your husband
Dis man, ant him opey;
Dat you vill ped and board wit him;
Wash, iron, ant ment his cloas;
Laugh wen he smiles, weep when he sighs;
Dush share his choyes and voes.

Vell, den, I now, vidin these valls,
Vid shoy and not vit brief,
Bronounce you bote to be von meat,
Von name, von man, von beef;
I pabbish, now, dese sacred bants,
Dese matrimonial ties,
Pefore mine wife, Got, Kate, unt Poll,
Ant all dese gazing eyes.

Ant, as de sacred scriptures say,
Vot Got unites to togodder
Let no man dare asunder, put,
Let no man dare tem sever.
Ant you brickedroom dare, here you stop,
I'll not let go your collar
Pefore you answer me dis ting,
Dat ish—Vare ish mine dollar.

A SHARPER.

A. T. BAXTER,

GUN MAKER,

No. 67, Pratt near Commerce street.

ON HAND, a general assortment of
single and double barrel flint and percussion

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot

Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable

for the sportsman's use. Also,

MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS,

Cannon Balls and Cartridges, &c. suitable for

ships' armaments, all of which he would dispose

of on the most reasonable terms.

Having superior workmen employed he is

prepared to execute all orders in his line with

neatness and despatch.

Baltimore, Nov. 24. 3w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of inform-
ing his friends & the public generally that
he has received, and intends constantly to keep
a handsome assortment of Baltimore made

HATS, &c.

of all sizes and of the best quality.—He also

manufactures HATS, and will attend punctu-

ally to all orders. His store is on Washington

Street next door to Hopkins & Edmondson's

Store, where he will be glad to accommodate

patrons for Cash, &c.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Easton, Nov. 24. 3w (W)

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale,
the FARM on which his son, Thomas
now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plan-

tation, in Island Creek Neck.

It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which

about 65 is in WOOD and good

SHIP TIMBER. The situation

is very pleasant and healthy, and the

DWELLING & other IMPROVE-

MENTS in good repair. There is a

fine Marble Bank on it.

Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near

Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,

of which an ample proportion is in WOOD
LAND, and about 100 Acres likewise of
MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements

are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

and the usual OUT-HOUSES.—

It has a fine view, and fine meadow bottoms,

and is an excellent grazing farm.

Also, the FARM that lately belonged to

Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island

Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES,

with sufficient WOOD-LAND attached to it.
He will also sell at private sale about

46 Acres of Woodland,

lying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in
LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one

fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three

years on the balance, with interest till paid.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Nov. 24, 1832.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ for the
next year a good Overseer, who is either a single
man, or has only a small family; also, im-

mediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who

is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

EVANS' HARRIS.

THE Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dor-

chester, Queen Anne and Caroline counties are

informed that the work is now ready for deliv-

ery at this office.

NOTICE.

W. HUGHLETT informs all persons hav-
ing business with him, that it is desired by
him to be punctually attended to at his office
at Galloway,—no negotiable note due to him,
which he is obliged to place in Bank for col-
lection, will thereafter be renewed.

He will, without some unforeseen occurrence,
be at his residence at Galloway near Easton,
every Monday, until Christmas next.
Nov. 24. 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

20th day of November, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Joseph P. W. Richardson,

and Walter L. Fountain, administrators

with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of

Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered

that they give the notice required by

law for creditors to exhibit their claims

against the said deceased's estate, and

that they cause the same to be pub-

lished once in each week for the space of three

successive weeks in one of the newspapers

printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied

from the minutes of proceedings

of the Orphans' Court of the

county aforesaid, I have hereunto

set my hand and the seal of

my office affixed this twentieth day of Novem-

ber, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register

of Wills for Caroline county.

Nov. 24

JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, } Adm'rs.

WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, } with the will annexed of

Ann Hicks, deceased.

Nov. 24

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Bal-

timore with his winter assortment of

Ladies and Gentlemen's

Nov. 24

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Ladies and Gentlemen's

Nov. 24

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening a

very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths of various col-

ours and qualities,

Cassimeres and Cassi-

nettes,

Baizes and Flannels,

Blankets,

Merinoes and Circas-

sians, a great vari-

ety,

Bombazines,

Lindseys and Kerseys,

Merino, Cashmere,

Thybet & Circas-

sian Shawls, long

& square, a large

assortment,

Berage, Crape Lis-

se & other fancy

handk'fs,

Irish Linens & Lawns

Domestic Muslins,

Cotton Yarn, &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, Viz:—

Fresh

TEAS,

Old L. P. Madeira,

Sicily do, &c., &c.

Sherry and Lisbon

Port and Tenerife

Old Duques Brandy—

very superior,

O. Monongahela whis-

key

Sperm Oil & Can-

diels

Cheese—very nice

Buckwheat Flour

Fresh Bunch Rais-

ins

Family Flour

Powder and Shot

—LIKEWISE—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASS, &c.

among which, are complete sets of

DINING AND TEA CHINA,

BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL

AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES

KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST

STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS,

NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable

terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys,

Lindsey and Feathers.

Nov. 3.

THE Subscribers having commenced the

Mercantile business, under the firm of

Hopkins & Edmondson,

at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S.

Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their

friends and the public generally that they have

just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels

Cassimets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worst,

ed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of

CALICOES

of the newest style together with a large

ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

with many fancy articles, all of which has been

selected with care and will be sold low for cash,

feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 10. 3w (W)

A TEACHER WANTED.

A man competent to teach the rudiments of

an English education, viz: Reading Writ-

ing, Arithmetic, Geography and English

Grammar, is wanted in the Academy at Greens-

borough, Caroline county, Md. Application

</

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1832.

NO. 49.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the seat of Government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our Fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of nearly four millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his country, on this subject condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make no entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood.—Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, it is said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recall of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of Representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our North Eastern Boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought, it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States before the Sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the ques-

tion; and also the manner in which he had dispatched it. A special Message to the Senate in their Executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the Sovereign arbitrator. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government, but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that Government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands so as to embrace those only on which according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, and an unfortunate malady which has afflicted the Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State communicated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the U. S. at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher or other duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payments were promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid,—the second although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which the nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the Convention with Denmark, have been punctually made; and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the last advices from our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, that Government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put on a permanent basis the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the empire of Russia.—The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by His Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith,—and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, to the injury of our Consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is producing its expected effects on our commerce.—New markets are opening for our commodities and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships.—A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquility and foreign peace which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its Territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favorable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had ap-

pointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the Republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the Treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained, that a New Union would be formed between the separate States, at least, for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquility of the parties and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations naturally attendant on an infant reign have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens.—A proper consideration for calamities & difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required.—But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and it is hoped with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resorts of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring State of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made it defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was dispatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations; but if it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse.—Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise which has enabled the merchants to fulfill their engagements with the government the receipts from customs during the year, will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and according to present information, will fall short of two millions.—The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions, while a still larger sum, viz: eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars; of which \$2,227,333 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow-citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt at this great and free na-

tion. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of our maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the Representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the Legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in the establishments of domestic industry will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to bog in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation which would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon.—Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth in a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless, these effects are in a great degree exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the Tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can be with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threat-

ens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the Judicial Authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the Constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unlet its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little or no value; as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the 3 per cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the stability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the Bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress, that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the use for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil.—Independent farmers are every where the basis of society and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government; and unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches and endeavour if possible to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature.—Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon your consideration, and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition

of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, & that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them; and which have enjoyed the undivided emoluments arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on the subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages I have expressed my conviction, that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of Internal Improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the parity of the Government have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the general government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded; for if more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of dissensions which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction, that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the Constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people: improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the Constitution, and in their decision all ought cheerfully to acquiesce.

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the War Department, I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necessarily led to the interposition of the Government. A portion of the troops, under Gen's Scott & Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Sore as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions, and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the Army and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontier were ready, as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our military system is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all Governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions, require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists and thus to engender in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty will lend us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which

such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defence under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the efforts of the country. Those by whom, and for whom the Government was instituted and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills, as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction, that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you, that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the Eastern to the Western side of the Mississippi, the remnants of our Aboriginal tribes, with their own consent and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session, in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the Government, to deal justly and liberally with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support & improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were however rejected, and thus, the position of these Indians remained unchanged, as do the views communicated in my Message to the Senate of February, 1830.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies this Message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year. Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our Navy, presented in the view which has been taken of our Foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy.

From the accompanying report of the Post Master General, you will also perceive that that Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justness of those views and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and according to a decision of the Court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the fraud has been committed. It may happen again as it has already happened, that during the whole two years, all the evidences of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favor of public officers until they go out of office.

The Judiciary System of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine Western and South Western States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union, and such are the guarantees of the Constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the General Government to place all the States on the same footing, in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and after a salutary experience, about to fix upon a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facili-

tate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot; therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 4th, 1833.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1832.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order by Mr. Secretary LOWRIE, when the following Senators (constituting a quorum) appeared in their seats, to wit:

Maine.—Mr. Holmes.
New Hampshire.—Messrs. Bell and Hill.
Massachusetts.—Mr. Silsbee.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Foote and Tomlinson.

Vermont.—Mr. Prentiss.
Rhode Island.—Messrs. Knight and Robins.
New Jersey.—Messrs. Dickerson and Frelinghuysen.

Delaware.—Mr. Naudain.
New York.—Messrs. Dudley and Marcy.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins.

Maryland.—Mr. Smith.
Virginia.—Mr. Tyler.
North Carolina.—Messrs. Brown and Mangum.

Alabama.—Messrs. King and Moore.
Mississippi.—Mr. Poindexter.
Louisiana.—Mr. Johnston.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Grundy and White.
Illinois.—Messrs. Kane and Robinson.
Missouri.—Mr. Benton.

Ohio.—Mr. Ewing.
Indiana.—Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton.

The Vice President being absent, and Mr. Tazewell, the President of the Senate pro tempore, having resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to proceed to the election of President pro tempore, which was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter said, he understood it was the intention of some of his friends to bestow their suffrages on him for President pro tempore. He desired to state in advance, that his duties as Senator of the people of Mississippi, would require his particular attention on the floor of the Senate. It would, therefore, be extremely inconvenient for him to discharge the duties of the Chair, and he requested that the kind partiality of his friends should be waived on this occasion, and that they would make choice of some other Senator, as presiding officer.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tempore, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. White,	14
Foote,	8
Tyler,	3
Smith,	3
Bell,	2
King,	2

There being no choice, the Senate proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	9
Smith,	4
Foote,	3
Bell,	1

There still being no choice, the Senate proceeded to ballot the third time, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	16
Tyler,	12
Smith,	3
Foote,	1

A fourth ballot was then had with the following result:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	15
Smith,	2

The Senate proceeded to a fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	17
Tyler,	14
Smith,	1

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected President of the Senate pro tempore, and being conducted to the chair by Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, returned his acknowledgments to the Senate, for the honor conferred on him, in a short and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate having met, formed a quorum and elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, President pro tempore, were ready to proceed to Legislative business.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the President of the United States, that in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White President pro tempore.

On motion of Mr. Knight, the usual resolu-

tion for furnishing the Senators with newspapers was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Clarke, their Clerk, announcing that the House had assembled formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business; also, that the House had adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that both Houses of Congress having met and formed a quorum, were ready to receive any communication which he might think proper to make; and that a Committee had been appointed on the part of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Grundy and Frelinghuysen, were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet from day to day, at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker took the Chair at 12 o'clock and called the House to order.

On calling the list of members by States, the following gentlemen answered to their names.

Maine.—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Evans, Holland, Jarvis, Kavanagh, and McIntire.

New Hampshire.—Messrs. Brodhead, Chandler, Hammons, Harper and Hubbard.

Vermont.—Messrs. Allen, Cahoon, Everett, and Slade.

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Adams, Bates, Briggs, Choate, Dearborn, Davis, Everett, Greenell, Kendall and Reed.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Pearce.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs and Young.

New York.—Messrs. Angel, Babcock, Barstow, Beardsley, Bergen, Bouck, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Collier, Cook, Dryan, Dickson, Doubleday, Hoffman, King, Lansing, Lent, Pendleton, Pierson, Pitcher, Reed, Root, Soule, Taylor, Trace, Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell, Wheeler, White, Whitlesey and Wilkins.

New Jersey.—Messrs. L. Condit, S. Condit, Cooper, Hughes, Randolph, and Southard.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Banks, Bucher, Crawford, Denny, Evans, Ford, Gilmore, Heister, Horn, H. King, McCoy, McKean, Muhlenburg, Potts, Smith, Stephens, Sutherland and Wainwright.

Delaware.—Mr. Milligan.

Maryland.—Messrs. Howard, Jenifer, Kerr, Spence, Thomas, Washington, and Worthington.

Virginia.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Armstrong, Chinn, Claiborne, Coke, Davenport, Gordon, Mason, Maxwell, McCoy, Mercer, Newton, Patton and Roane.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Barringer, Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd and Speight.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Barnwell, Blair and Griffin.

Georgia.—Messrs. Foster, Newnan, Thompson, and Wilde.

Alabama.—Messrs. Clay and Mardis.

Mississippi.—Mr. Plummer.

Louisiana.—Messrs. Billard and Thomas.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Arnold, Bell, Blair, Fitzgerald, Hall, Johnson, Polk and Standifer.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Adair, Allan, Daniel, Gaither, Johnson, Leconte, Letcher, Lyon, Marshall, Tompkins and Wickliffe.

Ohio.—Messrs. Cooke, Corwin, Crane, Creighton, Findlay, Leavitt, Russell, Trueson, Vance, Vinton and Whitlesey.

Indiana.—Messrs. Boon, and Carr.

Illinois.—Mr. Duncan.

Missouri.—Mr. Ashley.

The Speaker announced that one hundred and sixty-five members were present.

Mr. Taylor moved that a message be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and was ready to proceed to business—which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer rose and said, the melancholy duty had devolved on him of announcing to the House the death of his late colleague, Mr. DOMBROGE. In discharging this duty it was but justice to the character of his late colleague to say, that in intellectual power he had been surpassed by few persons in this or any other country; in integrity and simplicity of heart, by none. For the purpose of conveying to the personal friends of the deceased, to the State of which he was a Representative, and to the country at large, the sense of the House relative to the respect due to his memory, Mr. M. moved a resolution that the members of the House wear the usual badge of mourning one month—which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boon, it was resolved, that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock each day until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the usual resolution relative to supplying the members with newspapers, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the Senate was organized, and in the absence of the Vice President, had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White of Tennessee, President pro tempore.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive such communications as he thought proper to make: when

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had received for answer, that he would make a communication to the two Houses at twelve o'clock this day.

Soon after which the message was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary. The Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Speight, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had replied that he would make a communication to both Houses at twelve o'clock this day.

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was Resolved, That this House will on Thursday at half past 12 o'clock, proceed to the election of a Sergeant at Arms, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. C. Dunn.

A message was then received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

The Message having been read.

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

And the House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

IN THE SENATE.

Benjamin Ruggles, a Senator from Ohio, and Alexander Buckner, a Senator from Missouri, appeared to day and took their seats.

The President of the Senate laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Navy communicating the state of the Navy Hospital and Navy Pension funds which was ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

And the Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Verplanck, of New York, attended yesterday, in addition to the other Members mentioned.

This day the following gentlemen attended, in addition to those already announced, viz: Pennsylvania—Richard Coulter. New York—William Hogan. Maryland—B. I. Semmes. Virginia—J. S. Barber and R. Craig. North Carolina—Lewis Williams. South Carolina—Wm. T. Nuckolls and J. M. Felder. Kentucky—Albert G. Hawes and Chittenden Lyon. Alabama—Dixon H. Lewis.

And the House adjourned without entering upon business.

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And the House adjourned without entering upon business.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Seymour, of Vermont, attended and took his seat.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

The President laid before the Senate the annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States, which was laid on the table.

The President laid before the Senate two communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, the first transmitting printed copies of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government for the year 1831; and the second covering his Annual Report on the Finances.

On motion of Mr. Smith, 2000 copies of the Report, in addition to the usual number, were directed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

The following resolutions were submitted—By Mr. Benton, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the monthly statements of the affairs of the Bank of the United States from June to November inclusively.

On motion of Mr. King, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a short time spent therein, the doors were opened, when

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, that the standing committees of the House be appointed.

The Speaker laid before the House the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the Public Finances, which was referred to the appropriate Committees, and 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

HARBOR BILL OF LAST SESSION.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq., his Private Secretary, stating his reasons for withholding his signature to the bill presented to him at the close of the last session, for the improvement of certain Harbors and the navigation of certain Rivers, accompanied with a Report from the Engineer Department, designating such works as were regarded as of a national character.

Mr. Wickliffe moved its reference to the Committee on Roads and Canals; which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. E. Everett submitted the following resolution; which lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this House, as far as the public service will permit, such portions of the instructions given to our Ministers in France on the subject of claims for spoils, and of the correspondence of the said Ministers with the French Government, and with the Secretary of State of the U. States on the same subject.

Mr. Clay rose and observed, that when the motion to refer the message from the President respecting Internal Improvements, was before the House, he had not paid particular attention to the subject. He now moved to reconsider the vote referring the message to the Committee on Roads and Canals, which motion, after a few words of conversation between Mr. C. and Mr. Wickliffe, was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. E. Whitlesey the House then went into the execution of the special order, the election of

SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Twenty seven candidates were nominated. At the first ballot the highest number of votes given for any candidate was 19.

On the second ballot 22 was the highest number.

At the third ballot the highest number for either candidate was 28.

The fourth resulted in a similar manner, the highest candidate having but 35 votes—90 being necessary for a choice.

The House, without balloting further, then adjourned over to Monday.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

There was always something in this distinguished individual, which despite of the influence of a surrounding atmosphere of prejudice and party antipathy, we could not refrain from liking. Descended from a blood famous for patriotism and talent, he never stepped aside from the paths of republicanism to indulge in high notions of aristocracy. He was always plain in his appearance, and plain still in his manners; his pump-handle shake as well known as his great integrity and superior abilities. No man was ever more industrious. He was indefatigable when a boy; and at fifteen had accomplished what many bright lads never acquire, and what few persons are so persevering as to attain before a con-

considerably advanced with public acquainted with and yet possessed of minute and very able writer. Though the keenest scrutiny find no flaw in he has any, are ever proved his interests as not that of the public peached his integrity, whenever true, his very opinion is inflexibly honest, temperate, benevolent, simple words and all p whether a better ated New England John Quincy Adams of the first settle

BOSTON

EAST

Saturday

The President was delivered to

POETRY.

We feel honored by the preference shown us, in being enabled to present the readers of the New York Mirror with the following exquisite original production, from the pen of that distinguished young lady, who has exhibited not less genius in her own poetry than in her manner of rendering that of others. The subjects American, and the lines are the firstlings of her muse in this green, forest-land.

Eds. N. Y. Mirror.

AUTUMN.

Written after a ride by the Schuylkill, in October.

BY MISS FANNY KEMBLE.

Thou comest not in sober guise,
In mellow cloak of russet clad—
Thine are no melancholy skies,
Nor hueless flowers, pale and sad:
But, like an Emperor, triumphing,
With gorgeous robes of Tyrian dyes,
Full flush of fragrant blossoming,
And glowing purple canopies.
How call you this the season's fall,
That seems the pageant of the year?
Richer and brighter far than all
The pomp that spring and summer wear.
Red falls the western light of day
On rock and stream and winding shore;
Soft woody banks and granite gray
With amber clouds are curtained o'er.
The wide clear waters sleeping lie
Beneath the evening's wings of gold,
And on their glassy breast the sky
And banks their mingled hues unfold:
Far in the tangled woods, the ground
Is strewn with fallen leaves, that lie
Like crimson carpets all around
Beneath the crimson canopy.
The sloping sun with arrows bright
Pierces the forest's waving maze;
The universe seems wrapt in light,
A floating robe of rosy haze.
Oh Autumn! thou art here a king—
And round thy throne the smiling hours
A thousand fragrant tributes bring,
Of golden fruits and blushing flowers.
Oh! not upon thy fading fields and fells
In such rich garb doth Autumn come to thee,
My home!—but o'er thy mountain's and thy dells
His footsteps fall slowly and solemnly.
Nor flower nor bud remaineth there to him,
Save the faint breathing rose, that, round the
year,
Its crimson buds and pale soft blossoms dim,
In lowly beauty constantly doth wear.
O'er yellow stubble lands in mantle brown
He wanders through the wan October light:
Still as he goeth, slowly stripping down
The garlands green that were the spring's
delight.
At morn and eve thin silver vapors rise
Around his path: but sometimes at mid-day
He looks along the hills with gentle eyes,
That make the fallow woods and fields seem
grey.
Yet something of sad sovereignty he hath—
A sceptre crown'd with berries ruby red,
And the cold sobbing wind bestrewn his path
With wither'd leaves, that rustle 'neath his
tread:
And round him still, in melancholy state,
Sweet solemn thoughts of youth and of decay,
In slow and hush'd attendance, ever wait,
Telling how all things fair must pass away.

