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-Ar soulture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1832.

NO. 48.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per

every subsequent insertion.

ORIGINAL TALE.

"A truth" observes one man, is much more acceptable, than fiction, however so agreeable the latter may be." "But" says another, the would possibly act, if we were placed, in the situations and circumstances described." "Aye rejoined "yet, I do speak in favour of fictiontruth is certainly truth!" "Oh! by all means, truth is truth," responded the former "and fic- best 'o them!! tion is fiction-but which will last the longer:' my friend of the imagery was silent.

up in the Town of - Md; this place, then furnished the pannels for his door, besides a litof all others, is most dear to my recollection: the above the centre, there were four panes of and as I propose to relate, some circumstances, light, that were intended to afford his custom-

all this backwardness and reserve, appeal to that contains their generosity and benevolence, & it will flow, like the congealed waters, on the 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 emexemplify the characters and dispositions of a izen 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 - Md. both slaves and freemen.

The former of which class of our people, are atones for every misery they suffer.

generally called and well known, far and near,

Nicols and his profession. ever as Heaven never sent me sufficient stubbelonged to the same church, into whose por-

Jack was a man who took much delight in Turkey stone, he had ever drawn a razor over, being crossed in any of his many and divers and to be sure those were many. Jack was an experiments, that he might have the infinite honest and a veritable man! pleasure of falling into a terrible passion: nev-

inoffensiveness, were very conspicuous; and be-sides if he flew into a passion, 'twas but a mo-inarket, and often gave his opinion, masked, of see and discover all his operations; he quickly Sides 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 time "Afore my God, I like the tumps, well small proportions, would render a "stand to" enough, but do you think to get for —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 God! they are not good turnips, but they are so not run three steps, cause of an unnatural-yet small, for so much money." Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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 ly heard Jack's voice, at least an huntred yards, ONE DOLLAR; and Twenty Five Cents for me picture as nearly correct, as my memory I was willing to relinquish a part of will serve:

Being a barber, he was quite become a naturalist and took much delight in all kinds of loud imprecations of Jack-he co 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 large with must have noticed—there was gentleness of delivery in his conversation, which all who decidedly a misnomer, twas a surface of yellow large with the search of the search o imageries of the mind, serve to show, how we 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, says the former, "if the moon did not shine, we and I should judge somewhat more stricken in should not have her light." "True" the latter years, than mine honest hero, Jack the barber; though he was a man of family! and his was no

I was not born, but I was bred and brought avoided copying-no inexperienced mechanic

poking, 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 tituated in: there, be some reprohensible faulty however, in the good inhabitants, which only to mention, is enough to emanate from so humble a rene series and a respective of the nearly of the prevention of this shrub or the goodness of that: my honest friend had much faith in the value of this shrub or the goodness of that: my honest friend had much money as two legs of muttor, would national much faith in the virtue of plants and believed all diseases susceptible of a cure, by their influence, if properly and scientifically administered, there were not a certain shalling distemper; very prevalent there, that he knew a great deal more about the cure of a certain shalling distemper; very prevalent there, than many of his contemporation, is enough to emanate from so humble a rene series and a state of the while: and sharing some little of the late of the horse of the nearly of the sheries of the nearly of the sheries of the sheries of the nearly of the sheries of the sheries of the nearly of the sheries of the sheries of the sheries of the nearly of the sheries of the sheries of the nearly of the sheries of the she ries, even those of the pestle and mortar. The impetuosity of his sable sire, he seized the e- louder, which of course excited compassion ble a pen as mine. If a man, rides out, there's walls of his shop, were by no means made of not one who does not note it: if he sees him not mortar, he scorned to have any thing so approx- him to release the hold he so firmly had, of dured and was not willing to add more to them, his neighbor tells it him: and so of many and imate to his learned brethren; but the solid his father's mutton "Heaven protects the injur- already too severe. divers other things, much more important than board gave him a durable good wall: His in- ed" was my friend's own maxim. The butch- As soon as the dog was enforced "by law" that mentioned: to call the passion they indulge genuity so shone, that he covered its whole ex- er of — Md. as other butchers do, kept a large to unloose his hold, he can off much unlike the genuity so shone, that he covered its whole exof knowing as much as possible of every ones best known to bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physological bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to. It's a surgeon's, not a physical bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to be a purpose bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to be a purpose bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to be a purpose bull dog, for sundry purposes best known to vanquished young barber, who stood his ground, should have sent to be a purpose bull dog, for sundry purpose bull dog, for ungrateful. I do not imply all, remember, good American property—there hung a paper, there- erous and filial impulse, given the son posses- now over, every tradesman went with cheerreader, tush! there be these directly opposite in on pencilled and colored, a flying horse-next sion of Dorrel's throat, than the faithful buil- ful heart to his avocation, after so delectable a their nature, and as long as you did not pull was John Bull stung with wasps and hornets, catcher, laid hold on his leg, whose sharp teeth sight. But strange to tell, I could hear every their noses, they would be quiet, and yet, with in a herrible fix-opposite hung a painting, of were no sooner imbedded in his flesh, than he man complain of the raw morning, when the a man wheeling his flatulency in a barrow-& their feelings on an emergency, they will un- a thousand other specimens of the enviable art, loose the tightly drawn strings of the purse, he took so much delight in, and where his sketches were not, suspended with a string, hung the jaw bone of the largest swine mountain's declivity, when the radiant sun sheds ever killed in the county-the largest tuskor cows horn-most cariously crooked and turn-

The first object that invariably struck my eve-fancy some would say-was an enormous ploy thrice the space I have written over, to black equirril, stuffed and nailed to the wooden wall. This squirrel was the rarest of squirrels number too numerous to specify even numerically wherefore Jack had it: he actually told me, that "like grim death to a dead negro," a Now as Heaven would have it, Jack was now, whose charity and goodness of heart, I he purchased it at an extraordinary large sum could love to madness, though I were not a cit- of money, from his friend Zebulon, fained for bringing squirrels from the highest oak in the woods: besides he added, twas the only black tion of the by standers, whose curiosities were his risible faculty hath wondrously deserted squirrel that was ever seen or known to exist now at the pitch. But our Goliah did not in- him and left him a sad being! at least that he had heard of, and as many permany blacks in and adjacent to the Village of sons had seen it, admired its beauty and rarity, none had ever denied its self existence: he took especial care to inform all on this point, so it the most numerous and I must testify to the resolved itself into a certain and undeniable greater share of happiness and contentment truth, that no squirrel was like his squirrel on which they enjoy over their free brethren. Ne Exirth. Curious shells—oval stones of rare coltodeal with, whereupon he laid aside the cleav-familiar and endearing epithets or names vertheless the latter enjoy their Liberty, and ours and magnitude occupied a shelf, he had er (the mutton still on the block) and took up of Robertson and Richmond. Both what they do not possess in comfort and conve- erected for the gratification of this department his saw, and began most furiously to saw, first were esteemed in the aforesaid Town for their nience, a consciousness of their denizonship, of his exquisite taste, Turtle shells too found on one side of the leg of mutton and then to the amiable qualities, and duly condemned for evespecial favour in his eyes, suspended over his Now there being so many of the latter class stove were four bear's feet, the delight & amuseand yet withall less than their trammelled ment of all, I mean the curious of the Town. brethren, no wonder if in all the group there Over and above his chair, adjacent to the stove. should exist one, worthy of some notice. I take were many and various bottles. Now these pleasure in introducing to my reader an ac- were filled some with snakes, he called them auzintance of mine (though he be not so fair | Doctor Snakes and green snakes: others had as thee, I'll vouch for the honesty of his heart) various windings of silk, marvelously cut wood, representing rare figures-and withal 'twas a as Jack the barber; now properly to do him just rare sight! He had much reverence for the Intice this familiar name arose from that of John dian character and had they only been of some other colour, than red, he could have worship-But I never knew a man, white or otherwise, ped their God! his scruples moreover were not out, "afore my God! I'm butchered, as Heaven's hand, I may not now, speak of the origin or who would so much insult his feelings, as to privial in his eyes, therefore not to be laid aside; my Judge," instantly he relinquished the hold but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has been been discovered by the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the barber. I verily but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, be had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has appearance, but instead of assuming the whole, to manifest the had on the mutton, crying again "afore my darracter of the "Frog Eyes," digression has a constant the mutton appearance, and the mutton appearance in the mut believe, and can affirm to my belief, that honest to the world his regard for them, he thought by God, I'm butchered!-I'm butchered"!! Jack was a little vain of this distinction, partie- partially acknowledging his taste, would serve ularly as he was the elder of the two barbers in as "confirmation of holy writ," of his willingness the Town of ___ Md. I have heard him to love the sons of the Forest. Therefore to man used his lungs, to their disparage- way of an essay the womb of time must discovswear (but when he swore he thought it no sin.) this end, he had adopted as a part of the fix-Afore-my God, I can shave a man, equal to tures of his incomparable shop, Indian stone any Philadelphia barber." Now Jack was a axes, hewn wonderfully smooth-stone Tomaman of truth and I perforce believed him; how- hawks-arrow points, and I verily believe he had a thumb bracelet, which he stoutly affirmble to employ his implement, I cannot youch he ed shewed signs of antiquity, from its rusty shaved better than his brother barber, the pious external. Jack was a good husbandman and Bishop, for whom mine honest Jack entertain- if an article, however so precious—served to I could discern had their hands crammed in their ing" over the newest pattern calicoes, just from you the more for it to-morrow." ed no very favourable opinion, although they two purposes, no man's keen discovery, found tals he and his sable horde, not unfrequently en- and razor hones of his axes and Tomahawks, up, from under its nice and skilfully covered by worn two burning summers. But they it out sooner than his: He made whet stones and declared their grain was tantamount to any surface with fat.

tionest Jack: not that man or child was afraid of every person who happened to stop, within the sound to stop, within the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms teeth in the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms teeth in the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms teeth in the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms teeth in the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms teeth in the state examination of good and tairly sunk ms to serve you the same again!—

Say I'm drunk—you beast?"—With francis in a store of the town of ——, Md. I should gestures she obeyed—rushed down stairs—coll

ips, well

red yards he time, l was about devoting to my favorite before school hour, to hear the result of the ociferate tremes in one of his colour, distinguished him from the common African.

On approaching I found him "hitched" with
Dorrel, the old Butcher of ——, No. (perhaps

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 'o them!!

In winter, he kept his shop door closed, like his neighbors—whom however, he studiously avoided copying—no inexperienced mechanic furnished the pannels for his door, besides a little brighter in the face than here st Jack—but whether his wit was as keen—have my doubts. The first exclamation that mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts. The first exclamation that mag in my doubts. The first exclamation that mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts. The first exclamation that mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts. The first exclamation that mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts are many mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts are my doubts are many mag in my doubts. The mag in my doubts are my doubts.

Jack on the opposite, finding that he stuck foot. tend to harm his David, 'twis but a threat. In this same Town, there lived a couple of doubtable as any of his countrymen, he, as is the beam is on either side, held in its place by the case with most of them, could not stand the the scales-yours good citizens, it is to award sight of his own blood thus exposed & flying from of the extremes. him. I verily believe Dorrel's ire, for he too It is in my province to say, that they were

although the air was very cold it served tion of this. not to cool his excited wrath, nor did it keep away lookerson, whose numbers by this none, others had hats, others inthe hurry of the

surface with lat.

I protest the unmannerly grin of laughter that issued from the throng, served to increase the "din and clash of arms." Now Jack's offspring His industry will not bear scrutiny: he was was put to the test of his prowess, whose valor

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 pefore 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 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

and as I propose to relate, some circumstances, light, that were intended to afford his customing which actually occurred within cannon 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 examinant and rare, of course original?

Now, I would not tain be charged with examinant and a I am, on a more general known one, perhaps the good in this known one, perhaps the good by the mark of the pervailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the may feel to the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the may feel to the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the may feel to the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the may feel to the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the may feel to the way in the more years and convoyed with examination of the prevailing and well known facts, than which a more general known one, perhaps the good by the mass of the more with any thing, but transparent stuff, than on the feel plack have the mulcon under his fact on the more viewer and the will, from the contract when the replaced to the will, from the contract when the result of this sentence in the reder of the three viewers and the mulcon under his fact on the first of the colar and every now and then relating, "My look, for the mark of the wille, from the contraction of the wille, from the traw, "My look the mark of the wille, from the contraction of the three will and the will, from the contraction of the constitution, and the contraction of the constitution, and the mulcon which are the mulcon that the mulcon the the will, from the contraction of the constitution which are the mulcon which

normous butcher by the throat and commanded in the bailiff's bosom, for the sufferings he en-

to unloose his hold, he ran off much unlike the turned on his canine energy, letting go of the battles were done; not one, to my knowledge, hold be had of his sire's. Whereupon the even shivered or quaked whilst they lasted. butcher & Jack, held each tightly on the mutton, Jack the barber, threw his green cloak across -the former however, soon pulled little Jack- his narrow ribbed shoulders, clasped it as befor the little barber, could not resist the ox- fore, and with his son repaired homeward; as strength laid against him, clean into the market for myself, having always taken an interest in house and even to the stall of his traffic, as all Jack's affairs, I felt much compassion stirred in butchers keep blecks, and their own implements. my young bosom for his misfortunes. Howevso did Dorrell; so he, by his superfor strength, er "a better day is coming" said I, and wheeldrew the mutton leg right across the block, ing round on my heel hent my steps towards used for its purposes. Dorrel on one side and home, without having buckled a strap on my

a favourite aphorism of Jack's, he very cooly concerned in another emprise, which to know, characteristic of Dorrel, lifted his cleaver to the reader must follow the tracings of my pen. the no small annoyance of Jack, & the indigna- If he finds hot jest therein why I can only say

Jack was in a passion and threats to him were youngsters as much inclined to mirth and a as naught, so he held firmly to the mutton, not- good joke, as their determination to play a withstanding a butcher's cleaver was elevated a- trick on Jack the barber! These two youths, bove the member that held the object of the strife. my reader shall know, (inquire no further into Now Dorrel began to know the enemy he had their respective titles, I beseech ye;) by the other, most approximate to Jack's hand, and tru- ery unpardonable act; if the two respectives ly one of the teeth, there might have been were placed in a balance, which of them would more, which was harder than Jack's flesh, tore turn it, the good citizens of -, Md. must in it from under its sable covering, and a stream of their better judgment determine. I have blood followed. Though his courage was re- done as much as my authority will sanction,

could be wrought to a passion,-did not spill not unfrequently at the "head and front" of some enough of his foes blood to incarnardine a gill of the 'Frog Eye" entertainments, that were of good pump water-nevertheless Jack roared served to the good inhabitants, with a liberal throughout this paper; much more would merit He generally tore passion to tatters, when the frown of a liberal reader. What may omhe was at the height of his ire, and if ever a anate, from so well known a company, in the ment, my honest Jack, was he. Now er; much however will depend upon the recop-

None there were, of the town, who knew not Robertson and Richmond: being young time were very great, some had cloaks, some clerks and withall very agreeable behind the moment forgot that covering, and one and all teaze and torment them with "pulling and haulpockets-every man's nose was as red as the the markets of importation, to find a piece to mutton flesh, the two combatants had turned sample an old dress, of favourite colours, probaminded not these inflictions; they were as common as Tuesdays and Saturdays, the public days of the town; when every man, rib and offspring thought it a duty imposed from custom, I judge, to collect together, within the compass ortheless was he a quiet man, none more so.— che of those kind souls who loved to wander a no man questioned, being as he most certainly of something less than half a dozen miles. I And he would talk with the best of them: to bout, with a comfortable green cloak thrown a- was, of the loins of Jack the redoubtable! So would not fain be understood as an enemy to do him justice, none refused to colloquise with cross his narrow rounded shoulders, and talk to soon as the dog had fairly sunk his teeth in the strict examination of goods by the Ladies. But

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

must be for the present controlled. Now as it regards the exact hour and serie of their plot, 'tis neither here nor there; I the sufficiently acquainted with the old haunts of our young heroes, to show the reader, a produble 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 dimentions, they were frequently seen, mysteriously engaged in so: interesting conversation, about the time, which one would suppose might require, to form so bold a 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 propose. that Robertson should secure the belief of Jac!: 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 inopportunely required my service es 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, ti horse being frightened by the lightning, and the rider besides much the worse for liquor, had cause it drowned the blasphemous bellowing of the monster I was visiting. Yes-there by the burly boxer stretched upon the bed, with none of his dress removed except the boot frem 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-featured face swelen 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 sure you. I am not quite out of my way."

"Oh for God's sake-for the love of God don't say sol" gasped the poor creature, with affrighted 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, herelook 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

"Ha! ha! 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! eh! oh!-Curse your clumsy hands-You don't know no more nor a child," he groan-'ed, "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. counter, the Ladies, took particular delight to he is only little worse for liquor now-and-and -then the pain! Go on doctor-He'll thank

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

room to the door, where the poor creature feil 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!-

Tau

RD.

tum

Presiale, at Court Y the ear of a tract Talbot

Villiam a, and s Cain, d Presing the cres of months twelve interest

residue t on the required for the terest ps ourchase made to ashier

Easton

d of six

y, with

ICE. perty in due; the me being y indul-ndeavour

sible, the ry Tuesollector

ty Taxes.

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 up that blind again, I say!" he cried impatiently. "D'ye think I'm afeared 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-d-n 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 pusiness! 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, - 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 group of horror-remorse-agony-(or all 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 the 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 painhe neither uttered a syllable, not 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 acquaint 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

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-wind 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 torce 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! Johany 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 oar, and to the utter astonishment of all present delivered himself in the following laconic and business like manner. "Mint Julep No. 6—Cellin, 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 Cold Plague, together with Yellow Fever, is raging to so great an extent that coffins cannot be made fast enough to put and persons are taken off with Cholera in two Rhone, Capt. Hathway.

Nours—very few live over that time. Business We have received by this conveyance Pa hours-very few live over that time. Business is completely prostrated, stores shut up, and one half of the people have fied 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. Algo 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 e-nough to eat. Mrs. Widow Hearsay 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 buried 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. Connoly dry goods merchant; Mrs. Henderson, and Mr. Ramon Mon. It says, "The pruction among the blacks is very great, pardcularly 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 embarassment. 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, descondency, 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. 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

Ohio, from Philadelphia, and from N. York the ment line ship Creole, with 37 cabin passengers; the packet ship Saratoga, with 30 cabin and several deck passengers; and the ship Marengo, with have just a

tal than previously, being above 220 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, 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 Sacs and Foxes. Among the victims already fallen a prey to its ravages, is KEOKUCK, their newly CROWN-ED and renowned Chief.

The Lexington (Ky.) Observer states that occurred since the 11th. There had been five two whites.

At Cincinnati, during the week ending on

Charleston was very healthy on the 19th.

Jackson paper yeleped the Globe. Perpend as Ancient Pistol saith.

-"The dreaded power of alchymy Revealed .---

"We shall have a beautiful campaign next winter in the legislature on the subject of Banks. Dont 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 alchymist of the sixteenth century, transmuted mercury into gold-astonished all Italy-and excited the hopes of Henri Quatre. Bragadino's alchymy was foolishness to our legislative alchymy. 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 science over that of modern Europe.

"A very large band of these philosophers and alchymists are preparing to visit Albany from all parts of the State during the next winter Their crucibles, their retorts—their coak and coal-their whole train of scientific instruments, are now rubbing up-cleaning-and scouring at the different founderies from Buffalo to Neversink. 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 th leislature-our amiable 'Magna Parens'-mus go to work and hatch a few dozen Bank Charters. Is Georgia to be entdone in gold digding?"

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New York Courier and Enquire of November 26.

The news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the office of the Courier and Enquirer, arrived in the dead into. The Yellow Fever is very bad, town this morning, from the Havre packet-ship

is dates of 19th. them outside of the yards. Last week there tervention of the other powers. There is however, an article from Antwerp which if true, 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
with Holland.—It must be kept in view,
that there is a strong Dutch party in Antwerp,
that there is a strong Dutch party in Antwerp,
that there is a strong Dutch party in Antwerp,
with the relief to which we allude, originated,) are openly devoted to the cause of that country. From Paris on the 19th, the follow-lowing is written on the subject:—
"The President of the Council had yester-

day a large assemblage of persons in his apartments. The speech of the King of Holland suppose that the King of Holland will carry cension 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 had used for some time past, that at the The session he would deposite in the opening i Chamber of Deputies the keys of bureau the Ci of Antwerp: and in truth, in the thing assumes a warlike aspect, intervention of the French army North @ and the expected: however, the communi-London nor those from the Northcations explicit as those of the President ern Cou of the co

ences had occurred at Natches in cont ular pr the as tinued a not pre serious.

rom England not being later than our possession, we find nothing that a e papers in relation to the comfurther bined |

ne reason, we learn nothing from oncerning Don Pedro; Don Mi. public. on it will be seen is arrived at

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

Among the arrivals at New Orleans noticed fore, to which our correspondent refers are up those other fountains that are already send- States, to be afraid those dissentions may tering the papers of the 5th, is the packet ship two days ter. We have no time for coming out their bitter waters so freely among us, minate in a final dissolution of the Union,—but

al deck passengers, and the ship Marengo, with 40 cabin, and 115 steerage passengers. The two last named ships anchored eight miles below the town.

The cholera has abated its ravages at New Orleans with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans or with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans or with comparative suddenness or with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans or with comparative suddenness or with comparative suddenness. A letter Orleans or with comparative suddenness or with comparative suddenness or "The days of the 6th and 7th were more fa- tive, it is necessary that his Majesty's assent arisen, and bring our people to a kinder state of 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 Schelde."-Herald.

Prince Leven, Baron Wessenburg, and Baron Neumann, are said to have forwarded a species of carte blanche to the Hague, purporting together with the alarm that has greatly subsi- that Russia and Austria having signed the proded, is a very great relief; the physicians also tocols and resolutions of the conference, will have the disease more under their control, and 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 o 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 ancesters" is never appealed to except when their posterity are to be roused to emulate exploits which made them renowned, and the fruit of "noble perseverance is never no deaths by Cholera, and no new cases, had expected unless it is to be plucked for apprehended dangers. On the eye, or in the midst deaths in all by the disease-three blacks and 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 the 15th, there were 42 deaths-16 of which 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 The following article is from a New York 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.

> exhibited at Washington City, in a new museum of Natural curiosities. 1st. A widow at the age of 60 refused an

fer of marriage. 2d. A dandy with only five cravats on his

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 cab-

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 subscribed, when a meeting will be held, and siderable detriment from the flood of water.— haul close round the N. W. end of the Break.

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 secure without removal. The desks of Mr. place, informs me that my name has been preplace, informs me that my name has been passented in your paper in reference to the election pers, and the place presents a singular scene of desolation. No essential injury was sustained of President in 1836-7. It is proper, I think, that I should, without delay, place my own at the Post Office, beyond the delay of the deviews 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 electronic does not extend below the attic floor, every thing tion; and the sentiment of deference which, under the circumstances of the case led me to yield order. 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 de-

cision, 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 nomiwas the general subject of conversation. This speech certainly leaves not the least ground to 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 of the arrival there of an unpop- anxiety and alarm that surround us, I take no Many changes had been made on pleasure, but the reverse, in seeing my name rowds and the ferment still conast dates from that place. It is for a purpose so remote and contingent. I am at they will result in any thing sensible of the favorable regard which, I have no doubt, prompted your article, and grateful for tain result, although they have been injured

it. But I should lose all self-respect if, at such thinking of myself, or sanction, by my silence, what seems to me so very unreasonable an obtrusion of my name on the consideration of the

There is already, far too much of exasperated feeling among our people from other causes of peace or war, and affect the King's preroga- be done to allay the agitation that has already feeling and more harmonious action, it requires Delaware Breakwater, Nov. 12th, 1832. no great stretch of political suggesty to see that our Mr. Sanderson,—Sir.—As we are about to institutions will rush to speedy ruin. leave this station for the season, it would pernstitutions will rush to speedy ruin.

> must be excused from any agency, express or merchants; under-writers and navigators of our tacit, in the premature agitation of the question coast, the experience I have had of the safety of the next election of President.

WM. WIRT. Annapolis, Nov. 17th, 1832.

Fires at Boston.—The Boston papers of chants, owners of vessels, and others concerned, Thursday morning contain the particulars of may give such directions as they may deem extwo fires which occured in that city on Wed. pedient in the matter. But little has yet been

About four o'clock yesterday morning, our its present advantages by letter, yet you shall slumbering ciy was awakened by an alarm of have the experience I have gained, with my fire. It proceeded from a brick building on the observations during the time to make what uso north side of State street, nearly opposite the of it you please. I arrived here in command of easterly end of the City Hall, occupied by Mr. the brig Casket on the 19th of June last, and S. Center, broker, on the lower floor. The of- immediately moored her by two anchors off and fices in the upper rooms were occupied by chains to the works within twenty-five feet of Lynde Walter, Esq. R. H. Dirby, Esq. Cor the stone, and a gang-way hung on chains for nelius Coolidge, Esq. and, we believe one or the workmen to pass on; thus we lay most per-two others. Nearly the whole of the interior feetly easy and secure through several very seof the building must have been in flames before vere northerly squalls, and tedious heavy gales the alarm was given. It was entirely consum- from the eastward; during which I have had ed, and as far as we can learn, all and most of the gratification to see in the severest weather, the papers and other valuables, belonging to the ships, brigs and schooners take shelter under several occupants, were destroyed. During the our lee and within two or three cables length of progress of the fire, and while the engine men us, laying it out most beautifully, when at the with their pipes and hose were manfully facing same time some not so confident, or wanting the flames, a canister of fine gun-powder, con- prudence, have been tossing and rolling dangertaining from four to five pounds, which was in ously, (I thought) but certainly very uncom-Mr. Center's office, exploded with great vio- fortable, in the unprotected part of the Road; lence, and knocked down six or eight persons and in some cases they have got under way and three of whom, belonging to engine, No. 5, run under our lee until the ficet in one instance were seriously hurt, one so bad that he was ta- during the severe gale of Oct. 21st, 22d, &c. ken to the Hospital. The report was as loud &c. increased from 17 to 42, about 30 of which as a four or six pounder, and the shock broke were stone vessels, heavy loaded, with their the windows of the two adjoining buildings. decks awash; the others, brigs and coasting The seven wonders of the world were lately The printing office of the Atlas was on one side schooners, all having laid the gale out with of the building destroyed, and escaped with lit- great comfort and entire safety. Several of the tle or no injury. The tailor's store of Mesers, captains of the merchantmen told me, they had Copp & Co. on the lower floor was somewhat no idea that the Breakwater afforded so firm a injured. The building on the other side, be- harbor. It is undoubtedly the safest anchorage longing to Messrs. Dyer & Co. tailors, was con- in Cape Henlopen Road. siderably burnt-two of the window frames on There is now two hundred yards of the Breakthe back side was burnt to a charcoal. The water five feet above high water, and a contingoods in both those stores were packed up in unnee of four hundred yards at the south part being removed.

readiness for removal, but were saved without awash at common high tide, making a range of But our detail does not stop here. After this the Ice Breaker, about sixty yards is above high conflagration had been subdued by the activity water, and two hundred and fifty yards at the of the fire department, and the citizens general- east part, awash at common high tide, making ly returned to their homes, a second alarm was a protection of three hundred and ten yards.given, (about six o'clock) when fire was dis- There is no difficulty Sir, with common attencovered in the attic story of the City Hall .- tion, in running into the anchorage to the south-This was communicated from the building pre- ward of the Breakwates, even in a gale of wind viously destroyed, by means of the burning flakes and cinders lodging on the roof—though 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 statue of President Jackson in this city, and was three hours before it was completely exsubscription papers have been circulated for tinguished. The flame broke through in two the pupose, of which the form is given below. or three distinct places, and the whole interior The sculptor is Mr. Causici, under whose su- of that story, together with the venerable anperintendance the Baltimore monument was tique cupola and tower are little else than an rected. The subscribers are to be notified as extended hall of charcoal—a blackened ruin. soon as five thousand dollars shall have been The other stories of the building are saved

The papers, furniture, &c. from the Aidermans.

room, and the Treasurer's office, were removed. Those in the Auditor's office remained livery 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 in the edifice is disarranged and in perfect dis

The basement and celler 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 THROUGH-OUT THE UNITED STATES:-Listen to the vioce 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 Aposile of Liberty was received by an American cit zen, 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 cerand betrayed, where they ought to have receiva time and under such circumstances, I could be ed eucouragement. 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 immediate and unavoidable pressure. The of every American, returned home, to let his efforts of every true lover of his country should fellow citizens know what ill-natured handle is be directed to the great purpose of conciliation, made of the violent collisions, threats of a sepa-Since we got the preceding we have received the following from our Paris Correspondent — under the of the 20th October. Our last London dates were of the 16th—those, there-We have no time for com- ing out their bitter waters so freely among us, minate in a final dissolution of the Union,-but PARIS, October 20th. something like that state of great and disinter-take place, deprecated as it has been by the something like that state of great and disinter-take place, deprecated as it has been by the ested love of country and fraternal concord, in last wishes of the departed Founders of the which the war of the revolution left us and Revolution, Washington at their head, it ought and to see if it be not possible to bring back should such an event be destined in future to

U. S. Brig Casket ?

At such a time, and in such a state of things haps not be amiss to give (through you) to the 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 mer-

nesday morning. We select the following from said on the subject of this great work, too little the Courier and Daily Advertiser and Patriot: Sir: I regret not being better able to detail even

protection in length, six hundred yards. At 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 Break-

water, (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.

water and choose south side of the w

The Breakwate safe, complete hart present it will affo thirty sail, large as

It will be the me immense wealth f the navigation of The Pilots genera work, possibly bec vices less essential es; although they of its protection for even in its prese that the communi by it, and the port more easy of acc

winter. I remain y Com. U. S. brig

*The Buoys su pass all danger.

CTEAS EAS

Saturday Congress meets

ber; and the Leg the day following The Philadelp formed by a gentle secrets, that Maj office of Post Mas

generally believed be his successor. It is understood disposed of his hou atory to his depar ing the Departme be expected that -he will only ex where there is les

If the above in rect, we hope th Mail from Washi place will underg

ELECTO MARYLA

Harford. Cecil, Kent, 44 Queen Ann's, 55 Talbot. Caroline, Dorchester, 958

Somerset, Worcester, 879 6446 Average major

RHODE ISI Povidence Journ votes. The Cla by a large plurali in these towns ar publican candidat Candidate, 1734 734. There is Lieutenant Gov the fifth unsucc gers.

On the above mercial happily last in the race, bly in that, after Clay was lost, si to herself. She to the last, the Line" are flying that they were is Ags of the Ten not been realize: land standard wa O'er the land of brave!"

Hon. John Q. rived in Washin from Quincy.

The vacancy Congress, occas C. Johnson, has of Mr. Joseph 1 J.

Another Indi a letter from Be 11th. It says Winnebagoes h shall have to s out of the state.

The Covingt 3d inst. remarks ging in New O nurses demand in many instance orbitant sum.

COINCIDI contains a char against several in that city—a lowing extract Rights of the

and such like be used wirh rights and p Blackistone's Several of th

nounced the I ti masonic cand We are inform graph, from a Rush will not

water and choose your birth, close under the

The Breakwater when finished will be a thirty sail, large and small.

It will be the means of saving many lives and immense wealth from shipwreck, and render the navigation of the Delaware less critical.-The Pilots generally have been opposed to the work, possibly because it may render their sorvices less essential, and cut a little their charges; although they now daily avail themselves of its protection for their own boats. The work even in its present unfinished state, is such, that the community will be greatly benefitted by it, and the port of Philadelphia, be rendered more easy of access, particularly during the

I remain your friend, &c. T. ROBINSON.

Com. U. S. brig Casket, Del. Breakwater. The Buoys surrounding the works encom pass all danger.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Dec 1.

Congress meets on Monday, the 3d December; and the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the day following.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says, it is informed by a gentleman acquainted with Cabinet secrets, that Maj. Barry intends to resign the office of Post Master General, and that it was generally believed, Col. R. M. Johnson would be his successor.

It is understood that Mr. Barry has already disposed of his household establishment, preparatory to his departure from Washington, finding the Department too laborious. It need not be expected that Major B. will go into retiracy -he will only exchange one place for another, where there is less work and more pay.

If the above information should prove cor rect, we hope the slow and easy pace of the Mail from Washington and Annapolis to this place will undergo some improvement. Ed. E. Gaz.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

ort

U.

ter-

-but

to

the

the

the

at to

per-

the

our

this

onfi-

elter

ned,

even

shall

my

t uso

nd of

and

Tand

eet of

per-

gales

ther,

th'of

t the

nting

nger-

Road;

y and

stance

. &c.

which

their

asting

t with

of the

MARYLAND .- Official Returns. FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT. Clay. Jackson.

	R. H. Goldsboroug	John N. Steele,	Albert Constable,	Henry D. Miller,	Richard Spencer,	James A. Stewart,
Harford,	894	893	828	1133	1126	1123
Cecil,	814	812	808	1099	1096	1096
Kent,	448	448	454	374	376	378
Queen Ann's,				644	646	646
Talbot,	621		628	413	415	415
Caroline,	556	556	555	474	475	47
Dorchester,	958	958	953	664	663	669
Somerset,	719	719	718	470	470	470
Worcester,	879	879	876	856	856	850
		-			-	_

644664546380 6129 6121 6123 Average majority for Clay 302 1-3.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION .- The Povidence Journal publishes the returns of votes. The Clay ticket of Electors is chosen by a large plurality. The votes for Governor in these towns are for Arnold, the National Republican candidate, 2492; Fenner, the Jackson Candidate, 1734; and Sprague, Anti-masonic, 734. There is probably no choice of Governor Lieutenant Governer or Senators. This is the fifth unsuccessful trial to elect their offi-

On the above result, the New York Commercial happily says-"Rhode Island, though last in the race, is not least. She has done nobly in that, after all hope of the election of Mr. Clay was lost, she was not lost to what was due to herself. She has maintained her integrity to the last, the colors of the "Rhode Island Line" are flying proudly; and our predictions that they were in danger of being struck to the AGA of the Tennessee Janizaries, happily has not been realized. Long may the Rhode Island standard wave-

O'er the land of the Free and the home of the

Hon. John Q. Adams, with his family, arrived in Washington on Thursday the 23d ult.

The vacancy in the Virginia delegation in Congress, occasioned by the death of Mr. C. of Mr. Joseph Draper, the predecessor of Mr.

Another Indian War threatened .- We have out of the state."

The Covington (Louisiana) Palladium of the act in that capacity by virtue of his office. 3d inst. remarks that the price for grave dig-

against several highly respectable individuals in that city—and in another column is the following extract from Blackistone.

Rights of the vulgar .. - "The words scoundrel, rascal, villain, knave, miscreant, liar, fool, and such like general terms of scurrility may Blackistone's Com. 125.

Several of the Anti-Masonic papers have announced the Hon. Richard Rush, as the Anti masonic candidate for United States Senator. We are informed, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, from a source entitled to credit, that Mr Rush will not be a candidate.

The Harrishurgh (Pa.) Reporter, states that | MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN! south side of the work, just outside the range of Mr. George M. Dallas, "will not be a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate." It is very certain that he could not be re-elected. But it safe, complete harbour, and very capacious—at is to be presumed that provision has been made never deserts a friend, nor forgives an enemy.

> that arrangements are making for furnishing all as a "Statesman, a man, and a gentleman!!" the rail roads between Baltimore and Saratoga We believe Mr. Randolph is the single indi-Springs, with locomotive engines preparatory to the next travelling season—so that by the first of June next, a passage from Norfolk and Richmond, (Va.) a distance of between 6 and He still claims however to be classed among 700 miles may be performed by steam .- New York Commercial.

The Washington Globe of Saturday has the following:-

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of Five Hundred Dollars, transmitted anonymously by the mail from Philadel-

Treasury Department November 22d 1332

One of the masonic Lodges of New Orleans voted 1200 dollars towards the relief of the suffering poor of that city, afflicted by yellow fever and cholera.

THE CHEROKEES .- We find the following article in the Cherokee Phænix:

"The General Council of the Cherokee Nation at Red Clay, closed its session on the 31st ult: We had promised our readers the publication of Mr. Chester's communications to the principal Chief renewing the propositions to the Cherokees to enter into a treaty, but they have not come to hand. The council made no reply to his communications, more than a notice to the War Department, through the medium of Col. Montgomery, the agent, that a delegation had been appointed, composed of John Ross, Principal chief, and Senators R. Taylor, J. Van, and S. Baldridge, to proceed to Washington to attend to the interests of the Cherokees This is the second time Mr. Chester has decidedly failed in effecting the measures of the Government. Secretary Cass is now enabled to set down his final failure to negotiate a treaty, shut his book, with the conviction of having mistaken the influence of Mr. Chester, over the Cherokees, when he was appointing him to efect the views of the President. As to the appointment of Gov. Lumpkin, which the Secretary has already intimated, to hold treatics with the Chorokees, we will not condescend to sell a nation to a man who is now about to rob us .-The Cherokees will enter into no treaties, at a time when they are proclaimed to be a nu!-

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. A palpable Hit .- In conferring the Freedom of the City upon Mr. Van Buren yesterday, the Mayor, in his address, took the liberty of informing him that the compliment "was not elicited by a single BRILLIANT EXPLOIT, nor founded upon the FAME of DISTANT services." Now this is all very true; but the question is, whether, under the circumstances, it was quite polite to remind the recipient of the honor of these facts, before so much company! The reference to his unfortunate anti-national diplomacy, particularly in the presence of Mr. Rives, who had not disgraced his country before a foreign court. was exceedingly mal-appropos, although Mr. Van Buren, we presume, was so adroit as not to let it be perceived that he noticed the allusion.

The Boston papers announce the death of lowed up by the other two, down to the present JOB MILLER, of Woburn, at the advanced age hour. In this contest, Mr. Clay has decidedly 82. He was to "fortune and to fame unknown," the vantage ground, having given himself up but his memory deserves to be rescued from ob- entirely to the friends of the American System, livion. He promptly obeyed the first call of of which he has, moreover, the reputation of behis country, in the memorable affair of Lexing- ing the architect as well as the chief supporter. ton, at which he, with his father and a brother, Although Mr. Calhoun was the father of the was present. On the morning of the battle of present Bank of the United States, yet his zeal Bunker Hill his father was wantonly shot in its support has been quickened by the hope dead at his side by a British soldier, as they of propitiating Pennsylvania, and rallying unstood at the door of their dwelling. Fired with der his standard all the friends and dependants a just resentment at deeds of such atroci- of that colossal scheme of corruption, wherever ty, he desperately maintaned the struggle of they are to be found—whether on this or the that day. He was near the gallant Warren other side of the Atlantic. Accordingly, we on this occasion, and assisted in raising him af- see the stock brokers of London, following suit ter he received his mortal wound. During the to the lead of the ORATOR OF THE WEST and battle Mr. Miller had one of his ear locks shot hear them chanting in the very words, and in off close to his head by a musket ball. Noth- the same key-note of the great author of the A- in one of the newspapers printed in the town of ing intimidated by the chances of that eventful MERICAN SYSTEM. day, he chose to follow the fortunes of his country-and with but little intermission continued may, and probably will, be wounded by this in the service till the end of the war, and was actively engaged in several of those brilliant last—his admirer—I claim a place; although, achievments by which our national freedom and from the time that he lent himself to Mr. Clay, independence was secured. In humble circum- on his motion to change the rules and order of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen stances, engaged in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, he has sustained through life the char- and utterly regardless and subversive of the acter of an honest and industrious citizen. He freedom of speech and of debate-I lost, never derived some pecuniary aid from a former pen- to be regained, all my respect for him, not only sion law, and was expecting to share in the had realized the tardy provisions of that law. N. York Cour. and Enq.

C. Johnson, has been supplied by the election the constitution of the State of Mississippi, duct has been governed ever since I came into ing claims against the said deceased's estate are have made many alterations. They have de- public life; never to descend to its defence in hereby warned to exhibit the same with the cided on establishing the seat of Government at the newspapers. But they who will give proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or Jackson, until the year 1850. They have themselves the trouble to examine into the cirextended the right of suffrage to all free white cumstances of the case, will readily perceive otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit males, of twenty one years of age, who have that the inconsistency is in appearance only; and of the said estate. a letter from Belleville, (Illinois,) dated Nov. resided in the State for twelve months. The that having been drawn before the public with-11th. It says, "The Pottawattainies and Governor is hereafter to be chosen for two years out being consulted, and indeed, against my ber A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. Winnebagoes have made another alarm. We eligible only for four years out of six-and not own consent, it behaved me to vindicate the shall have to send more troop and drive them to possess any right to veto except for constitutional objections.—There is to be no licutenant by which I had been actuated, governor, but the President of the Senate is to I am, Sir, with much respec

The most important alteration is that which ging in New Orleans is six dollars per day; that makes the judiciary elective. They have deternurses demand ten dollars per day, and are not, mined by a decisive majority, that the Judyin many instances, to be had, even for that ex- es shall hereafter be elected by the people, in the same manner as other officers.

A session of the Legislature will be called COINCIDENCE.—A paper in Boston for this winter; thereafter the elections are contains a charge of fulsehood and lying, &c.

Important Indian Treaty.-We learn from the Liberty (Indiana) Port Folio of the 10th inst. that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose have effected a treaty with the Pottawatemie Indians, by which the Indians cede to he used wirh impunity, and are part of the United States all the lands lying in Indiana rights and privileges of the vulgar."-[3d and all south of the Grand river in Michigan, and all east of the river La Plein in Illinois, with the exception of a few very small reservations. The whole tract contains between six and seven millions of acres, and is represented to be of an excellent quality of land. We are told, says the Port Folio, that the treaty was obtained on terms liberal to the govern ment-but we have not learned the entire con

From the Richmond Whig.

from Mr. Randolph, which we are induced to republish, for the singularity of the opinions it present it will afford protection for twenty or for this Distinguished Senator "elsewhere." It expresses. That the writer should speak of has been boastingly said that General Jackson the "ignorance and incapacity of Henry Clay, is less surprising, (considering) than that he should denominate Mr. Lowndes, a "pimp Internal Improvements.-We understand and parasite" for whom he had lost all respect vidual, not only who has spoken irreverently of the memory of Mr. Lowndes, but who does not hold his memory in most especial veneration. the admirers of the "pimp and parasite," for whom he felt no respect as a "Statesman, man r gentleman!"

When his judgment is suffered to act undisturbed by his eninities and passions, the pro-found sagacity of Mr. Randolph has often claimed the admiration of the intelligent observer; but this posthumous attack on Mr. Lowndes a good supply of MATERIALS, and is prephia, "for duties on goods not before accounted is only the last among a thousand pre-existing pared to do all kinds of work in his line in the proofs, that where offence has been taken resentment with him, is immortal, and especially, that where his self love has once been wounded no time nor circumstance can extract the smart, ness is immediately wanted. of the wound.

Charlotte County, November 22d 1832, To the writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the signature of a "FRIEND TO TRUTH."

also to be a duty, to put my self right in the and an amiable disposition. court of public opinion, before which you have

summoned me. In the course of that debate I did explicitly, & more than once impute to the doctrines maintained by Mr. Calhoun, an irreconcileable hostility to the very existence of the state governments And whilst I admitted that, from his ignorance and incapacity, Mr. Clay might not be aware of the inevitable tendency of the system which he supported, I had too much respect for the understanding of Mr. Calhoun to believe it possible that he could be blind to the conse-quences. And I forwarmed both him and Mr. Lowndes, that this was but the commencement of a scheme which must end in the utter subver sion of the rights of the States generally; and of robbery and oppression of the slave holding portion of the Union, which it would be impossible for them to submit to.

I told these gentlemen that five years would not elapse before we should be called upon to pay another tribute to our masters—the manu facturers; & I took the term of five years, because four is the limit of the Presidential service; and I knew at each approaching election a bribe would be held out to buy up the vote and interest of the stronger portion of the Union-Experience has confirmed the truth of my calculation, and the Tariffs of 122, '24, and their successors attest the soundness of the theory to which the practice will, in every instance, have been found rigidly to conform.

When Mr. Lowndes, by his strenuous opposition to the Tariff of '24, was buying golden opinions from all sorts of men, I took occasion to remind him that to him and to Mr. Calhoun the Scuthern States would be mainly indebted for the system of pillage and oppression which was then being established over them. In plain truth, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhene, Mr. Lowndes all came into the House of Representatives, for the first time, at the same session (1811-12.) each with a single eye on the Presidency-and commenced bidding at the auction of popularity, which, with Mr. Lowndes, was terminated only with his life, and has been unremittingly fol-

The friends and admirers of Mr. Lowndes. statement, but it is due to truth. Among the the House a motion levelled personally at me, as a statesman, but as a man, and a gentleman. benefits of the recent law of Congress to aid His conduct on that occasion, was the conduct revolutionary worthies; but died, as many of of a pimp and a parasite; such as the humblest his brave and needy associates will, before he member of the S. Carolina delegation would have scorned to descend to. But such are the obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot coun-

temptations and the wages of ambition-To some it may appear, that in this address, The Convention lately assembled to revise I have departed from a rule by which my con- late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons havcourse which I have pursued and the motives

> I am, Sir, with much respect for the opinion which you avow, and the ability with which you sustain them, your obedient servant,
> JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

[Two Senators in Congress are to be elected by the Virginia Legislature within a few weeks and this is the secret cause of the above political tirade. It has already been more than hinted that Mr. R. is a candidate.]

NOTICE.

Preaching may be expected at 11 o'clock A. M. pantaloons, corded roundabout, black fur hat & each day, and at half past 6 o'clock, each night coarse shoes; he says he is an indented appren-The following ministers are in attendance to in Frederick County, Md. wit:-Reverend Messrs. Kesley, Doct. John Easton, Dec. 1st 1832.

MARRIED At Annapolis on Thursday evening 23d ult.

At Annapolis on Thursday evening 23d ult.

The Intelligencer, Washington, and the before disposed of at private sale) a first rate Chariotte, which was purchased at the sale of the late T. P. Smith, and has been very little used. Georgetown, D. C.

In Caroline county on the 23d ult. Amanda The Enquirer contains the following letter Frances, daughter of Jacob C. Willson, Esq. Departed this life at his residence on Monokin river in Somerset County, on Friday the 23d inst. JOHN C. WILSON, Esq. in the 49th year of his age.

WILLIAM L. JONES,



CLOCK & WATCH MAKER

EASTON, Mp.

EGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has still on hand best manner. Dec. 1.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above busi-

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Sir—Perceiving that in your strictures Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, upon the public conduct of Mr. Calhoun you about 14 or 15 years, of age that can write a good have drawn my name into question, I avail my- hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and land Newts skin and waterproof upper and a elf of my right, which in this instance, I deem who can come well recommended for industry good supply of Spanish sole leather which will

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need all of which he is warranted in saying are as apply but such as have the above qualifications. Wm. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 1. St

To hire for the next Vear.

THREE or FOUR negro women, accustomd to cooking and house work, one of them an excellent field hand. Also men and boys For terms apply to

C. M. PLATER. December, 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pubic that he has leased the farm of Samuel Har rison, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occu pied 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 ta o 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 lett England.

The public's obd't serv't, THOMAS WARWICK.

INFORMATION WANTED. am very desirons of knowing if my broth-er-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.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 30th day of November A. D. 1832. On application of Thomas Martin, Admin-

istrator 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'ds, estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks,

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL | pied from the minutes of proceedings of Tabbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day November, in the same hundred and thirty two JA. PRICE, Reg'r.

Test, JA. PRIOR, 12 of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Susan Seth

THOS. MARTIN, Adm'r.

of Mrs Susan Seth, deceased Dec. 1

NOTICE.

AS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 5th day of November, last, as a runaway, a Negro Mar who calls himself William Armstrong

He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet

A four day's meeting commenced in the Methodist Protestant Church last night.— & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth our friends and the public are invited to attend. tice to Frederick Rider, of Middletown Valley,

The owner of the above described runaway, S. Reese, Stockston, Daniel E. Reese, Stier is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.

of Frederick county, Md.

harge the Frederick Herald.

WINTER SUPPLY.



BOOTS AND SHOES. 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 va-

rious articles connected with his business CONSISTING IN PART OF Gentlemen's fine and course Water Proof Boots, and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do do Shoes,

and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-Ladies calf shin boots & shoes,

Lasting slippers, 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 Scal skin Shippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid

be made up with neatness and despatch. Also Scal skin Caps, Socies, Blacking, &c. good, and many of them better than ever heretofore offered in this market, all of which will

be sold low for eash. The public's ob't. serv't

JOHN WRIGHT. 3w

GENERAL

Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment. COMPRISING,

Seed and Implement Store, a General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the A-MERICAN 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 stablishment, respectfully informs Farmers, fardeners, and the public generally, and dealrs paticularly, 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 ham 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

t hoice Garden Seeds. would find a ready and profitable sale, and the Advertiser has prepared his Seed Store specialy 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 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 aunual 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 sub-scriber 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 he nad from him wholesole and retail, on the best terms.

Address I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Dec. 1 SYLVESTERS' OFFICE.

No. 113 Ballimore, Street. NEW YORK LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 45, for 1832. To be drawn ON WEDNESDAY Dec. 12, 1832. 66 Number Lottery-10 Drawn Ballots. Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12.

10.000 5.000 3.160 1.000 500 300

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

PUBLIC SALK.

ILL be sold at Public Sale on WED-NESDAY 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 Roanoke. Also, his stock of CAFFLE,

FARMING UTEN-SILS, &c. &c.

Terms of sale-On all sums over five dollars 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

P. BRENGLE, Sh'ff

horage contin-

Breakth part ange of ls. At ve high at the making ards. attenof wind

Breakon the he west teer for he Gov

on the on the e work Brea!

You bromish now, you goot man dare Vot stans upon de vloor, To hab dish voman for your vife, And lub her ebermore; To feed her vell wid sourcrout,

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, veep when he sighs; Dush share his choys and voes.

Vell, den, I now, vidin these valls. Vid shoy and not vit krief, Bronounce you bote to be you meat, Von name, von man, von beef; I pooblish now, dese sacred bants, Dese matrimonial ties,

Pefore mine vife, Got, Kate, unt Poll, Ant all dese gazing eyes.

Ant, as de sacred scriptures say, Vot Got unites to togedder Let no man dare asunder, put, Let no man dare tem sever. Ant you britckroom 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,

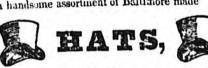
No. 87, Pratt near Commerce street. AS ON HAND, a general assortment of single and double barrol flint and percus-

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable for the sportsmans' use. Also, MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS, Cannon Balls and Cartriges, &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.

HAT STORE.

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



of all sizes and of the best quality.-He also manufactures HATS, and will attend punctualty to all orders. His store is on Washington Street mext 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.

TELLE 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 IMPROVE-MENTS in good repair. There is a fine Marle 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

are a large two story BRICK DWELLING,

and the usual OUT-HOUSES .-It has Marle 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

130 ACRES,

Creek Neck, consisting of about

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

45 Acres of Woodland,

lying on the Doverroad, 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 sin gle 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, Queen Anns and Caroline counties are

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 collection, will thereafter be renewed.

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

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 20th day of November, A. D. 1832. 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 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 Lindseys and Kerseys, Cotton Yarn, &c. printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied SEAL. 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. W. A. FORD, Register Test. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, bath 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'rs. with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.

Not. 24

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

HE Subscriber has just returned from Bal-timore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's



BOOTS AND SHOES. They have been carefully selected & consist

Laulies best Morocco Boots and Shocs, do do Lasting do Gentlemen's best Calf Skin Boots. do . do Munroes and Shoes,

great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd.

His customers and the public generally are such as Domestic Plaids, Muslins, Flannels has ever had.

PETER TARR. 3t (W) Nov. 17

N. B. Those persons who are indebted are respectfully reminded that cash is requisite of the newest style together with a large to enable me to keep up my assortment.

RUNAWAY

22d inst. by Wm. P. Ridgaway, Esq. one of feathers, rags, Quills, &c. &c. the State of Maryland Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot County, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself



STEPHEN JONES,

as a Runaway.-Stephen says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Patterson of the City of Baltimore, that he left him about 12 months ago-Stephen is supposed to be from forty to forty five years of age, a very bright mulatto with a good ountenance, polite when spoken to-has red hair (rather straight) and red whiskers. Ste-LAND: and about 100 Acres likewise of phen is five feet five and a half inches high has MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements a noted sear on his fight hand between the first finger and thumb. Stephen had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout old dark Cassinet pantalets, an old vest, old fur hat and coarse monree shoes and a coloured drab cloth over

> The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested hereby to come forward and release him from imprisonment within the time prescribed by the laws of this State otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Nov. 24th

THE following superior & splendid scheme in the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24 will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had addressing

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore. Capital \$20,000, and one hundred of \$1,000 UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsyl vania, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832. -66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

4	SCHE		
1 prize of	\$20,000	56 prizes of	
1	10,000	112	
1	5,000	112	
1.	3,000	224	
100	1,000	1960	
16	500	15400	
56	100	18,040 Prizes-	
		\$366	3,0

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50 eighths 1.25 For the pick of a splendid collection of Numers apply at

CLARK'S,

N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay & Market, and N. E. corner of chester, Queen Anns and caronic countries of deliving that the work is now ready for deliving and Market streets. Where prized ery at this office.

FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, TAVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, ours and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassi-Baizes and Flannels, Blankets. Merinoes and Circas-

& square, a large assortment. Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handk'fs, sians, a great vari-Irish Linens & Lawns Domestic Muslins,

Thybet & Circas-

sian Shawls, long

ALSO GROCERIES, Viz:-



Bombazines

TEAS,

Fresh

Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupoys R very superior, O. Monongahela whis-

Family Flour

Powder and Shot LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS

> GLASS, &c. among which, are complete sets of

DINING AND TEA CHINA. BRASS ANDIRONS, SHOVEL AND TONGS, LOOKING GLASSES

QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

KNIVES AND FORKS, CAST-STEEL AXES, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, SPIKES, &c.

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

NOTICE.

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

Hopkins & Edmonson,

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,

invited to call and view his assortment which Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worst is much larger and of a better quality than he ed, Cotton and Lambs Wool hose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of

CALLICOES

ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AS committed to the Jail of Talbot with many-fancy articles, all of which has been County, in the town of Easton, on the selected with care and will be sold low for cash, EDWARD S. HOPKINS.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON.

Easton, Nov: 10 3w

A TEACHER WANTED.

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

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property i 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 he through the districts and attend also at Easton every Tues day for the collection of the same.

> PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Sitting as a Court of Equity,

OCTOBER TERM 1832. ORDERED that the sale of the lands made o Philip S. Derochbroom by Joseph P. W. Richardson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Tillotson an infant in the case of Wm. B. Tillotson father and next friend of the said John Tillotson, and reported by the said successive weeks in any of the newspapers published in the town of Easton in Talbot county, before said day. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$307.

WM. B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WM. TINGLE.

True copy Test Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk. Nov. 17

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends store to the stand formerly occupied by Green House. He has just returned from Philadel phia and Baltimore, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Greceries Suitable to the present and approaching scason; Selected by himself with great care from the latest arrivals at Philadelphia and Baltimore, new stand and view his new assortment of Goods, which he resures them will be sold very low for CASH. Easton, Oct. 20.

NEW STORE.

BROWN & CHAPLAIN. RE now opening in the store house for-merly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardeastle,

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 utnost care will be sold on unusually low terms for cash or country produce. The public are espectfelly invited to call and examine their

Denton, Caroline county, Oct. 5. cow2t

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN, ESPECTFULLY 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 Mantaa and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to

Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.



an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIR-RUPS, 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 ar elegant assortment of

LEATHER.

with which, from the attention he has paid to CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE 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 ard I.l. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives and examine for themselves, next door to the notice to all persons having claims against post office. He will sell low for CASH.

The public's obedient servant, JOHN W. BLAKE

cowSt

for the ensuing year. THE small framed DWELLING HOUSE.

TO RENT

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 sit-

uate 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 A'TKINSON, Agent
or to A. GRAHAM. Easton, Nov. 10.

TO RENT.

HE Store-room and Cellar long occupied terms. This stand for the Mercantile Business ing directly opposite the Court House and has been very long used for that purpose.

Possession will be given 1st November 1832. For terms apply to A. Graham or Mrs. Eliza beth Jenkins. Easton Oct. 6 (W)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of inform ng his customers that he has declined the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause sires those indebted to him on note or open acond day of March term next, provided a copy anxious that his business should be closed as soon as possible:

Easton, Nov. 10 3w

WM. EDMONDSON.

N. B. Those neglecting this notice may expect their accounts placed in an Officer's hands for collection, as the nature of his business is such, as precludes indulgence.

UST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office EVANS' HARMS. Aug. 18-

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 ESPECTFULLY informs his include subscriber as Trustee will offer at public Sale and the public that he has removed his on THURSDAY the 13th day of December next, on the premises, between the hours of 10 & Reardon, hext door to the store of the late o'clock, A. M. and two o'clock, P. M. that large William Clark, and directly opposite the Court 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 Plum-

mer 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 and solicits his friends to give him a call at his by the late Philemon Plummer deceased, and which will be sold for the payment of his ebts. 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, acknowl-

> fendants 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

edged 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 de-

GILES HICKS, Trustee. Nov. 17, 1832

MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphans' Court. OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1832.

On application of Col. Win. Hughlett adm'r of Woolman Porter, 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 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed-SEAL lings of Talbot county Orphans' S Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st. day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JA. 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 Woolman Porter late ing his friends and the public generally, of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having that he has just returned from Baltimore, with 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 first day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit

of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

WM. HUGHLETT, adm'r. of Woolman Porter, dec'd.

payment to the subscriber.

NOTICE. HE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate

JAMES LI. CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard Ll. Chamberlaine, deceased.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT Sitting as a Court of Equity, OCTOBER TERM, 1832.

Ordered that the sale of the land made by William Hughlett Trustee for the sale of the Mortgaged lands and premises of John Chilcutt dec'd. in the cause of Wm. Hughlett complainant against Joseph Wood and Ann his wife formerly Ann Chilcutt and Joshua Chilcutt son and heir of John Chilcutt dec'd. defendants, to Charles Adams and reported by the said Hughlett be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, provided a copy by Jenkins & Stevens and at present by of this order be inserted once a week for three Samuel Mackey—will be rented on moderate successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, before the is inferior to none in our Town; 'tis central, be- first day of February in the year last aforesaid. The report of the trustee states the amount of sales to be \$260 00

WM. B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WM. TINGLE.

True copy Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

\$5 REWARD

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 Cowe belonging to citizens of this town.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are warned not to hunt with dog or gun on my premises, or haul seines on my shore, as I am determined to enforce the law against all offenders. SAN'L. DICKINSON.

Crosisdere, Talbot co. Nov. 17. Sw

ALEXANDEI

TEL TWO DOLLARS AN Annum, payable half

> Not exceeding a square ONE DOLLAR; and T every subsequent inser

ADVERTI

PRESIDENT

Fellow Citizens of the and House of Re It gives me pleasure on your return to the s the purpose of discharg people of the United pestilence which had t has entered our limits, ges over much of our l mighty God to mitigate the number of its victi who have fallen in n which it has spread its ing this visitation, ou every side, marks of p unequalled, perhaps, in world. If we fully ap condition, existing ca appear unworthy of at thankfulness to that

filled our cup of prosp

resolution strengthene

down to posterity th

which we have receiv

which constitute the

all our blessings. The relations of our sent the same pictur that I had the satisfa view at the opening o same friendly professi participate in our flo same disposition to re tentionally offered, as vinced by all nations intercourse. This may be mainly aser practice of the rule our national policy, to ileges in commerce, daily producing its b spect shown to our citizens and their proj increase of our navig our mercantile operati have been made or show an increase d year of more than 80.

and of near forty mil

gregate of our import

Nor have we le

selves on the position commercial concerns state in which they v you-a state of prost of a wise attention revered Father of hi condensed into a may by one of his most d cultivate free comme with all nations, but oes with none. A icy has kept us aloof tions that now agi and have more than tries with blood.—S tunately recur, the count on a faithful p cumbent on us as a citizens may equal

of their neutral righ With the nation and ally in the infi tence, the most frie ed through the late ment, and, from the a permanent dura proximation in son to our own, and ra who preserves, it is tion of the period among our citizen could then have b qualifications alon

Our commerce

assuming a mutuall

adjustment of the moved the only ob tercourse not only literary and scienti From Great Br to inform you that rances of the mos have, on my part, promptly and sine tention of that Gov much engrossed

teresting domestic press upon it the r had been unfortui pected recal of menced them with great object was which though no be revived under danger the good interest of both cemented as it is manners and so obligations we ow many of our mos for that system o which has enabl them. The question

ry still remains message, I expl which I found th office, and the m to pursue for ass States before the am by my pred

EASTON GAZETER.

WHERE THE PRESS IN 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.

DINTED STUBLISHED SYERY SATURDAY ESSENA ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

Notexceeding 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 up on 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 condition, existing causes of discontent will down to posterity that liberty and that union which constitute the sources and the shield of

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your tained by the Minister of the U. S. at Madrid, view at the opening of your last session. The of the duties on tonnage levied on American same friendly professions, the same desire to shipping in the ports of Spain. The condiparticipate in our flourishing commerce, the tion of that reduction having been complied same disposition to refrain from injuries unin- with on our part, by the act passed the 13th tentionally offered, are, with few exceptions e- of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform vinced by all nations with whom we have any you that our ships now pay no higher nor othintercourse. This desirable state of things er duties in the continental ports of Spain than may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating are levied on their national vessels.

practice of the rule which has long guided The demands against Portugal our national policy, to require no exclusive priv- captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been ileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is allowed to the full amount of the accounts predaily producing its beneficial effect in the re- sented by the claimants, and payments was spect shown to our flag, the protection of our promised to be made in three instalments. The citizens and their property abroad, and in the first of these has been paid,—the second alincrease of our navigation and the extension of though due, had not, at the date of our last adour mercantile operations. The returns which vices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to have been made out since we last met, will embarrassments in the finances, consequent a regular government, capable of maintaining of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as show an increase during the last preceding on the civil war in which the nation is engaged the usual relations with foreign nations: but if soon as a just regard to the faith of the Govern-year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping.

The payments stipulated by the Convention as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, ment and to the preservation of the large capital to the large capital to the lar and of near forty 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 shall have performed their functions. commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed Charge d'Affairs at Naples. that Government ditional security for our commerce. 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 entangling allianoes with none. A strict adherance 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 apcould 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.

cutt ain-

son

s, to

ıgh-

cond

copy hree

Clk.

will

with

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 atmuch engrossed by matters of a deeply in- us. To the termination of this contest, we look of the public debt. had been unfortunately broken off by the unexdanger the good understanding which it is the which has enabled us to preserve and improve erate has not yet been announced to us.

ry still remains unsettled. In my last annual some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous means of the Treasury being ample, it may be means of the Treasury being ample, it may be the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the which I found that business on my coming into which has on more than one occasion been e-in the year 1833. which I found that business on my coming into which has on more than one occasion been e- in the year 1833. office, and the measures I thought it my duty vinced by this interesting country, I made a I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress to pursue for asserting the rights of the United second attempt, in this year, to establish a diand my fellow-citizens on the near approach of States before the Source of the Congress and the congress of the Congre States before the Sovereign who had been cho- plomatic intercourse with them: but the death that memorable and happy event, the extinc- quarter of the United States, opposition to the machinery be withdrawn from the States, and

they would advise a submission to the opinion considered the award as not obligatory, and admade for a satisfactory settlement of this quesparticularly so to one of its members.

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 opwhich it has spread its torrors. Notwithstand- eration, until an unfortunate malady which has ing this visitation, our country presents, on afficiend his Catholic Majesty, prevented an exevery side, marks of prosperity and happiress, amination of them. Being now for the first unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the time presented in an unexceptionable form, it world. If we fully appreciate our comparative is confidently hoped the application will be

successful. appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has the application I directed to be made for the A treatment. filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, resolution strengthened to preserve and hand which had been carried to the Havanna, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and which we have received from our Fathers, and that measures have been taken to procure its

municated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction, ob-

The demands against Portugal for illegal

had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citi- In the view I have given of our connection ment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen zens; but, at that date, the effect of the last in- with foreign powers, allusions have been made who would not for a while, be willing to pay a structions was not known. Despatches from to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, thence are hourly expected and the result will to their revolutions or dissentions. It may be is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designe communicated to you without delay.

gotiations are going on, to put on a permanent our commerce. Further than this, it is neither erally incidental protection, which they mainbasis the liberal system of commerce now car- our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best tain has the effect to reduce the price by doried on between us and the empire of Russia. - wishes on all occasions, our good offices when mestic competition below that of the foreign ar-The treaty concluded with Austria is executed required, will be afforded, to promote the do-ticle. Experience, however, our best guide on by His Imperial Majesty, with the most per- mestic tranquility and foreign peace of all na- this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful fect good faith, and as we have no diplomatic tions with whom we have any intercourse .- whether the advantages of this system are not and corrected a proceding of some of his subal- this, even by the expression of an official opin- does not tend to beget in the minds of a large

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is produand a more extensive range for the employ- our state. Owing to the continued success of national legislation which it would seem a vioment of our ships .- A slight augmentation of our commercial enterprize which has enabled lation of public faith suddenly to abandon .proximation in some of its political institutions the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but the government the receipts from customs dur- which is the supreme law. But those who to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne on the representation of our Charge d'Affairs, ing the year, will exceed the estimate presented have vested their capital in manufacturing eswho preserves, it is said, a friendly recollectit has been promptly withdrawn, and we now at the last session; and with the other means of tublishments cannot expect that the people will tion of the period during which he acquired enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not on- continue permanently to pay high taxes for among our citizens the high consideration that and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish ly to meet the increased expenditures resulting their benefit when the money is not required with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mex. Treasury, during the present year, upwards of common benefit in the extinguishment of the ico, with Central America, and the States of twenty eight millions of dollars. The public public debt? the South, I could accompany it with the assu- lands, however, have proved less productive. Those who take an enlarged view of the con rance that they all are blessed with that inter- than was anticipated: and according to present dition of our country must be satisfied that the nal tranquility and foreign peace which their information, will fall short of two millions .- | policy of protection must be ultimately limited heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is public debt, are estimated to amount during the are indispensable to our safety in time of war. now carried on, which has caused some embar- year to about sixteen millions, while a still lar- Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is rassment to our commerce; but both parties ger sum, viz: eighteen millions of dollars, will recommended by every consideration of patriottention of that Government has latterly been so profess the most friendly disposition towards have been applied to the principal and interest ism and duty, which will doubtless always se-

teresting domestic character, that we could not for the establishment of that secure intercouse press upon it the renewal of negociations which so necessary to nations whose territories are con- of the reduced rates of duty which will take operation of the system productive of discontent. tiguous. How important it will be to us, we effect after the 3d of March next, there will be In some sections of the republic its influence is pected recal of our Minister, who had com- may calculate from the fact, that even in this a considerable falling off in the revenue from deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth inmenced them with some hopes of success. My unfavorable state of things, our maratime com- customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, to a few hands, and as creating those germs of great object was the settlement of questions merce has increased, and an internal trade by be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants dependence and vice which in other countries which though now dormant, might hereafter caravens, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the of the public service, estimated even upon a lib- have characterised the existence of monopolies, be revived under circumstances that would en- protection of escorts furnished by the Govern- eral scale, and for the redemption and purchase and proved so destructive of liberty and the geninterest of both parties to preserve inviolate, daily increasing. The agents provided for by first of January next, the entire public debt of section of the republic declares it not only inexcemented as it is by a community of language, the treaty with this Power, to designate the United States, funded and unfunded, will pedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the manners and social habits, and by the high boundaries which it established, have been namobligations we owe to our British ancestors for ed on our part; but one of the evils of the civil of dollars of which \$2,227,333 are not of right therefore unconstitutional and unjust. many of our most valuable institutions, and war now raging there has been, that the appointfor that system of Representative Government ment of those with whom they were to co-op-

The question of our North Eastern Bounda- expelled from its Territory the party which

ate in their Executive capacity, afterwards advantage to our commerce. The union of the for this object, the present administration has brought before them the question, whether three States which formed the Republic of Co- devoted to it all the means which a flourishing lombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is be- commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy of the Sovereign arbiter. That body having lieved, consider themselves as separately preserved for the public Treasury. Within bound by the Treaty which was made in their the four years for which the people have confivised me to open a further negociation, the federal capacity. The Minister accredited to ded the executive power to my charge, fiftyproposition was immediately made to the Brit- the Federation, continues in that character eight millions of dollars will have been applied sh Government, but the circumstances to near the Government of New Granada; and to the payment of the public debt. That this which I have alluded have hitherto prevented hopes were entertained, that a New Union any answer being given to the overture. Early any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the

| Should be formed between the separate States, penditures for all other proper objects will be | sion of such attempts as may be immediate y
| seen by referring to the liberal provision made | made. Should the exigency arise, rendering subject, and every effort on my part will be Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices, whenever they shall be desired, tion, interesting to the Union generally, and to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquility of the parties and The claims of our citizens on Spain are not 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 public defence which the constitution authoroccasions, 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 recommended to the consideration of Congress, not neglected, and will on all proper occasions in the hope that the combined wisdom of the be urged, and it is hoped with effect.