NOTICE.

W. HUGHLETT informs all persons having business with him, that it is desired by him to be punctually attended to at his office at Galloway, no negotiable note due to him, which he is obliged to place in Bank for collection, will thereafter be renewed.
He will, without some unforeseen occurrence, be at his residence at Galloway near Easton, every Monday, until Christmas next.
Nov. 24 3w

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINERY

AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq., she invites her former customers and friends to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

A TEACHER WANTED.

A man competent to teach the rudiments of an English education, viz: Reading Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, is wanted in the Academy at Greensborough, Caroline county, Md. Application must be made on or before the fifth day of December next.
Good recommendations will be required.
Greensborough, Caroline co. Nov. 17 4w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good Overseer, who is either a single man, or has only a small family; also, immediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Shoul Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

EVANS' HARRIS.

THE Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queen Anne and Caroline counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for industry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.

Wm. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 1. 3t

GENERAL

Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING, A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

Choice Garden Seeds.

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first-rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Dec. 1

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE,

No 113 Baltimore, Street.

SYLVESTER,

Known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester" has sold within three months FOUR PRIZES

30,000

2 of \$25,000 and \$20,000.

And not a week passes but SYLVESTER sells the Capitals, and pays them in Specie on demand.

Orders sent by mail to SYLVESTER will meet with the most prompt and confidential attention.

NEW YORK LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 45, for 1832.

To be drawn ON WEDNESDAY Dec. 12, 1832.

68 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12.

1 40,000

1 10,000

1 5,000

1 3,160

20 1,000

20 500

40 300

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters 2 50.

&c. &c. amounting to \$66,880

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 24, for 1832.

To be drawn ON SATURDAY Dec. 21, 1832.

20,000 10,000 100 of 1,000.

Tickets \$10—Lowest prize \$12.—

1 20,000

1 10,000

1 5,000

100 1,000

16 500

56 100

&c. &c. amounting to \$66,880

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber all his Household and Kitchen Furniture,—his stock of HORSES, among which is a very fine Oscar mare with foal by Roscoe. Also, his stock of

CATTLE,

FARMING UTEN-

SILS, &c. &c.

Terms of sale—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property—on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOS. CALDWELL.

N. B. Will be offered for sale at the same time and place and on the same terms (if not before disposed of at private sale) a first rate Charlotte, which was purchased at the sale of the late T. P. Smith, and has been very lately used.

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,

HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths of various colors and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Barges and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bonnazines, Linseys and Kerseys, Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns, Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, VIZ:—

Fresh

TEAS,

Old L. P. Madeira, Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupuy's Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey

Sperm Oil & Candles, Cheese—very nice, Buckwheat Flour, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Family Flour, Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

among which are complete sets of DINING AND TEA CHINA,

BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL

AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES

KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-

STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS,

NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Linseys and Feathers.

Nov. 3.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green & Readon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries

Suited to the present and approaching season; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for cash.

Easton, Oct. 20.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having commenced the Mercantile business, under the firm of

Hopkins & Edmondson,

at the stand formerly occupied by Edward S. Hopkins, beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Baltimore, with an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels, Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worst, od, Cotton and Lamb's Wool hose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of

CALICOES

of the newest style together with a large

ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE with many fancy articles, all of which has been selected with care and will be sold low for cash, feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov. 10 3w

NEW STORE

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

ARE now opening in the store house formerly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardcastle,

a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS

HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUT-

LERY, CHINA, GLASS AND

QUEENSWARE, &c. TINWARE, FUR

AND WOOL HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Their stock having been laid in with the utmost care will be sold on unusually low terms for cash or country produce. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Denton, Caroline county, Oct. 5. cow2t

A. T. BAXTER,

GUN MAKER,

No. 67, Pratt near Commerce street.

AS ON HAND, a general assortment of single and double barrel flint and percussion

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable for the sportsman's use. Also, MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS, Cannon Balls and Cartridges, &c. suitable for ships-armaments, all of which he would dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Having superior workmen employed he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.

Baltimore, Nov. 24. 3w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends & the public generally that he has received, and intends constantly to keep a handsome assortment of Baltimore made

HATS,

of all sizes and of the best quality.—He also manufactures HATS, and will attend punctually to all orders. His store is on Washington Street, next door to Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, where he will be glad to accommodate purchasers for Cash, furs, &c.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Easton, Nov. 24 3w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FARM on which his son Thomas now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plantation, in Island Creek Neck. It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 65 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the DWELLING & other IMPROVEMENTS in good repair. There is a fine Marble Vault on it.

Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,

of which an ample proportion is in WOOD LAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of MARSH attached thereto. The improvements

are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

and the usual OUT-HOUSES.—It has a Marble on it, and fine meadow bottoms, and is an excellent grazing farm.

Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES,

with efficient WOOD-LAND attached to it. He will also sell at private sale about

46 Acres of Woodland,

lying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance, with interest till paid.—Apply to A. GRAHAM, or to

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Nov. 24, 1832.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavor to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton, every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector

of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

20th day of November, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test,

W. A. FORD, Register

of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this twentieth day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, } Admrs.

WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, }

with the will annexed of

Ann Hicks, deceased.

Nov. 24

NEW SADDLERY.



THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & STIRRUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of

LEATHER.

with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. BLAKE

Oct. 6 cow3t

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public Sale on THURSDAY the 13th day of December next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. that large and valuable tract of Land called Arby Manor, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county about two miles from Denton,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer deceased, on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses &c., all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the said Philemon Plummer deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows, the purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale,—one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole sum to be secured to the trustee as such by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid free,

100

From the Maryland Republican.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT & VICE-PRESIDENT.

STATE OF MARYLAND, to wit:

On the first Wednesday in December, the fifth day of the said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, being the day appointed by the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, on which the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States are directed to assemble and perform the trust reposed in them, there appeared in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Annapolis, being the place provided by law for the meeting of the said Electors, the following gentlemen who had been proclaimed by the executive authority of the State of Maryland, as duly elected electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in and for the said State of Maryland, to wit:

For the First District—William B. Tyler, and William Price, Esquires.

For the Second District—Upton S. Heath, and Wm. Frick, Esquires.

For the Third District—John Spear Smith, Esq., and

For the Fourth District—John N. Steele, Robert H. Goldsborough, and Albert Constable, Esquires.

Joseph Keat and Gerard N. Causin, Esquires, who had also been proclaimed by the Executive authority of the State of Maryland, as duly elected from the first district, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in and for the said State of Maryland, were prevented from attending by ill health, and did not appear.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the electors proceeded to organize, when the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough was chosen President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Slicer was appointed messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peaco, door-keeper.

The Electors then proceeded to ballot for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Andrew Jackson of the State of Tennessee, was put in nomination for President of the United States, and Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, for Vice-President of the United States of America; and

On motion of Mr. Price, Henry Clay, of the State of Kentucky, was put in nomination for President of the United States, and John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President of the United States of America.

The ballots for President of the United States of America were then deposited in the ballot box, which was sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Heath and Constable, who were appointed to count the ballots and report the result. They accordingly retired, and after some time returned and reported that they had found there had been eight votes given in all for President of the United States of America—five of which were for Henry Clay, of the State of Kentucky, and three for Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee.

The ballots for Vice-President of the United States were then deposited in the ballot box, which was sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Price and Smith, who were appointed to count the ballots and report the result. They accordingly retired, and after some time returned, and reported that they had found there were eight votes given in all for Vice-President of the United States of America, five of which were for John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania and three for Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York.

Whereupon it was declared that Henry Clay of the State of Kentucky had received five votes of the ten votes to which Maryland is entitled for President of the United States of America, Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee, three votes of the ten votes to which Maryland is entitled, for President of the United States of America. And, that

John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, had received five votes of the ten votes to which the State of Maryland is entitled for Vice-President of the United States of America, and that Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, had received three votes of the ten votes, to which the State of Maryland is entitled for Vice-President of the United States of America.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the following form of certificate of the lists of votes, directed to be transmitted, by mail, and express, to the President of the Senate of the United States of America, and to the Judge of the District Court for the fourth district of the United States, was read and adopted by the Electors.

Here follows form of certificate, &c. &c.

The President then delivered to the said Joseph H. Nicholson, the third certificate, with directions to convey it with all convenient despatch, to the President of the Senate of the United States of America; and in the event of their being no President of the Senate, to deposit the same safely in the office of the Secretary of State, at Washington.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the following order was read and adopted.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Electoral College for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, make a record of the proceedings of this body, in a book, to be provided by him, for the purpose, and that he deposit the same in the State Library.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the following resolution was read, and the question having been put by the Secretary, "Will the Electors assent to said resolution?" it was determined unanimously in the affirmative:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the honorable R. H. Goldsborough, for the dignity, urbanity, and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Electoral College of Maryland.

The President rose and presented his acknowledgments to the Electors; when

On motion of Mr. Tyler, they adjourned sine die.

Attest,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

The name of CARROLL is the only one on the Declaration to which the residence of the Signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows.

The Patriots who signed that document, did it almost literally, with ropes about their necks it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not no," replied he, and immediately added yet Carrollton."—*Porta Jour.*

Historical Mystery.—Under this title, a correspondent in the *Caledonian Mercury*, touched off for as an "eminent literary friend," furnishes the editor of that paper with a curious claim set up in a book said to have been published in Paris in 1830, against the legitimacy of Louis Philippe, in behalf of an English lady. The title of the book, as translated, is "Maria Stella or the criminal exchange of a young girl of the highest birth for a boy of the lowest condition." The authoress is the claimant herself, a real personage,—the Baroness Steinberg, formerly Lady Newborough, and mother of the present Lord Newborough, as described in the extracts from Dobrett's British Peerage, given in the Scotch paper.

The facts alleged by the lady are in substance that in 1773 the Duke de Chartres, afterwards Duke d'Orleans, alias, Philippe Egalite, travelled in Italy with the Duchesse de Chartres, under the name of Joinville; that during the Duchess's sojourn there she staid at Modigliana, where she was delivered of a daughter, that Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough and Baroness Steinberg, is that same person, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d'Orleans, that she was, by her real father, the Duke de Chartres, exchanged with the jailor, Chiapini, for a boy, of whom Madame Chiapini was delivered about the same time; that Louis Philippe, King of the French, is that same boy; that the Duke de Chartres' motive for making the exchange was to secure in his family a considerable property, which would have gone past him to another branch unless he had male issue; that the Duchess de Chartres had several daughters before this time, and now despaired of ever having sons; that the Baroness Steinberg found her information respecting her origin strongly confirmed by family likeness, and that she took the opinion of several eminent French lawyers on her case, and always obtained one in her favor. She inserts in her book, letters from several of the gentlemen of the long robes, with their full signatures.

Such is the account given in the Scotch paper of this affair, with an evident acknowledgment of some plausibility in the management of the story, and its connection with known facts, whatever may be its truth. It is an odd matter worthy of notice as a "mystery," which, like most mysteries, may turn out to be nonsense or worse.—*American.*

From the U. S. Gazette of Dec. 12.
SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We understand that a serious affray took place on Saturday, in New Jersey a few miles below Camden. We sent a person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the following was the information which he gathered, chiefly from the person who was the sufferer. Dr. Davis, of Havre de Grace Maryland, having learned that three of his slaves, who had escaped from his service, had taken refuge in West Jersey, he proceeded to Camden, and thence with a friend, an Englishman, who volunteered his services, to a place some miles below, called Soy's Store. Here Dr. D. learned that his slaves were employed in cutting wood in the neighborhood, but he was admonished that they were armed and were determined to defend themselves. Having learned how he might reach them, the Dr. and his friend proceeded according to directions, and soon discovered one of the slaves—two, had on his first appearance run off. The one that remained seized his musket and levelled it, and told the Dr. that if he approached he would shoot him dead. Within a few minutes there were seen approaching a large number of persons, black and white, the blacks armed with muskets. Dr. D. then commanded his slaves to return, offering them money at the same time to pay expenses. One of them appeared disposed to accept the offer; but the whites interfered and persuaded him not to go with him.

Much threatening was used by the whites and blacks, and a preparation for attacking the Dr. and his friend was evident as the whites were arming themselves with clubs. The Dr. threatened to shoot the first man who approached him, but as the muskets were probably charged, he felt the inequality of the combat; finding that he was to be assaulted, he commenced a retreat, when a musket was discharged which tore to pieces the hat of the Dr.'s companion. The Dr. ran till he came to a creek into which he plunged—he had scarcely reached the water before a number of muskets were discharged at him. On arriving by swimming at the opposite bank the buck shot was flying thickly about him, he was here met by a part of the assailants with clubs—knocked down and most grievously beaten, and was only left when he was supposed dead. At the end of a lane the Dr. met a person who offered to him the use of a horse, but that was refused, as he was determined to ascertain, if possible, the fate of his companion. It was afterwards found that he too had been almost fatally beaten—having found him at the Doctor's wagon.

After some time the Dr. reached Camden, and made known the state of affairs. Many of the citizens and some of the military volunteered to the number of 50, to go with the proper officers to the place of the affray. On arriving, they found about 25 blacks armed, and about 25 others, coloured and white, with clubs. After some resistance, the person considered the ringleader was taken; he was brought away and lodged in prison; and we understand that the people of Camden will to day proceed again to the place of attack, and endeavor to arrest the remainder of the assailants.

Boasts were made that these assailants had already killed one man and they should feel no compunction in shooting any other who came for a slave.

"GO IT NED."—The following we extract from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*:—

"The original of the following letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Augusta, (Ga.) is before us. We regret that we are not allowed to publish the name, which honors, and is honored by this generous pledge to the holy cause of freedom.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.) Nov. 30 1832.
The bearer is authorized to tender my name, as a humble volunteer in the service of South Carolina, should the Legislature conclude to accept of the services of volunteer troops in defence of the state and the liberties of the people.

We have understood that the United States Bank has been taking steps to close, at as early a day as possible, its Branch in the City of Charleston. It is also said that many of the citizens of Charleston are about to remove to other States, some of whom will no doubt set in their quiet State, where they will be free from the danger of Nullification, or Disunion.

[N. C. Observer.]

THE PROCLAMATION.
Wrought up to a high state of excitement by the condition of things in South Carolina, it was natural to expect that the American people would be exceedingly sensitive towards any act of their Government in relation to that interesting subject.

The late Proclamation of the President was as unexpected as welcome—it was no doubt the result of recent counsel, and is so totally dissimilar in feature, principle, and bearing, from any thing that has before issued from that source, that all the American world proclaim it, and not without joy, the result of far different and better advisers.

Understanding this Proclamation in its obvious sense, and heaving to give to it what we always claim for ourselves, the best possible construction that it can sustain, we pronounce it in the general an able paper—a very able paper—embracing sound views and tending to good objects. The crisis at which we have arrived in our Home concerns, is deeply interesting and awful,—it becomes us all to premit lesser things of every kind at such a time, and to look and to lend ourselves exclusively to the preservation of the Union, without which all that Americans love and pride themselves on is lost. We stand by our Country to the last under all exigencies—we sustain any Chief Magistrate that the People elect in whatever he does right, directed to right ends. At a moment darkened by perils and threatened with disaster, when we see the principles we have ever clung to hulk up in beamy brilliancy to illumine and to direct the national course through the portentous gloom that surrounds us, it is no cold, mere sense of duty that stirs us on. We are animated with the fire from the heart, and without one look behind, we make the comprehensive proffer of purse and sinew to sustain the Union.

At a time like this, we cannot condescend to stop for criticisms or to make comparisons however just or striking. We cannot delay even to exult in the abandonment of errors and in the embracement of principles always confiled in and cherished by us. We have but one object that engrosses us, and that is to harmonize the national sense and feeling and to direct it indubitably to guard and to preserve the Union.

We cast into oblivion the idle talk of those who, knowing nothing, have expressed a wish that, in case of disunion, we should be united to the South. We say, look neither to the East nor yet to the West—to the North nor to the South with partiality or prejudice—but stand by the union of the States—resist secession—maintain the supremacy of the Laws of the Federal Government—uphold its Constitutional Tribunals, and all will be well.

This is the first serious instance of a threatened dismemberment. An example should now be made that all in after times may recur to without compunction. Let the measures to be taken be paternal and prudent and wise to the end, and let all then be energy and action.

THOMAS H. BENTON has been re-elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Missouri, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when his present term of service will expire.

From the Richmond Whig.
Virginia Senators—Wm. C. Rives, Esq., of Albemarle, was this day elected Senator of the U. States, in place of Mr. Tazewell, without opposition. Until this morning, it was understood that Mr. Randolph would also have been nominated; but his friends declined to bring him forward.

For the Easton Gazette.
Mr. Graham.—The following piece selected from various authentic sources, will it is presumed, be satisfactory to many of your Agricultural and Horticultural readers.

Rye and Wheat originally came from Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; Rice from Ethiopia; Buckwheat and Asparagus from East Indies; Parsely and Annise from Egypt; Radishes from China; Potatoes from Brazil; Cabbage, Lettuce, Goosberry, &c. from Holland; Currants, or Corinthian Grapes from the island of Zan; the Musk Rose from Italy. The Jassamine originally came from the East Indies; the Tulip from Cappadocia; the Daffadil from Italy; the Lily from Syria; the Tube Rose from Java and Ceylon; the Carnation and Pink from Italy; Apples from Syria; Apricots from Epirus; Artichokes from Holland; Celery from Flanders; Cherries from Portus; Damask Roses from Damascus, as well as Plums; Hops from Artois; Oranges and Lemons from Spain as well as Beans and Peas.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 15.

The GAZETTE will, for the future, be issued on Saturday morning instead of Saturday evening as heretofore.—This arrangement will no doubt be agreeable to all our patrons, particularly to those residing in Caroline, as they will, by this alteration, be enabled to receive their papers on the day on which they are printed.

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COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Graham.—

Please to indulge me in returning my unfeigned thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, who attended my course of *Writing and Punctuation* lessons, for their liberal patronage, politeness, and assiduity;—so essential to the pleasing result, apparent in a systematic change, with an elegant facility of hand, in twelve lessons. Such being characteristic of the citizens of Easton and vicinity, for education, literature, &c. (which I experienced several years past,)—shall always be gratefully remembered, by their, and your obdt. serv't.

F. MCCREADY.

CLAIMS ON NAPLES.—The United States ship Concord, Captain Perry, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. after a passage of fifty days from Naples. The Hon Mr Nelson American Charge des affaires at Naples, is a passenger, and is the bearer of a treaty providing for the payment of TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the claims of the American merchants upon the Neapolitan Government, for spoiliations upon our commerce during the occupation of the throne of Naples by Murat. The amount is to be paid in nine years, with interest of four per centum until paid. It is stated that the claims had been refused only three days before the present treaty was concluded, and despatches to that effect were actually forwarded to our Government by Mr Nelson. This fortunate conclusion of the negotiations is attributed to our naval demonstrations in the neighborhood of that capital.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adc. of Saturday.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The British ship Sybilla, Capt. Thornhill, arrived at the quarantine ground yesterday from Helvoetsluis, which place she left about the 10th of September, with one hundred and thirty two passengers, emigrants from Wittenburg, Germany. Of this number, only twenty eight have reached port alive, the residue having died on the passage. The mortality was so great, as to require almost the whole time of the crew in attending to them, which is the cause of the prolonged passage of the ship. The whole of the crew have been in perfect health. The captain states that the disease among the passengers did not at all resemble the cholera—most of the victims having died without more apparent pain or struggle than if going to sleep. The passengers were filthy and extremely indolent—it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevailed upon to make the least exertion in behalf of themselves. They appeared to be wholly unaffected by the frequent and numerous deaths of their companions and relatives. Even mothers would see their dead children thrown overboard without any expression of regret. Indeed, they all seemed wholly indifferent to their fate. The provisions and stores on board were ample, and the captain was provided with plenty of medicines—and most of the passengers had money to provide for a journey to the western part of the United States.