because the negotiation communicated to you in fall unequally upon any, and as may promote my last annual message, was, at the date of our all the great interests of the community. last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inex-

at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being | ded, recommend a proper adaptation of the rev-By the report of the Secretary of State com- the highly important trade of the fisheries, this that the expenditure shall be limited to what, perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring State of principal articles of export, has been on the dehave hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that wrpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on he west coast of Sumatra, a trigate was despitched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those and the amount is ready for distribution among such a chastisement as would deter them and industry will permit. the claimants as soon as the board now sitting others from like aggressions. This last was done, and the effect has been an increased re- of our domestic consumption would, in the ab-

policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Tren- | Union. debt which is at present redeemable. It is now high duties have been paid as long, as the mo-

redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken

tion; and also the manner in which he had dispointed for that purpose, has reteried the execution. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy ens to thwart their execution, if not possed of it. A special Message to the Sen- oution of measures from which I moved much marked out by the legislation of the country ger the integrity of the Union. Wi has been accomplished without stinting the exduring the same period for the support and in crease 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 izes, 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 Representatives of the people will devise such I refrain from making any communication on means of effecting that salutary object, as many

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty A treaty of Amity and Commerce has been on the present occasion, again to urge them upformed with the Republic of Chili, which, if on the attention of the Legislature. The soundapproved by the Senate, will be laid before you. est maxims of public policy and the principles That Government seems to be established, and upon which our republican institutions are founthe resorts of our ships which are employed in enue to the expenditure, and they also require commercial convention cannot but be of great by an economical administration, shall be conadvantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that sistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the cline and all endeavors to procure an alteration protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the 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 Legistative 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 who committed it should be found members of consistent with these objects, the whole scheme with Denmark, have been punctually made; they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict tal invested in the establishments of domestic

That manufactures adequate to the supply I regret that by the last advices from our spect for our flag in those distant seas, and ad- stract, be beneficial to our country there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishigher price for them. But for this purpose, it proper to observe, that this is done solely in ca- ed for perpetual protection has entered into the With the rest of Europe, our relations, polices where those events affect our political rela-minds of but few of our statesmen. The most litical and commercial, remain unchanged. Ne- tions with them, or to show their operation on they have anticipated is a temporary and genagent at his court, he personally inquired into Any intervention in their affairs further than counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it tern officers, to the injury of our Consul in one ion, is contrary to our principles of international | portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealously dangerous to the stability of the

cing its expected effects on our commerce.—
sury will, in due time, lay before you, will exNew nearkets are opening for our commodities hibit the national finances in a highly prosperlave grown up under the implied pledge of our the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the merchants to fulfil their engagements with Nothing could justify it but the public safety, Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality from the large appropriations made by Congress for any legitimate purpose in the administration but to provide for the payment of all the public of the Government. Is it not enough that the estimated that the customs will yield to the ney arising from them could be applied to the

The expenditures for all objects other than the to those articles of domestic manufacture which , cure to it a liberal and efficient support. But It is expected, however, that in consequence beyond this object, we have already seen the ment, is carried on to great advantage, and is of the remainder of the public debt. On the eral good. A large portion of the people in one be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions equal relations of property by legislation, and

Doubtless, these effects are in a great degree The commissioners of the anking fund, how- view of the considerations which led to the a-The Government of Central America has ever, being invested with ful authority to pur- doption of the Tariff system; but they are nevchase the debt at the marlet price, and the ertheless important in enabling us to review it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one sem by my predecessor to determine the ques- of the distinguished citizen whom I had ap- tion of the public debt of this great and free na- revenue laws has risen to a beight which threat- that the right of soil and the future disposition

ger 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 adecuate to the suppresthe execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the sugges; tion of such views and measures as may be

deemed necessary to meet it. In conformity with principles beretofore 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 vieserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging untelt 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 Covernments, 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 liability 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 deposites 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 us 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 purpers of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was dopted, 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 uses 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 unticipated. 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 oublie 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 which it lies. The adventurous and hardy population of the 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 destry the purity 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 a-

gain 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 discontents 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 convicttion, that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have morrested, 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 amen iment 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 rofer 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'ls Scott & Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harrassing 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. Severe 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

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 move-

ment was satisfactory. Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers 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 engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty will lead 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 repellings 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

safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is are founded. imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecesperty wasted under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills, as now established, and the amination. Whether a plan of classification, submitted to the consideration of Congress .requires your attention.

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 prescribe laws on a few subjects of general in- Holland, Jarvis, Kavanagh, and McIntire. pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the but to enforce human rights, this Government Secretary of War, and to the documents sub- will find its strength and its glory in the faithmitted with it, you will see the progress which ful discharge of these plain and simple duties. has been made since your last session, in the Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear arrangement of the various matters connected of war and the apprehension of oppression, the with our Indian relations. With one exception, free enterprize of our citizens, aided by the State Grennell, Kendall and Reed. every subject involving any question of conflict- sovereignties, will work out improvements and ing jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate been happily disposed of, and the conviction evitant the great truth, that the people can govern Huntingdon, Ingersol, Storrs and Young. their removal to the country assigned by the U. but that it is done by a machinery in govern-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, with out 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 carnestly recommend them to your consider ation at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially t 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 rum and elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the to Legislative busivess. wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider the Senate was directed to inform the President ourselves as just starting in our career, and, af- of the United States, that in the absence of the ter a salutary experience, about to fix upon a Vice President, the Senate had elected the Honpermanent basis the policy best calculated to Hugh L. White President pro tempromote the happiness of the people and facili-

such force could be formed and embedded. But tate their progress towards the most complete tion for furnishing the Senators with newspa- cancy occasioned by the resignation of J. . for the purposes of defence under ordinary cir- enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so pers was adopted. comstances, we must rely upon the electors of interesting and important in our history, and comstances, we must rely upon the electors of interesting and important in our interesting and interesting and important in our interesting and important in our interesting and interesting and important in our interesting and interesting an the Government was instituted and is support- dom throughout the world, it is our imperious announcing that the House had assembled formtrest, pessues contributing their equal share in the ed, will constitute its protection in the hour of duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerated a quorum; and were ready to proceed to bustiant our impost system, have in the ed, will constitute its protection in the hour of duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerated and were ready to proceed to bustiant our impost system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they danger, as they do its check in the hour of tions, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion, iness; also, that the House had adopted a resoto the great principles on which our institutions lution for the appointment of a joint Committee

> That this Government may be so adminis- and inform him that both Houses of Congress sary expense incurred, and much public protered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting having met and formed a quorum, were ready and securing these general objects should be the to receive any communication which he might only aim of our ambition; and we cannot; there- think proper to make; and that a Committee fore, too carefully examine its structure, in or- had been appointed on the part of the House of whole subject evidently requires a thorough ex- der that we may not mistake its powers, or as- Representatives. sume those which the people have reserved to The resolution was adopted, and Messrs remedying these defects, and providing for asys- themselves, or have preferred to assign to other Grundy and Frelinghuysen, were appointed a tem of instruction, might not be adopted, is agents. We should bear constantly in mind Committee on the part of the Senate. the fact that the considerations which induced The Constitution has vested in the General the framers of the Constitution to withhold Government an independent authority upon the from the General Government the power to journ to meet from day to day, at 12 o'clock, unsubject of the militia, which renders its action regulate the great mass of the business and con- til otherwise ordered. essential to the establishment or improvement corns of the people, have been fully justified by of the system. And I recommend the matter to experience; and that it cannot now be doubted your consideration, in the conviction, that the that the genius of all our institutions prescribes state of this important arm of the public defence simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the I am happy to inform you, that the wise and 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 terest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, idently gains ground among the Indians, that themselves, is not only realized in our example but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as searcely to Cambreleng, Collier, Cook, Dayan, Dickson, be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts as to make us instrumental in se- Taylor, Trac, Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell. curing a result so dear to mankind, is my most | Wheeler, White, Whitlesey and Wilkins: earnest and sincere prayer.

ANDREW JACKSON. December 4th, 1852.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 3, 1932. At 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order oy 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 Tomlin Vermont .- Mr. Prentiss. Rhode Island .- Messrs. Knight and Robins New Jersey .- Messes. Dickerson and Fre-

inghuysen. Delaware .- Mr. Naudain. New York .- Messrs. Dudley and Marcy. Pennsylvania .- Messrs. Dallas and Wil-

Maryland .- Mr. Smith.

Virginia .- Mr. Tyler.

Alabama .- Mesers. King and Moore. Mississippi.—Mr. Poindexter. Louisianu.—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 tem having resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to proceed to the election of President pro tem. which was agreed

Mr. Poindexter said, he understood it was the intention of some of his friends to bestow their suffrages on him for President pro tem. 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 hallot for Pr

t pro tem. as follows:	
FIRST BALL	07.
Mr. White,	14
Foote,	8
Tyler,	3
Smith,	3
Bell,	3
King,	2
King,	2
here being no choice, th	e Senate proceeded
second ballot, which re-	sulted as follows:

Mr. White, 15 Tyler, Smith, Foote, Bell.

There still being no choice, the Senate proeeded to ballot the third time, which resulted as follows: Mr. White, Tyler,

Smith, Foote, A fourth ballot was then had with the followng result: Mr. White.

Tyler, 15 Smith The Senate proceeded to a fifth ballot, which

resulted as follows: Mr. White, Tyler, 14 Smith.

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 acknowledgements to the Senate, for the honor conferred on him, is a short and appropriate ad-

On motion of Mr. Smith, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senae having met, formed a quo-President pro tempere, were ready to proceed

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of

A message was received from the House of to wait on the President of the United States,

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, they will ad-

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,

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,

Rhode Island .- Mr. Pearce. Connecticut.-Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth

New York.—Messrs Angel, Babcock, Bar-Doubleday, Hoffman, King, Lansing, Lent, Pendleton; Pierson, Pitcher, Recd, Root, Soule,

New Jersey .- Messrs. L. Condict, S. Condit, Cooper, Hughes, Randolph, and South-

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Banks, Bucher, Crawford, Denny, Evans, Ford, Gilmore, Heister, Horn, H. King, McCoy, McKennan, Muhlenburg, Potts, Smith, Stephens, Sutherland and Watmouth. Delacare -Mr. Milligan.

Maryland .- Messrs. Howard, Jeniser, Kerr, Spence, Thomas, Washington, and Worthing-

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 peight.

South Carolina.-Messrs. Barnwell, Blair and Griffin. Georgia .- Messrs. Foster, Newnan, Thompon, and Wilde.

Alabama.-Messrs. Clay and Mardis.

Mississpipi.—Mr. Plummer. Louisiana.—Messrs. Bullard and Thomas. Tennessee .- Messrs. Arnold, Bell, Blair, North Carolina.—Messrs. Brown and Man-Fitzgerald, Hall, Johnson, Polk and Standiter Kentucky.-Messrs. Adair, Allan, Daniel Gaither, Johnson, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon Marshall; Tompkins and Wickliffe.

Ohio.—Messrs. Cooke, Corwin, Crane, Creighton, Findlay, Leavitt, Russell, Thomson, Vance, Vinton and Whittlesey. Indiana.—Messrs. Boon, and Carr. Rlinois.—Mr. Duncan.

Missouri.—Mr. Ashley.

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

M. Taylor moved that a message be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and was ready to proceed to businesswhich 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. DODDRIDGE. 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 no one. 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 appoint-

ment 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 REPRESENTA-TIVES, Mr. Speight from the Joint Commit prejudice and party antipathy, we could tee appointed to wait on the President of the not refrain . from liking. Descended United States, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and talent, he never stepped aside from that the President had replied that he would make a communication to both Houses at twelve high notions of aristocracy. He was alo'clock this day. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the presen ession, 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 e-

Dunn. A message was then received from the Preshis 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 Persion funds which was ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

And the Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES .- Mr. Verplanck, of New York, attended yesterday, ig 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. N. Carolina-Lewis Williams. South Carolina-Wm. T. Nuckolls and J Kentucky-Albert G. Hawes and Chitten-

den Lyon. Alabama-Dixon H. Lewis.

And the House adjourned without entering upon business.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6. IN SENATE. Mr. Seymour, of Vermont, attended and

ook 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 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 proceed-

ed 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 Honse 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 navigration 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 Honse, as far as the public service will permit, such portions as have not heretofore been communicated, of the instructions given to our Ministers in France on the subject of claims for spoliations, and of

ry 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-mor

the correspondence of the said Ministers with

the French Government, and with the Secreta-

On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey 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 otes 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 from a blood famous for patriotism and the paths of republicanism to indulge in ways plain in his appearance, and plainer still in his manners; his pump-handle shake is 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 lection of a Sergeant at Arms, to fill the va- so persevering as to attain before a conMi lerably advan sant with publi quainted with a and yet possesse and minute sto very able writer er. Though the keenest sc find no flaw in he has any, are ever proved him interests as not that of the publ peached his int ry, whenever ver, his very of is inflexibly ho trious, tempera benevolent, sin words and all whether a bette ated New Engl John Quincy of the first settl

EASTO: EAS

> Saturdan The Presiden

found in anothe was delivered to 12 o'clock on Tue this town on the clock .- It is sca that our citizens patch to the Slor that mail we ar -the Contracto Randolph would if he dont attend The New Yor. a copy of the Pre

ed by the Presid York Standard so of Congress, whi sion in the Stock The Standard iss after its presentat it not set up in th gress had ever so warded on, in anti JAMES C. WI

ed by the Govern Senator, in the p vacated his seat appointment of . District Court of From the .N. Y. United States

was sold at 110,

ceipt of the Presi 105, at which the South Carolin from Columbia, the Raleigh Star vention adjourned ult. after adopting the U. States." by a majority of lumbia observes: Convention mad

tive."-Nat. Int The official or forth the Execut ing flourish:-

proceedings, exce

Our readers r stimulate them t ident's Message portant docume submitted to Co the organization If the policy Congress, we n isting exciteme never to be re perpetual: and dwell together until their mov rivers cease to r

Army Movem since that two been ordered fro Comfort,) to the We now learn of Artillery and Regiment of Inf same place. In movements, Ger Charleston to in these demonstra dite the evil th moment is a tryi and honest hear involve us in dif character .- N.

"Hartford Co Theodore D who was Sec work, which policy of the l led to the mee expected to from four to

We unders

OFFICIA Lombia, T. P. obtained leav States. He It is the p

as his succes the Executiv a Charge des

st lerably advanced age. Long converthe keenest scrutiny of the public, they its contents.

The Revenue, from the 1st January, 1832, introduced in the legislature of North Cartesian and the controversy. he has any, are latent; no one yet has ever proved him so intent upon his own balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, the legislature, that "silence may not be latent as not to give day and night to 1832, an aggregate of \$36,255,573 96. that of the public. No one has ever im-

of the first settlers of the country. Providence American.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Dec. 8.

The President's Message which will be found in another part of our paper of to-day, was delivered to both Houses of Congress at of the last session, is estimated at \$21,000,000, 12 o'clock on Tuesday last, and was received in this town on the day following at about 12 o'- the Treasury, says the Report of \$6,000,000 clock.-It is scarcely necessary for us to say to which amount a reduction of the Revenue that our citizens were not indebted for this dispatch to the Slow and Easy Western mailthat mail we are informed was blown ashore Revenue," as suggested in the last Annual -the Contractor should be blown, as Jack Randolph would say, sky high-sky high, sirif he dont attend more strictly to his duties.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says, a copy of the President's Message was furnished by the President to the Editors of the New the perusal of which will be made acceptable to York Standard some days before the session of Congress, which caused a sudden depression in the Stock of the United States Bank. The Standard issued the Message the morning if to place beyond doubt, that he would surprize after its presentation to Congress-quere, was us more by his Report of this year than he did and the substitution in the preamble of the word it not set up in the Standard office before Con- by that of last year, the Secretary winds up his "nullify," in place of the phrase "to arrest the gress had ever seen it, or were copies of it for- by the Bank for paying off the three per cents. warded on, in anticipation, by the editors of the

the

dent

8 to

ented

r the

navi-

ith a

esig-

a na-

the

was

g res-

tates

se, as

rtions

ed, of

rance

and of

with

creta-

ibject.

n the

sident

before

eider

after

o-mor

House

cial or-

nated.

pber of

nighest

per for

ner, the

es-90

r, then

There

guish-

influ-

could

cended

n and

from

lge in

vas al-

plain-

handle

eat in-

o man

vas in-

en had

t lads

a con-

ed by the Governor of Mississippi, U. States Senator, in the place of Powhatan Ellis, who appointment of Judge of the United States quiry into the security of the Bank, as the de-District Court of Mississippi.

From the N. Y. Amer. of Wednesday afternoon United States Bank Stock, which yesterday 105, at which there were large sales.

South Carolina.-We have no intelligence from Columbia, direct, but we learn through the time of secession, and the subsequent cirthe Raleigh Star that the South Carolina Con-vention adjourned on the evening of the 24th ult. after adopting "An address to the people of the L. States." The Ordinance was present the U. States." The Ordinance was passed their title to act as delegates of the people to be by a majority of 136 to 26. A letter from Columbia observes: "The Union party in the Convention made no opposition to the whole proceedings, except a silent vote in the negative."-Nat. Intel.

forth the Executive Message with the follow-

- From the Globe.

Our readers need no admonition from us to stimulate them to a careful perusal of the President's Message. It is probably the most important document of the kind which has been submitted to Congress and the country since the organization of the General Government. If the policy it delineates be carried out by Congress, we may promise ourselves that existing excitements and collisions will cease, never to be renewed; that our Union will be perpetual: and that Liberty and Peace will dwell together in these confederated States, until their mountains shall sink, and their rivers cease to run.

been ordered from Fortress Monroe (old Point days since.-Balt. Amer. Comfort,) to the Harbor of Charleston, S. C. We now learn that five additional Companies of Artillery and two Companies of the Fourth and honest hearts, and a single rash step may of the whole: involve us in difficulties of the most distressing character .- N. Y. Cour.

from four to five hundred pages.

Hartford Courier. OFFICIAL .- Our Minister in Co-

Lombia, T. P. Moore, Esq., has asked & obtained leave to return to the United States. He will leave Bogota as soon as his successor arrives. It is the purpose of the Government

the Executive] to reduce the mission to a Charge des Affaires .- Globe!

From the Nat. Intelligencer of yesterday.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the gia and Alabama, are all in session. That of On Puesday evening the (27th ult.) by the quainted with all the details of business Treasury to both Houses of Congress, in conand yet possesses a very comprehensive formity to the act establishing the Treasury the first Monday in December. It is expected to Miss Clementina Hopkins, all of this and minute store of book learning. A Department, was yesterday transmitted to that their earliest attention will be given to the very able writer, he is also an able speak-both Houses of Congress. A brief glance at it proceedings of South Carolina, and to a declarate. Though a great while exposed to enables us to present the following synopsis of ration of the course to be pursued by Virginia, in

he has any, are latent; no one yet has to the 1st January 1833, actual and estimated, olina, on this subject. The preamble recitished

peached his integrity; but on the contra- the same period, are stated at \$34,611,466 50, yet as being indifferent to the consequen benevolent, sincere, plain dealing, few words and all performance. We doubt debt will have been reduced to \$7,000,698 83, looking to protection, as "an unwarrantable as- Gen. Rogers was bred a printer, and for a num-

whether a better specimen of unadulter- which, set off against the seven millions of ated New England could be found, than stock in the Bank of the United States, John Quincy Adams, a true descendant may also be considered as effectually extinguished, so as to leave the Nation free of debt. The Imports for the year ending the 50th day of September last, are estimated at \$100,652,-

677; and the Exports for the same period at and on their "patriotism and love of the Union" \$87,037,943, of which \$63,074.815 were of domestic, and \$23,963,128 of foreign articles. The receipts during the year 1833 are es-

timated at \$24,000,000, and the Expenditures for the same period for all objects other than the Public Debt, at \$17,638,577 35, to which must be added the amount of the Danish indemnity, (\$694,000,) which will be payable within the year. The annual Revenue for some years to come, under the Revenue law and the annual expenditure at 15,000,000 dollars, leaving an estimated annual sur plus in is strongly recommended, either by a diminution of duties on imports, or "partly by a relin-

This recommendation is followed by an argument, of considerable length, marked by the known ability of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, to shew the inexpediency of continuing duties laid for the protection of domestic industry, &c. beyond the point of protection, our readers as soon as we can obtain for them a

quishment of the Public Lands as a source of

copy of the whole report. This document concludes with an arraignment of the Bank of the United States; and, as Report by declaring that the arrangement made -the extensive transactions of the Bank, (the importance and advantages of which he so much commended last year) and the disclosures dur-JAMES C. WILKINS, Esq. has been appoint- ing the investigation by the Committee of the House of Representatives of the last session! together with the near approach of the term of the charter!! have tended to impair public confivacated his seat in that body by accepting the dence in the Bank!!! and have suggested an enpository of the public funds!!!!"

Oh, Mr. McLane! Mr. McLane! Georgia.-The delegates, who, with Mr. Forsyth at their head, seceded from the late

chairman. The address recapitulates the objections to the course and constitution of the Convention, which had been urged in debate in the protest made at ceedings, and hostile also to the proceedings of

properly scrutinized. course, as an act of duty to their constituents, a form contrived by themselves, through the the seceders arge other circumstances which agency of persons appointed by themselves, made that duty doubly imperative. The originators of the project, the concealed advocates of the ratification proposed. This plan is de-The official organ of the Government ushers of nullification, had pressed eagerly into the convention, while the Union party, opposed to that doctrine, had, with few exceptions, refused to take part in it. From these facts they anti- this, and unite the South, a plan of a general cipated "pernicious doctrines," and they say that the result "has not disappointed their expectations." They condemned entirely the ple of Georgia, at an election in January next, principles announced by the remnant of the Convention, as stated in a manner which, however designed, is fitted to seduce the unwary into the doctrine of Nullification; and thus reprobate the plan of a Southern Convention prounwise, unjust, and unconstitutional, and express themselves in favor of a Southern Convention, embracing all or not less than six of the tary counsels and of strength to render them respectable-Such a Convention, as was pro-Army Movements.—We noticed some time posed in the Legislature of Georgia, of the their proceedings are first referrable back for since that two companies of U. S. Troops had scheme for which we gave an abstract a few

Judge CLAYTON of Georgia, -he of Regiment of Infantry, have been ordered to the Bank memory—has addressed nine col- Delegates who seceded from the Convention same place. In connection with these hostile umns of matter to John Quincy Adams, movements, General Scott has been ordered to Charleston to inspect that Post! We pray that of which the subjoined—the first parthese demonstrations of energy may not expedite the evil they are intended to avert. The of both the argument and the delicacy moment is a trying one, and calls for cool heads of the sales to be \$3,581 82.

"From a declaration, thrice repeated in your attack upon the Majority of the Bank Committee, that you imputed "no We understand that a history of the injustice of intention" to their course, you "Hartford Convention" is preparing by might readily imagine I had no just king natural curiosities, that we ever saw. Theodore Dwight, Esq. of New York, grounds of replication to your labored It is a turnip, raised in Minden, Conn., who was Secretary of that body. The defence of the Bank. But you may not which resembles a man's hand so closework, which will contain a review of the perhaps reflect that your polical relation ly as to startle the beholder as it is unrol- DILLEHUNT, deceased, are hereby requestpolicy of the National Government which to the public, and the past treacheries of led from the paper in which it is wrap- ed to present the same without delay, with the led to the meeting of that Convention, is your life, entitle your reasoning powers ped. The fingers are nearly perfect as vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, expected to make an octavo volume of to much more faith than your word; the also is the thumb, save that it is wither- Executors of the estate, for settlement; and first may deceive, the latter cannot; and ed a little since it was taken from the where you might utterly fail in obtaining ground. The fingers are also properly belief for your declaration, you might receive wonderful applause for your ingenuity. Having exerted all your powers to convict yourself of inconsistency, and to destroy your own testimony by the force of argument, it is not at all unreasonable, and of which you cannot complain, if I should seize the opportunity to make you choose between the sophister and the hypocrite."