We understand the ship Beaver, which arrived last month from the same place, lost about fifty passengers in a similar manner.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 3d inst. states that the Judges of the appeal Bench, of South Carolina, all acknowledge the complete authority of the Convention, and will hold themselves bound to enforce its ordinance.

The correspondent of that paper, at Columbia, gives the following information:

"Nov. 29.—The Federal Committee will I think, make its first Report, day after to-morrow. It will then bring in a Bill, granting civil action against such as may seize the property of a citizen of this State, for the purpose of levying duties or collecting bonds for duties on merchandise imported. The form of recovery granted, will, I apprehend, approach more nearly to attachment than replevin.—The latter term, or any other that might involve difficult and complicated pleadings; will, of course, be avoided. The remedy must be made as simple as little cumbersome with technicalities, as it is possible to make it."

"The Trustees of the College met last night and decided to proceed in the investigation of the charges against the President, Cooper, on Monday next. The matter will, at the Doctor's own instance, be conducted in the most public manner, in the face of all who may choose to attend."

"Nov. 30.—The Federal Committee will report no bill till Monday. Meanwhile besides the Bill of Civil Remedies, which I mentioned yesterday, it is engaged on the provisions of a penal act, of which this is the project.

Against all persons who shall seize the person or goods of a citizen, for the purpose of collecting duties upon imported merchandise; fine not less than \$1000, nor more than \$19,050, with imprisonment from six months to two years.

For the attempt merely, to do such unlawful acts, half the rate of fine, and half the term of imprisonment.

These, you see, will reach to all custom-house officers, from the tidewater upwards.

The Attorney, who shall bring process for the collection of bonds for duties, either in the State or in the U. S. Courts shall be struck from the rolls of the state Courts.

The marshal, who shall serve writs, &c. in such actions shall be fined from 500 to \$5000, and imprisonment from 3 to 12 months.

The Clerk of any court, who shall grant a copy of the Record, for the purpose of an appeal to the United States Courts, will also be subject to fine and imprisonment. To guard this copies of records only to be given upon security that they will not be used for such purpose, and upon special permission of the Court.

The Committee on Federal Relations has brought in a Report, to direct the Governor to demand the immediate withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from the Charleston Arsenal.

The Military Committee will report a Bill on the Militia, in a few days."

From the Baltimore American.

GENTLEMEN.—The annexed Mathematical question was recently received here from a gentleman at West Point, and is respectfully submitted to the literati of Baltimore for a solution.

With what impetus, velocity and charge of powder, must a 13 inch shell be fired, at an elevation of 32 degrees, 12 minutes, to strike an object at the distance of 3250 feet?

DALETH.

Annapolis, Nov. 28, 1832.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

PROOF POSITIVE.

Scene at a ballot box.—"You are no voter, sir!"

"Sure it isn't your honor that'll be after disputing me at all. Wait while I convince ye, just. I have voted this blessed day at Billorica, sure, and the devil a whimper against it all at all!"—*Lowell Compend.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1832.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Clay appeared to-day, and took his seat.

The following were announced as the Standing Committees during the session.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, King, Bell, Mangum, and Tomlinson.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Silsbee, Johnston, and Forsyth.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, and Bibb.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller and Seymour.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Robinson, Waggaman and Foot.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Troup, Kane, Clayton and Tipton.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Clayton, Waggaman, Clay, and Hendricks.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Dallas, Smith, Robins, Webster and Bibb.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Kane, Tipton, Moore, Holmes, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Poin-dexter, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, & Knight.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Troup, Benton, Poin-dexter, Wilkins, and Frelinghuysen.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, Moore.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Mangum.

On the Post Office & Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Hill, Ewing, Tomlinson, and Buckner.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Sprague, Dallas, Hill, and Buckner.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Dickerson, Sprague and Poin-dexter.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Miller.

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, and Tomlinson.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robins, Robinson, and Ewing.

Mr. Kane, according to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill supplementary to an act to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a Canal from the Appalachicola river to St. Andrews Bay; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution was received from the House of Representatives, proposing the appointment of Chaplains, and was concurred in.

Mr. Poin-dexter, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to create new Land Offices in the late Choctaw purchase and for the more convenient organization of the Land Districts in the State of Mississippi; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The President of the Senate communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the statements concerning the Bank of the United States; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Moore, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pre-emption right in the purchase of a quarter section, including their improvements, to settlers on the public lands recently acquired by treaty with the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Benton, was

(Continued from first page.)
on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of these functions of sovereign power. The States, then, for all that is inconstant purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied. How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—not treason against their separate power—but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred, because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depositary of these powers. The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal Government we had no separate character—our opposition to its oppressions began as United Colonies. We were the United States under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated, and the Union rendered more perfect, by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other light than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name of all. Troops were raised for the joint defence. How, then, with all these proofs, that under all changes of our position, we had, for designated purposes and with defined powers, created National Governments—how is it, that the most perfect of these several models of union should now be considered as a mere league, that may be dissolved at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true term is not employed, because it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. I would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is laborious to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is) and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must of course be a league, and that from such an argument every sovereign power has a right to secede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the National Constitution had been formed by Compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was not formed by the mutual sacrifices of the States, and oppressors. Can those sacrifices be regarded as null and void? Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their title to the Territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the United States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed with or without their consent by these on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and a revenue barrier in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, or to engage in engagements simply made. Every one must see that the other States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention. A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leave the Government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be dissented to for a moment. It was known if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet, if it is not done in a given day or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a convention assembled for the purpose have dictated these terms, or rather their rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the Governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention of all the States; which he says, they sincerely and anxiously seek and desire. Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a General Convention to the other States and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred must have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the General Government has authority to call such a convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the States. This suggestion, then, is another instance of the reckless intention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a Constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the Legislature of South Carolina "sincerely desire" a General Convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out? The assertion that they earnestly seek "it is completely negatived by the omission."

This, then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State Convention; that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, and that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that State has recommended to the Legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of the duty imposed on me by the Constitution—to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, "shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal and disorganising Ordinance of the Convention—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support."

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a Father would over his children, whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves, or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection and treason on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of your staple commodity, lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution in the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the Tariff laws. The effect of those laws are confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe that its burthens were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition our Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and bear none of its burthens.

Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of treason should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which, not long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back at the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course. The great political truth was repeated to you, that you had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceable remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive, with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law, and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admission of your leaders, the unconstitutionality must be palpable, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification! What is the meaning of the word palpable in the sense in which it is here used—that which is apparent to every eye, that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the enormity of this law, that of nullification? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protective duties, answer the question, and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty, emulating the fame of our Revolutionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed People contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vassalage. You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were made urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was understood, and you were authoritatively told, that no further alleviation of your burthens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as should reduce them to a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in which you now find yourselves.

I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to hurry you on to the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you still form an important part! Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of AMERICAN CITIZENS, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers, and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts, which render life agreeable and the sciences which elevate the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories, and States! Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor, and say—WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA! Carolina is one of these proud States; her arms have defended her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this

happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very names of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men!—for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed.

The laws of the United States must be executed. Have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you; they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. The object is disunion; but not deceived by names; disunion, by armed force is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur it? If you are on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences on their heads be the dishonor, but on yours may fall the punishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. I cannot accede to the enactment of your disunion of which you would be the first victims—to first Magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of good government throughout the world. Its enemies have beheld our prosperity with a vexation they could not conceal—it was a standing refutation of their slavish doctrines, and they—all point to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is yet in our power to disappoint them. There is yet time to show that the descendants of the Pilgrims, the Sumpters the Rutledges, and the thousands of other names which adorn the pages of your revolutionary history, will not allow that Union to supplant which so many of them fought, and bled, and died. I assure you as you honor the memory—as you love the cause of freedom, to which they dedicated their lives as you prize the peace of your country the lives of its best citizens, and your own fair fame, to retrace your steps—snatch from the archives of your State the disorganising edict of its Convention, bid its members to re-assemble and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor; tell them that compared to disunion all other evils are light because that brings with it an accumulation of all; declare that you will never take the field—unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall do so;—that you will not be silenced when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of our country;—its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace, you may interrupt the course of its prosperity; you may cloud its reputation for stability; but its tranquillity will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

Fellow citizens of the United States! The threat of isolated disunion—the names of those, once respected, by whom it is uttered—the array of military force to support it—these are the means by which our efforts to secure the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments may depend. The conjunction demand a free, a full, and explicit enunciation, not only of my intention, but of my principles of action; and as the claim was asserted of right by a State to annul the laws of the Union and even to secede from it, at pleasure, a frank exposition of my opinions in relation to the origin and form of our government, and the construction I give to the instrument by which it was created, seemed to be proper. Having the fullest confidence in the justice of the legal and constitutional opinion of my duties which has been expressed, I feel with equal confidence on your part, your support in your determination to exclude the lawless secession, and if possible by constitutional means—to arrest, if possible by moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a recourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primordial curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States.

How citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your government depends the decision of the great question it involves—whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one People shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in the wisdom, and the courage which it will bring to the rescue of the Union which it will bring to the rescue of our children. May the Great Ruler of Nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored ours, may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost, and may His wise Providence bring those who have produced this crisis to see the folly, before they feel the misery of civil strife; and in secure a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs he has chosen as the only means of attaining his high destinies to which we may reasonably aspire.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.
By the President,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

INFORMATION WANTED.
I am very desirous of knowing if my brother-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maker, is living or dead, any information respecting him left at this office, or directed to the subscriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will be very thankfully received.

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.
Dec. 1 1832
The Editors of the different papers throughout the United States will confer a great favour by giving the above a few insertions.

FAIR GOODS.

W. M. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE
Cloths of various colors and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassimerettes, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Linseys and Kerseys.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, Viz:—

Fresh
TEAS,

Old L. P. Madeira, Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe, Old Duport Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey.

—LIKEWISE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

among which are complete sets of
DINING AND TEA CHINA, BRASS AND IRONS, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES, KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Linseys and Feather.

Nov. 3.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for industry and an amiable disposition.

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.

W. M. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, Dec. 1. 31

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKAY
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green & Heardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries

Suitable to the present and approaching season; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and solicits his friends to give him a call at his new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he assures them will be sold very low for CASH.
Easton, Oct. 20.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE

to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith. Esp. she invites her former customers and friends to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & STRAPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of

LEATHER,

with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE
Oct. 6 1832

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 113 Baltimore, Street.

SYLVESTER,

Known as the "Wall and ever lucky Sylvester" has sold within three months FOUR PRIZES of

30,000
2 of \$25,000 and \$20,000.

And not a week passes but SYLVESTER sells the Capitals, and pays them in Specie on demand.

Orders sent by mail to SYLVESTER will meet with the most prompt and confidential attention.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 24, for 1832.
To be drawn
On SATURDAY Dec. 21, 1832.

20,000 10,000 100 of 1,000.
Tickets \$10—Lowest prize \$12—

1 \$20,000
1 10,000
1 5,000
1 3,000
100 1,000
16 500
56 100
Sec. &c. amounting to 366,880

\$5 REWARD

Is offered to any person or persons that will give to the Editor of this paper, full and sufficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows belonging to citizens of this town.

Nov. 3.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good Overseer, who is either a single man, or has only a small family; also, immediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

EVANS' HARRIS.

THE Subscribers to Evans' Harris in Dorchester, Queens Ann and Cape line counties are informed that the work is now ready for delivery at this office.

JUST RE-ELECTED and for sale at this Office
EVANS' HARRIS.
Aug. 15.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton, possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, that the taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavor to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes,
Sept. 22

GENERAL Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore, in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him,) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

Choice Garden Seeds,

would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, papered & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement and otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Dec. 1

VOL. X

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
SATURDAY
BY ALEXANDER

TE

TWO DOLLARS A HALF
Annum, payable half

ADVERT

Not exceeding a square
ONE DOLLAR; and
every subsequent inser

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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per
Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

ORIGINAL TALE.

CONCLUDED.

Robertson was the particular friend of Jack, which circumstance gave him unlimited bounds over the credulity of his heart. I can assign no particular reason, why my young hero should have gained the good graces of my respectable barber, over his many other numerous acquaintances, unless it be, that he always accompanied him when it was proper for him, to have his hair cut, no doubt the youth, was very particular, which excited the barber's attention, and his best skill to please so good a customer.

How long a period had elapsed since the scissors had been employed in his hair I am not informed: but Robertson repaired to his shop, for that purpose, on a Wednesday morning, the weather was sultry and hazy, exactly suited to his purpose. With some ceremony he was seated in Jack's long back chair, a cloth was spread to catch the falling hairs and soon Jack's scissors were clipping away, as scientifically, as the most celebrated hair cutter of a polished city. Near done he exclaimed "Mas Rob, your hair improves vastly, for my God! my dull scissors never cut better hair, as I am a sinner here below." Robertson said not a word: Jack continued—"Bless my Jesus 'tis as soft as down," feeling its texture with his fingers. Robertson still looked grave as he had done since he came in the shop and devoutly kept his taciturnity. "Not that I say it, but as Heaven's my Judge, I never cut a better head of hair," continued he "I declare it sets so smooth," not a word escaped the silent and apparently unhappy youth. At length he cast a deep fateful sigh, as the cloth was removed, and moaned bitterly, Jack turned round with astonishment, "ant you well mas Rob, ant you well?" after a hard breathing, he faintly muttered, "No Jack no Jack," "what in God's name is the matter?" "I've had a dream," was the scarcely audible reply. Jack who was none of your incredulous disbelievers of dreams, started back and wildly exclaimed, half frightened, half pleased—"a dream! mas Rob, afore my God, you look very bad, your face is very pale—mas Rob, you had better take some medicine, I've some weed tea, you're sick afore my God and I say so!" "no not sick Jack, but the dream!" and stopped short, his feelings overcame his voice—Jack stepped up to him, and blowing away the scattered hairs very softly, but eagerly inquired in his ear, "what did you dream mas Robertson." "I am spell bound" was the reply "and no man must know it, I promised not to impart it—but I'll tell you this much of it," said Robertson, "it relates to money."

"For my just God, Heaven send it be true." "I know its true," said Robertson "the very place, the very spot, I can find, but I remember the spirit said 'to only one mortal shalt thou this secret reveal.' "Heaven send, you have not told any body," quickly reverberated Jack: "I have not," said the disconsolate youth "and I think I had best not, what think you Jack?" "For my God I can't say, Heaven's will must be done and praise the Lord!" Jack was skilled in many aphorisms of this stamp and spoke not without them. "Dont you think 'said the counterfeiter dreamer we two could get the money alone.'" "Praise Heaven, I know we could," "I was to tell only one person and him you shall be," decided Robertson very gravely. "The Lord be with you mas Robison!" "Are you sure we alone can get the money, it is buried dead Jack?" "Praise my God, I'd dig a way to get it," roared the impatient barber. "You must swear never to tell any body what I am about to reveal to you," exclaimed the dreamer "as I'm a sinner walking here below, my Jesus hears me." "Then listen," said the youth "last night I dreamed that I was led to Hollyday's field, beyond the Court House bridge, on the top of a hill there, I should know the spot, although I never was there." The spirit said "here is money buried, treasure for you." "Heaven be praised, my Jesus knows there's money there," interrupting Robertson, who continued—"and to night we will dig for it." "Soft, soft, quickly said the scrupulous barber. "I'll consult my book—and I have weeds too—'fore Heaven, that tell all about these things. Heaven's will must be done, and I say so." "Go about it straight, Jack," vehemently said Robertson, "itch all over for the pot of money; I know blue beard must have buried his money there." "For my God and I know it too," was Jack's reply, he now took from a musty case some leaves of dried weeds of some sort and holding them in his hands, attentively observing them, at the same time insisting on Robertson's silence, said "bless my God, as I'm a nigger born, there's money there!" they say (meaning the leaves), "you must dream of this same thing three times off hand;" and putting back the leaves "Heaven's will!" must be done, we shall have some money."

Jack soon convinced Robertson by adducing unquestionable proof, that he must dream three consecutive nights of the aforementioned money and every night he must dream exactly alike, else was it a bad dream and unworthy of any notice. Of course Robertson was compelled to accede to the barber's requisitions and left the shop, full bent apparently, on drawing of the said money and much wealth.

Robertson gone, Jack the barber wiped his hands of the oil, got from the hair of his customer, which by the by, was plentifully saturated with it and sat himself down to reverie, what thoughts came over his turbulent, yet prophetic soul, I cannot even attempt to divine but this, I do know that he did not sit in that posture very long, a something which doubtless puzzled him much, appeared to trouble him he would get up and walk up and down the long floor, a little hollow, though probably from age.

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How long a period had elapsed since the scissors had been employed in his hair I am not informed: but Robertson repaired to his shop, for that purpose, on a Wednesday morning, the weather was sultry and hazy, exactly suited to his purpose. With some ceremony he was seated in Jack's long back chair, a cloth was spread to catch the falling hairs and soon Jack's scissors were clipping away, as scientifically, as the most celebrated hair cutter of a polished city. Near done he exclaimed "Mas Rob, your hair improves vastly, for my God! my dull scissors never cut better hair, as I am a sinner here below." Robertson said not a word: Jack continued—"Bless my Jesus 'tis as soft as down," feeling its texture with his fingers. Robertson still looked grave as he had done since he came in the shop and devoutly kept his taciturnity. "Not that I say it, but as Heaven's my Judge, I never cut a better head of hair," continued he "I declare it sets so smooth," not a word escaped the silent and apparently unhappy youth. At length he cast a deep fateful sigh, as the cloth was removed, and moaned bitterly, Jack turned round with astonishment, "ant you well mas Rob, ant you well?" after a hard breathing, he faintly muttered, "No Jack no Jack," "what in God's name is the matter?" "I've had a dream," was the scarcely audible reply. Jack who was none of your incredulous disbelievers of dreams, started back and wildly exclaimed, half frightened, half pleased—"a dream! mas Rob, afore my God, you look very bad, your face is very pale—mas Rob, you had better take some medicine, I've some weed tea, you're sick afore my God and I say so!" "no not sick Jack, but the dream!" and stopped short, his feelings overcame his voice—Jack stepped up to him, and blowing away the scattered hairs very softly, but eagerly inquired in his ear, "what did you dream mas Robertson." "I am spell bound" was the reply "and no man must know it, I promised not to impart it—but I'll tell you this much of it," said Robertson, "it relates to money."

"For my just God, Heaven send it be true." "I know its true," said Robertson "the very place, the very spot, I can find, but I remember the spirit said 'to only one mortal shalt thou this secret reveal.' "Heaven send, you have not told any body," quickly reverberated Jack: "I have not," said the disconsolate youth "and I think I had best not, what think you Jack?" "For my God I can't say, Heaven's will must be done and praise the Lord!" Jack was skilled in many aphorisms of this stamp and spoke not without them. "Dont you think 'said the counterfeiter dreamer we two could get the money alone.'" "Praise Heaven, I know we could," "I was to tell only one person and him you shall be," decided Robertson very gravely. "The Lord be with you mas Robison!" "Are you sure we alone can get the money, it is buried dead Jack?" "Praise my God, I'd dig a way to get it," roared the impatient barber. "You must swear never to tell any body what I am about to reveal to you," exclaimed the dreamer "as I'm a sinner walking here below, my Jesus hears me." "Then listen," said the youth "last night I dreamed that I was led to Hollyday's field, beyond the Court House bridge, on the top of a hill there, I should know the spot, although I never was there." The spirit said "here is money buried, treasure for you." "Heaven be praised, my Jesus knows there's money there," interrupting Robertson, who continued—"and to night we will dig for it." "Soft, soft, quickly said the scrupulous barber. "I'll consult my book—and I have weeds too—'fore Heaven, that tell all about these things. Heaven's will must be done, and I say so." "Go about it straight, Jack," vehemently said Robertson, "itch all over for the pot of money; I know blue beard must have buried his money there." "For my God and I know it too," was Jack's reply, he now took from a musty case some leaves of dried weeds of some sort and holding them in his hands, attentively observing them, at the same time insisting on Robertson's silence, said "bless my God, as I'm a nigger born, there's money there!" they say (meaning the leaves), "you must dream of this same thing three times off hand;" and putting back the leaves "Heaven's will!" must be done, we shall have some money."