THE SOUTH .- The Legislatures of Virant with public life, he is thoroughly ac-

The Expenditures, actual and estimated, for ers claimed by the general government, ry, whenever the moment of heat is one leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, which necessarily flow from the enforcement of his very opponents acknowledge he on the 1st January, 1833, (including the Danis inflexibly honest, in lefatigably indusis inflexibly honest, in letatigably indus- ance includes the unavailable funds in the of Nullification as being "wild and visionary of his age, General THOMAS J. ROGERS. Treasury, heretofore estimated at \$1,400,000.] in theory, and dangerous and violent in plac- of Pennsylvania, formerly for several years a On the 1st January, 1933, the whole public tice," they also considered a Tariff of duties Representative in Congress from that State.

> sumption of power." The concluding resolutions recognize "both in gross and in detail," and express a r ance on the wisdom and integrity of the constituted authorities of the general governme

A public meeting at Whiteville, Columbus County (N. C.) resolved with but me dissenting voice, that while they are willing to unite with South Carolina, in the endeavor to "abolish the protecting system by every mode consis- opposite the Court House tent with the integrity of the Union," yet in her present attitude of hostility to the Federal government, they must withhold from her their 'co-operation and their sympathies"

The South Carolina Convention adjourned finally on Saturday the 24th, after adopting an Address to the people of the State, and another to the people (not of the United States; they are not so recognized in the title,) of Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, &c. That Address will be found in our columns to day.

The Nullification, "Ordinance" was passed by a vote of 136 to 27-eight absentees. The following are the names of those who voted in the negative-Messrs. Brockman, Burgess, Crook, Cureton, Chesnut, Campon, R. Ervin, J. R. Ervin, Evans, Gregg, Gibson, Judge Huger, A. Huger, Levy, Lowry, Ex-Govern-Manning, Ex-Governor Middleton, Judge O'-Neal, Philips, Perry, Richardson, Judge Richardson, Rowland, Shannon, Whitten, Williams,

The only alteration in the Ordinance, as re ported, was the insertion of a clause exempting the members of the legislature from the obligation to take the oath to support the Ordinance,

The Union party declined to take any part in the proceedings except by silent votes, and refused to sign the Ordinance. They adopted a protest, which has not yet reached us. observe further that the Union Convention is to be immediately called together.

Before adjournment, the Convention recommended the 31st day of January next,-the day previous to that on which their ordinance is to go into operation, -as a day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer."

The Charleston Mercury,-the nullifying organ in that quarter,-which heretofore contended for the peaceful & constitutional character of Nullification, sums up the proceedings of Georgia Convention, have published an address the Convention thus compendiously: "There was sold at 140, went down to-day, on the re- in vindication of their course. It is signed by is but one question now left for the decision of ceipt of the President's Message, to 104 1-2 to a committee of nine, Col. Wm. Cummings, as the other States-repeal the Tariff, or repeal the Union." Resolutions have been introduced into the

Legislature of Georgia, counter to these prothe late Melledgeville Convention. Those ple are advised to withhold their countenance from them, inasmuch as the ratification the Besides this unanswerable reason for their Convention have called for, is "according to while they remain themselves the final judges nounced as opening a door for the "grossest imposition,' and exposing the state to all "the horrors of anarchy and discord." To remedy Southern Convention is proposed after this mode: The question to be first, submitted to the peoolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. If the state decides to originate the Convention, the other states to be invited to acquiesce in posed by them, as calculated merely to draw the plan, and signify the same to the Governor Georgia into a league with the Nullifiers of of Georgia-the Convention not to meet unless South Carolina. They declare the Tariff to be five at least of the invited States assent. The Delegates to such Southern Convention to be equal to the electoral vote of the State, and to be chosen by general ticket. The object of Southern States, as the best guarantee of salu- the Convention thus assembled is to decide upon a course of proceeding in reference to the Tariff, to be recommended to the several States. consideration to a State convention, and if apthe people for ratification:

This scheme is said to find favor with the denounced as designed "to bring Georgia into the union is demanded to counteract and defeat the impending evil."-Balt. American.

NATURAL CURIOSITY .--- We have this morning been shown, by Mr. Grant Thornburn, one of the most strishaped, and filted to each other even to the natural crook of the little finger. It is really a wonderful production. Mr. Thornburn gave five dollars for it.

N. Y. Com. Adv. PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE Dec. 5. WHEAT (white) 1 20 a 1 25 (red) CORN

MARRIED

county.

DIED

In the village of Hillsborough, on Monday the 26th ult. after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Williams, in the 63rd year of his

On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Kirby, in the 59th year of his age. In this county on Saturday last Mrs. Atkin-

son, consort of Mr. Thomas Atkinson. In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Robert to Bartlett, at an advanced age.

DIED on Friday morning, in the 51st year ber of years published a political paper, besides continuing to follow his profession, even after tariff of 1832 as a modification of the system, he came into public life, in which he filled various stations within the last fifteen years.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c which added to his former stock makes his as sortment very complete.

Madeira, Wines, AMONG WHICH ARE Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee First and second quali Malaga ty Chocolate, 4th pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese Holland Gin, Mould & dipt Candles Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,

Spirits Spanish and American N. England Rum, Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superi- Shot, or,) and common Battie's Powder,

Whiskey, Buckwheat & commo Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Flour, Rope & Leading Lines Hyson Skin Coarse & fine Salt, 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen Ware, &c. &c. Loaf Sugar, All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or n exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country

ersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKEY. Easton, Dec. 8.

NOTICE-\$20 REWARD.

AVING 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 nyself 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 aporehension of the person, who broke down and stole a pannel of his post and plank fence last

Dec. 6-8.

NOTICE.

HE anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

400 acres of Land For Sale. I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred a cres 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 unneces-Persons disposed to purchase will call

PETER WEBB. Doc. 8

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery, November Term in the year 1832.

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 reportproved by them, are to be finally submitted to ed by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of Legislature. A circular has been issued by the our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit with Mr. Forsyth, in which its proceedings are 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

P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Cl'k.

LAST CALL.

XECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN those indebted to the estate are earnestly and pantaloons, corded roundabout, black fur hat & respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment—as much longer indulgence is utterly impracticable and cannot be given—in Frederick County, Md.
and unless payment is very soon made we shall. The owner of the above described runaway, be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit is requested to come forward, prove property, against all (without any exception) who shall pay charges and have him released, or he will have been backward in making their payments.

JAMES P. BAYLESS,
THOMAS SEWELL,

Executors

Thomas Sewell,

Tho

of John Dillehunt, deceased.

Dec. 8. 3w 1 15 a 1 18 The Easton Gazette will copy the above to 62 the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

WINTER SUPPLY.

FW BOOTS AND SHOES THE subscriber having just returned from

ltimore begs leave to announce to his friends the public generally that he is now opening his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of T. H. wson and Son, a handsome supply of the va-CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gentlemen's fine and course Water Proof Boots, do and boy's course and fine Monroes do do do do Shoes, do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-Over shoes, Ladies calf shin boots & shoes

Lasting slippers, French Morocco & seal skin do, hildren's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions, A large supply of prime Boots & Shoes

He invites the Ladies particularly to call & amine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, lorocco, 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 3w



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.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publie 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 lett England. The public's obd't serv't.

THOMAS WARWICK

Dec. 1.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Or phans' Court,

30th day of November A. D. 1832. On application of Thomas Martin, Adminstrator 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'ds. 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL | pied 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 November, in the year of our Lord eighteen

hundred and thirty two.

Test, JA. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

RDERED, that the sale of the lands made 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 deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or pefore the 7th day of June next or they may 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.

AS committed to the Jail of Frederick 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 coarse shoes; he says he is an indented apprentice to Frederick Rider, of Middletown Valley.

P. BRENGLE, Shiff

of Frederick county, Md. Dec. 1. The Intelligencer, Washington, and the Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and charge the Frederick Herald.

in being enabled to present the readers of the who can come well recommended for industry New York Mirror with the following exquisite and an amiable disposition. original production, from the pen of that disless genius in her own poetry than in her mahner of rendering that of others. The subjecties 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 Schwylkill, in October BY MISS FANNY KEMBLE. Thou comest not in sober guise, In mellow cloak of russet clad-Thine are no melancholy skies, Nor hucless flowers, pale and sad: But, like an Emperor, triumphing, With georgeous robes of Tyrian dyes, Full flash 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 westering 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 haes 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 slop ng 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 blusking 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

della 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 sallow woods and fields

gay. 'Yet something of sad sov'reignty he hath-A sceptre crown'd with berries ruby red, And the cold sobbing wind bestrews his path

With wither'd leaves, that rustle 'neath his tread; And round him still, in melancholy state, Sweet solemn thoughts of donth 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 hav

ing business with him, that it is desired by him to be punctually attended to at his office at Galleway,-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 Sw

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN, ESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has re-

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.

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 sin- chaser or purchasers giving-note with approvgle man, or has only a small family; also, im- ed security bearing interest from the day of sale 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 Anns 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 We feel honored by the preference shown us, hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and

Applications will be received until the first tinguished young lady, who has exhibited apt 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 Cloths of various col-Establishment.

A Seed and Implement Store, a General Ag- Bailes and Flannels, ricultural Agency, and the Office of the A- Blankets, MERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Merimoes and Circas-Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Sunk and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nursery in the vicinity.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named Lindseys and Kerseys, | Cotton Yarn, &c. establishment, respectfully informs Farmers Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers paticularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he olicits 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.

rould 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 rateseeds, 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 he had from him wholesole and retail, on the best

1. IRVINE HUTCHCOCK, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Dec. 1 .

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE. No 113 Baltimore, Street.

SYLVESTER

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

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

NEW YORK LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 45, for 1832.

To be drawn ON WEDNESDAY Dec. 12, 1832. 66 Number Lottery-10 Drawa Ballots. Tickets only 10. Lowest prize 12.

5.000 3,160 1,000 300

Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters 2 50.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY CLASS NO. 24, for 1832. To be drawn

On SATURDAY Dec. 21, 1832. 20,000 10,000 100 of 1,000.

&ce amounting to	366,880		
56	100		
16	500		
06	1,000		
1	5,000		
1	5,000		
1	10,000		
1	\$20,000		
Tickets \$10—Lowest	prize \$12		

PUBLIC SALE.

PILL be sold at Public Sale on WED. NESDAY 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 Roanoke. Also, his stock of CATTLE,

FARMING UTEN-SILS, &c. &c.

Terms of sale-On all sums over five dollars credit of six months will be given, the parmediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who 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 ime and place and on the same terms (if not

Fall Coods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, AVE just received and are now opening a

very extensive and complete assortment

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

FRESH GOODS

AMONG WHICH ARE Merino, Cashmere,

durs and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassi-netts,

& square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handk'fs, sians, a great vari-Irish Linens & Lawns Bornbazines, Domestic Muslins,

ALSO GROCERIES, Viz:-



TEAS.

Fresh

Thybet & Circas-

sian Shawls, long

Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupoys Brandyvery superior, ins
O. Monongahela whis- Family Flour

Sperma Oil & Candles Cheeke Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Rais Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

A SENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA, GLASS, Se.

senong erhich, 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 erms for eash or in exchange for Kerseys Lindsey and Feathers.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

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

Dry Goods and Groceries

Suitable to the present and approaching season; Known as the "all and ever lucky Sylvester | Selected by himself with great care from the has sold within three months FOUR PRIZES 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

Easton, Oct. 20.

low for cast.

NOTICE.

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

Hopkins & Edmonson.

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, Muslius, Flannels Cassinets, Vestings, Circassians, Ladies worst od, Cotton and Lambs Wool kose, Gloves, &c.

with a complete assortment of

CALLICOES

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 Sw

NEW STORE

BROWN & CHAPLAIN,

RE now opening in the store house for merly occupied by Mr. James Sangston and next door to Edward B. Hardcastle, a handsome and general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS. CONSISTING IN PART OF

HARDWARE, CASTINGS & CUT-LERY, CHINA, GLASS AND AND WOOL HATS,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Their stock having been laid in with the utbefore disposed of at private sale) a first rate for each or country produce. The public are Chariotte, which was purchased at the sale of respectfully invited to call and examine their

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 barel a

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.

Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable for the sportsmans' use. Ar.so, MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS, an elegant assortment of Cannon Balls and Cartriges, &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 RUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns. neatness and despatch. Baltimore, Nov. 24.

HAT STORE.

HE subscriber takes this method of informhe has received, and intends constantly to keep its selection, he conndently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, handsome assortment of Baltimore made



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.

consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 65 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation s very pleasant and healthy, and the

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

300 ACRES.

of which an ample proportion is in WOOD LAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of the trustee as such by the bond or bonds of the MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements

> are a large two story BRICK DWELLING,

and the usual OUT-HOUSES .-It has Marle on it, and fine meadow bettoms, 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,

LOTS to suit purchasers. The terms are one from the sale of the real estate of the said fourth eash, and a credit of one, two and three Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county vears on the balance, with interest till paid - | deceased Apply to A. GRAHAM, or to JOSEPH MARTIN.

For Sale or Rent.

Nov. 24. 1832.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their axes 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 Tues day for the collection of the same.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot County Taxes.

Sept. 22

printed in Easton.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 20th day of November, A. D. 1632. application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, N application of Joseph P. W. Kichardson, Land dog of guillon any production of Joseph P. W. Kichardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators on my shore, as I am determined to enforce the with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of law against all offenders.

Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered SAM'L. DICKINSON. 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 pubished once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied SEAL from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereun-** to 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 Caroline county deceased—all persons having er-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maket DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of claims against the said deceased's estate are is living or dead,—any information respecting hereby warned to exhibit the same with him left at this office, or directed to the sub QUEENSWARE, &c. TINWARE, FUR the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers scriber near Milford, Kent County, Del will on or before the 1st day of June next, or be very thankfully received. 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. by giving the above a few insertions. with the will annexed of

Ann Hicks, deceased.

NEW SADDLERY.



HE subscriber takes the liberty of infortaing his friends and the public generally. that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIRand every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, of the latest fashious from England-likewise ar elegant assortment of

LEATHER.

ing his friends & the public generally that with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able and to give general satisfaction. He invites his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the ost office. He will sell low for CASH. . The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. BLAKE Oct 6 cowst

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Y 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 THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, and valuable tract of Land called Arby Dianor, the FARM on which his son Thomas containing five hundred and thirty one acres. now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plan- with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline tation, in Island Creek Neck. It county about two miles from Depton,the late residence of Philemon Plum-

the late residence of Philemon Plummer deceased on this tract of land there is a framed dwelling and Kitchen, with out houses &ce., all in pret-DWELLING & other IMPROVE- ty good repair, being the farm held and owned MENTS in good repair. There is a by the late Philemon Plummer deceased, and fine Marle Bauk on it. which will be sold for the payment of his ebts. 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 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

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 sourt, within six months from the day of sale-or they may otherwise be excluded lying on the Doverroad, 5 miles from Easton, in from all benefit of the money or moneys arising

sold to him, her or them as aforesaid free,

clear and discharged from all claim of the de-

fendants or claimants or either of them-

GILES HICKS, Trustee. Nov. 17, 1832

NOTICE.

HE Subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Rich-Yard in Easten, possession will be given im- ard Li. Chamberlaine deceased, hereby gives mediately.-Apply to the Editor, with whom notice to all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the subscriber legally authenticated on or before the first of May next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate, and all persons indebted are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JAMES I.L CHAMBERLAINE, adm'r. with the will annexed of Richard Ll. Chamberlaine, deceased

\$5 REWARD

S offered to any person or persons that will

give to the Editor of this paper, full andeafficient evidence of the guilt of the person or persons, who have injured and killed certain Cows

belonging to citizens of this town. Nov. S. CAUTION. ALL persons are warned not to hunt with dog or gun on my premises, or haul seines

Crosiadore, Talbot co. Nov. 17. 3w

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.

good tenants. For terms apply to ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent. or to A. GRAHAM

The above property will be rented low to

Easton, Nov. 10. INFORMATION WANTED,

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON. Dec. 1 1832

The Editors of the different papers throughout the United States will confer a great favour

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at this Office Aug. 18-

PRINTED AND

SATURDA BY ALEXAN TI

TWO DOLLARS Annum, payable ha ADVERT Not exceeding a squa ONE DOLLAR; and

every subsequent in

PROCL BY ANDR

President of WHEREAS a Co State of South Care nance, by which the al acts and parts of United States, purp imposing of duties a tion of foreign com actual operation and States, and more es same purposes, passe and on the 14th of J ized by the Constitu and violate the true r and are null and void on the citizens of the by the said Ordinane be unlawful for any ties of the State, or enforce the payment the said acts within is the duty of the

laws as may be neces the said Ordinance: AND WHEREAS, b further ordaned, tha ty, decided in the co shall be drawn in qu said Ordinance, or o ture that may be pas the said laws of the shall be allowed to th United States, nor sh be permitted or allow that any person atten shall be punished as And finally, the

that the people of tain the said Ordina

that they will consiby Concross abolesia the said State, or oth ingress of ogress of Government to coerce ports, destroy or ha enforce the said acts of civil tribunats of the with the I-nger conti in the Union and th State will thereefor from all further obli serve their pelitical of the other States,

to organize a separ

other acts and thing

dependent States m

AND WHEREAS th

to the people of Sou duct, in direct viola of the United States country, subversive ing for its object th -that Union, whi existence, led our ties to unite them a common cause, th to a glorious independent hitherto inviolate, v py Constitution, ha of Heaven, to a sta high consideration led in the history bond of our politica to maintain inviola or and prosperity, my fellow-citizens DREW JACKS States, have thou PROCLAMATIC Constitution and sures adopted by th olina, and to the resustain there, deck will require me to understanding an warn' them of the evitably result from tates of the Conve Strict duty won

wing the peace execution of the peet which opposi by clothing itself deep interest whi States must all stronger measure any thing will be monstrance, perh justify; a full exp the nation of the pertant question, tion of the course require me to purs The Ordinanc feasible right of re dured, but on the

than the exercise

now, or may l

unconstitutional, State may not on void, but prohibit do this consistent the true constru mits a State to and yet be bound those it may choo It is true, they a tion of a law, it the Constitution the right of resis

EASTON GAZETT

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 15, 1832.

NO. 50.

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.

PROCLAMATION BY ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

WHEREAS a Convention assembled in the State of South Carolina have passed an Ordion the citizens of that State or its offic s: and enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts within the same State, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said Ordinance:

AND WHEREAS, by the said Ordinance it is further orda ned, that, in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of said State, wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the

ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to of none did this efficient and peaceable remainded to the said acts otherwise than through the as it is called suggest itself. The discovery of the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, as incens tent this important feature in our Constitution was all the solemnities of religion, have pleaged to these provisions, made them their peaceable remainder. civil tribunals of the country, as incess tent this important feature in our Constitution was all the solemnities of religion, have pictigent to the solemnities of religion to the solem from all further obligation to maintain or pre- ly fall the evils of reducing it to practice. serve their political connexion with the people

ves

net le-

will

leaf-

with

eines

JSE,

street,

with 2

OUSE

and sit-

roperty

low to

ent. LAM

red,

y broth-

maker.

specting the sub-

el will

SON.

through-

at favour

dependent States may of right do: AND WHEREAS the said Ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of con- our Government. duct, in direct violation of their duty as cit zens PROCLAMATION, stating my views of the them."

require me to pursue.

tion of a law, it must be palpably contrary to the Constitution; but it is evident, that to give the right of resisting laws of that description, the right of resisting laws of that description, the power to annul a law of the right of resisting laws of that description, the power to annul a law of the States, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the Orall dinance grounds not only an assertion of the the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the Orall dinance grounds not only an assertion of the the same authority.

Constitution which is secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the Orall dinance grounds not only an assertion of the the States, as we have seen, on the dinance grounds not only an assertion of the the States, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

Consider the constitution which is secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

Consider the constitution which is secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

Consider the constitution which is secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the the same authority.

Consider the constitution of a single State, where neither the same authority.

Consider the constitution of a single State, where neither the same authority.

On such expositions and reasonings, the Orall dinance grounds not only an assertion of the same authority.

be asked why is it not destated a sufficient guard WHICH IT WAS FORMED. against the passage of an unconstitutional act by Congress. There is, however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed tion of it which is made in the ordinance. power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other. There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress-one to the Judiciary, the other to the people and the States. There is no appeal from the State decision in theory; and the practical illustration shows that the courts are closed against an application to review it, both favour. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous when our social compact in express terms

declares, that the laws of the United States, its nance, by which they declare "That the sever- Constitution, and treaties made under it, are al acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the the supreme law of the land; and, for greater United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, and now nactual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially" two acts, for the out fear of refutation, that no Federative Governments of the supreme law of the land; and, for greater threat of steeding from the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State the shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution was passed under a positive property of the supreme law of the land; and, for greater threat of steeding from the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State thempt should be made to enforce the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of steeding from the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State threat of the caution, adds, "that the Judges in every State to the contract of the caution, adds, the state of the caution, adds actual operation and effect within the United states, and more especially" two acts, for the same purposes, passed on the 14th of July, 1832, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent in reof, and violate the true meaning and intent in reof, and violate the true meaning and intent in reof, and violate the true meaning and intent in reof, and it may be asserted, with save asserted, with standing." And it may be asserted, with standing. And it may be asserted with constitutional and constitutional and the standing. And it may be asserted with constitutional and constitutional and constitutional and constitutional and constitutional and constitutional and constitutional assertance with constitutional with more propriety, he reserved for the law so didates having the majority of States applying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levying the proceeds, but surely cannot be urged against the laws levyin and are null and void, and no law," nor binding their execution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their

by the said Ordinance it is further declared to collection in every other port, and no revenue be unlawful for any of the constituted authori- could be collected any where; for all imposts ties of the State, or of the United States, to must be equal. It is no answer to repeat that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself: for every law operating injuriously upon any local interest will be perhaps thought. and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been shown, there is no appeal. If this doctrine had been established at an

earlier day, the Union would have been disstarted that may be passed to give it effect, or of the acts of the Eaglish ture that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States, an or shall any copy of the recard be permitted or allowed for trait purposes and that any person attempting to take such appears that the peak of State and the right so declared that they shall be punsited as for a contempt of court.

And finally, the said Ordinance declares that the peak of State Carolina will not carolina with the said Ordinance at every hazard and the rights of the said state, who considered the states and the ordinance at every hazard and the rights of the said state, or shall all punsited as for a contempt of court that shall be punsited as for a contempt of court that shall be punsited as for a contempt of court that shall be punsited as for a contempt of court that shall be punsited as for a contempt of court that shall be punsited as for a contempt of court that they write consider the passing of the matter and the rights of our eight that they write consider the passing of vectors and states that the peak of State they are shall be punsited as the contempt of the matter than the said Ordinance declares that the peak of State that they shall be allowed for the state of the said state, and the shall be allowed for the said of the passing of the matter of the laws now complianted of the they are the states and the ordinance of the cast of the said states, the contempt of the matter of the cast of the said of the passing of the matter of the passing the peak of the peak o

of the other States, and will forthwith proceed of the Union carries with it internal evidence wretched, inefficient, charsy contrivance, to organize a separate Government, and do all of its impracticable absurdity, our constitution- which this new doctrine would make it. D.d edge of the intent with which a law has been nation, because it would be a solecism to contend other acts and things which sovereign and in- al history will also afford abundant proof that we pledge ourselves to the support of an arry pa sed, declare themselves free from its operait would have been repudiated with indigna- nothing a bubble that must be blown away by Luca - say here it gives too little, there too much

of the United States, contrary to the laws of their another power, we very early considered our- whom the tesk of constitutional reform was encountry, subversive of its constitution, and have selves as connected by common interest with trusted? Did the name of Washington sanction which we do not approve, in that the amount ing for its object the destruction of the Union cach other. Leagues were formed for common did the States deliberately ratify, such an an-raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is that Union, which, coeval with our political defence, and before the declaration of Indepen- omaly in the history of fundamental legislation? true, are invested by the Constitution with the existence, led our fathers, without any other dence, we were known in our aggregate char- No. We were not mistaken! The letter of this right of deciding these questions according to ties to unite them than those of patriotism and acter as THE UNITED COLONIES OF AMERICA. great instrument is free from this radical fault: their sound discretion. Congress is composed a common cause, through a sangularry struggle That decisive and important step was taken its language directly contradicts, the imputa- of the Representatives of all the States and of to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, jointly. We declared ourselves a nation by a tion; its spirit—its evident intent contradicts it. all the people of all the States; but we part of hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our hap- joint, not by several acts; and when the terms No, we did not err! Our Constitution does not the people of one State, to whom the Constitupy Constitution, has brought us, by the favour of our confederation were reduced to form, it contain the absurdity of giving power to make tion has given no power on the subject, from of Heaven, to a state of prosperity at home, and was in that of a solemn league of several States laws, and another power to resist them. The whom it has expressly taken it away—we, who high consideration abroad, rarely, if ever, equal- by which they agreed that they would, collec- sages, whose memory will always be reverence have solemnly agreed that this Constitution led in the history of nations: To preserve this tively, form one nation for the purpose of cone ed, have given us a practical, and, as they hop-bond of our political existence from destruction dueting some certain domestic concerns, and all ed, a permanent constitutional compact. The to maintain inviolate this state of national honforeign relations. In the instrument forming forming that Union, is found an article which declares name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the my fellow-citizens have reposed in me, I. AN- that "every-State shall abide by the determin- States, when they severally ratified it, do so Congress have no right to pass such laws; this DREW JACKSON, President of the United ations of Congress on all questions which by under the impression that a veto on the laws we do not allege; but because they have passed States, have thought proper to issue this my that confederation should be submitted to of the United States was reserved to them, or them with improper views. They are uncon-

evitably result from an observance of the die- of collecting revenue.

by clothing itself with State authority, and the It was formed for important objects that are andeep interest which the people of the United nounced in the preamble made in the name and stronger measures, while there is a hope that States, whose delegates framed, and whose tion of the course which my sense of duty will ion giving supremacy to the constitution and raising revenue, and of determining the sum law paramount to the Constitution and laws of The Ordinance is founded, not on the inde- States, it can be conceived, that an instrument, have no control over the exercise of this right, swear that they will disregard their provisions; feasible right of resisting acts which are plainly made for the purpose of forming a more per- other than that which results from the power and even makes it penal in a suitor to attempt unconstitutional, and too oppressive to be en- fect Union" than that of the confederation, of changing the Representatives who abuse it, relief by appeal. It further declares that it shall dured, but on the strange position that any one could be so constructed by the assembled wis- and thus procure redress. Congress may un- not be lawful for the authorities of the United State may not only declare an act of Congress dom of our country as to substitute for that core doubtedly abuse this discretionary power, but States, or of that State, to enforce the payment void, but prohibit its execution-that they may federation a form of government dependent for the same may be said of others with which of duties imposed by the revenue laws within do this consistently with the Constitution—that its existence on the local interest, the party spithe true construction of that instrument perrit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a
ist somewhere. The Constitution has given
level ist somewhere. Here is a law of the United States, not even mits a State to retain its place in the Union, State? Every man of plain unsophisticated it to the Representatives of all the People, pretended to be unconstitutional, repealed by and yet be bound by no other of its laws than understanding, who hears the question, will cheeked by the Representatives of the States, the authority of a small majority of the voters those it may choose to consider as constitutional give such an answer as will preserve the Union and by the Executive power. The South Car- of a single State. Here is a provision of the Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an imprac-

coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide the United States, assumed by one State, IN-Listrate elected by the people, have any repre what laws descree that character, is to give comparishe with the existence of the sentation. Which is the most discreet disposithe power of resisting all laws. For, as by the Union, contradicted expresses by the tion of the power? I do not ask you fellowtheory there is no appeal, the reasons alleged perren or the constitution, usanthoniz citizens, which is the constitutional disposition by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it ED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY | - that instrument speaks a language not to be should be said that public opinion is a sufficient PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND misunderstood. But if you were assembled in check against the abuse of this power, it may DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT OFFECT FOR general convention, which would you think the

ciple, we must examine the particular applica-

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds:-It assumes as a fact, that the obnoxthe protection of manufactures, which purpose it asserts to be unconstitutional;-that the operation of these laws is unequal; that the amount raised by them is greater than is requirjudges and jurors being sworn to decide in its ed by the wants of the Government;-and, finally, that the proceeds are to be applied to objects unauthorized by the Constitution. These are the only causes alleged to the ify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seconding from the Un a, if any atexpressly

laws of the United States over those of the the public exigencies will require. The States the United States; forces judges and jurors to

safest depository of this discretionary power in After this general view of the leading print the last resort? Would you add a clause giving it to each of the States, or would you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are ious laws, although they purport to be laws for you-ean you-be ready to risk all that we raising revenue, were in reality intended for hold dear, to establish, for a temporary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a rests. general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the cris's your conduct islatures in making the compact, to meet and presents at this day would recur whenever any law of the United States displeased any of the States, and that we should soon cease to be a

> The Ordinance, with the same knowledge ascertained with certainty, the objection would

than to admit the position that the position that the purpose, entertained by the assent to a law exacted tudes power, shall make that law vocable the scrutiny? How often may be falsely imputed? In how may concealed by false professions is no declaration of motive may doctrine, and you give to the same that this doctrine, and you give to the same transfer of the purpose.

Ordinance, Examine them seriously, my fellow cutizens—judge for yourse vocal appeal to you to determine whether they are so clear so convincing, as to leave no doubt of their correctness: and even if you should come to this conclusion, how far they justify the reckless, destructive course, which you are directed to pursue.

Review these objections, and the conclusions drawn from them, once more. What are they? conceated by the concea

in attaching this importance to the Constitution vile profanation of oaths! miserable mockery of offence against the whole Union. To say that If the doctrine of a State veto upon the laws of our country? Was our devotion paid to the legislation! If a bare majority of the voters in any State may at pleasure secode from the Uany one State may on a real or supposed knowl- , nion, is to say that the United States are not a tion, had it been proposed to form a feature in the first breath of disabection. Was this self- and operates unequally-here it suffers articles destroying, visionary theory, the work of the to be free that ought to be taxed, there it taxes In our colonial state, although dependent on profound statesmen, the exalted patriots, to those that ought to be free-in this case the that they could exercise it by implication - stitutional from the motives of those who passed Constitution and laws applicable to the mea- Under the confederation, then, no State could Search the delates in all their Conventions- them, which we can never with certainty sures adopted by the Convention of South Car- legally annul a decision of the Congress, or re- examine the speeches of the most zealous oppo- know, from their unequal operation; although olina, and to the reasons they have put forth to fuse to submit to its execution; but no provision sers of Federal authority—look at the amend- it is impossible from the nature of things that sustain them, declaring the course which duty was made to enforce these decisions. Congress ments that were proposed. They are all silent they should be equal—and from the disposition will require me to pursue, and appealing to the made requisitions, but they were not complied -not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a which we presume may be made of their prounderstanding and patriotism of the people, with. The Government could not operate on motion made, to correct the explicit suprema | ceeds, although that disposition has not been warn' them of the consequences that must in- individuals. They had no judiciary, no means ey given to the laws of the Union over those declared. This is the plain meaning of the compact may have been formed; and such Govof the States-or to show that implication, as Ordinance in relation to laws which it abroof the States of the Convention.

Strict duty would require of me nothing more than the exercise of those powers with which I searcely be called a nation. We had neither of our reverence, the bond of our Union, our denow, or may hereafter be, invested, for pre- prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. fence in danger, the source of our prosperity in of laws passed to give it effect, which have wing the peace of the Union, and for the This state of things could not be endured, and peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, never been alleged to be unconstitutional. The secution of the laws. But the imposing as our present happy constitution was formed; but uncorrupted by sophistical construction, to our Constitution declares that the judicial powers peet which opposition has assumed in this case formed in vain, it this fatal doctrine prevails. posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of of the United States extend to cases arising, and under this grant provision has been made State prejudices, of personal animosities, that under the laws of the United States and that were made to bring it into existence, will again such laws, the Constitution, and treaties, shall States must all feel in preventing a resort to by the authority of the People of the United be patriotically offered for its support.

States must all feel in preventing a resort to by the authority of the People of the United be patriotically offered for its support.

The two remaining objections made by the laws. The Judiciary Act prescribes the mode any thing will be yielded to reasoning and re- conventions approved it. The most important Ordinance to these laws are, that the sums in- by which the case may be brought before a monstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly among these objects, that which is placed first tended to be raised by them are greater than court of the United States, by appeal, when a justify; a full exposition to South Carolina and in rank, on which all the others rest, is, "to are required, and that the proceeds will be un- State tribunal shall decide against this provisthe nation of the views I entertain of this imsible that, even if there were no express provishas given expressly to Congress the right of clares there shall be no appeal; makes the State

right to annul the laws of which it complains, but to enforce it by a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt is made to execute

This right to secode is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between sovecim States, who have preserved their while sovereignty, and therefore, are subject to no superior; that because they made the compact, they can break it when, in their opinion, it has been departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is at collists State pride, and finds advocates in the honest prejudices of those who have not studied the nature of our Government sufficiently to see the radical error on which it

The People of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legdiscuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions but the terms used in its construction, show it to be a Government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. We the law in the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will and Vice President. Here the States have he unconstitutionally applied. If this could be | no other agency than to di ct the mode in

Executive branch.

In the House of Representatives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members, each state electing only its own representatives.

that any part of a nation might dissolve its connection with the other parts, to their injury or ruin, without committing any offence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, mry be morally justified by the extremity of oppression but to call it a constitutional right is confounding the meaning of terms; and can only be done through gross error, or to deceive those who are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the penalties consequent on a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it: but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot. A compact is an agreement or binding obligation. It may, by its terms, have ken with no other consequence than moral guilt: if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a moral one; or, if it should contain a penalty, as there is no common superior, it cannot be enforced. A Government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms to destroy a Government, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional ernment has the right, by the law of self-detem, although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration, of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that Union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this aubeject are the foundation of doctrines the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. Noone, fellow citizens, bas a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation? The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of

STATE OF MARYLAND, to wit:

fifth day of the said month, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, being the highest birth for a boy of the lowest condition. day appointed by the Constitution and Laws The authoress is the claimant horself,—a real of the United States of America, on which the personage,—the Baroness Steinberg, formerly Electors of President and Vice President of the Lady Newborough, and mother of the present United States are directed to assemble and per- Lord Newborough, as described in the extracts doubt be agreeable to all our patrons, particularform the trust reposed in them, there appeared from Debrett's British Peerage, given in the in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Annapo- Scotch paper. lis, being the place provided by law for the The facts alleged by the lady are in substance meeting of the said Electors, the following genthat in 1773 the Duke de Chartres, afterwards pers on the day on which they are printed. tlemen who had been proclaimed by the execu- Duke d'Orleans, alias, Phillippe Egalite, travtive authority of the State of Maryland, as duly ellod in Italy with the Duchess de Chartres, unelected electors of President and Vice-President der the name of Joinville; that during the Duchof the United States of America, in and for the ess's accouchment they staid at Modigliana, said State of Maryland, to wit:

and William Price, Esquires.

and Wm. Frick, Esquires.

Esq. and Esquires.

health, and did not appear.

On motion of Mr. Heath, the electors proseph H. Nicholson, Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Slicer was appointed messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peaco, door-keeper. The Electors then proceeded to ballot for

United States of America. 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 A-

merica; 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 sent a person yesterday into Camden to make inquiries as to the particulars, and the following

President of the United States of America. to Messrs. Heath and Constable, who were appointed to count the ballots and report the result. They accordingly retired, and after some the State of Tennessee.

States were then deposited in the ballot box, slaves-two, had on his first appearance ran which was scaled up and delivered to Messrs, off. The one that remained seized his mus-

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 A- | Dr., and his friend was evident as the whites merica, - Andrew Jackson, of the State of Ten-Maryland is entitled, for President of the Unit- proached hun, but as the muskets were probed States of America .- And, that

the State of Maryland is entitled for Vice-Pres- ed which tore to pieces the hat of the Dr.

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 and made known the state of affairs. Many patch, to the President of the Senate of the U. tered to the number of 50, to go with the States of America; and in the event of their be-proper officers to the place of the affray. ing 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 rest the remainder of the assentiants 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. Goldswith 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 of freedom.

> Attest, JOS: H. NICHOLSON, Sec'ry.

done in this case, we have understood to be as state and the liberties of the people. follows.

The Patriots who signed that document, did it, almost literally, with ropes about their necks it being generally supposed that they would, if Bank has been taking steps to close, at as early unsuccessful, he hung as rebels. Ween Carroll a day as possible, its Branch in the City of had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of citizens of Charleston are about to remove to that name-they will not know which to take."

Historical Mystery -- Under this title, a correspondent in the Caledonian Mercury, vouchthe 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 Phillippe, in behalf of an English lady. The On the first Wednesday in December, the title of the book, as translated, is "Maria Stella

where she was delivered of a daughter; that For the First District-William B. Tyler, Maria Stella, afterwards Lady Newborough and Baroness Steinberg, is that same person, For the Second District-Upton S. Heath, and is accordingly Mademoiselle d'Orleans that she was, by her real father, the Duke For the Third District-John Spear Smith, de Chartres, exchanged with the jailor, Chiapini, for a boy, of whom Madame Chiapini was For the Fourth District-John N. Steele, delivered about the same time; that Louis Phil-Robert H. Goldsborough, and Albert Constable, lippe, King of the French, is that same boy; that the Duke de Chartres' motive for making Joseph Kent and Gerard N. Causin, Es- the exchange was to secure in his family a conquires, who had also been proclaimed by the giderable property, which would have gone past dissimilar in feature, principle, and bearing, Executive authority of the State of Maryland, him to another branch unless he had male issue; as duly elected from the first district, electors of that the Duchess de Chartres had several President and Vice-President of the United daughters before this time, and now despaired States of America, in and for the said State of of ever having sons; that the Baroness Stein-Maryland, were prevented from attending by ill berg found her information respecting her origin strongly confirmed by family likeness, and that she took the opinion of several eminent French ceeded to organize, when the Hon. Robert H. lawyers on her case, and always obtained one Goldsborough was chosen President, and Jo- in her favor. She inserts in her book, letters always claim for ourselves, the best possible from several of the gentlemen of the long robe,

with their full signatures. Such is the account given in the Scotch paper of this affair, with an evident acknowledg-President and Vice President of the United | ment of some plausibility in the management of States of America, in conformity with the re- the story, and its connection with known facts, quirements of the Constitution and laws of the whatever may be its truth. It is an odd matter worthy of notice as a "mystery," which, like On motion of Mr. Smith, Andrew Jackson 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 Jersy a few miles below Camden. We Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, for Vice | was the information which he gathered, chiefly from the person who was the sufferer. Dr. The ballots for President of the United Davis, of Havre de Grace Maryland, having States of America were then deposited in the learned that three of his slaves, who had escap ballot box, which was sealed up and delivered ed from his service; had taken refuge in West Jersey, he proceeded to Camden, and thence with a friend, an Englishmen, who volunteered his services, to a place some miles below, called time returned and reported that they had found Stoy's Store. Here Dr. D. learned that his there had been eight votes given in all for Pres- slaves were employed in cutting wood in the ident of the United States of America-five of neighborhood, but he was admonished that they which were for Henry Clay, of the State of were armed and were determined to defend Kentucky, and three for Andrew Jackson, of themselves. Having learned how he might reach them, the Dr. and his friend proceeded accord-The billots for Vice-President of the United ing to directions, and soon discovered one of the

Price and Smith, who were appointed to count ket and levelled it, and told the Dr. that if he the ballots, and report the result. They accor- approached he would shoot him dead. Withdingly retired, and after some time returned, in a few minutes there were seen approaching and reported that they had found there were a large number of persons, black and white, the eight votes given in all for Vice-President of the blacks armed with muskets. Dr. D. then United States of America, five of which were commanded his slaves to return, offering them for John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania money at the same time to pay expenses. One and three for Martin Van Buran, of the State 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 were arming themselves with clubs. The nessee, three votes of the ten votes to which Dr. threatened to shoot the first man who apably charged, he felt the inequality of the com-John Sergeant, of the State of Pennsylvania, bat; finding that he was to be assailed, he comhad received five votes of the ten votes to which menced a retreat, when a musket was dischargident of the United States of America, and that companion? The Dr. ran till he came to a creek Martin Van Buren, of the State of New York, into which he plunged-he had scarcely reachhad received three votes of the ten votes, to ed the water before a number of muskets were which the State of Maryland is entitled for discharged at him. On arriving by swiming at the Vice-President of the United States of Ameri- opposite bank the buck shot were flying thickly about him, he was here met by a part of the On motion of Mr. Heath, the following form assailants with clubs-knocked down and of certificate of the lists of votes, directed to be most grievously beaten, and was only left when transmitted, by mail, and express, to the Presi- he was supposed dead. At the end of a lane dent of the Senate of the United States of A- the Dr: met a person who offered to him the merica, and to the Judge of the District Court use of a horse, but that was refused, as he was for the fourth district of the United States, 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 waggon.

After some time the Dr. reached Camden, directions to convey it with all convenient des- of the citizens and some of the military volunproper 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 rest the remainder of the assailants.

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

extract from the Charleston (S. C.)

"The original of the following letter borough, for the dignity, urbanity, and ability from a gentleman of the first respectabil- Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; ity in Augusta, (Ga.) is before us. We Rice from Ethiopia; Buckwheat and Asregret that we are not allowed to publish paragus from East Indies; Parsely and the name, which honors, and is honored Annise from Egypt; Radishes from Chiby this generous pledge to the holy cause na; Potatoes from Brazil; Cabbage, Let-

AUGUSTA, (Ga.) Nov. 30 1832. name, as a humble volunteer in the ser- The Jassamine originally came from The name of Carrol is the only one on the vice of South Carolina, should the Leg- the East Indies; the Tulip from Cappa-Declaration to which the residence of the islature conclude to accept of the servi-docia; the Daffadil from Italy; the Lily Signer is appended. The reason why it was ces of volunteer troops in defence of the from Syria; the Tube Rose from Java

We have understood that the United States other States, some of whom will no doubt set "Not so," replied he, and immediately added from the danger of Nullification, or Disunion. [N. C. Observer.

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 ly to those residing in Caroline, as they will, by this alteration, be enabled to receive their pa-

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 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 meaning to give to it what we 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 pretermit 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 ove and pride themselves on is lost. We stand by our Country to the last under all exigencies-we sustain any Chief Magistrate that he 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 hung up in beamy brilliancy to illumine and to direct the national course through the portentous glorm that surrounds us, it is no cold, mere sense o 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 parse and sinew to sustain the

At a time like this, we cannot condescend to stop for criticisms of to make comparisons how-ever just or striking. We cannot delay even to exult in the abantonment of errors and in the embracement of principles always confided in and cherished by u. We have but one object that engrosses us, that is to harmonize the national sense and feeling and to direct it indivisibly 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 secessionmaintain 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 ex-

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 unthe people of Camden will to day proceed a- derstood 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 va-"GO IT NED."-The following we rious authentic sources, will it is presumed, be satisfactory to many of your Agricultural and Horticultural readers.

Rye and Wheat originally came from tuice, Goosberre, &c. from Holland; Currants, or Corinthian Grapes from the The bearer is authorised to tender my isle of Zant; the Musk Rose from Italy. 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 and Lemons from Spain as well as Beans

Easten, Dec. 10, 1882

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 Painting 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 obd't. serv't.

F. McCREADY.

CLAIMS ON NAPLES -The United States ship Concord, captain Perry, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. after a pa-sage of fifty days Robinson, Waggaman and Foot. from Naples The Ilon Mr Nelson American Charge des affaires at Naples, is a passentroup, Kane, Clayton and Tipton. ger, and is the bearer of a treaty providing for the payment of TW) MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS of the claims of the American merchants upon the Neapolitan Government, for spoi ations 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 deputches 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 Adv. of Saturday. DREADFUL MOTALITY.—The Brit ish ship Sybella. Capt. Thornhill, arrived at the quarrantine ground yesterday from Helvoetsluys, which place she left about the 10th of September, with one hundred and thirty two passengers, emigrants from Wirtemburg, 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 prelonged 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 choleramost 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 Celumbia, gives the following information:

"Nov. 29 .- The Federal Committee will I think, make its first Report, day after to morcivil action against such as may seize the property of a citizen of this State, for the purpose of Bank of the United States, from June to November inclusively. merchandize imported. The form of recovery granted, will, I apprehend, approach more nearly to attachment than repleyin .- 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 day.

The following Committees were annunced to

The Trustees of the College met last night the charges against the President, Cooper, on last: 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 Arnold. choose to attend."

"Nov. 30 .- The Federal Committee will report no bill till Monday. Meanwhile besides and Polk. the Bill of Civil Remedies, which I mentioned yesterday, it is engaged on the povisions 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

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

These, you see, will reach to all customhouse officers, from the tidewaiter 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 deys."

From the Baltimore American. GENTLEMEN:-The annexed Mathematical uestion was recently received here from a gentleman at West Point, and is respectfully sub-

mitted 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 bject at the distance of \$250 feet?

DALETH. Annapolis, Nov. 28, 1832.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. PROOF POSITIVE. Scene at a ballot box .- "You are no voter,

"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, Blair, of Tenn. Letcher, Vinton, Craig, Lozsure, and the devil a whimper against it all at vitt, and Jewett. all."-Lowell Compend.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1832. IN SENATE.

Mr. Clay appeared to-day, and took his scat. The following were announced as the Standng Committees during the session. Foreign Relations .- Messrs. Forsyth, King,

Bell, Mangum, and Tomlinson. On Finance.-Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Silsoce, 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,

On the Militia - Messrs. Robinson, Clay-On, 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. Poindexter, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles & Knight. On Indian Affairs .- Messrs Troup, Benton, Poindexter, 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 Buck-

On Roads and Canals-Messrs. Hendricks, Sprague, Dallas, Hill, and Buckner.
On Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Chambers,

On the District of Columbia-Messrs.

Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Mil-On the Contingent Fund-Messrs. Knight,

Dickerson, Sprague and Poindexter.

Dudley, and Tomlinson. On Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Robins, Rob-

nson, 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 Caual 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. Poindexter, 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 taken up and agreed to:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treas. It will then bring in a Bill, granting the monthly statement of the affairs of the vember, inclusively.

On motion of Mr. Kane, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Drayton of South Carolina, Mr. Mc-Duffie, of South Carolina, Mr. McCarty, of Indiana, and Mr. Allen, of Virginia, appeared this

have been appointed by the Speaker in pursuand decided to proceed in the investigation of ance of the order of the House of Thursday

On Elections .- Messrs: Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and

On Ways and Means .- Messrs. Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, Gaither.