To exemplify this rule, let it be required to find the dominical letter for 1833?

1833
Add fourth part
458
7)2291

327—2
As 2 is the remainder, consequently the letter underneath 2 is F, which is the dominical letter for the year 1833. But in order to render this rule perfectly intelligible, it is proper to remark, that every leap, or bissextile year has two Dominical letters. For instance let it be required to find the Dominical letter for 1832?

1832
Add fourth part
458
7)2290

327—1
As the letter underneath 1, which is the remainder, is G, consequently G is the dominical letter for 1832, but as 1832 is bissextile, or leap year, the letter proceeding G, which is A, must

The Moon will therefore be twenty days old on August 2, 1833.

6. The Dionysian period, or Great Paschal Cycle, is the product of the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, viz. 28 x 19 = 532 years; after which time, not only the new and full moons return on the same days of the month, but also the days of the month return on the same days of the week. So that after the expiration of this period, the Dominical letters, Easter, days of the week, and of the month, with the new and full moons return again in the same order as they did 532 years before.

To find the Dionysian period, or Great Paschal Cycle: add 2 to the year of the Christian era, and divide by 532.

Required the Dionysian period, or Great Paschal Cycle, for 1833?

1833
2
532 1835 (3)
1596
239

The Dionysian Period, for 1833; is therefore 239.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1832.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Dec. 13, 1832.

The Governor's Message having been read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
December 13, 1832. }
To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I have received from the Governor of South Carolina, with a request to lay it before you, an official document, containing an ordinance adopted by a Convention of the people of that State—convened according to their constitution and laws, to take into consideration all the tariff laws, passed by the Congress of the U. S. for the protection of certain species of labor, and to determine upon their constitutionality.

It will be perceived from the document presented to you, that South Carolina, acting in her sovereign capacity in that Convention of the people, has now declared those laws unconstitutional, and not law, and by various enactments forbidden the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to carry them into execution within the limits of her territory, after the first day of February next.

Before taking that step our sister State repeatedly protested and pressed her memorials upon the consideration of Congress—earnestly entreating them to abandon laws, so unequal and unjust in their operation, presenting in the clearest and most vivid colors, the scene of utter ruin and desolation which must ensue to her, if they persisted in building up a system so unequal and oppressive.

All this has been disregarded by that body; which, from being the deputies or agents of the States, aspire to control their principles, and to limit their own power, only by the construction the majority of their own body may think proper to give to the Constitution.

During the war of the Revolution which made the States of this Confederacy free and independent, and gave them a name and rank among the nations of the earth, South Carolina, the land of Sumpter and Marion, stood firm, and displayed in the field of battle deeds of valor, which have shed a blaze of glory over her name, raising her name for heroes and immortality for the wisdom of her legislators. She has taken this step, justified, as she avows, by the Constitution, which, recognizing her as a sovereign party to the instrument, guarantees to her in virtue of her reserved powers as such, the right to judge of the infractions of the compact, and the mode and measures of redress.

Many questions of deep import have heretofore agitated these States, but none have equalled this in importance, either in the interest it ought to excite among the people, or in the effect it may produce upon this Confederacy. A sovereign State has spoken her sentiments in relation to this subject, and has pronounced those laws unconstitutional. Should force be resorted to by the Federal Government, the horror of the scenes heretofore to be witnessed cannot now be pictured even by the affrighted imagination.

The genius and spirit of our institutions are wholly adverse to such a step, and ought not to permit the mind of any to look in that direction—for what surety has any State for her existence as a sovereign, if difference of opinion should be punished by the sword or treason? Surely civil war is not a remedy for wrongs in a country where the people are recognized as sovereign, and each individual has the right to the full and free expression of his opinions.

The moment has arrived when you are called on to speak, and if possible, oncomer sustain the liberties of the country. In a Government of limited powers like that of the United States, acting upon communities so distant from each other, and of such variety of interest, it is not to be wondered at if the legislation of the majority should sometimes press unequally upon the interests of the minority. In all such cases a due regard to justice should prompt that majority to an investigation of the causes, with a view to a redress of the grievance. But when this is denied on the part of the majority and their right to persist in such a course of legislation is solemnly put in issue by the action of one or more sovereign States, it seems to me the part of wisdom not to appeal to the sword, for the settlement of such issue, but that an amicable reference should be made to the great tribunal which formed and adopted the Constitution, namely, the PEOPLE of the States themselves.

To refuse this, would be to discredit the fundamental truth which lies at the foundation of all our institutions—that the people are capable of self-government. Such a course is due to the interests of all, to the harmony of the end and object of these, to liberty itself.

On you depends in a high degree the future destiny of this republic—it is for you now to say, whether the brand of civil war shall be thrown into the midst of these States—and our fire-side, altars bathed in blood—or whether, trusting to the wisdom and integrity of the people, you will appeal to the States of the Union, for the maintenance of that harmony, and those State Rights in which they have an equal interest with ourselves, and avert if possible the impending calamity of civil war.

That your deliberations upon this important subject, may result in a friendly and final settlement of the limitations of power, imparting new life and vigor to the Constitution, and in restoring the lost harmony of the country, is the ardent and sincere wish of your fellow-citizens.

JOHN FLOYD.

Mr. Brodnax said, it was high time for every man to rouse himself to a sense of the danger in which we are involved. The General Assembly of Virginia was a constituent body, composed of the representatives of her people

and as such bound to watch over their interests and warn them of the invasion of their rights. They were the wardens on the watch tower, whose duty it was to proclaim the slightest approach of danger. All would admit that the crisis was important and the danger imminent. It was then no time to sleep in fancied security—to cry peace, peace, when there was no peace. The sentiments of Virginia, that State which has so often preserved the peace of the Union, ought to be so fully and unexceptionably expressed, as by a vote of her legislative body. Actuated by these sentiments, he had prepared the following resolution, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the house.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the relations existing between the State of South Carolina and the General Government of the United States, the consequences likely to result to each, and to the Commonwealth of Virginia especially, from an ordinance and other proceedings adopted by a Convention recently assembled in South Carolina, and a proclamation by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, consequent thereon and lately addressed to the citizens of the United States, and the communication of the Governor of this commonwealth, on the same and that the said committee report such measures as in their opinion may be deemed expedient for Virginia to adopt—the propriety of recommending a general convention of the States, and such a declaration of our views and opinions, as it may be proper for her to express in the present fearful and impending crisis, for the protection of the rights of the States, the restoration of harmony, and the preservation of the Union.

The general nature of these resolutions, would, he said leave room for the committee to make such alterations, suggestions and amendments, as might appear conducive to the end, for which they were designed. It would afford time for deliberation before Virginia again threw herself in the breach, and arrested the mighty inundation which was likely to destroy the very name of liberty. We were involved in a maze of difficulties. If danger threatened from one quarter alone it might be anticipated with ease. But at this moment black and ominous clouds were rising at the same time from the most opposite quarters. He would not say that the dangers to be apprehended from each were equal, but bloodshed will ensue, and either a law of the Union rejected by a single state, or that State protesting forever by the arm of the General Government. He regretted the present situation of affairs, but could not think that Virginia would submit without, at least a strong remonstrance to see a sister State trampled into dust. It would be contrary to the doctrines of '98; to the principles inculcated by her Jefferson and Madison, to every feeling dear to the bosoms of her sons. He regarded the present as the most awful crisis since the signing of the declaration of Independence, and not yielding in importance to that momentous period, for it had long been foreseen by the wise, that a country whose population increased so rapidly, must, in the course of nature, at length become too mighty to remain in vassalage. But the situation of things now existing, was so much the worse, that it had come in a manner unexpectedly, for who, after the conciliatory tone of the President's message could in so short a time have expected from the same quarter, a document so very different in its nature? Whatever course was determined upon, it behooved Virginia to proceed with the utmost caution. On whatever side we turned danger was staring us in the face. To say that we were between Scylla and Charybdis, would be to use an expression not more true than descriptive of our condition.

He wished from the bottom of his heart, that South Carolina had not proceeded so rashly—so precipitately—that she had paused, deliberated, pondered upon the steps she was about to take—that she had consulted with her sister States, at least those in a similar situation with herself; that the period of time fixed for compliance with her requisitions, had not been so short as to cut off all hope of full action upon them by Congress. But it is too late now; South Carolina's interests are our interests and we will not see her trampled in the dust, without interfering in her behalf. He would be glad to see her brought to reason, but not at the point of the bayonet, not by brute force. Something must be done and done quickly. On the first day of February, South Carolina must see from the Union unless Congress shall have yielded to her demands. Mr. Brodnax was sure that harmony might be restored by mediation of Virginia. Surely neither side could be anxious to proceed to extremities. Thundering proclamations cut a great figure on paper—they looked well, and read well. But when matters were referred to the decision of the bayonet, men were apt to pause before they took the irrevocable step. A domestic war was the most serious of all calamities that could befall a nation. They were conducted with a ferocity never witnessed where the hostile parties belonged to different nations. He referred to the history of all border wars, in support of his assertion, and Virginia, in all probability when the Union was dissolved would become a border State. He asked again what was to be done? The old Roman maxim declared him not a good citizen who despaired of the republic. As long as there was life there was hope.—They were called by every consideration under heaven to arrest this momentous crisis. South Carolina would, no doubt hail the signal of reconciliation with delight, and cheer with Virginia in her endeavors to preserve the noblest fabric of liberty ever erected by the ingenuity of man.—Clothe the committee with general powers, and who knows but Virginia, who once before preserved the rights of the States, may be destined to remonstrate frankly alike with South Carolina and the General Government, paying at the same time proper regard to the dignity of the Old Dominion, & maintaining firmly the principle by which she has always been guided.

Mr. Wallace was on the point of making a motion to amend Mr. B's resolution; but before he had stated the substance of the proposed amendment, he was interrupted by

Mr. Dade, who begged leave to interrupt the gentleman from Farquhar for the purpose of introducing a motion which would cover every species of amendment. It was to lay the resolution on the table, and proceed with closed doors. It was a question which required great and mature deliberation. He alluded to the inconvenience arising during the last session from the publicity given to a debate which every dictate of prudence seemed to require should have been conducted with closed doors. This inconvenience he urged as a strong reason for conducting the approaching debate in the manner proposed. Besides if we entered now into this debate, without first having deliberated maturely upon the subjects which it involved,

who knew where it would end? The most tremendous events were following each other with such rapidity, that no man could make up his mind fully upon one, before the occurrence of another. This fact showed more fully than words could express, the necessity of mature deliberation.

Mr. Moore said, that no person saw more fully than himself the necessity of proceeding with caution in the important subject now under consideration. He could not, however, see the necessity of the motion of the gentleman from Orange. He was willing for all the world to know his sentiments, and he presumed other gentlemen were equally willing. He had read the President's communication with great pleasure. It was a bold and manly document, such as was calculated to meet the emergency of the occasion, and it had his hearty approbation.—He hoped that the house would not sustain the motion of the gentleman from Orange, in order that the proceedings might go forth with the proceeding of the South Carolina Convention, the President's proclamation, and the Governor's communication. He hoped the Chair would proceed immediately to put the question to the house.

Mr. Gilmer called for the yeas and noes, and Mr. Dade's motion was rejected—yeas 5, noes 121. The following gentlemen voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Miller, Wilson, of Rottent, Kincheloe, Dade, and Robertson.

Mr. Wallace hoped that, as this was an unusual crisis, the appointment of a committee might be delayed until to-morrow. It was necessary for the chair to reflect with great deliberation, upon the persons to whose hands this momentous subject was to be committed.

Mr. Sims hoped the proposition of the gentleman from Farquhar would not prevail. There could certainly be no reason for delay, except to afford the Speaker time to make up his mind with regard to the persons destined to form that committee. He was sure that the resolution of the chair had been formed, and that a delay of twenty-four hours would not influence the result.

Mr. Wallace said that, with due deference to the opinion of the gentleman from Halifax, he was obliged to differ with him entirely. He thought, that in the formation of this committee great regard should be had to the opinions of its members. He, therefore, repeated his hope that the chair would defer the execution of this duty until to-morrow.

The Speaker having declared his readiness to act at once.

The following committee was appointed: Messrs. Brodnax, Dade, Gholson, Wallace, Randolph, Gilmer, Faulkner, Moore, Charlton, Browne of Petersburg, Goode, and McCoy.

The National Intelligencer, of Wednesday, furnishes Mr. Toland's Report concerning the affairs of the Bank of the United States, as submitted to Congress. We subjoin it. In Mr. Toland's communication to us, which we inserted in our last number, he observes—"If the Report I and the honor to make to the Secretary should be published, the public will judge of its consonance with the language of the review." Let the public now decide. We stated its purport with exactness. In the memoranda which we gave on Monday last, there were "anticipations," but we cannot detect "errors." We trust that the doubts of the Secretary of the Treasury are dissipated. In the debate of Monday, in the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Wickliffe remarked—

"What had already been the effect, throughout the country, of the broadside discharged by the Message at the Bank? Its stock had, on the reception of that Message, instantly fallen down to 104 per cent. Connected with this proposition to sell the stock, a loss had already been incurred by the Government of half a million of Dollars."

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enquiries, I proceeded to examine it by comparing the original statements on which it is based. It may be remarked that it is a mere compendium of the monthly statement of the Bank and its branches; and as they are regularly transmitted by law, to the Treasury Department, it is at all times in your power to direct its verification under your own immediate eye.

As, however, the statement is in its nature very complicated, and embraces a variety of matter of account not easily comprehended, I have presented two analyses of it, marked A and B. That marked B shows, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood, the liabilities of the Bank to the public, and the assets of the Bank to satisfy them. The former amount to \$37,296,950 20, and the fund to meet them \$79,593,870 97; showing an excess of \$42,296,920 77, to meet any demands on the institution; as all its liabilities must be first paid in case of its insolvency or dissolution, before the stockholders can receive any part of their subscription. Thus far I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation "so as to ascertain the security of the public money and the solvency of the Bank," neither of which can, in my opinion, admit of a doubt.

Document marked C exhibits, in a distinct manner, all the bills of exchange, purchased and on hand, at the offices of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and Mobile, and at the places at which they are payable.

Document marked D shows the state of the discounts on personal security, and the bills of exchange at the Bank and its branches, during the last twelve months.

Documents marked E, F, and G, contain the reports of the Committee on the offices, under dates of 24th April and 27th, July 27th, September 21st, and 30th November, and illustrate the views of the Board of Directors as to the general business of the Bank and its offices.

Documents marked H, I, K, L, & M, contain extracts of letters to & from the Cashiers of the Bank & the Cashiers of the Western Offices, elucidating the course of trade with reference to the bills of exchange, &c. &c. of the western country, and will be useful to a right understanding of the great and increasing importance to that portion of the Union.

No opinion too relied on with any certainty, as to the security of the debt due the Bank in the Western country, could be given by me, or any other person here; but placing reliance on the Cashiers of the different offices, and the respectable gentlemen composing their different directions, and comparing the amount of suspended debt, for years past, with the vast amount of business and profit, and adding thereto my own knowledge of the general business of the western country, I do not hesitate to say, that I consider the debt in a safe and wholesome state, and that a greater amount of loss need not be apprehended from it, than from a similar mass distributed in the cities of the Atlantic frontier.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY TOLAND.

LOUIS M'LANE, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

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which relates in part to the subject of promoting Internal Improvements by subscriptions of stock.

Mr. Mercer said that if the yeas and nays had not been demanded he should have been willing the amendment which went to strike out the latter clause of the resolution should have passed inasmuch as the effect of the resolution would be the same, as to the powers of the Committee of Internal Improvement whether the clause were stricken out or suffered to remain.

Mr. Polk expressed his willingness to withdraw the call for the yeas and nays, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.

After a slight amendment, on motion of Mr. Taylor, in the 8th Resolution, which relates to the subject of Military Affairs, the Report of the Committee was concurred in by the House.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1832.

The Senate did not sit to-day but, contrary to usage for so early a period of the Session; the House of Representatives did, and passed to a third reading a goodly number of private bills introduced by committees at the last Session, and which, lying on the docket of the House, are subject to be acted upon at this Session. For this justice to individuals, long claiming their rights of Congress, they are indebted to the Chairman of the Committees by whom these bills were reported.—*Nati Intel.*

MONDAY, Dec. 17, 1832.

IN SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to take up the orders of the day.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, on Thursday, being under consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him, in his annual report.

Mr. Tyler said that he had been chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the committee of Finance to adopt the resolution now before the Senate. It had been adopted without opposition and seemed to meet the entire approbation of all the members, save one. Under these circumstances it had come before the Senate. He intended it for good. He thought a speedy action on the subject of the tariff was indispensable necessary; that it was due to the country, to the condition of the finances—and demanded by the fearful crisis into which our affairs had been unfortunately plunged. A great crisis had arrived, and definitive action—powerful, well sustained, and efficient action was necessary to save the country. The subject could not be blinked—and he, for one, resting upon the principles on which he had all his life acted, was ready for action. He was not for shedding blood in civil strife, but for prompt legislation which would heal the wounds of the country. He found himself, however, differing with some of those with whom he commonly acted, and without whose aid the resolution could not be carried. Some objected for one cause, and some for another. He hoped that those objections would yield to better reflection, and those who agreed in the main, would not differ about unessentials. For the present, he declined to press the subject, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. A. C. which.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following, which was laid on the table one day:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following be proposed to the States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to take effect from and after the ratification of the same by the Legislature of three fourths of the States, viz: No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the United States.

The bills for the benefit of Private claims which on Saturday were passed to their third reading, a list of which we then presented, were read a third time and passed, with the exception of a bill for the relief of Joseph del Commun, (a French teacher at West Point, said to have become blind in the public service,) on the passage of which.

Mr. Wickliffe demanded the yeas and nays; which being taken, stood as follows: Yeas 53, Nays 115.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18 1832.

IN THE SENATE.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Poindexter, was then taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which, in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction on each article separately, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue six millions of dollars, on such manufactures as are classed under the general denomination of protected articles; and that he also append to such report an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," and which therefore ought, in his opinion, to be exempted from the operation of the proposed reduction of duties.

Mr. Smith requested that the resolution might lie over for the present to allow time for examination.

Mr. Poindexter said that he had no objection to suffer the resolution to lie over. But as it was necessary, on account of the labor it would impose on the Department, that it should be speedily acted on, he gave notice that he should call the resolution up for consideration on the day after to-morrow.

The resolution was then laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, submitted the following resolution, which lies one day on the table, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House so far as in his opinion may comport with the public interest, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayres; which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affairs of the United States from that city.

Soon after which, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 19.

IN SENATE.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Sprague, was taken up.

Resolved, That the House be requested to instruct the Committee on the subject of Revenue Frauds, to report to the House, as soon as they may be able, a bill for the relief of the Republic of Buenos Ayres; which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affairs of the United States from that city.

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Resolved, That the House

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision for the protection of the revenue, by prohibiting officers of the Customs from trading in articles not subject to duty. The resolution was agreed to.

House of Representatives.
The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Clay, on the 10th inst. The question occurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Williams, yesterday; and after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day. When the Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the net amount of postage accruing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States, for one year, ending March 31st, 1832, and the net amount in each State and Territory; which letter was read and laid on the table.

Appointment of Members of Congress.
Mr. Wickliffe, by leave, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter, stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or Territory by them represented; the time when they were appointed; the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary of their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to revive and amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a company for making a certain Turnpike Road in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia;" when it was

Ordered, That the said bill do lie on the table.

PUBLIC LANDS.
Mr. Wickliffe moved the following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill providing for the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands after the payment of the public debt, among the several States and Territories according to their Federal population, upon the following conditions, as permanent pledges to the new States and Territories:

1st. Congress shall not hereafter increase the minimum price of the public lands as now fixed by law.

2d. Congress shall annually appropriate the sum of eighty thousand dollars; and apply the same, under the existing law, for surveying the Public Lands.

3d. That there shall be brought into market at public sale annually, a quantity of public lands equal to the average quantity which has been offered at public sale for the last ten years. 4th. Increasing the present percentage allowed to the States in which the land lies to 12 per cent., as an equivalent for the exemption from taxation by the State authority of the public domain within their respective States. Providing also for the graduation and reduction of the price in the refuse land.

The House then went into Committee of the whole. Mr. E. Everett in the chair, on the bill to explain an act from last session to reduce the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa.

Mr. Appleton submitted an amendment by way of substitute for the bill, substituting 1832 for 1831, and making such other alterations in the language as had become necessary from the lapse of time since the bill was reported; and removing a difficulty which had arisen at the Treasury owing to the proviso in the existing law. He stated that the Secretary of the Treasury approved of the Bill in its amended form.

After the addition of an appropriating clause to cover the return of duties improperly paid, the bill was reported to the House and ordered to its third reading.

From the Washington Globe of yesterday.

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers, from the Special Committee, to whom the same had been referred, reported the bill to provide for the settlement of the claims of American citizens, for French spoliations, prior to Sept. 30, 1830, with a verbal amendment.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands South of Tennessee, &c. which was read twice and committed.

The bills for the relief of Daniel Malone, and for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States' schooner Sylph, were passed.

A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after several petitions and memorials were presented and referred, and bills reported by Standing Committees, Mr. Williams resumed his speech upon the public lands, which, after speaking nearly half an hour he concluded. On motion of Mr. Speight, the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and the amendment of Mr. Williams, were laid on the table without a division. Mr. Adams offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House copies of his Proclamation, and the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, which lays on the table one day by the rules. The joint resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Wickliffe, for the amendment of the Constitution, was read a first and second time, and postponed on motion of that gentleman, to Thursday next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoffman in the Chair, upon the unfinished business of the preceding day. The bill making appropriation of public lands, was then taken up in Committee: the question being upon Mr. Irvin's motion to add a grant for the benefit of the Institutions for the deaf and dumb at Cincinnati, which after a modification, at the instance of Mr. Vinton was adopted. Mr. Williams then moved an amendment making a similar grant for a similar purpose to every State to which one had not been already made, which after some discussion, was adopted, and the bill laid aside. The bill for improving the condition of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, was read, and after a brief explanation by Mr. Drayton, the Committee rose and reported the two latter bills to the House and progress on the other. The two bills which had been gone through were then ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

"We had rather," say the South Carolina Nullifiers, "that our fair State should be the cemetery of freemen than the residence of slaves."

Let us see how much rather. The total free population of the State is 267,734. The slave population is 375,308. Admiring language this for the 277,000 to utter in the hearing of the 375,000. May not the latter say "It shall go but we will profit by the example."

Boston Transcript.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 22.

The Proclamation and the South.—We learn from the public papers of all denominations that the Proclamation issued by President Jackson has produced great sensation as far as it has extended—and that it is generally approved & well received. This intelligence is good—and although nothing can really cheer us in the present threatened disastrous state of things but a safe and happy adjustment of the discord between South Carolina and "the Union," and her proper restoration to her place in that Union—yet there is some gratification in knowing that the People of the U. States generally approve the true exposition of the nature of the Federal Government and of the "more perfect union" formed by it, as well as of the inadmissibility of the secession from the Union by a State, as is set forth in that Proclamation.

The period of time which may elapse between this and the reception of the answer from South Carolina to that Proclamation, (for we hold it as certain that the Nullifiers of South Carolina will answer, and that too we fear in a tone of angry defiance with brandished arm and forehead bared to the storm) should be passed in tranquilizing the public mind, in soothing irritations, in preventing commitments of persons or communities to incensed opinions or courses that may impede the exercise of better and more rational judgment in the progress of things. If our first duty is to the Federal Government and the Federal Union, we ought never to forget that South Carolina is one of the old Thirteen States that proclaimed and achieved Independence—and that her people, our national brothers, are the descendants of men whose fame and services adorn the pages of our National History. Let us be as tender and forbearing as the best feelings of Brotherhood could dictate—but let us be faithful to our Country, to the supremacy of the Union, of the Federal Constitution, of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, and of the National Tribunals. Our duty to the whole Country and what constitutes its Union is paramount to that which we can either owe or feel for any part of it—for it is in the preservation of the whole that the safety, welfare and happiness of every part consists.

The Richmond Enquirer of Virginia, a paper that in a great measure wields the destiny of opinion in that quarter of the Republic, and although a modern proselyted devotee to the Jackson Administration is intimately united with it in confidence and correspondence, most emphatically extols the Proclamation as giving new claims in behalf of President Jackson upon the exhausted treasury of popular devotion to him—but still discovers a remnant of feeling, to which we will apply no epithet against his views of the organization of the Federal Government—the relationship of the States to the Union—and of the construction of the powers of all, to which he professes with bashful perseverance to adhere, though those views are presented in the proclamation as the strongest and most elevated stand that can be taken by the Chief Magistrate of the Country in defence of her very existence.

Reluctant as the Richmond Enquirer is to acknowledge the validity of doctrines that a particular course in politics may always have induced him to repudiate, Mr. Ritchie has, talent and intelligence enough to know, that he may not have the frankness to admit, that the true value of principles is only known because they can only be tested in times of difficulty.—It is then that the characteristics of principles are developed and acknowledged. In the play-days of political discussion, when security is all around and prosperity brightens the scene, and matters of less serious nature press upon the attention—we then take the liberty to sport with opinions, and indulge ourselves in the fancy of maintaining such as may either suit the times we live in, or the tempers about us—in such times we even permit ourselves to indulge in speculative theories not merely wild, but even chimerical, sometimes heretical, and unfortunately, the unsuspecting ardor of youth is often imbued with the error. But in graver times—in periods of danger and trouble, these fantasies of the lighter order must yield to solid truths and sound practical constructions.

Those are found to be the true principles of a Government by which it can be most ably conducted and efficiently defended. That must be the true construction of the nature of the Union which is best calculated to give it perpetuity.—Principles & constructions of this sort were early laid down and inculcated as fundamental, and never to be yielded up. To the present time these same doctrines have been, upon fit occasions, introduced and strongly set forth with striking effect. A cardinal maxim, coeval with the constitution, that "more danger was to be apprehended from the discord and disaffection of the States than from encroachments by the federal power," of itself gave rise to a system of principles that are recognized in the late Proclamation, and must be insisted on and maintained whenever the Union is in danger.

We have arrived at a time when all affectionation of opinion must be abandoned, and all must unite for the "common defence and general welfare." Whatever opinions have marked this or that party ought to be forgotten, and

the principles, opinions, & constructions best adapted to bear us safely and triumphantly through the trying exigency before us, will upon practice, be pronounced the standard principles of the land we live in, and to these we should cling as to the pillars of the National Republic.

We insert to-day the Communication of Governor Floyd, to the Legislature of Virginia, on the subject of S. Carolina; it will be seen that the Governor manifests great sympathy, and even approbation on the attitude assumed by that State. It is stated Gov. Floyd says in public, and in private, that the United States troops shall not march through Virginia against South Carolina.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday, received by the Steam Boat last night, contains the Address of Gen. Hayne, on taking the oath of office of Governor of South Carolina—the National Intelligencer says, "it is a document characterized by all the solemnity of conviction, and all the earnestness of fixed resolution. Its eloquence, its devotedness, its courage, must be acknowledged, whilst the palpable error which runs through the whole of it is deplored as a fatal delusion. The error is in assuming that their brethren of the Union, who have no feeling towards them but that of loving kindness, are in arms against the people of South Carolina, whilst it is they, in fact, who are taking up arms against the residue of the Union to which they belong, and to whose rightful authority they owe allegiance."

This address of Gen. Hayne is, under all the circumstances, the most portentous document we have yet seen.

Gov. Howard, we understand, declines a reelection as Executive Chief Magistrate of the State of Maryland, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on the 26th instant.

South Carolina has given her Electoral Vote to John Floyd of Virginia as President, and to Henry Lee of Massachusetts, as Vice President of the U. States.

From South Carolina, we learn by private letters received yesterday, that John C. Calhoun has been elected a Senator of the United States to succeed Gen. Hayne, who has resigned that office. No opposition was made to the election of Mr. Calhoun, the Unionists voting blank ballots.

We have not been able to learn whether Mr. Calhoun resigns the office of Vice President of the United States, or holds that office until its term expires.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Fredericksburg Area of the 19th says Col. Bankhead will leave town to-day, to assume the command of the U. S. troops, stationed in Charleston Harbor.

South Carolina—General Robert Y. Hayne has been elected Governor of this State, and has taken the oath imposed by the Legislature to support the Nullifying Ordinance. The Union Convention assembled at Columbia on the 10th inst, and the Nullifying Ordinance was referred to a large Committee.

We are informed by a Gentleman, who assisted in loading the vessel, that a schooner left the Frankford Arsenal, on Friday, the 7th inst., with five thousand five hundred Muskets, and some three or four hundred Rifles, with accoutrements, for Charleston Harbor. That the Artificers at the same place are now engaged, night and day, in packing up drug ropes, cartouch boxes, and other implements of war. He also states, that about a fortnight since twenty-eight forty-four pounders were forwarded to the same destination, and that a number of saddles are now being made in Philadelphia. We also learn that all the disposable force in the Eastern and Middle States, is ordered to Charleston.—*Phil. Protector.*

South Carolina—The reader will to day find information of a highly interesting character under the head of our private correspondence.—We are enabled to state, in addition to what our letters furnish us with from South Carolina, that the bill before the Legislature, (heretofore published,) "providing for the security and protection" of that State, passed the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. and has doubtless passed the Senate. We have also received Gov. Hamilton's valedictory message, but we are obliged from want of room to forego any particular notice of it to day.

Nat. Intel.

On the evening of the 5th inst. at Charleston, S. C. a Washington Society was formed, consisting of members of the Union party. The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, was elected President, by acclamation.—He delivered a speech to the meeting, the substance of which has been issued in the form of an address. It is calculated that three-fifths of the people of South Carolina are for the Nullifiers, but not all for secession, and about two-fifths for the Union party.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the National Intelligencer.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) 10th Dec. 1832.

The Convention of Delegates of the Union and State Rights Party, assembled according to an adjournment, this day at 12 M. at the Presbyterian Church.

On motion of Gov. Manning, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Ordinance adopted by the Convention of this State, to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, and the several acts of the Legislature proposed to be adopted in obedience thereto, demand the solemn and serious consideration of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Ordinance and Acts aforesaid be referred to a committee, to consist of one Delegate from each District and Parish, and two from the Parish of St. Philip and St. Michaels.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The number of delegates is estimated at 150, and a strong determination is evinced to support the Union and the laws. The proposal contained in the Ordinance of Nullification, to form a separate and independent government in a certain contingency, is not well received by the people and many a professed nullifier begins to halt.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Ontario, Sebor, from London, the editors of the N. York Journal of Commerce have received London papers to Nov. 3rd inclusive; and Portsmouth to the 5th. The news is important.

The reported capture of Don Miguel's fleet is not confirmed. There was an engagement between the two fleets off Vigo on the 11th Oct. in which both parties suffered considerable damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct. 31.—We announced yesterday morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villeneuve, and a French squadron of five ships of war, from Cherbourg, at Spithead, and at the same time showed, by a summary of the Parisian Ministerial papers of Sunday, received also by express, what were the purposes for which this armament was destined by the French Government. These two pieces of intelligence, combined with the already known intentions of our Government, appear to leave no doubt of the now settled determination of the two Cabinets to bring the long-pending altercation between the Kings of Holland and Belgium to a close, by compelling them, whether they will or no, to a speedy, if not immediate compromise of their respective claims.

Portsmouth, Nov. 3.—The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question apprehended by the interposition of Prussia in favor of the King of Holland, are removed. It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only not hostile to the resolved measures of coercion of the two Powers (France and England) against Holland; but that they have his perfect concurrence.

The Convention ratified by the English and French Plenipotentiaries, has been ratified by the French Government, and was returned on Saturday clothed with the necessary formality of an international contract. The conditions of this Convention are drawn up with precision.

The two rival Governments were required to evacuate by the 2d inst. all the places which they respectively occupy in the territories of each other, or, in other words Belgium was required to surrender Venloo, and Holland, Antwerp.

If they refused, or if Holland did not consent at that date, the combined fleet was to sail to blockade the Dutch ports, and if by the 12th of November, Antwerp is not surrendered the French army will then enter Belgium, and commence its march towards that city on the 15th.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The ratification of the Ministerial is at its end. The Convention between France and England, although not strictly a treaty offensive and defensive, has set the Court the Cabinet, the Camarilla, and their creatures, out of their wits.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE Dec. 19.

WHEAT (white)	1 13 a 1 23
do (red)	1 08 a 1 13
CORN	55 a 66

DIED.
In this county on Tuesday last, John, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Williams.

In this county on Wednesday morning last, Mr. William L. Jones.

PAINTING.
THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of House, Sign and Fancy PAINTING, with neatness and dispatch. Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

dec. 22 3w E. S. HOPKINS.

WANTED TO HIRE.
BY the year, ten or twelve good Slaves.—They would be employed at the Furnace at Currier's Creek; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty wood cutters.—Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or JOHN BARKER & SON, Iron Founders, North Calvert street, Baltimore, or Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, of the Steam Boat Maryland.

Baltimore, Dec. 22 1832.

A CARD.
THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.

She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.

MARY STEVENS.

EASTON ACADEMY.
THE Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy on SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Dec. 22 (W)

WANTED.
For the next year an active industrious young man who will labor with the Hands on a small farm, at the same time act as a Foreman and Director.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Dec. 22 1832.

NOTICE.
The members of the Talbot county Temperance society, are requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY the 1st of January next at 3 o'clock, P. M. an address may be expected. The managers of the Society are requested to meet at the same place on the Saturday previous at 7 o'clock, P. M. Per order of the President,

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Sec'y.

Dec. 22

TO RENT.
TO Rent for the ensuing year 1833, my Farm recently occupied by Robert Bartlett, in Talbot county on Third-haven Creek between the farms of Henry Hollyday and J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by water, which abounds in fish and Oysters; the said farm is in good order.—It is probable the Wheat that is seeded can be purchased. For further information apply to the Editor or to Thomas H. Dawson, Easton.

SUSANNA NEEDLES.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 22d 1832.

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart and WAGON WRIGHTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Redman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.

He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. Intending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS.

Dec. 22 3w

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of December A. D. 1832.

On application of William Townsend, Administrator with the will annexed, of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r. of Thomas Hanna, deceased.

Dec. 22

MARYLAND: Caroline county Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of James Carter administrator of William Jewell late of Caroline County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jewell late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES CARTER, Adm'r. of William Jewell, deceased.

Dec. 22

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, adm'r. of Henry Baggs late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test WILLIAM A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Baggs, late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, Adm'r. of Henry Baggs, deceased.

Dec. 22

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the FARM on which his son Thomas now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plantation, in Island Creek Neck. It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 65 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the DWELLING & other IMPROVEMENTS in good repair. There is a fine Marble Bank on it.
Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,
of which an ample proportion is in WOOD LAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,
and the usual OUT-HOUSES.—It has Marble on it, and fine meadow bottoms, and is an excellent grazing farm.
Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES,
with sufficient WOOD-LAND attached to it. He will also sell at private sale about

46 Acres of Woodland,
lying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance, with interest till paid.—Apply to A. GRAHAM, or to
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Nov. 21, 1832.

TO RENT
for the ensuing year.
THE small framed

DWELLING HOUSE,
situate near the corner of Port street, in Easton.
One other situate on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.

Also, a **DWELLING HOUSE** with about three acres of ground situate on Cabinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.
The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
or to A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Nov. 10.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and curing such diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as comes within his knowledge—his charges will be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom—having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepared in a few days to take in charge and accommodate five or six horses. For his knowledge of horses and general character he refers to Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he left England.
The public's obdt. serv't
THOMAS WARWICK.
Dec. 1.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
30th day of November A. D. 1832.
On application of Thomas Martin, Administrator of Mrs. Susan Seth, late of Talbot county dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd. estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, **J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.**
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Susan Seth late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of June next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 30th day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
THOS. MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Mrs Susan Seth, deceased.
Dec. 1

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 5th day of November, last, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself
William Armstrong
He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek, & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, corded roundabout, black fur hat & coarse shoes; he says he is an indentured apprentice to Frederick Rider, of Middletown Valley, in Frederick County, Md.
The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.
P. BRINGLE, Sheriff
of Frederick county, Md.
Dec. 1.
The Intelligencer, Washington, and the Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and charge the Frederick Herald.

NOTICE.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

SEASABLE GOODS.
C. LISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, & COOKERIES, &c. &c.
which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Madeira, } Wines, }
Lisbon, }
Sherry & }
Malaga }
4th pr. Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica and Antigua,
Spirits
N. England Rum,
Apple & Peach Brandy,
Old Rye, (very superior),
Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, }
Young Hyson & }
Hyson Skin }
1st, 2d and 3d quality
Loaf Sugar,
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

WINTER SUPPLY.
The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the various articles connected with his business
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Gentlemen's fine and coarse Water Proof Boots,
do do and boys' coarse and fine Monroes
do do do do do do
do do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes,
Ladies calf skin boots & shoes,
do Lasting slippers,
do French Morocco & seal skin do,
Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions,
A large supply of prime Boots & Shoes for Servants.
He invites the Ladies particularly to call & examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats skin and waterproof upper and a good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will be made up with neatness and dispatch.
Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. all of which he is warranted in saying are as good, and many of them better than ever heretofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.
The public's obdt. serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.
Dec. 1 3w

WILLIAM L. JONES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
EASTON, Mo.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has still on hand a good supply of MATERIALS, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner.
Dec. 1.
N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted. W. L. J.

NOTICE—\$20 REWARD.
HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself against passing my enclosure in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination to prevent these trespasses by all possible means, may suggest, will be taken by the public's obedient servant,
ALEX. C. BULLITT.
Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last night.
Dec. 6—8

400 acres of Land For Sale.
I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred acres of Land, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.
PETER WEBB.
Dec. 8 if

LAST CALL.
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DILLEHUNT, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same without delay, with the vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, Executors of the estate, for settlement; and those indebted to the estate are earnestly and respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment—as much longer indulgence is utterly impracticable and cannot be given—and unless payment is very soon made we shall be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit against all (without any exception) who shall have been backward in making their payments.
JAMES P. BAYLESS, } Executors
THOMAS SEWELL, }
of John Dillehunt, deceased.
Dec. 8. 3w
The Easton Gazette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

NEW AND CHEAP GOOD
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

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C. LISTING OF
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Whiskey, }
Imperial, Hyson, }
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CLOCK AND WATCH
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

MAKING.
THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House,
A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
all of which has been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent
Razors, Penknives, } Fine-tooth Combs,
Silver Thimbles, } Automaton,
Razor Straps, } Ladies Work Boxes &
Plain Gold Finger } Rings,
Shirts Stuffs, Gilt Snaps, } Needles,
Watch Keys, } Pocket Inkstands,
Horn & Wood Combs, } Watch Snuff Boxes,
Pocket Books, } Plated Breastpins &
Switch Whips, } Finger Rings,
Shell Side Combs, } Razor Cases, key rings
Hooks and Eyes, } Buckskin Purses,
Percussion Caps, } Gun Screws,
Shaving Brushes, } Small Looking Glasses
Watch Ribbons, } Beads,
Lead & Slate Pencils, }
and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES,
all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as they will be sold at a small advance. The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive a share of the public patronage.
The public's humble and obedient serv't
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Dec. 15 3t (W)

N. B. The highest cash price paid for old Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work.

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
20th day of November, A. D. 1832.
On application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd. estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, **W. A. FORD, Register**
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county deceased.—all persons having claims against the said dec'd. estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this twentieth day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, } Adm'rs.
WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, }
with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.
Nov. 24

NOTICE.
By an agreement between Mr. Walter L. Fountain and the subscriber, or as administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, late of Caroline county deceased, the creditors of the deceased will present their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or file them in the office of Register of Wills for Caroline county, and all persons who are indebted to the deceased estate will also make payment to the subscriber as the acting adm'r. of the said deceased.
JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, acting
adm'r. with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.
Dec. 15

To hire for the next Year.
THREE or FOUR negro women, accustomed to cooking and house work, one of them is an excellent field hand. Also men and boys. For terms apply to
C. M. PLATER.
December, 1

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
November Term in the year 1832.
ORDERED, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughtlett, by John M. G. Enory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be \$3,581 82.
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True Copy,
Dec. 8 Test, **J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.**

REMOVAL.
MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her
MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of
SADDLERY.
Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & STIRRUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of
LEATHER,
with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE
Oct. 6 cow:st

FALL GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of
FRESH GOODS
SUITED TO THE SEASON:
AMONG WHICH ARE
Cloths of various colours and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Lindseys and Kerseys,
Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, Viz:—
Fresh
TEAS,
Old L. P. Madeira do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupons Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey
Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Raisins Family Flour Powder and Shot
LIKEWISE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
among which, are complete sets of
DINING AND TEA CHINA, BRASS AND IRON, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.
All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Lindseys and Feathers.
Nov. 3.

A BOY WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for industry and an amiable disposition.
Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, Dec. 1 3t

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold on TUESDAY the 1st day of January next, at the Court House door in Easton, the Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOHN BENNETT, L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY, Commissioners.
Dec. 15

WANTED.
A farmer near Easton wishes to purchase for his own use; one or two Negro boys from the age of ten to 15 years, for a term of years or for life, for which a liberal Cash price will be paid, enquire of A. Graham.
Dec. 15

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with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE
Oct. 6 cow:st

FALL GOODS.
WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of
FRESH GOODS
SUITED TO THE SEASON:
AMONG WHICH ARE
Cloths of various colours and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Lindseys and Kerseys,
Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handkerchiefs, Irish Linens & Lawns Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, Viz:—
Fresh
TEAS,
Old L. P. Madeira do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupons Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey
Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Raisins Family Flour Powder and Shot
LIKEWISE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
among which, are complete sets of
DINING AND TEA CHINA, BRASS AND IRON, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.
All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Lindseys and Feathers.
Nov. 3.

A BOY WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age, that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended for industry and an amiable disposition.
Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.
WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, Dec. 1 3t

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PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold on TUESDAY the 1st day of January next, at the Court House door in Easton, the Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOHN BENNETT, L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY, Commissioners.
Dec. 15

WANTED.
A farmer near Easton wishes to purchase for his own use; one or two Negro boys from the age of ten to 15 years, for a term of years or for life, for which a liberal Cash price will be paid, enquire of A. Graham.
Dec. 15

REMOVAL.
MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her
MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of
SADDLERY.
Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & STIRRUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of
LEATHER,
with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.
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EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1832.

NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER
ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for
ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for
every subsequent insertion.

GOVERNOR HAYNE'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

I appear before you in obedience to your commands, to enter upon the duties you have assigned me. The Chief Magistracy of South Carolina, at all times an office of high dignity and trust, has now assumed an importance which might well induce the most highly gifted amongst us, to hesitate in taking upon himself the fearful responsibility which belongs to it. Putting out of view the considerations which would have induced me at any time to desire to be excused from this service—a sincere distrust of my abilities to discharge in a satisfactory manner the various and trying duties which must at this momentous crisis devolve on the Executive, would have deterred me from making the attempt, but for the conviction, that every man now owes a duty to his country which he is bound, at every sacrifice, to perform. Deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me, in being selected to preside over the destinies of the State, at this interesting period, and feeling myself bound to defer to your judgment, I am constrained to yield an implicit obedience to the public will, officially made known to me through you.

In taking this step I am fully aware of the difficulties which are before me. In a period of intense excitement, threatened with dangers from without, and embarrassed by unhappy divisions at home, it belongs not to any wisdom or virtue, merely human, to reconcile conflicting opinions, harmonize discordant views, and meet the expectations of the public. Emergencies will probably arise, concerning which opinions will be so divided, that act as he may, your Chief Magistrate will have to encounter the severest censure and reproach. Nevertheless I will not shrink from the task you have assigned me, but, relying with confidence on your support, and on the wisdom and virtue, courage and patriotism of the People, I will walk steadily forward in the path of duty, indulging the hope that our united efforts for the promotion of the welfare, honor and safety of the State may be crowned with success.

In the great struggle in which we are engaged for the preservation of our rights and liberties, it is my fixed determination to assert, and uphold the SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY OF THE STATE, and to enforce, by all the means that may be entrusted to my hands, her SOVEREIGN WILL. I recognize no allegiance as paramount to that which the citizens of South Carolina owe to the State of their birth, or their adoption. I here publicly declare, and wish it to be distinctly understood, that I shall hold myself bound by the highest of all obligations, to carry into full effect, not only the Ordinance of the Convention, but every Act of the Legislature, and every judgment of our own courts, the enforcement of which may devolve on the Executive. I claim no right to revise their acts. It will be my duty to execute them; and that duty I mean, to the utmost of my power, faithfully to perform.

In the administration of the ordinary duties of my office, it shall be my constant aim, and earnest endeavor, to reconcile discordant opinions—to allay party animosities—and, as far as may be practicable, to bring all the citizens of Carolina to regard each other as brethren of one family. In the administration of our criminal code, I am firmly resolved to "execute justice;" but I shall endeavor to do so in the spirit of the Constitution, which instructs me that this shall be done "in mercy." I should despise myself, and feel that I was utterly unworthy of public confidence, if I were not unalterably determined to perform this most painful part of my public duty without "fear, favour or affection." The pure stream of public justice shall not be contaminated by personal feelings, or party animosities.

And now, fellow-citizens, having thus frankly laid down the principles by which I intend to be governed, in the administration of the affairs of the State, let us look forward, to the prospect before us, in order that we may be prepared, to meet the crisis, as becomes men, firmly resolved to do our duty, in every emergency. South Carolina, after ten years of unavailing petitions and remonstrances, against a system of measures on the part of the Federal Government, which in common with the other Southern States—she has repeatedly declared to be founded in USURPATION, utterly subversive of the rights, and fatal to the prosperity of her people,—has, in the face of the world, turned HERSELF UPON HER SOVEREIGNTY, and made the solemn declaration, that this system shall no longer be enforced within her limits.

All hope of a redress of this grievance, from a returning sense of justice on the part of our oppressors, or from any probable change in the policy of the Government, having fled, nothing was left for South Carolina, but to throw herself upon her reserved rights, or to remain forever in a condition of "Colonial vassalage."—She has, therefore, resolved to stand upon her rights,—and it is for her sister States, now, to determine, what is to be done in this emergency. She has announced to them her anxious desire that this controversy shall be amicably adjusted, either by a satisfactory modification of the Tariff, or by a reference of the whole subject to a Convention of all the States.—Should neither of these reasonable propositions be acceded to, then she will feel herself justified before God and Man, in firmly maintaining the position she has assumed, until some other

mode can be devised, for the removal of the difficulty. South Carolina is anxiously desirous of living at peace with her brethren;—she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederate States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would regard the dissolution of our Union with them, as one of the greatest of evils,—but not the greatest,—there is one greater: SUBMISSION TO A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT LIMITATION OF POWERS;" and such a government she conscientiously believes will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be finally established as the settled policy of the country.

South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the Constitution, as our fathers framed it, according to its true spirit, intent, and meaning; but she is inflexibly determined, never to surrender her reserved rights, nor to suffer the Constitutional compact to be converted into an instrument for the oppression of her citizens.

She cannot bring herself to believe, that standing as she does on the basis of the constitution, and the immutable principles of truth and justice, any attempt will be made by her confederate States, and least of all by the Government which they have created, for special purposes, to reduce her to subjection by military force. A confederacy of sovereign States, formed by the free consent of all, cannot possibly be held together, by any other tie than mutual sympathies and common interest. The unallowable attempt to cement the Union with the blood of her citizens, (which if successful would reduce the free and sovereign States of this confederacy to mere dependent provinces,) South Carolina has solemnly declared, would be regarded by her, as absolving her "from all further obligation to maintain or preserve her political connexion with the people of the other States." The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the age, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If, however, we should be deceived in this reasonable expectation—South Carolina, so far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repel invasion, come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she should be driven, in defence of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remembered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall persevere in the unallowable attempt to the exercise of an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."

If such, Fellow-Citizens, should be our lot, if the sacred soil of Carolina, should be polluted by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained with the blood of her citizens, shed in her defence—I trust in Almighty God, that no son of hers, native or adopted, who has been nourished at her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, will be found, raising a pariaid arm against our common mother. And even should she stand alone in this great struggle for constitutional liberty, encompassed by her enemies, that there will not be found in the wide limits of the State, one recreant son, who will not fly to the rescue, and be ready to lay down his life in her defence.

South Carolina cannot be drawn down from the proud eminence on which she has now placed herself, except by the hands of her own children. Give her but a fair field, and she asks no more. Should she succeed, hers will be glory enough to have led the way in the noble work of reform. And if after making those efforts due to her own honor, and the greatness of the cause, she is destined utterly to fail, the bitter fruits of that failure, not to herself alone, but to the entire South, may, to the whole Union, will attest her virtue. The speedy establishment on the ruins of the rights of the States, and the liberties of the People, of a great CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggarly yeomanry" of our once happy land—our glorious confederacy, broken into scattered and dishonored fragments—the light of liberty extinguished, never, perhaps, to be rekindled—these—these will be the melancholy memorials, of that wisdom, which saw the danger while yet at a distance, and of that patriotism which struggled gloriously to avert it; memorials, over which repentant, though unavailing, tears, will assuredly be shed, by those who will discover when too late, that they have suffered the last occasion to pass away, when the liberties of the country might have been redeemed, and the Union established upon a foundation as enduring as the everlasting rocks.

We may not live to witness these things.—To some of us, it may not be allotted to survive the Republic. But, if we are only true to our duty, our example will, in that dark hour, be a rich legacy to our children—and which of us would desire a higher reward, than to have it inscribed upon his tomb—"here lies the man who sacrificed himself in a noble effort to rescue the Constitution from violation, and to restore the liberties of his country."

Fellow Citizens, this is "OUR OWN, OUR NATIVE LAND;" it is the soil of CAROLINA, which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestors, shed in defence of those rights and liberties, which we are bound by every tie, divine and human, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. It is here that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of our fellow citizens; here repose the honored bones of our fathers; here the eyes of our children first beheld the light; and here, when our earthly pilgrimage is over, we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by such sacred and endearing ties, let others desert her if they can; let them revile her if they will; let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may; but for us, we will stand OR FALL WITH CAROLINA.

God grant that the wisdom of your councils, sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts for the preservation of our liberties with triumphant success. But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise Providence, it should be otherwise decreed, let

us be prepared to do our duty in every emergency.

If assailed by violence from abroad, and deserted by those whom we have a right to look for support, we will be "humbled in dust and ashes," before the footstool of the oppressor, we shall not rejoice in her humiliation, nor join in the exultation of her enemies, but in adversity, as in prosperity, in weal and in woe, "through good report and evil report," we will be FOR CAROLINA.

And now, fellow citizens, offering up my most fervent prayers to Him in whose hands are the destinies of nations, that he will prosper all your measures, and have our whole country "in his holy keeping," I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the constitution, to dedicate myself to the service of the State.

December 13, 1832.

From the Charleston Mercury—Chief
Nullification Organ.

"If, in the case of Georgia, the general government did stretch its powers, it was in favor of the poor Indian, not of the rich capitalist. It was an interposition in behalf of weakness, and if the conduct of the federal authorities was dictated by a mistaken sense of justice, the violation of right was at least disinterested, and was even graced by the plea of a generous humanity. This to the tyranny which we have nullified, was 'Hyperion to a Satyr.' Here no solitary ennobling motive can be imagined, but insidious avarice obtrudes its sordid front in unmasked baseness, and exercises the privilege to plunder under the form of law. And shall Georgia, that struck down forthwith the federal arm, when extended to shield the feeble—shall she preach to us of peace and 'constitutional harmonies,' and quarrel with the names and forms of our resistance, now that we have burst the grasp of tyrannical cupidity, and broken the beak, and crushed the talons of the vulture that was covering and devouring us? Does it become Georgians to kneel before the footstool of usurpation, and thank heaven for the gift of a meek and gentle spirit—to kneel upon the very fragments of the federal sceptre which she has broken, and in the true spirit of the Pharisee, boast that they are loyal and quiet persons, not as other men, even as these nullifying Carolinians? Why, the thing is intensely, pitifully ridiculous! Georgia reading homilies of submission; exclaiming against Carolina's resistance as unconstitutional—signifying her abhorrence of it as violent!

Why, the blood of Tassels is upon her right loyal face; the process of the Supreme Court is under her foot; the groans of the imprisoned missionaries are in her ears—and the key of the Penitentiary is in her girdle;—the paper bullets exchanged between Governor Troup and General Gaines and President Adams, are scattered thickly around her;—Gov. Gilmer's Messages are smoking in the background from spontaneous combustion; while at her right hand stands the "measurably obsolete" Gov. Lumpkin—chanting a nasal dirge of "constitutional harmony," and beating time, with his gantleted fist in the face of Mr. Chester—who is clamoring for a hearing of the cause of his Reverend clients!—Why, it is Gloucester at his devotions; it is Saul among the Prophets; it is the Devil chiding sin—and her treatment to the Federal Government is like that of the Italian sailor to his saint in a storm, now praying to him and vowing him a wax candle—and now, at an odd lurch of the ship, cursing him for a cheat and a villain.

It is impossible that Georgia can long continue blind to her true position. The rest of the Union can see no difference when she makes a distinction, and they laugh when she abuses Nullification, yet glories in having nullified—when she declares against the belligerent tendencies of Carolina's resistance, while she is herself brandishing the bayonet against the Supreme Court and its Marshal. The people of the North almost to a man pronounce her Nullification and ours identical. The Clay party will insist that they shall be tried by the same rules; and even the Van Buren party can keep up the farce no longer, of calling the same thing by different names. And if the administration, after its countenance to Georgia, dare throw its weight into the scale against us, it will stamp itself with profligacy, and cover itself with ridicule and disgrace.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 17th ult. remarks in regard to the preparations of South Carolina—

"Really, all this 'pride, pomp, and circumstance of war' would be ludicrous, were it not for the serious consequences which may follow the firing of the first gun and the shedding of the first drop of blood. A State without funds, without arms and without men—with a domestic enemy in her fields and around her very hearths, whose readiness to engage in the work of massacre and pillage the moment that they can hope to do so with

temporary safety, no one can doubt—thus to array herself against a government which could crush it at a blow, if the remembrance of the past, and hope for the future, did not stay its arm, is supremely ridiculous, and would be worthy only of a sneer of contempt, were it not for the deep reluctance with which violent measures will be resorted to. Yet, what can be done? If the laws of the land cannot be enforced, the Union will be virtually, as it ought to be really dissolved. If the Union is to be preserved, the laws of the land must be enforced; and it is as much the duty of every good citizen to aid in causing them to be observed, when a State arrays herself in opposition to them, as when a murderer and incendiary, who had succeeded in mustering around him a troop of friends, publicly paraded our streets, setting at defiance the edict of our courts and the ministers of our laws. If the statutes of the country are to be cut from the pages of our books with the sword, it is time to abolish representative government as an idle dream of the imagination, worthy only of Eutopians."

The Augusta (Georgia) Courier gives the following account of the fraud recently attempted in the great robbery called the Lotteries.

"Bogan, the Commissioner of the Lottery charged with fraud in the Drawing, has been arrested and arraigned before the Senate. The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to prepare charges of impeachment, and conduct the trial before that body. The committee of examination have some important circumstantial testimony; from this it appears that Bogan has acknowledged himself interested in some of the drawings said to be fraudulent; that it was said before the Lottery commenced drawing, that those persons would draw rich prizes—that they did draw rich prizes, all in one day, just before the wheel was to be given up to the new Commissioners—that all the names thrown into the wheel from Gwinnett county (except a few afterwards received), were written out by Mr. Wellborn, the Governor's Secretary, and that those drawn and alleged to be fraudulently drawn, are not in his hand writing, but are in the hand writing of Bogan, all except one which is doubtful—and that all the other tickets drawn in that county are in the hand writing of Mr. Wellborn. The case excites considerably more interest than we expected. The Senate ordered him to give bail, himself in \$5000, and two sureties of \$1500 each.

"The committee have reported a set of Resolutions to the House of Representatives, and unanimously agreed to, charging Shadrach Bogan, one of the Commissioners, with having perpetrated one of the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon any community. It was proven before the committee by the clerks, who made the tickets for Gwinnett county, that the tickets that have drawn so many valuable prizes are not of their writing—and it was also proved that they are in the hand writing of Bogan. What is most singular of all is, that Bogan owns, or is interested in the fortunate numbers. He has drawn the town of New Echota, Ridge's fine house and plantation, for which \$15,000 are offered—two of the most valuable prizes in the nation, some of the best stands for business; some valuable gold mines—and no doubt can possibly exist but that all the most valuable gold lots would have been drawn to some of his chances."

In the new constitution of the state of Mississippi, there are the following provisions respecting Slaves.

"Sec. 1. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, unless the slaves shall have rendered the state some distinguished service, in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slave so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: Provided, that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrants. And provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state of slaves who may have committed high crimes in other states. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with

the directions of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this state as merchandise or for sale, shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three; Provided, That the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves from any state in the Union; and bringing them into this state for their own individual use, until the year eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 3. In prosecution of slaves for crimes of which the punishment is not capital, no inquest by a grand jury is necessary; but the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law."

Shoe Blacking.—Large sums are every year expended by our commercial fellow citizens for the article of shoe blacking; a considerable portion of which goes to encourage foreigners. In confirmation of this assertion, it is stated, on good authority, that there is annually imported into this country from England, shoe blacking to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars, the chief part of which is made by Day & Martin, of London. This large sum might easily be kept in the country and even in the pockets of those who have hitherto been in the habit of paying their portion of it by each family making their own, which can be done with very little trouble and at a trifling expense; or by encouraging some of the worthy manufacturers of it in our own country, who furnish as good an article, at much less price. If any, however, prefer Day & Martin to all others, very well, only make it for yourselves and save your money. Here is a correct recipe:

To one pound of ivory black, to which has been mixed half an ounce of vitrol and an ounce of sweet oil, add one pound of pulverized loaf sugar; mix the whole with a gallon of vinegar, and let it stand three days, when it is fit for use. It should be stirred often, and kept from the air to prevent evaporation.—The cost of a gallon is about 75 cents, and it is retailed at the stores for four dollars.

Balt. Pat.

One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the fortunes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, says the N. Y. Evening Post, was the tranquillity in which their after lives were passed, and the late period to which they were protracted. Most of them lived to a good old age, crowned with civil honors, bestowed by the gratitude of the republic, and some of them perished by mere decay of the powers of nature. Of the fifty six who affixed their signatures to that document, twenty seven lived to an age exceeding seventy years, and forty one to an age exceeding sixty. Only two of the whole number, Gwinnet, of Georgia, who fell in a duel in his 45th year, and Lynch, of South Carolina, who was shipwrecked in his sixtieth—died a violent death. Twenty one lived to the beginning of the present century, and three were permitted to see the great experiment of a representative confederacy confirmed by the events of fifty years. Of all the delegates from New York and New England, only one, Whipple of New Hampshire, died at an earlier age than sixty. Never in the world had the leaders in any bold and grand political movement more reason to congratulate themselves and their country on its issue. The exertions and perils of their manhood were succeeded by a peaceful, honored and ripe old age, in which they witnessed the happy result of the institutions they had aided in devising; and they were gathered to their graves amid the regrets of the generation which was in its cradle when they laid the foundation of the republic.

The United States Bank.—With the peculiar statesman-like regard for the honor and dignity of the country which the whole course of his administration has exhibited, the President has told the World in his Message, that the Bank of the United States is not a safe place in which to deposit funds. While he may be supposed, by a stretch of the imagination, to have been indicting the iniquitous libel in question, he may be presumed, legally and fairly to have had before him the evidence of its falsity, as is conclusively shown in the annexed article from the National Gazette.

The President having expressed great anxiety about the safety of the Government funds in the National Bank, we have taken occasion to make some inquiry pursuant to our practice in matters wherein we suppose error to lie.—Truly, the apprehensions of the Chief Magistrate now seem to us almost ludicrous. At the time when the President wrote—we should say at the time he signed the Message—there was in the Treasury a full statement of the situation of the Bank on the 1st of November.

According to that statement, it appears that the whole of the claims of every description against the Bank, was as follows:

For notes in circulation,	\$17,968,733 36
Deposits of all kinds,	1,580,520 89
The holders of funded debt receivable	5,747,696 45
Making a total of	\$37,296,950 20

This is the full extent of the demands on the bank. Now, what is there to meet them?

1. Gold and silver,	\$8,026,055 45
2. Funds in Europe, equivalent to, indeed better than gold and silver here	2,865,010 26
3. Real Estate,	2,997,101 53
4. Due by State Banks,	3,512,953 24
5. Due by individuals,	62,172,744 79

Making an aggregate of \$79,593,671 87 Here then are 79 millions to pay 37 millions! Really, this would seem sufficient to quiet the fears of the most sensitive holder of a note.

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, do REMONSTRATE and SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention under the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without the endangering of the Union of those States. Instead of which that Convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of all these pledges.

2nd. Because the said Ordinance has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavouring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—a Test Oath.

3d. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the Freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be deprived of every office, civil and military.

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the grand principles of Liberty secured to the citizens by the Constitution of this State in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the Press, shall be forever inviolably preserved."

5th. Because it has violated the independence guaranteed to the Judiciary by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolving test oath, or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the Constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in forbidding the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has violated the same Constitution, in that provision of it which declares that no preference shall be given to one Port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases in law and Equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunals of the country, and then enacting that if that government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting and the effect anticipated from it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other State.

The Union Party of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow citizens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullification Party, against the People of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to coerce them. What other object therefore can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of tyranny, over their fellow citizens.

This Convention doth further protest, against any effort, by a system of Conscription to force the citizens of the State from their firesides and their homes, and take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured was pacific in its nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do, against the above mentioned grievances, The Union Party, would further express their firm determination, to maintain the principles which have ever been the rule of their conduct, and which on the one hand, they will continue their unflinching opposition to the protective tariffs, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American citizen. Disclaiming therefore all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by intolerable oppression.

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.
HENRY MIDDLETON,
DAVID JOHNSON,
RICH'D. I. MANNING,
STARLING TUCKER,

Here follows the names of one hundred and seventy seven signers.

Done at Columbia, on Friday the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest: FRANKLIN J. MOSES,
JAMES EDWARD HENRY,
Secretaries of Convention.

Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria.—We desire to present and preserve, at full length, the statement of the affairs of this Bank, as reported by the committee. It is a real curiosity—and may be useful as a "copy" in the new state of things which many believe is about to ensue. Inasmuch, among the demands against the bank there is an item of \$110,460 for notes in circulation—but "if the cashier has burned the 20,000 dollars stated by him only \$90,460." On the credit side the real estate, put down in the schedule at \$4,755, is valued at \$9,400—the cashier's debt, \$41,898, is secured so that it may produce \$30,000; the amount of "dormant" notes protested, is \$93,217; of stock notes, "paying over unpaid," 17,292; of "dormant" balances, over-draws, and defalcation, \$22,057; from all which three last "nothing is expected"—N. Y. Re. gazer. (We wish this was the most of the affair.—N. Y. Intel.

From the Virginia Times.

THE POST OFFICE.—Never till this administration came into power, was this branch of the government made subservient, to party purposes. Since then, every advantage has been taken by the wireworkers at the seat of Government, to use this arm of power; to strengthen their ill-gotten authority by flooding the country far and near, with every species of detraction and falsehood. It is no secret, too, that mail contractors, have had large sums conferred upon them, with the plausible pretext of extra services. Neither is it any secret that when an investigation was attempted by a committee of the Senate, to bring the nefarious practice to light, and to show, that the sums thus conferred, were for other purposes than the public good, that they were smothered by the weight of a party vote. No man could have read the speeches of Messrs. Clayton and Holmes on this subject, without arriving at the irresistible conclusion, that corruption of the deepest die, has been resorted to, to perpetuate the power of the present administration. With facts like these, as apparent as the noon-day sun, is it to be wondered at, that the late Presidential election terminated as it did? Has not deception been practiced to a wide extent, to bring about this state of things? Does any one doubt, but that the Globe, and other affiliated presses, have been extensively circulated by the aid of the Post Office department, to mislead the people, and consequently to gain clothe bad men with extended power? We say bad men, because no good ones would have resorted to infamous falsehoods to accomplish their objects.

We are very well aware, that a vast majority of the people, who have supported the administration, cannot be brought to believe that such things are. They are honest, and what motives have they for being otherwise? They are not needy adventurers, dependent upon office for a livelihood. We are performing a painful duty in making these remarks, but so long as we possess a public press, we are determined at all hazards to expose the flagitious conduct of those in authority.

If it is asked, why continue these exposures now the contest for the Presidency is over; we answer that the people may enquire, and having ascertained that they have been deceived in the estimate of their public servants, they may be prepared, when the time again arrives, to apply the corrective, which is alone in their hands.

Besides, there is something due to those who have been made victims to the abuse of power. Take for example, the distinguished statesman of Kentucky. Shall the free press of this country cease to expose the vile arts by which the opponents of this gentleman have again obtained dominion. Forbid it justice!—forbid it patriotism!

There is very little hope that with the immense use of the public treasure, and with a well organized press, in the pay of the administration, our feeble voice can be made to be heard as extensively as we could wish; but nevertheless, we shall continue our exposures of the abuse of power, and our warnings to the people.

Effects of Nullification.—A gentleman of this city, extensively connected with foreign houses, has countermanded orders of purchase to Charleston, S. C. to the amount of \$300,000—and has stated to his correspondents in that city, that the unsettled state of affairs there, the uncertainty of clearances, and other anticipated embarrassments in trade, have operated to cause a transfer of these orders to Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans.—N. Y. Adv.

Gardner Green, Esq. President of the U. S. Branch Bank in Boston, died on Wednesday morning in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Green has long had the reputation of being the most opulent man in New England. He resigned his office of President of the Branch a few days since, and William Appleton Esq. is elected to fill the vacancy. The amount of Mr. Green's estate is estimated at about \$3,000,000.—Boston Atlas.

Louisiana Sugar Crop.—The Franklin Louisiana Republican says.—Our Sugar Planters have just commenced grinding their cane in this section of Attakapas. The turn outs have been excellent for this season of the year. We have been informed by a gentleman of this parish, that one acre of his most indifferent cane by an actual experiment, yielded him about 2,500 lbs. of good Sugar. Crops from every appearance are remarkably fine; and all that the Planters ask for, is a favorable season and a good market.

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15th, 1832.

The Bank of South Carolina was robbed last night of the following notes of that Bank, viz:

\$18,000 in five dollar notes, (\$5.)
70,000 in twenty do (\$20.)
38,000 in hundred do (\$100.)

\$156,000

Among the five dollar notes are some that have never been in circulation, dated 4th May, 1815, payable to, and filled up by Charles Kershaw, and signed by T. Jones, President, and T. W. Bacon, Cashier.

The one hundred dollar notes were dated 24th Feb. 1824; payable to John S. Condon, and signed by Kary Simon, President, and T. W. Bacon, Cashier. All of the plates engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co.

There was besides a considerable amount taken in notes of other Banks, which cannot be particularly described.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

About one o'clock yesterday, the bells gave the alarm of fire, which, was soon traced by the smoke to the square on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite to Brown's Hotel. It broke out in the upper story of the building belonging to the heirs of the late Charles Jones; which was occupied by Mr. Samuel Stettinius as a dwelling house, and Mr. Jesse Croimwell. Although in the middle of a bright day, it was 15 or 20 minutes before an engine could be got to the spot. Several of them, however, made all possible speed, and were very efficiently applied. It was impossible to save the house in which the fire originated, the rest of this valuable row of houses, at one time in imminent danger, were saved, not without some loss from the confusion of moving, &c. We never saw before so complete a demonstration of the importance of slate roofs upon, and parapet walls between houses. But for the slate roofs of the two houses adjoining, (Mrs. Ball's and Mr. Seth Hyatt's) the whole row would have been in flames before the engines got fairly to work.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Mr. Graham, I called Tuesday last at the Post Office of this Town for letters and papers by the Western Mail, from Washington and elsewhere. I then heard that two mails from the West were due, and had not arrived, viz: the one on the Friday before, and the one on the Monday before. Will the community submit longer to this abuse? Some time hence, our letters and papers must come to us by some route or another, stale and out of time—the intelligence by the papers anticipated and undesired—the business of letters deranged, and interests suffering—and we shall then, under such circumstances, be called on to pay postage just as if the papers and letters had arrived in due time, in order that the faithful Post Master may get his regular appointed perquisites.

Why does not the Post Master report the Mail Contractor at once, for gross delinquency, as an honest officer ought to do? Or, if there is no delinquency, why does not the Post Master report at head quarters, after due and the multitude of other failures and irregularities that the public have experienced since the change of the route from Haddaway's Ferry, that the new route is an impracticable one, and desire, in behalf of this community and of all South of us, that the present route be changed? There can be no difficulty in the department's making any alteration in the contract it pleases, as there has been violation enough of contract in all conscience to break fifty of them, if it is stipulated that the mail shall come to Easton on a given day, or I could almost say, even on a given week. For twenty odd years, many persons assure me, we never had half as many misadventures of Mail by Haddaway's Ferry, as we have had by this new route in the present year.

Mr. Graham, I understand you get by the Steamboat Maryland, every Friday night, the Washington papers of that morning which get to Baltimore before the Maryland starts—which papers we get from Washington by Mail (when the Mail comes) the next Monday night, or the next Friday, a week after,—also, that you get on Tuesday night by the Maryland, the Washington papers of that Morning, which we get (when the mail arrives at all) the following Friday night,—and I further hear, that this said Mail Contractor, whose mail seldom comes—this said intelligent Post Master, whose Letter-bag is seldom in place, joint Editors and co-partners, in faithful performances of public services—with their crippled ducks and hangers on, and the extreme modesty to go to you to ask for the loan of a Washington paper brought by Steamboat, in order that they might give their patrons the news of the day, as their Swift-Sure Mail would not arrive. It was an old saying, that the Shoe Maker's wife went worse shod than any body in the parish,—surely it will not come up for a saying, that the Mail Contractor's and Post Master's newspaper suffers more for news than any paper in the district.

Mr. Graham, we are treated too bad, and I wish you would print this letter in your next paper, and then cut it out and send it to the Post Master General that he may know our situation and how scandalously we are used.

If the Mail Contractor don't do better, and I don't see how he can, I would advise you to furnish him with a medalion and motto for the SWIFT-SURE, or rather the SLOW and UNCERTAIN, viz: a coachman coaxing his snail-like moving steeds with a huge Hickory Club under a score.

BUDGE GRIDIRON.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Graham: In as much as A. Kendall is necessarily and officially engaged at the palace of the "greatest and best," I may venture to ask a question or two without the dread of a horrible and ungentlemanly denunciation. Therefore I will take the liberty of asking you, when have we had a mail from Washington and Baltimore, across the Bay? When shall we be likely to have one? When did the Eastern Shore ever suffer so great an inconvenience from the uncertainty of the Western Mail, as it has for the last twelve months? Would any other contractor have been permitted to trifle with the interests and feelings of the public as the present one has?

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

Mr. Graham,

Among the ancient as well as modern languages, no department of literature has been cultivated with greater assiduity than Grammar. And in the English language, no system has deservedly received such unqualified approbation by the learned, as that of Lindley Murray. It must be admitted, however, that Mr. Murray's Grammar is, in some parts, somewhat abstruse, and is better adapted to those pupils whose minds are properly developed, than to the capacities of children. Mr. Kirkham, although his Grammar is radically and essentially the same as Murray's, has succeeded in simplifying the Science, and has, in some respects, arranged and illustrated the subject in an original manner.

From a cursory perusal, we think he is superior to most of his contemporaries in Posing; and the numerous notes which he has introduced are, in general, appropriate. There are, however, several deviations from Murray, which do not meet our approbation. Thus there are twenty-two rules in Murray's Syntax: In Kirkham's there are thirty-five. The principal rules of the latter, it is true, are nearly the same as those of the former; but the introduction of several Notes of Murray's Grammar, as Rules in Kirkham's, & thereby increasing their number from 22 to 35, may, in our opinion, retard, instead of accelerating, the course of the pupil, in this part of the Science. We wish also that the Author had left out the note in page 143; as also the Provincialisms in pages 205, 206 and 207.

In Prose, the author is quite too short on the laws of versification. It is true, that the Ancient Languages far surpassed ours in this respect, but still, the student ought to be able to scan the different kinds of Poetry, in our own language, with facility. On this part of the subject, Mr. Murray's Grammar has no superiority.

Upon the whole, Mr. Kirkham's Grammar is a good one, and therefore we wish it an extensive circulation.

G.

FOREIGN NOTIONS.

[From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 10.]

Our recent intelligence from the United States is pregnant with events which, in their ultimate influence, threaten what few have so early anticipated—a dissolution of the Union. Although our opinion is, that at the present season, such a consequence is not likely to immediately result, there is every probability that, as the States increase in riches, population and power, they will become separate and independent. We do not mean each State,

but probably sections of the Union. We say this after mature consideration, and after having watched events for several years on the spot where they have taken place. The interests of the South are opposed to those of the North and East. The Tariff is the great subject of complaint.—The Tariff is necessary to the very existence of the manufactures of the East; and who that has travelled through New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, as we have done, and viewed their thickly settled and industrious thriving population, but what would lament that any cause should, like the canker worm, eat at the root of this prosperity and affluence. South Carolina and the Southern States depend principally upon slave labour for their produce; and their produce, when brought to market, is chiefly sold, not in the markets of the Union, but in those of Europe. The proceeds are remitted in European manufactures, upon which heavy duties are laid, some equal to 33 1-3 per cent., others, equal to a prohibition. This, of course, must be sustained principally by the Southern States.—Were they able to purchase with the proceeds of the sale of their Cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, &c. &c. the goods of the European markets; without paying any duties on their introduction into the United States, their incomes would be raised, in most cases, 33 1-3 per cent. This is the great question at issue.—Self-interest, that which we have seen disunite families, may disunite a republic—it is no anomaly in human experience, it is no novelty in the theory of morals. The great questions of human life must be judged of by gone events. We are, it is true, in an age where light, hitherto unknown, discovers to us paths hitherto hidden from our view, but the moral of our existence is not changed, nor, we think, more pure or refined, and, until it is, light will do us little good.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to answer the above. We have neither seen, heard or received any thing by the *Slow and Easy* for the last ten days. We received a few Western papers by the northern route on Thursday last, but they were all at least a week old. The route, we presume, has been abandoned—if it has not, we should like to know whether the Contractor will have the conscience to demand pay for services never rendered.

Ed. E. Gaz.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 12.

The Union Convention met at 12 o'clock today, now increased in number to 175 members.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun will resign the Vice Presidency of the United States, and take his seat as Senator; he may, however, continue to reside as Vice President, and not qualify as Senator until the 4th of March next.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to report in favor of a tax of 90 per cent, on dividends of U. S. Bank Stock, to be collected or not, at the sovereign will and pleasure of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State. The object of this measure is said to be held as a rod in *terrorem* over the U. S. States Bank in Charleston, to prevent it from pressing hardly, in the anticipated winding up of its business, on the Bank of the State.

Governor Wolf has re-appointed Gen. Samuel McKean, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, an office which he has filled, for the last three years, to the satisfaction of the community.

The Galenian of the 21st November states that the Indians on the frontiers are forming alliances; and think that next summer they will be prepared to encounter the whites. The Winnabagoes, it has been ascertained, can raise 1500 warriors among themselves, and they say the neighboring tribes will furnish an equal number. The Galenian thinks the Kickapoo hills will be their probable place of rendezvous.

By an alteration in the laws of North Carolina, the clerks of their county and superior courts are now elected by the people.

[BY LAST NIGHT'S STEAM BOAT.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE TELESCOPE (NULLIFICATION PAPER.)

RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMATION AT COLUMBIA.

Presidential Edict against South Carolina. In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document, that had been transmitted to him by our Senators in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered through a convention of her people; in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that Government, to the whole of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the gordian knot of these constitutional difficulties with the sword.

The principles, thus avowed, as those on which the future liberties of this country were compulsively to rest, were not less new and startling, than was the mode of announcing them. Who, and of whom are we? Are we Russian serfs, or slaves of a Divan? Are we on the banks of the Bosphorus, or the Neva, or is it on our own free streams that these things are proclaimed? Was our high and well considered appeal to Congress and the States in this manner to be met by the blind fury and indecency of a man who thus vents upon the liberties of the country, his own personal animosities?

We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impudent missile of despicable malignity. Of answer to its paltry sophisms, and disgraceful invectives, it was utterly unworthy. But the country and the world should know, how perfectly we despise and defy him and they should be told that, before they plant such principles as his upon our free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall whiten our shores—the carcasses of many a catiff and traitor blacken our air.

He offered, therefore, the following resolution:—

"Whereas, the President of the U. States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State.—Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we, the President of the U. States, do hereby, in the name of the people, denounce the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free State.—Be it therefore,

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Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance, exhorting them to disregard his vain promises, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President.

[In this resolution the Senate concurred.]

A gentleman then asking the reading of the proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finley rose, and went through it. The House listened to it with an exceedingly marked indignation. At the passage, however, where the President calls us "his children," and talks to the State "like a father," there was a general laugh over the whole house.

Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, and F. Pickens, successively rose, and expressed with great eloquence and spirit, views of equal detestation and contempt against this proceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it breathed the very worst doctrines of consolidation, and called in the most violent methods of enforcing them—and, more especially as it held even the tyrannical doctrine, that we had not even the right to secede, all men, of all parties must refuse to sanction it by their votes. He called, therefore, for the yeas and nays. They were taken: Yeas 90, Nays 24; every Union man voting against the resolutions.

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred so much of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, as relates to commercial regulations, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill to explain and amend the 18th section of an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved the 14th of July, 1832; which bill was read the 1st and 2d time and committed.

The following resolution, offered some days since by Mr. Adams, came up in course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as in his opinion may comport with the public interest, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affairs of the United States from that city.

Mr. Adams modified the resolution by adding the words "and instructions to said Charge d'Affairs."

He said that he did not know that there would be any opposition to this resolution. It related to the question between the United States and the Government of Buenos Ayres. (Mr. A. here quoted the Message of the President at the opening of the last session, in which the difficulty with the Government of Buenos Ayres is stated, and the intention of sending out a Charge d'Affairs to settle it.) The Minister had been sent accordingly, but after some negotiation, he had returned without effecting an adjustment of our difficulties with that Government. Before his return the Executive had declared in his Message of this year—

"I refrain from making my communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message was, at the date of our last advice, still pending, & in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient."

Since the date of this communication the negotiation referred to had terminated, and the Charge had returned. It appeared to Mr. A. that the subject was one which deserved the attention of Congress. The country seemed to be towards one of the Governments of South America in a condition approaching to a state of war. It was the duty of Congress to ascertain what was the nature of our difference with that Government, and whether any measures were necessary for the protection of the commerce of the people of the United States. There was an additional reason for the adoption of the resolution. Since the rupture of the negotiation, the Government of Buenos Ayres had published in the Spanish language, the correspondence between the two Governments, together with a communication from the Buenos Ayres Minister of Foreign Affairs to that Republic, in which it was represented that that Government had cause of complaint against the Government of the United States; and there was reason to believe that the impression existing there was strongly against the United States. The Minister there stated that this Government had a claim for indemnity on this country for injuries committed against its citizens, and for which they should rely upon the justice of the United States. Under these circumstances he had deemed it his duty to present this resolution.

Mr. Archer (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations), observed that there was no ground to fear a war with Buenos Ayres. It was true that the negotiations between the two Governments had been suspended but that of Buenos Ayres had since then manifested a disposition to renew it at this place. He presumed there could not be the least objection to a full disclosure of all the resolution called for.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe next came up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter, stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or Territory by them represented; the time when they were appointed; the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

Together with the following amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Kennon:

"And also, the names and names of the members of Congress, who, since the first of February, 1824, had been appointed either by themselves or their friends for office, or who had been re-elected."

And the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Foster, to lay the resolution and amendments on the table, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 54, Nays 118.

The question then being on Mr. Kennon's amendment,

Mr. L. Condict moved to amend the amendment by inserting a clause extending the call so as to embrace a statement of the particular offices sought, the time of their application, and any letters in the possession of the President relating thereto.

The question being then taken, Mr. Condict's amendment was negatived without a count.

Mr. Kennon's amendment was also negatived by yeas and nays—Yeas 73, Nays 103.

The original resolution was then agreed to by yeas and nays—Yeas 102, Nays 74.

From the Balt. Chron. of yesterday.

The great length and importance of the proclamation issued by the Governor of South Carolina, received by the mail yesterday evening, induce us to lay that document before our readers to the exclusion of various articles previously prepared. It would appear from this proclamation, the general order accompanying it, and the inflammatory speeches delivered in the legislature, that the leading nullifiers were resolved that the people should not be permitted a "breathing time" in which to reflect on the consequences of their rash and inconsiderate measures. We yet hope, however, that our country may be spared from the revolting spectacle of a civil war. Of all calamities which could befall us as a nation, that is the most to be dreaded.

New York, Dec. 21.

Politics and Stocks.—U. S. Bank Stock was pushed down at our Brokers' board to day from 108 to 106 3/4. Letters received by the Southern mail, which being in late, were received while the Board were in session, produced an effect. They might have contained nothing more than orders to sell largely!

That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service for the twelve months thereafter; &c.

Mr. Adams said that whether they should be ordered or not, he should vote in favor of the resolution. And that, not simply in compliance with the courtesy which was usually extended to all members who desired to obtain information from any of the departments. He should vote for the call, as he was satisfied from the notice given by the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Wickliffe), that he should follow it up by a motion for reprinting the information contained in a prior document of similar character with that now sought. As he understood it would not be in order to discuss at this time the amendment to the Constitution, which was the basis of the present resolution, he should refrain from doing so. In voting for the resolution, however, he wished it to be understood that he did not at all agree in the views of its mover, in relation to the amendment of the Constitution, which he had proposed. He held that any alteration of the Constitution on that point, instead of an amendment, would be a great deterioration of the Constitution. And if the House should indulge the gentleman with the information he had called for, (as he hoped it would), and the proposal for an amendment should come before the House in order, Mr. A. reserved to himself the right of stating, in a few words, the grounds and reasons on which he was led to think that it would be one of the most pernicious alterations in the Constitution that could be proposed.

Mr. Adams said that he should be compelled very reluctantly, to vote against the amendment, for the reason that it was very doubtful to him whether it would be in the power of the President to furnish the information sought.—The call, he perceived, went back to the 1st of February, 1824, at which time the Executive of the United States was a person (Mr. Monroe) unfortunately now no more. Another person had been President since his term expired; so that the present Executive would not have it in his power to give a list of all the applications made, not only during his own, but through part of two preceding Administrations. It was not consistent with the dignity of the House, nor with the rules of propriety, to send to the President of the United States a resolution which the House must know it would not be in his power to comply with. It might not be in his power to state what members had made application for office even since the time of his own appointment. Application was often made verbally, and under circumstances which made it impossible that they should all be retained in his memory. Some applications were addressed to him in writing, and some of them were signed with the name of the applicants; but this was not always the case. Applications were made by members more frequently for their friends than for themselves. Mr. A. believed, sincerely, that it would be impossible for the President to comply with the call, even in reference to his own period of office. He knew it would not with respect to that of his immediate predecessor; nor did he believe he could give the information in respect to the last year of Mr. Monroe's administration, which was included within the period stated in the amendment.

He should, therefore, be under the necessity of voting against it in that view. But he had another reason. It was a species of exposure of the individuals concerned. It seemed to imply that there was something wrong in members of Congress applying for offices under the Government; and it seemed to hold such members up to the view of the community as guilty of some offence if they had applied either on their own behalf or that of their friends. There was something, he did not say in the intention of them but in the measure itself, of an individual kind. In the resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky there was nothing of that kind. That call related only to official acts of the President, for which he was bound to answer when called upon; but here he was required to state the names of individuals who might have at any time held a conversation with him on the subject of appointments, either directly or otherwise, either for themselves or their friends, and with the best intentions and all such persons were held out to the view of the nation as so many parasites seeking by flattery to obtain Executive favor. Such a call was unworthy of that House.

Mr. Foster observed that the debate of this morning had fully confirmed him in the opinion he had early expressed, that this resolution was calculated to do no good, especially as one half of the gentlemen who had advocated the call, had declared in advance that they should oppose the amendment of the Constitution to which alone the call had reference. If he could think that the judgment of one member on that floor would really be controlled by the reply to that call, he would not oppose it. But it was not so, and as he was anxious to have the Constitution amended, and saw that in pressing this resolution the House was about to blend a mere party warfare with the great principles of the Constitution, he could not yield it his support. If they pushed their enquiries so far as to ask who had applied for office, they ought to ask the whole length, and find out who had wanted office. He had no doubt many members had wanted office and did not get it, who were much better off for it than those who did. He concluded renewing his motion to lay the resolution on the table. But before any question was taken, the hour allotted to resolutions expired.

The following bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Polk in the Chair, and were ordered to be engrossed for Wednesday:

A bill for the relief of Major General Alexander Macomb.

A bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maisin Rouge, and those claiming under him, to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bullard moved to amend this bill by substituting the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the Western District Court of Louisiana, as the Court before whom the suit is to be brought. Agreed to.

Mr. Bullard also moved to amend the bill so as to require the claimants to accompany their petition with the original title papers under which the land is claimed. Agreed to.

Mr. Wickliffe moved to add an additional section to the bill—upon which the committee rose.

And the House adjourned until Wednesday next the 26th inst.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Sewall, a member from Maryland, elected in the place of the late Mr. Mitchell, appeared and was sworn and took his seat.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, coming again for consideration—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter, stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or Territory by them represented; the time when they were appointed; the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

Together with the following amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Kennon:

"And also, the names and names of the members of Congress, who, since the first of February, 1824, had been appointed either by themselves or their friends for office, or who had been re-elected."

And the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Foster, to lay the resolution and amendments on the table, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 54, Nays 118.

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New York, Dec. 21.

Politics and Stocks.—U. S. Bank Stock was pushed down at our Brokers' board to day from 108 to 106 3/4. Letters received by the Southern mail, which being in late, were received while the Board were in session, produced an effect. They might have contained nothing more than orders to sell largely!

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 26.

WHEAT (white) 1 16 a 1 20
do (red) 1 10 a 1 14
CORN 56 a 57

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, in this town by the Rev. Mr. Wardfield, Mr. Samuel Tucker to Miss Eliza Jane Seymour, all of this county.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. Richard Lawrence of Baltimore to Miss Mary Dawson of this county.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Lenhart Mr. Solomon Sapp to Miss Nancy, daughter of Henry Carier, Esq. all of Kent County, Delaware.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee will offer at public sale on MONDAY the 21st day of January, next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 2 o'clock, P. M. that large & valuable tract of Land called ARMY MANOR, containing five hundred and thirty-one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situated in Caroline county, about two miles from Denon,—the late residence of Philemon Plummer, deceased; on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and kitchen, with out houses, &c. all in pretty good repair, being the farm held and owned by the late Philemon Plummer, deceased, and which will be sold for the pay neat of his debts. The terms of sale are as follows: the purchaser or purchasers, will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, one third in twelve months thereafter, and the residue in eighteen months from the day of sale the whole sum to be secured to the trustee, as such, by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, with interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the court, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest, and not before, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns the lands and real estate so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid; free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants or either of them. Further terms made known on the day of sale.

The creditors of the late Philemon Plummer, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale—or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the money or moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased.

dec. 29 4w

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

A New, Cheap and Popular Periodical, ENTITLED THE SELECT Circulating Library, Containing equal to Fifty Volumes, for \$6.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the U. States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities; but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while "The Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union, in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be found in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form.—But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for though not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that part of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c., and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the con-

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, 21st day of December A. D. 1832.

On application of William Townsend Administrator with the will annexed, of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 7th day of July next, or they may be otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. TOWNSEND, Admr. of Thomas Hanna, deceased.

Dec. 22

sequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole-some mental aliment. His situation and engagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 322 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is fixed at \$2.00 for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized.—\$1.00 Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$2.00, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by sending in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

*Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of fifty-two Numbers.

ADAM WALDIE, Carpenter Street, Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1 1832

Subscriptions received at this office.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all kinds of House, Sign and Fancy PAINTING, with neatness and despatch. Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

dec. 22 3w E. S. HOPKINS.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of James Carter administrator of William Jewell late of Caroline County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test WM. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline County in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of William Jewell late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JAMES CARTER, Admr. of William Jewell, deceased.

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1832.

On application of Emory Bayly, admr. of Henry Baggs late of Caroline County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test WILLIAM A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Baggs, late of Caroline County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty ninth day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eleventh day of December A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

EMORY BAYLY, Admr. of Henry Baggs, deceased.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FARM on which his son Thomas now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plantation, in Island Creek Neck. It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 85 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the DWELLING & other IMPROVEMENTS in good repair. There is a fine Marble Bank on it. Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,
of which an ample proportion is in WOODLAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of MARSH attached thereto. The improvements are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,
and the usual OUT-HOUSES. It has a large lot, and fine meadow bottoms, and is an excellent grazing farm. Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES,
with efficient WOODLAND attached to it. He will also sell at private sale about

46 Acres of Woodland,
lying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance, with interest till paid. Apply to A. GRAHAM, or to
JOSEPH MARTIN.
Nov. 24, 1832.

TO RENT
for the ensuing year.
THE small framed
DWELLING HOUSE,
situated near the corner of Port street, in Easton.
One other situation on Cabinet street, with a good garden, &c. &c.
Also, a **DWELLING HOUSE** with about three acres of ground situated on Cabinet street, the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.
The above property will be rented low to good tenants. For terms apply to
ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.
or to A. GRAHAM.
Easton, Nov. 18.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. formerly Manassas farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Harrison, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and curing such diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as cases within his knowledge—his charges will be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepared in a few days to take in charge and accommodate five or six horses. For his knowledge of horses and general character he refers to Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he left England.
The public's ob't. serv't.
THOMAS WARWICK.
Dec. 1.

NOTICE.
AS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 5th day of November, last, as a runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself
William Armstrong
He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek, & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth gaiters, corded roundabout, black hat & coarse shoes; he says he is an indentured apprentice to Frederick Rider, of Middletown Valley, in Frederick County, Md.
The owner of the above described runaway, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.
P. BRENGLER, Sheriff
of Frederick County, Md.
Dec. 1.

NOTICE.
The members of the Talbot county Temperance Society, are requested to meet at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on TUESDAY the 1st of January next at 5 o'clock, P. M. an address may be expected. The managers of the Society are requested to meet at the same place on the Saturday previous at 7 o'clock, P. M. Per order of the President,
THOMAS C. NICOLS, Sec'y.
Dec. 22.

TO RENT.
TO Rent for the ensuing year 1833, my Farm recently occupied by Robert Bartlett, in Talbot county on Third-haven Creek between the farms of Henry Hollyday and J. Bartlett, one half said farm is enclosed by water, which abounds in fish and Oysters; the said farm is in good order—it is probable the Wheat that is seeded can be purchased. For further information apply to the Editor or to Thomas H. Dawson, Easton.
SUSANNA NEEDLES.
Baltimore, 12th mo. 22d 4922. 3w

A CARD.
THE Subscriber intending in a week or two to remove to the House on Washington street, now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its various branches. She expects to obtain the aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled in this business. She therefore solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges herself that all orders in her line shall be promptly, faithfully and fashionably executed.
She is also desirous of taking a few boarders by the year.
MARY STEVENS.
Dec. 22.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DILLERHUNT, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same without delay, with the vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, Executors of the estate, for settlement; and those indebted to the estate are earnestly and respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment—as much longer indulgence is utterly impracticable and cannot be given—and unless payment is very soon made we shall be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit against all (without any exception) who shall have been backward in making their payments.
JAMES P. BAYLESS, Executors
THOMAS SEWELL, Executors
of John Dillerhant, deceased.
Dec. 2. 3w
The Easton Gazette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

NEW AND CHEAP GOOD

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his former stock makes his assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE
Madeira, White & green Coffee, First and second quality Chocolate, Cognac Brandy New England Cheese, Mould & dipt Candies, Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco, Spanish and American Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superior) Shot, and common Battie's Powder, Whiskey, Buckwheat & common Flour, Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson & Coarse & fine Salt, Young Skia & 3d quality Stone and Earthenware, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.
SAMUEL MACKEY.
Easton, Dec. 8.

WINTER SUPPLY.
THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the various articles connected with his business
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Gentlemen's fine and coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do do do Shoes, do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes, Ladies calf skin boots & shoes, do Lasting slippers, do French Morocco & seal skin do, Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions, A large supply of prime Boots & Shoes for Servants.
He invites the Ladies particularly to call & examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid and Neats skin and waterproof upper and a good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will be made up with neatness and despatch.
Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. all of which he is warranted in saying are as good, and many of them better than ever heretofore offered in this market, all of which will be sold low for cash.
The public's ob't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
Dec. 1.

WILLIAM L. JONES, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
EASTON, Md.
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has still on hand a good supply of MATERIALS, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner.
Dec. 1.
N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted.
W. L. J.

NOTICE—\$20 REWARD.
HAVING recently suffered much from trespasses and depredations, I am compelled to warn all coloured people and those whites who are unknown to Mr. Jefferson or myself against passing my enclosure in future. Not only such steps as the law holds out, but such others as a rigid determination to prevent these trespasses by all possible means, may suggest, will be taken by the public's obedient servant,
ALEX. C. BULLITT.
Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and stole a panel of his post and plank fence last night.
Dec. 6—3

400 acres of Land For Sale.
I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred acres of Land, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the Dwelling and out Houses in tolerable repair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.
PETER WEBB.
Dec. 8 if

LAST CALL.
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DILLERHUNT, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same without delay, with the vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, Executors of the estate, for settlement; and those indebted to the estate are earnestly and respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment—as much longer indulgence is utterly impracticable and cannot be given—and unless payment is very soon made we shall be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit against all (without any exception) who shall have been backward in making their payments.
JAMES P. BAYLESS, Executors
THOMAS SEWELL, Executors
of John Dillerhant, deceased.
Dec. 2. 3w
The Easton Gazette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

CLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.
THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received in the above line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well known Stand, opposite the Court House,
A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF
MATERIALS,
all of which has been selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

He has also on hand some excellent
Razors, Penknives, Fine-tooth Combs, Silver Thimbles, Automotons, Razor Straps, Ladies Work Boxes & Plain Gold Finger Rings, Sewing and Knitting Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, Needles, Watch Keys, Pocket Inkstands, Horn & Wood Combs, Watch Snuff Boxes, Pocket Books, Plated Breastpins & Switch Whips, Razor Cases, key rings, Shell Side Combs, Buckskin Purses, Hooks and Eyes, Gun Screws, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Small Looking Glasses, Watch Ribbons, Beads, Lead & State Pencils, and a variety of other FANCY ARTICLES, all of which he invites the public to call and examine, as they will be sold at a small advance. The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive a share of the public patronage.
The public's humble and obedient serv't.
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, Dec. 15 3t (W)

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
20th day of November, A. D. 1832.
ON application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

IN compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this twentieth day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.
JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.
Nov. 24

NOTICE.
BY an agreement between Mr. Walter L. Fountain and the subscriber, as administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, late of Caroline County deceased the creditors of the deceased will present their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or file the same in the office of Register of Wills for Caroline county, and all persons who are indebted to the deceased estate will also make payment to the subscriber as the acting adm'r. of the said deceased.
JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, acting adm'r.
of Ann Hicks, deceased.
Dec. 15

EASTON ACADEMY.
THE Trustees of the Easton Academy are requested to meet at the Academy on SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Dec. 22 (W)

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
Sitting as a Court of Chancery,
November Term in the year 1832.
ORDERED, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Stephen Theodore Johnson, deceased, in the cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife, against Stephen Theodore Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.
The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sales to be \$3,581 82.
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.
True Copy,
Dec. 8 Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

REMOVAL.
MISS MARY BROWN,
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed her
MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE
to the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith, Esq. she invites her former customers and friends, to call and view her new assortment of fashions and goods and flatters herself that her attention to her business in all its varieties of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to the public.
Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of
SADDLERY,
Consisting of BRIDLE BITS & STIRRUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashions from England—likewise an elegant assortment of
LEATHER,
with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the post office. He will sell low for CASH.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE
Oct. 6 cow3t

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
HAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment of

FRESH GOODS
SUITED TO THE SEASON:
/ AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths of various colours and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinets, Baizes and Flannels, Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great variety, Bombazines, Lindsays and Kerseys, Merino, Cashmere, Thybet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berge, Crapes, Lissos & other fancy hand'ks, Irish Linens & Lawns Domestic Muslins, Cotton Yarn, &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, VIZ:—
Fresh
TEAS,

Old L. P. Madeira, Sicily do, Sherry and Lisbon Port and Taureriff Old Duports Brandy—very superior, O. Monongahela whiskey
Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese—very nice Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Raisins Family Flour Powder and Shot
LIKEWISE
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
among which, are complete sets of
DINING AND TEA CHINA, BRASS ANDIRONS, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

All of which will be offered on reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Kerseys, Lindsays and Feathers.
Nov. 8.

A BOY WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, about 14 or 15 years of age that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and who can come well recommended, for industry and an amiable disposition.
Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need apply but such as have the above qualifications.
Wm. H. & P. GROOME.
Easton, Dec. 1. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold on TUESDAY the 1st day of January next, at the Court House door in Easton, the Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, deceased, on a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by
JOHN BENNETT, L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY.
Commissioners.
Dec. 15

WANTED.
A farmer near Easton wishes to purchase for his own use; one or two Negro boys from the age of ten to 15 years, for a term of years or for life, for which a liberal Cash price will be paid, enquire of A. Graham.
Dec. 15

REMOVAL.
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The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE
Oct. 6 cow3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

I am very desirous of knowing if my brother-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maker, is living or dead,—any information respecting him left at this office, or directed to the subscriber near Millford, Kent County, Del. will be very thankfully received.
JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.
Dec. 1 1832

The Editors of the different papers through out the United States will confer a great favour by giving the above a few insertions.

Curt Wheel, Plough, Cart and WAGON WRIGHTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the stand on Washington street, lately occupied by Charles Rodman, next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches.
He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete stock of seasoned timber, and is prepared to attend to orders immediately. Intending to give personal and constant attention to his business, he can confidently assure his friends and the public that his work will be faithfully and promptly executed.
JOHN B. FIRBANKS.
Dec. 22 3w

WANTED
For the next year an active industrious young man who will labor with the Hands on a small farm, at the same time act as a Foreman and Director.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Dec. 22 1832

AN OVERSEER WANTED.
THE subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good Overseer, who is either a single man, or has only a small family; also, immediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

WANTED TO HIRE.
If application is made immediately the subscriber would like to hire for the ensuing year, two or three active, temperate, industrious, single white men, who are accustomed to daily labour. To such as come well recommended liberal wages will be given.
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Boston farm, near Trappe, Dec. 15 3t

WANTED TO HIRE,
BY the year, ten or twelve good Slaves.—They would be employed at the Furnace at Curtis's Creek; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty wood cutters.—Inquire of
JOHN BARKER,
at the Furnace, or
JOHN BARKER & SON,
Iron Founders, North Calvert street, Baltimore, or
Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, of the Steam Boat Maryland.
Baltimore, Dec. 22 1832.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their taxes for the present year are now due; the time allowed for the collection of the same being limited the subscriber cannot give any indulgence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday for the collection of the same.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector
of Talbot County Taxes,
Sept. 22

GENERAL Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.
COMPRISING,
A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers particularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he solicits those who feel interest in his plan to furnish him with their addresses (free of expense to him) on receipt of which he will forward to them an extra number of his paper, the American Farmer, containing a full description of his establishment, and a priced Catalogue of Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

Choice Garden Seeds,
would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, packed & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement or otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
Baltimore, Md.

Choice Garden Seeds,
would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, packed & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement or otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
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Baltimore, Md.

Choice Garden Seeds,
would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specially with a view to supply dealers on very liberal terms for cash or acceptance in Baltimore, with first rate seeds, packed & labelled, put up in boxes expressly for country dealers. He ventures to affirm, that for those who desire any of the articles comprised in his extensive establishment, there is not in the United States a more eligible place than this to apply for them, as it is a repository in which are concentrated or may be procured on short notice, from all parts of our country (and not a few are from remote parts of the earth) a vast variety, many of which are very rare and valuable, of Seeds, Plants, Trees, Roots, Vines, Domestic Animals, Books, Implements, and last, though not least, a constant fund of timely and important information on almost every subject interesting to a cultivator of the soil. This last is imparted weekly to subscribers, for a small annual contribution, through the columns of the American Farmer, in which are indicated also, by advertisement or otherwise, the supplies of choice commodities, both animal and vegetable, as they are received at the establishment. The subscriber is agent also for the principal Nurseries and Gardens in the Union;—and for several celebrated breeders of fine cattle, sheep and other domestic animals;—also for the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. a full assortment of whose celebrated Garden Seeds fresh and genuine, may at all times be had from him wholesale and retail, on the best terms. Address
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