On Claims .- Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber. McIntire, Ihrie, Rencher, Dayan, and Grennell On Commerce. - Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Newton, Davis, of Mass. Jar-

vis, and Harper. On Public Lands-Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Clay, Irvin, Boon, Plummer, and Mason. On the Post Office and Post Roads-Messrs. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Hammons, Kavanaugh, Doubleday, and Roane.

On the District of Columbia-Messrs. Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Chinn, Jenifer, Wm. B. Shepard, and McKennon. On the Judiciary-Messrs. Bell, Ellsworth. Daniel, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, and Coul-

On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs. Muhlenburgh, Nuckolls, Crane, Bates, of Mass.; Standifer, Marshall, and Newnam.

On Public Expenditures-Messrs. Hall, of North Carolina, Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Pierson, Henry King, and Briggs.

On Private Land Claims-Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Coke, Stanbery, Mardis, Carr, Bullard, and Ashley.
On Manufactures—Messrs. Adams, Hotel

man, Lewis, Condict, Fuidlay, Horn, Worthington, and Barbour, of Virginia.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Virginia, Smith, of Penn. Chandler, Wheeler,

McCoy, of Penn. and Tompkins. On Indian Affairs-Messrs. Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Storrs, Lecompte, Kennon, and Hawkins.

On Military Affairs-Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Vance, Blair, of S, C., Speight, Adair, Ward, and Thomas, of Louisiana.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs, Anderson; White, of N. Y., Milligan, Watmough, Patter, Dearborn, Lansing. On Foreign Affairs.-Messrs. Archer, Ev-

crett, of Mass. Taylor, Crawford, Barnwell, Wayne, Thomas, of Maryland. On Territories-Messrs. Kerr, Creighton. Williams, Huntington, Allan; of Ky, Potts and

John King. On Revolutionary Pensions .- Messrs. Hubbard, Isacks, Denney, Pendleton, Bucher, Soule, and Choate.

On Invalid Pensions-Messrs. Burges, Ford Evans, of Maine, Reed of New York, Dewart,

On Roads and Canals Messrs. Mercer.

On Revisal a Messrs. Reed, of A

On Accounts .-Hodges. The residue of pied in a continuat geant-at-Arms, wh lot, in the election

Want of room ticulars of the Con consist principall of reference. A the house on the p mittee to examin Bank. Mr. Clay he should ask leav his bill, reported la on manufactures, time, the proceeds public lands. Mr leave to bring in zens for spoiliat on their commerce In the house D

made relative to ducing the price, to the states in w the benefit of squ poned for the pres There are in th (says the Nation Standing Commi announced, six ot pointed at the beg which continue d On Expenditu

-Mossrs. Lent, On Expendite Treasury.—Mess Fitzgerald. On Expenditu -Messrs. A. H. On E.cocnditu Nany-Messrs. 1 and Harper.

On Expenditu ment-Messrs. I Brodhead of Nev On Expendite ings-Messrs. Y IN PU Mr. Clay, agre tained leave to in

for a limited time

the public lands

granting lands to The bill havir before the Sena Whole, Mr. Clay said two Committees been passed at th majority. He t would be no nec mitte. at this se the same as the ate last year, wi ry change in the effect. If, howe any Senator that had no objection. bill made the or-

very distant day and discussed.
would say the fo the first Monday mittee; but if any to be taken, he r Mr. Kane sa that this subjec the Committee ference to that President's Mes Lands. An im new one, had co

subject of the P proposition was he hoped that would consent t same Committe ing this reference The motion v referred to the On motion o proceeded to the

The doors be

The resolution Moore was tal modified the re ing amendment "And that the into the expect States in which refused lands, o ket unsold for fi The resolution

agreed to. On motion of The following mittee of the S cerning French Chambers, Du HOUSE O Mr. W. R

Mr. Lamar, of

seats to day. Mr. Branch yesterday. BANK OF The House mittee of the Chair, and re resolution pro-message of the as relates to th Select Commi

The question ment offered "With pow Bank and its F ine witnesses erations of the On this que

of nearly two of members to jection of the Mr. Watme resolution so mittee of Way Committee; v The House From the I

CONGR In the Sens the Committee tion, calling o for the projec levied upon

On Revisal and Unfinished Business .-Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Bouck, and Silas Con-

On Accounts .- Messrs. Bergen, Burd, and Hodges.

The residue of this day's sitting was occupied in a continuation of the balloting for Ser- passed on the 3d of March, 1825; which was geant-at-Arms, which resulted, on the last bal- read twice and committed to the Committee lot, in the election of Thomas B. Randolph, of on the Judiciary. The bill for the final settle-

TUESDAY, Dec. 11. Want of room compels us to omit the parconsist principally of motions of enquiry and his bill, reported last session by the committee which, the Senate adjourned over to Monday. on manufactures, to appropriate, for a limited In the House of Representatives, M1. Wicktime, the proceeds arising from the sales of the liffe offered a resolution, directing the Clerk of

made relative to the public lands, some for re- ayes 74, noes 91. The Speaker laid before the ducing the price, some for relinquishing them House a communication from the Secretary of to the states in which they lie, and some for the Treasury, transmitting copies of the corresthe benefit of squatters; all of which were post- pondence with the President of the Bank of the poned for the present.

pointed at the beginning of each Congress, and which continue during both sessions, viz:

On Expenditures in the Department of State Mossrs. Lent, Evans of Pa, and McKay.

Navy-Messrs. Maxwell, Hall of Tennessee, and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department-Mesars. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Brodhead of New York. On Expenditures on the Public Build-

ings-Messrs. Young, Spence, and Tracy. WEDNESDAY, Dec 12. IN THE SENATE,

PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. Clay, agreeably to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, and as much judgment is shown in avoiding usefor a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of less exertion as in making that which is suffithe public lands in the United States, and for cient. The best and most expert Jockeys, such granting lands to certain States.

Mr. Clay said that this bill had been before the same as the one which had passed the Senate last year, with the exception of the necessa-

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then ally and honorably paid. proceeded to the consideration of Executive bu-

The doors being re-opened—
The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Moore was taken up; and after Mr. M. had modified the resolution, by adding the following amendment:

"And that the said committee also inquire into the expediency of relinquishing to th States in which the lands may be situated, a refused lands, or such as may have been in mar ket unsold for five years," The resolution, in this modified form, was

On motion of Mr. Smith the Senate adjourn-

The following is a list of the Select Committee of the Senate, appointed on the bill concerning French Spoiliations: Messrs. Webster,

Chambers, Dudley, Brown and Tyler. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. W. R. Davis of South Carolina, and Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, appeared and took their

Mr. Branch of North Carolina, took his seat

yesterday. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. mittee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the next, at the Court House door in Easton, the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, resolution proposing to refer so much of the deceased, on a credit of six months from the message of the President of the United States day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give

The question being on the following amendment offered by Mr. Wayne viz:

place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by "With power to call for persons, and on the

Select Committee-

Bank and its Branches for papers, and to examine witnesses generally, in reference to the operations of the Bank." On this question an animated debate ensued

of nearly two hours duration, in which a number of members took part, and which resulted in a rejection of the amendment by a large majority.

Committee; when the Committee rose, and The House adjourned:

From the Washington Globe of yesterday. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Tressury. tion, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clook. for the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the

suggestions made by him in his annual Report-The resolution lies one day as a matter of course. Mr. Dallas reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," ment of the claims of certain States for interest on advances made during the late war, was read a second time, and committed to the Comticulars of the Congressional proceedings. They mittee on the Judiciary. The Chair communicated a report from the Commissioner of the in general for the liberal patronage he has reof reference. A discussion is in progress in Public Buildings, giving a detailed account of ceived in the above line of business, and begs the house on the propriety of appointing a comthe house on the propriety of appointing a committee to examine the concerns of the U. S. same, in the city of Washington, during the
mittee to examine the concerns of the U. S. same, in the city of Washington, during the
from Baltimore, and has now opened at his well
known Stand, opposite the Court House,
Lisbon,
Sharry & Wines, he should ask leave on yesterday to introduce the consideration of Executive business; after

public lands. Mr. Wilkins asked and obtained the House to communicate to the Senate a copy all of which has been selected with great care Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco, leave to bring in a bill to provide for the satis- of the report made last session by the Commit- and attention from the latest arrivals, and which faction of claims due to certain American citi- tee on Public Lands, relative to the Chickasaw he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest zens for spoiliations committed by France reservation, with the original document, which, notice and on the most reasonable terms for on their commerce, prior to the 30th Sept. 1330. after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Bell, cash. In the house Dec. 11, several motions were Wickliffe, and Clay took part, was rejected-U. States, and the documents relative to the There are in the House of Representatives, postponement of the redemption of the 3 per (says the National Intelligencer) besides the cent stock, which was laid on the table, and Standing Committees which we have already 10,000 copies, on motion of Mr. Wickliffe, orannounced, six other Standing Committees ap- dered to be printed. The House went into committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Taylor in the Chair, upon the President's Message. The question pending when the Committee last rose, was the proposition of Mr. On Expanditures in the Department of the Watmough, to amend the resolution referring Treasury .- Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell and that part of the Message relating to the Bank of the U. States to a Select Committee, by sub-On Expenditures in the Department of War stituting the Committee of Ways and Means. Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Mann, and Felder. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Speight On Expenditures in the Department of the and the resolution adopted. The other resolutions were also passed in committeethat relative to the election of President and Vice President having been modified at the suggestion of Mr. Root. Additional references were ordered on resolutions offered by Messrs. Conner and Daniel. The Committee then rose

and reported the resolutions to the House.

A Jockey-The duty of a Jockey is to win and not to do more than win. Half a neck is sufficient where his antagonist is exhausted, as Robinson and Chifney, avoid the use of the The bill having been read twice, and being whip, if possible. Boys more readily resort to before the Senate, as in Committee of the it, and thereby sometimes lose a race that might otherwise have been won. When a race horse is in the fullest exercise of his power, and doing two Committees of the Senate, and that it had his best, the blow of a whip will sometimes been passed at the last session by a considerable make him wince and shrink; he will, as it were that they give the notice required by majority. He thought, therefore, that there tuck up his flanks to escape from the blow, and would be no necessity for its reference to a com- raising his legs higher up, lose ground instead mitte, at this session. The bill was precisely of stretching himself forth over a large surface. In this way considerable space may be lost, when nothing is wanting but a quiet steady hand ry change in the time when the bill would take and forbearance from the use of the whip. A printed in Easton. effect. If, however, it was the intention of curious example of this occurred a few days ago any Senator that the bill should be referred, he at Doneaster, in the celebrated race between had no objection. He would prefer to have the Matilda and Mameluke. The latter was of a bill made the order of some convenient but not hot and violent temper, and being irritated by very distant day when it might be taken up several false starts, not only lost considerable and discussed. If agreeable to the Senate, he ground, but a good deal of his strength, at would say the fourth Monday in this month, or the outset of the race. Robinson was riding the first Monday in January. The did not see | Matilda, and saw Chifney on Mameluke pass that it was necessary to send the bill to a Com- every horse in succession, till he came up with mittee; but if any gentle man wished that course Matilda. At that moment he so nicely calcuto be taken, he repeated, he should not onject to ted Manneluke's strength, that he could not maintain the effort he was making. He permitted In compliance to the above order Mr. Kane said that it would be recollected Chifney, therefore to reach him, and even go a that this subject had recently been referred to little a head, and so far from whipping Matilda, the Committee on the Public Lands, by the re- he gave her a kind of check. That checkference to that Committee of so much of the that slightest imaginable pull—strengthened obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline President's Message as relates to the Public Matilda, and by assisting her to draw her county, in Maryland, letters of administration Lands. An important proposition, indeed a breath enabled her to give those tremen- on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of new one, had come from the Executive on the dous springs by which she recovered her Caroline county deceased—all persons having subject of the Public Lands generally. That ground, headed Mameluke, and won the race claims against the said deceased's estate are proposition was now before the committee; and for her owner Mr. Petre. It was in this race hereby warned to exhibit the same with he hoped that the gentleman from Kentucky that a Scottish gentleman, who had won 17,000 the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers would consent to a reference of his bill to the pounds by the issue, went up to Robinson, in on or before the 1st day of June next, or same Committee: Mr. K. concluded by mov- the joy of the moment, and gave him 1,000 they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from referred to the committee on the public lands. occasion, every sixpence of which was punctu- eighteen hundred and thirty two.

PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE Dec. 12. WHEAT (white) 1 18 a 1 20 (red) 1 10 a 1 13 CORN

MARRIED Miss Sarah E. Camper.

WANTED TO HIRE.

F 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 St

PUBLIC SALE. Y virtue of an order of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be sold The House then resolved itself into a Com- on TUESDAY the 1st day of January as relates to the Bank of the United States to a bond or bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to take

> JOHN BENNETT. L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY.

Dec. 15 Commissioners.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

CLOCK AND WATCH



HE subscriber returns his sincere acknow-ledgments to his customers and the public

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

He has also on hand some excellent

Automatons,

Needles,

Finger Rings,

Gun Screws.

Beads,

Buckskin Purses,

Busks,

Ladies Work Boxes &

Sewing and Knitting

Pocket Inkstands,

Watch Snuff Boxes,

Plated Breastpins &

Razor Cases, key rings

Small Looking Glasses

Razors, Penknives, & Fine-tooth Combs, Silver Thimbles, Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Rings,

Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, § Watch Keys, Horn & Wood Combs, Pocket Books, Switch Whips, Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Watch Ribbons,

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 ad-The subscriber hopes from his expevance. rience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive 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

MARYLAND:

Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work.

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

application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, N 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 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

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

W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, bath pounds as a present. Gully, the owner of Mam- all benefit of the said estate. Given under our cluke, is said to have lost 40,000 pounds on the hands this twentieth day of November A. D.

JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'rs with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.

NOTICE.

BY an agreement between Mr. Walter L. Countain and the subscriper, as administrators flice of Register of Wills for Caroline county, and all persons who are indebted to the deceased s estate will also make payment to the subscriber as the acting adm'r. of the said de-

JOS. P. W. BICHARDSON, acting adm'r. with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.

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 1932.

RDERED, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dimmock and wife, against Stephen Theodore mock and wife, against Stephen Theodore DILLEHUNT, deceased, are hereby request-Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and reported to present the same without delay, with the before the third Monday in May, in the year of those indebted to the estate are earnestly and his own use; one or two Negro boys from the our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: respectfully requested to come forward and make Mr. Watmough then moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the subject to the Committee of Ways and means, instead of a select Committee; when the Committee when 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,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Cl'k.

EW AND CHEAP GOODS

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

Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee, First and second quali-Sherry & Malaga ty Chocolate. 4th pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese, Mould & dipt Candles,

Spirits Spanish and American N. England Rum, Segara. Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superi- Shot,

or.) and common Battie's Powder, Whiskey, Imperial, Hyson.) Buckwheat & commor Imperial, Hyson.
Young Hyson & Rope & Leading Lines,
Coarse & fine Salt,
Earthen 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen

Loaf Sugar. 1 Ware, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or n exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy.

SAMUEL MACKEY. Easton, Dec. 8.

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

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

Caroline county Orphans' Court, Gentlemen's fine and coarse Water Proof Boots, do and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes.

Ladies calf shin boots & shoes.

Lasting slippers, French Morocco & seal skin do. Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions, A large supply of prime Boots & Shoes

for Serrouts.

be made up with neatness and despatch. be sold low for eash.

The public's JOHN WRIGHT.

Dec. 1 3w

WILLIAM L. JONES. CLOCK & WATCH MAKER.

EASTON, MD. EGS 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 required by law for creditors to exhibit their best manner. Dec. 1.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted. W. L. J.

NOTICE—\$20 REWARD.

AVING 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. with the will annexed o Ann Hicks, late of Not only such steps as the law holds out, but In this town on Tuesday evening last by Caroline County deceased the creditors of such others as a rigid determination to prevent the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Robert R. Ross, to the deceased will present their claims to the these trespasses by all possible means, may sugbscriber for settlement, or file th m in the gest, will be taken by the public's obedient ALEX. C. BULLITT. servant.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot counstole a pannel of his post and plank fence last ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on

Dec. 6-8

400 acres of Land For Sale. I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred a-

eres of Land, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The of the said estate. 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 unneces-Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB. Dec. 8 tf

LAST CALL.

ed by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirm-vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, 6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek, ed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or Executors of the estate, for settlement; and & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth Executors of the estate, for settlement; and 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 SEWF. L.

of John Dillehunt, deceased.

Dec. 8. 3w The Easton Gazette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

LAND FOR SALE.

HE 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 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 d fine Marle Bank on it. Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near

Lloyd's Landing, consisting of 300 ACRES,

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 Marle on it, and fine meadow bettems, and is an excellent grazing farm.

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

130 ACRES.

Creek Neck, consisting of about

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

46 Acres of Woodland,

ying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The farms 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, 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 sit-

uate 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 publie that he has leased the farm of Samuel Harrison. Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occu-He invites the Ladies particularly to call & pied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, training and breaking horses, and curing such Morocco, and Scal skin Slippers, from the diseases as are incident to that noble animal, as Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. | comes within his knowledge-his charges will Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid be moderate, and he will use every exertion to and Neats skin and waterproof upper and a give satisfaction to those who may favour him good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will with their custom-having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be prepar-Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. ed in a few days to take in charge and accomall of which he is warranted in saying are as modate five or six horses. For his knowledge good, and many of them better than ever here- of horses and general character he refers to tofore offered in this market, all of which will Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose employ he has been the last 2 years since he

> The public's obd't serv't, THOMAS WARWICK.

Dec. 1.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court, 80th 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 claims against the said dec'ds. 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 In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-

SEAL | pied from the minutes of proceed-ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day hundred and thirty two.

JA. PRICE, Reg'r. November, in the year of our Lord eighteen

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath the personal estate of Mrs. Susan Seth late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 June next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit

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.

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 pantaloons, corded roundabout, black fur hat & coarse shoes; he says he is an indented appren-

is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and have him released, or he will be discharged as the law directs.

P. BRENGLE, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.

Dec. 1. The Intelligencer, Washington, and the Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and charge the Frederick Herald.

ing this reference:
The motion was agreed to, and the bill was

ither, arber. ennell How-

. Jar-Dunlessrs.

lessrs. worth Coul-Muh-Mass.;

ated

Pub-

reek;

Mr.

reas-

No-

Mc-

of In-

1 this

ed to

ursu-

rsday

Ran-

omson, gs. John-, Carr, , Hoff-Worth-Coy, of heeler,

Iall, of

Thompte, Kennson, of Adair, gh, Pat-

ner, Evarnwell, eighton. otts and rs. Hub

Bucher, res, Ford Dewart, Mercer. ig, Los

on their having formed in this sovereign capacifrom which because they made it, they have the apprehended, and it is the intent of this in- tion of that glorious flag we renounce—the vethe right to secode. Both of these positions are istrument to process not only that the duty ry names of Americans we discard. And for erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove imposed on me by the Constitution "to take what, mistaken men!—for what do you throw then so have been anticipated.

parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties-declare war-levy taxes-exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers-were all of them functions of savereign power. The States, then, for all the se important 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 pawers it vested in Congress. This last rights they affect to support. position has not been, and cannot be denied .-How then can that State be said to be sover eign and independent, whose citizens owe obe dience 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 of the States are not less sacred, because they have for their common interest made the Gener al Government the depository of these powers. "ted, and the Union rendered more perfect, by the Federal Constitution. In none of these stages did we consider ourselves in any other I ght 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 of its burthens. and with defined powers, created National Govery nents—how is it, that the most perfect of State pride, to your native courage, to your love the cause of freedom, to which they dedis these several modes of union should now be considered as a mere league, that may be dissolv. for the period when the mask which concealed your country the lives of its best citizens, and e lat pleasure. It is from an abuse of terms. the hideous features of Disunion should be ta- your own fair tame, to retrace your steps -Compact is used as synonymous with league. although the true term is not employed, be- with complaieency on objects which, not long or amzing edict of its Convention, bid its cause it would at once show the fallacy of the it is) and then to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must ment to enter into this dangerous course. The of course be a league, and that from such an great political truth was repeated to you, that you corresponent every sovereign power has a right had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws shall flow over you that you will not be stigsense the States are not sovereign, and that estable oppressive—it was added that the right to ed while you live, as the au hors of the arst ven if they were, and the National Constitution audity a law rested on the same principle, but attack on the Co suitation of our country!—

raising revenue, leaving the Government with- you will know how to appreciate the exaggera- tional opinion of my duties which has been ex- and solicits his friends to give him a call at his out the means of support; or an acquiescence in Ited language they address to you. They are pressed I relewith equal confidence on your the dissolution of our Union by the secession of not champions of liberty, emulating the fame of undivided support in my determination to ex- Goods, which he assures them will be sold very one of its members. When the first was pro- our Revolutionary Fathers; not are you an op- scute the lass-to preserve Union by all con low for CASH. posed, it was known that it could not be listen- pressed People contending, as they repeat to stitutional means—to arrest if possible by ed to for a moment. It was known if force was you, against worse than colonial vassalage, moderate but firm measures, the necessity of a applied to oppose the execution of the laws, You are free members of a flourishing and tecourse to force; and, if it be the will of Heathat it must be repelled by force-that Con- happy Union. There is no settled design to that it must be repelled by force—that Con-happy Union. There is no settled design to on man for the shedding of a brother's blood gress could not, without involving itself in dis-oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal should f. il upon our land, that it be not called grace and the country in ruin, accede to the operation of laws which may have been undown by any offensive act on the part of the proposition; and yet, if this is not done in a giv- wisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that United States en day or if any attempt is made to execute the inequality must necessarily be removed. At laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared the very moment when you were madly myed, before you. On your undivided support for to be out of the Union. The majority of a on to the unfortunate course you have be vour give ment depends the decision of the c agent on assembled for the purpose have die- gun, a change in public opinion had commenced. great question it involves whether your sacted toted these terms, or rather this rejection of all |-The nearly approaching payment of the pub- Union will be preserved, and the blessing i terms, in the name of the people of South Car- lie debt, and the consequent necessity of a di- secures to us as one People shall be perpetual olina. It is true that the Governor of the minution of duties, had already produced a ted. No one can doubt that the unanimity state speaks of the submission of their grievan-considerable reduction, and that too on some with which that decision will be expressed, res to a convention of all the States; which he articles of general consumption in your State, will be such as to inspire new confid nee in ces to a convention of all the States: which he articles of general consumption in your State. says, they "sincerely and anxiously seek and The importance of this change was understood. mode of obtaining the sense of the other States ther alleviation of your burthens was to be exon the construction of the federal compact, and pected, at the very time when the condition of amending it, if necessary has never been attempt- the country imperiously demanded such a moded by those who have urred the State on to this lification of the duties as should reduce them to ours, may not, by the madness of party or perdestructive measure. The State might have a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensional a bition, be disregarded and lost, and proposed the call for a General Convention to sive of the effect of this change in allaying may His wise providence bring these who number of them concurred must have called it. the fearful state in which you now find your-But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, selves. 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 so many different States, giving to all their inrec'sless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly ZENS, protecting their commerce, securing their hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the literature and their arts, facilitating their interpeon's that a Constitutional remedy had been communication, defending their frontiers, and searcht and refused. If the Legislature of South Carolina "auxiously desire" a General parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its Covention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way lits advance in arts, which render life agreeable atived 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, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that States: her arms have defended, her best blood State has recommended to the Legislature the has cemen ed this happy Union! And then add

clearances to vessels in the name of the State. peace and prosperity we will deface—this free No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile been committed, but such a state of things is hour-fields we will deluge with blood-the protec-The States severally have not retained their performed to the extent of the powers already would you exchange your share in the advanentire sovereignty. It has been shown that in vested in me by law, or of such others as the tages and honor of the Union? For the dream becoming parts of a nation, not members of a wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust of a separate independence—a dream interrupleague they surrendered many of their essential to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens ted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, of South Carolina, who have been deluded into and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If will incur by obedience to the illegal and dis- separation, what would be your situation? Are exhort those who have refused to support it to prehension of civil discord, with all its fearful Constitution and laws of their country, and to every day suffering some new revolution, or point out to all the perilous situation into which contending with some new insurrection—do the good people of that State have been led, and they excite your envy? But the dictates of a that the course they are urged to pursue is one high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose you cannot succeed.

saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal; ble opposition could alone prevent the execulanguage, with that paternal feeling, let me tion of the laws, and they know that such op-tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded position must be repelled. The robject is dis-States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is: that they expressly coded the right to panish treason—and treason against the treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against the sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less savered because they are not less savered because they are not less savered because they controlled the source of the source of the source of the controlled the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less savered because they controlled the source of the over production in other quarters, and the the evils of the conflict you force upon the Govconsequent diminution in the value of your ernment of your country 't cannot accede to Old Dupoys Brandy—lands, were the sole effect of the Tariff laws. the mad project of disunion of which you very superior, The effect of those laws are confessedly injurious would be the first victims - is first Magistrate O. Monongahela whis-The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commenced with its very existence. Under the Royal opposition to its oppressions began as United Colonies. We were the United States under the confederation, and the name was perpetuated. Such and the Union rendered more perfect, by of vassalage, and that resistance to them was equal, in patriotic merit, to the opposition out cord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of yet in our power to disappoint them. There is Great Britain. You were told that this yet ti e to show that the descendants of the opposition might be peaceably—might be con- Pinkneys, the Sumpters the Rutledges. & of the stitutionally made—that you might enjoy all thousand other names which adorn the the advantages of the Union and bear none of

Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you cated their lives as you prize the peace of ken off. It fell, and you were made to look snatch from the archies of your State the dis since, you would have regarded with horror. reasoning. It would not do to say that our Look back at the arts which have brought you Constitution was only a league; but, it is labor. to this state-look forward to the consequened to prove it a compact, (which in one sense ces to which it must ineveitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an induceto a code. But it has been shown, that in this that were palpably unconstitutional and intoler-matized when dead, and dishonored and scor had been formed by Compart, there would be that it was a peaceable remedy! This characno right in any one State to exonerate itself | fer which was given to it, made you receive. with too much confidence, the assertions that So devious are the reasons which forbid this were more of the unconstitutionality of the ed. is prosperity will return, and the scan specific, that it is necessary only to allude to law, and its oppressive offects. Mark, my upon is national character will be transferred, then. The Usion was formed for the benefit follow citizens, that, by the admission of your It was not beed by the mutual sacrifices leaders, the unconstitutionality must be palpu- those who caused the disorder. of a rad opinions. Can those sacrifices ble, or it will not justify either resistance or be to the States who magnanian oullification! What is the meaning of the word threat of unlaffowed disuston—the names of surrendered their title to the Territories pulpable in the scase in which it is here used? those, once respected, by whom it is uttered of the W st. recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the daties that may be imposed without their assent by these on the Atlantic or the Guli, for laws of that des ription? Let those among your that of all free governments may depend, their own benefit. Shall there be a free part leaders who once approved and advocated the The conjunction demand a free, a full, and in one State and a record duties in another? No principle of projective duties, answer the ques-ont believes that any right exists in a single tion, and let them choose whether they will be but of my principles of action; and as the State to involve all the others in the seand count. considered as ineapable, then, of perceiving that claim was asserted of right by a State to anless other evils, contrary to the engagements sol- which must have been apparent to every man but the laws of the Union and even to second emply made. Every one must see that the o- of common understanding, or as imposing upon ther States, in self-defence, must oppose it at all your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead opinions in relation to the origin and form of you now. In either case, they are unsafe our government, and the construction I give These are the alternatives that are presented guides in the perilous path they urge you to seemed to be proper Having the fullest confiby the Convention: A repeal of all the acts for tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and dence in the justness of the legal and constitu-

Yet this obvious and constitutional and you were authoritatively told, that no fur- bring to their defence will transmit them unthe other States; and Congress, if a sufficient your discontents, you were precipitated into have produced this crisis to see the folly, be-

I have arged you to look back to the means that were used to harry 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 habitants the proud title of AMERICAN CITImaking their name respected in the remotest territory, its increasing and happy population, the Congliction points out? The assertion and the sciences which elevate the mind! See that they wearnestly seek" it is completely neg- education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our Territories wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and be very thankfully received. honor, and say-we, Too, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA: Carolina is one of these proud

feet, and that he may be empowered to give happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of care that the laws be faithfully executed, "shall be away these inestimable blessings—for what of an opposition to the laws, of the danger they your leaders could succeed in establishing a Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, organising Ordinance of the Convention,—to you united at home—are you free from the appersevere in their determination to uphold the consequences. Do our neighboring republics, Baizes and Flannels. The laws of the United States must be exe-

Fellow citizens of my native State!-let cuted. Thave no discretionary power on the 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 not abandon that Union to supp rt which, so many of them fought, and bled and died. I ab jore you as you honor the memory-as you members to re-assemble and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in he path which alone can conduct you to safe y, prosperity, and honor; tell them that com ared to disunion Il other evils are light because that brings with it an accumulation of all declare that you will never take the field un ess the star spangled banner of your country Its destroyers you cannot be. You may dis turb its peace, you ma interrupt the course! if its prosperity; you may cloud its rep tation for stab, ity; but its tra-quillity will be restor and remain an eternal blot on the memory of

from i at pleasure, a frank exposition of my ven that the recurrence of its primeval curse

Fellow citizens! The momentous case if republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom, and the courage which it will

impaired and invigorated to our children. May the Great Roler of Nations grant that the signal blessings with which he has favored fore they feel the misery of civil strife; and in spire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs be has chosen as the only means of attaining he high destines to which we may reasonably

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United St tes to be becounted affixed, having signed the same with my

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.

am very desirous of knowing if my broth-er-in-law, Abel N. Jump, carriage maker,

JAMES C. HUTCHINSON.

The Editors of the different papers through raising of an army to carry the secession into ef- if you can, without herror and remorse, this by giving the above a few insertions. out the United States will confer a great favour

FALL GOODS.

WM. II. & P. GROOME.

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

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON: AMONG WHICH ARE

ours and qualities, Cassimeres and Cassinetts.

Blankets, Merinoes and Circassians, a great vari-Bombazines Lindseys and Kerseys, | Cotton Yaru, &c.

Thyhet & Circassian Shawls, long & square, a large assortment, Berage, Crape Lisse & other fancy handk'fs, Irish Linens & Lawn Domestic Muslius,

-ALSO-

GROCERIES, Viz:-

FRESH TEAS.

TEAS.

Fresh

Old L. P. Madeira
Sicily do,
Sherry and Lisbon
Port and Teneriffe Sperm Oil & Can-Cheese-very nice Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Rais-Family Flour Powder and Shot

LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASS, S.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 orms for eash or in exchange for Kerseys-Lindsey 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. II. & P. GROOME.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL MACKEY

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the stand formerly occupied by Green & Reardon, next door to the store of the late William Clark, and directly opposite the Court House. He has just returned from Philadel phia 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, new stand and view his new assortment of

Easton, Oct. 20.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,

MILLINERY

AND FANCY STORE o the house formerly occupied by T. P. Smith.

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

Easton, Oct. 27

NEW SADDLERY.



HE subscriber takes the liberty of informthat he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIR-RUPS, 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 ar elegant assortment of

LEATHER.

with which, from the attention he has paid to is living or dead,-any information respecting its selection, he confidently expects to be able and States! Behold it as the asylum where the him left at this office, or directed to the sub. to execute his work with neatness and dispatch. scriber near Milford, Kent County, Del. will 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

cowst

SYLVESTERS' OFFICE. No. 113 Baltimore, Street.

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

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

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 21, for 1832. To be drawn On SATURDAY Dec. 21, 1832. 20,000 10.000 100 of 1,000.

Tickets \$10-Lowest prize \$12.75 5,000 3,000 1,000 100

366,580

\$5 REWARD

S 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, Queen Anns and Care line counties are informed that the work is now ready for deliverv at this office.

UST RE LIVED and for sale at this Office EVANS' HARRIS.

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

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons holding taxable property in Talbot county will please take notice, their axes 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 Eas on every Tues. day 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 A-MERICAN 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 deal-ESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public generally that she has resolutions 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 Esq. she invites her former customers and Seeds, &c. for sale. In every village in the Union a quantity large or small of

Chuice 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 2 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 Soeds, 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 he had from him wholesole and retail, on the best Address terms.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK. Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Dec. 1

VOL. X

SATURDA BY ALEXAN

TWO DOLLARS A Annum, payable hal ADVERT

Notexceeding a squar ONE DOLLAR; and every subsequent ins

ORIGIN Robertson was the which circumstance bounds over the credu assion no particular re ro should have gained

doubtable barber, over

acquiantances, unless

have his hair cut, no d particular, which exci and his best skill to p How long a period had had been employed in ed: put Robertson repa purpose, on a Wedness er was sultry and haz purpose. With some co Jack's long back that cuch the falling hairs were clipping away, most celebrated hair ty. Near done he exhair improve vastly, scissors never cut bett here below." Roberts continued-"bless my down," feeling its tex Robertson still looked since he came in the s his taciturnity. "No Heaven's my Judge, o'hair" continued he "I not a word escaped th unhappy youth. At fetched sigh, as the c moaned bitterly, Jack tonishment, "ant you well?" after a hard bre tered-"No Jack no Ja name is the matter"the scarcely audible rep of your incredulous dis ted back and wildly ex half pleased-"a dream God, you look very bac -massa-you had bet I've some weed tea, yo and I say so!" "no dream"-and stopped came his voice-Jack blowing away the scat but eagerly inquired dream mas Robertson was the reply "and n promised not to imp this much of it" said money." "Fore my be true." "I know it "the very place, the I remember the spirit shalt thou this secre you have not told any ted Jack: "I have youth "and I think I you Jack?" "Fore en's will must be do Jack was skilled in stamp and spoke no you think "said the two could get the Heaven, I know we day one person and his Robertson very grav you mas Rob'son!" can get the money, i the impatient barber. er to tell any body w

walking here below "Then listen" said dreamed that I was youd the Court H of a hill there, I show I never was there." money buried, treas praised, my Jesus k interrupting Roberts to night we will dig ly said the scrupulor book-and I have that tell all abou will must be done, a it straight, Jack," ve "I itch all over for t blue beard must hav "Fore my God and reply, he now too leaves of dried weed them in his hands, at the same time i lence, said "bless m there's money the leaves,) "you must three times off h leaves "Heaven's v have some money. Jack som convince questionable proof,

shop, full bent app said money and m Robertson gone, hands of the oil, g tomer, which by th ted with it and sa what thoughts

consecutive nights

and every night he

else was it a bad d

notice. Of course

prophetic soul, I c but this, I do know

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 Rien and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XV.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENTS Notexceeding a square inserted three times for one DOLLAR; and TWENTY Five Cents for urgent called him from business, nor never ones his with a gentle salute, only served to increase 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 redoubtable barber, over his many other numerous acquirinnences, unless it be, that he always consulted 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 clapsed since the scissors had been employed in his hair I am not informed: out Robertson repaired to his shop, for that again I know not, nor could my informant, of purpose, on a Wednesday morning, the weather was sultry and hazy, exactly suited to his purpose. With some erremony he was seated in Jack's long back thair, a cloth was spread to word) he resolved to watch his movements. cutch the falling hairs and soon Jack's scissors He returned and related all to Richard, who were clipping away, as scientifically, as the most celebrated hair cutter of a polished ci-Near done he exclaimed "Mas Rob. your

hair improve vastly, fore 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 .- I may say 'twas a whisper-that he had again Robertson still looked grave as he had done dreamt, the same dream; mystery always acsince he came in the shop and devoutly kept companies low whispering, particularly when o'hair" continued he "I declare it sets so smooth,'

unhappy youth. At length he cast a deep fetched sigh, as the cloth was removed, and mouncd bitterly, Jack turned round with astonishment, "ant you well mas Rob. ant you stroked his well combed hair (wool some well?" after a hard breathing, he faintly mut- would yelept it, but I choose to be respectful) tered-"No Jack no Jack" "what in God's" and with much to do, in a peculiar tone, bename is the matter?"-"I've had a dream," was tween a whisper and his usual strain (which the scarcely audible reply. Jack who was none of your incredulous disbelievers of dreams, started back and wildly exclaimed, half frightened, he had dreamt of the very gold, he had told him of; that he could point out the very self

and I say so!" "no not sick Jack, but the barber's belief. was the reply hand no man must know it, I solved by a scientific search.

"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?" "Fore my God I cant say, Heaven's will must be done and praise the Lord!"

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 can get the money, it is buried deep Jack?"the impatient barber. "You must swear never to tell any body what I am about to reveal to exyou" exacted 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, be-

the

nore,

upin

ven-

lish-

more

as it

may

ts of

emote

ny of

imals

infor-

to a

arted

con

erican

idver-

s they

sub-

series

everal

larden

es he

yond 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, "I itch all over for the pot of money; I know blue beard must have buried his money there.' "Fore 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 si-

leaves "Heaven's wi!' must be done, we shall have some money. Jack soon convinced Robertson by adducing unquestionable proof, that he must dream three corsecutive 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

lence, said "bless my God, as I'm a nigger horn.

there's money there!" they say (meaning the

leaves.) "you must dream of this same thing

three times off hand;" and putting back the

shop, full bent apparently, on dreaming of the said money and much wealth. Robertson gone, Jack the barber wiped his hands of the oil, got from the hair of his custemer, which by the by, was plentifully saturated with it and sat himself down to reverie, what thoughts came over his turbulent, vet prophetic soul, I cannot even attempt to divine but this, I do know that he did not sit in that

best friend he met,—a most unusual occur-rence in Jack's life. He was proverbially This dark even ances, whom he met. No man passed his tinged brow, but a wink or scrape of the dumpy feet, or an uncovering of his woolly head shew'd that his greatest delight was to please every body, however no man interrupted the musing mood and inclining of his head, bent with a steady gaze on the ground—the most enviable position for serious meditation.

these matters instruct me. Robertson finding his fabrication took good on Jack's superstition and natural credulity (for he doubted no man's Painter Bob, a useful fellow of Jack's own colseemed much pleased at the prospect of so much fun, which this deep laid and truly sagacious plot would naturally elicit, even from worse

hands to conduct it. The next day morning Robertson returned to the barber's shop and said in his ear, when there was no one present very silentlyhis tacitumity. "Not that I say it, but as nothing, but the pine boards, battle axes, bears Heaven's my Judge, I never cut a better head feet, shaving boxes &c. &c. could possibly hear the substance of his story, had he conveyed it not a word escaped the silent and apparently in an audible tone. But no, Robertson thought such a plan would arrest the attention of the barber, the sooner, he was not in the least, mishalf pleased—"a dream! mas Rob afore my God, you look very bad, your face is very pale of himself to suffer his surprise, at so unexpect-—massa—you had better take some friedicine, ed an event, to overcome the dignity, he was obliged to preserve in order to gain the honest

dream"—and stopped short, his feelings over-came his voice—Jack stepped up to him, and night should be passed in dreaming and if Jack blowing away the scattered hairs very softly, and Robertson should be so fortunate as to dream but easerly inquired in his ear, "what did you of the same circumstance, all quibbles about the dream mas Robertson." "I am spell bound" money's being at the place dreamt of, was to be

money." "Fore my just God, Heaven send it he declared, that he had dreamed "the dream." be true." "I know its true," said Robertson and that night was to test the truth of it.

Jack had so resolved in his midnight lucubrations, pouring over leaves steeped in some precious liquid, whose qualities were only their opposite the very spot, where Jack was the dying man; as Heaven's my Judge'which he treated all things, if a fly should hap-elicited from Jack, "Now Mas Robertson, as I'd give"-and another pistol was fired. "Oh! is the Epact. pen to appear sooner than usual, or earlier than Heaven's my Judge not a word must be spoke oh! we shall be killed" shivered out Bob shak-Jack was skilled in many aphorisms of this thing in it, which he could not solve: if three ing open the dark lanthern, grouped together -- my poor wife! she'll starve!"-"Heaven's stamp and spoke not without them. "Dont rainy days came together, his wits were in motion to discover the reasons why and where- -this was the height of mystery, thought he! knows it," rejoined Jack and lifting up Bob you think "said the counterfeit dreamer we fore, or if his wife, the amiable madam Jenny, was to seeld him on a Monday morning a few minutes, 'twas on the brow of a hill, He repaired to Robertson, who hearing him "Praise my God, I'd dig a year to get it," roared and many such like precautions, he used to rifices, took from his wallet a bible; having kis- but says Jack "I'm a valiant man and I dont care pointed to dig for the money.

> some of the "amiables" of the Town, serene and imposing as ever singing Harry did The "amiables" posted off to town, and soon three besides Robertson and Richmond, they (another worthy of the same class) when en-followed Robertson the dreamer—Jack the replanned their operations and every man was gaged in executing the most melancholy of all doubtable-and Bob the fearful.

Jack with all his indispensable implements songster is capable of started from home, some few moments after dark, but before he left, Heavens! what a time sleeve most heartily-and doubtless he suffered was there!! His accomplished consort (peace to some little inconvenience, from the fact of his her amiability!) could not divine the object of being obliged to stifle all joy at the success of -the Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number-the Jack's unusual mysterious appearance. Mys- his wondrous scheme. Our Hero, the redoubttery was his idol and he worshipped it as his able Jack of the lather and soap, having arrived Paschal Cycle, are not only connected with the God. The many precautions-secret sitting to the last leaf, parted its revelations, even with rites and ceremonies of several religious denomup of nights, a continued watching of the blaz- more solemnity than had characterized the fates inations, but as they are annually inserted in our ing fire, whereon his "bittery herbs" were dis- of the former: this part of the proceedings being Almanacs, and are associated with Astronomisolving, created a flame in her bosom to know over, he had recourse to his wallet again and calculations, the following explanations will though capacity for another room, their sable cle of a yard's circumference and planted these era, when the council of Nice settled the canon offspring occupied it, so there was no room for his observances, but that of his lodging. And as to his shop, that was totally out of the question, if there in the day time he pursued his and title" enquire his business' if at night he there remained, the inquisitive boys, seeing the light glare through the crannies would interawake all the "whole and during night" why descended from the hill or place of the aforegotwas no business of his. Jenny knew well e- ing described operations; down this declivity nough that to speak to him, whilst thus en- Richmond was stationed, clad in a snow white gaged, would so paralize him, as in all human probability, to cause no very agreeable in- the part of a Ghost-at the bridge before namflections on her temporal matters. It was his custom on a night of so much importance tioned, armed like unto the ghasdy ghost, and (having practised it twice before) to send his furnished with a rope, that would extend across remains, then the letter standing under that

her disposition would lead her to sit up till

puzzled him much, appeared to trouble him ly heard to say-bless my Jesus Jenny go to ances, and commenced operations: Bible leaves | find the dominical letter for 1833? he would get up and walk up and down the bed," that smacked of a little impatience, Jen- were sunk deep into the earth-and thrown ong floor, a little hollow, though probably from ny so loved him when in these fits (women simultaneously away with the newly dug earth; are sometimes strange in their ways!) that she Robertson gave a cough! Richmond soon gain Not long after however, he left his shop aspired to nothing more, than gratifying her led the brow of the hill, some distance from the

wrapped in his cloak, some winters old; he cau- the white of them too, Jenny would look all Robertson said to Jack-"Look there Jack, oh! tiously trod the well paved walk and neat loveliness, Jack would toss to and fro his wooly oh!" The barder answered, "afore Heaven street, that runs through the centre of the town; head, shrug his shoulders. - She would smile and what's the matter?" Painter Bob interrupturned he his thoughtful head from a direct Jenny do? twas then she loved him most! who straight line, he was so reckless-pride no could condemn so trivial an indulgement? "Goto tion he raised his eyes and said "Bless my Jesus loubt, he attributed it to-as not to notice his bed Jenny" was the proverbial answer of the

This dark evening he was unusually tacit. known and respected, as a man, who took es- Silence marked the whole ceremony of eating pecial pleasure in speaking to all of his acquaint- supper-toticed nothing-nor was he in the habit of going out of an evening-and when she saw him mount a bag full of something on his back, shoulder a spade and pick-axe, her natural inquisitiveness was up to the pitch he saw her perplexity of spirit-and said "Afore Heaven, and Jenny be silent-dont speak to me-go to bed Jenny and I say so!"-much ado he left his threshold-in poverty-whence he anticipated Soon Jack reached his home; but whether returning heavy laden, not with unprofitable he went to work with his roots and conjurations game-but a bag full of the "simon pure"drossless gold!

He pursued onward his course, to a corner where he was to meet a person, well known as stant, frightened half to death, the prostrate or, so termed from his proficiency in the art, whose signification, the good folks and his patrons attached to his name, by the bye, this same town, is much celebrated for bestowing honorable epithets—such as Major, Colonel, Squire, uncle, friend, and a host of others equal-

ly as pleasing, both to the eye and incy.
Credulity stared Bob as full in the face a

labour was to be removed, was not a very difficult obstacle to over come. Bob took especial fast as his dumpy feet would carry him, flew care to have along a flask of the "byal stuff

Robertson was soon convinced of the propriety yet most dutifully, for said he, after having fell of Painter Bob's company.

who having examined it, by the dark lanthern darkness said "Is that you Jack?" "Fore God they had provided, very carefully, actually and my Jesus what remains!" Dont you hea pronounced it of the best workmanship and ex- it' stammered out Bob to Jack. "Hear what promised not to impart it—but I'll tell you this much of it" said Robertson, "it relates to Jack in contact with Robertson, and to him to signify whereabouts the money might be hid ing—oh! Lord have some mercy on my sins—I The night passed and the morning brought ancient weapon, was to be forced into the earth come-"But it will kill us Jack I hear it comwas concentrated in the mysterious manner with money. They crossed over into the field, which him to life I know." I've lost all my rum-I'd his expectations had verified, there was some and I say soi? They bowed assent, whilst hold- ing tremulously "I shant see Dehlia any more

He took the lead, they arrived at the spot in from his long occupied seat, bade him follow-

war I suppose, whose members consisted of folded his arms across his breast and looked as ber, at the risk of a youth's and his own life.

the many and various hymns, that celebrated The youthful Robertson chuckled in his Mr. Graham,

children to bed early, thereby affording a hint to the road—they, true to their "sworn" duty— number will be the Dominical letter. Jenny to follow so good an example, and when held themselves in readiness. The money diggers stepped out from the cir-

sheet & armed with pistols. He was to perform

ed, our three "amiables of the town" were sta-

posture very long, a something which doubtless | nine or ten in the evening, he might be distinct- cle, after concluding the pious barber's observand trudged towards home: there was an air appetite, by making him so, and sating her scene of action: he was a ghost in all that's of busy mystery in Jack's very walk closely sight. Then Jack would glare his eyes, show ghostly: and as such approached within sight. not even did he deign to look in at the shoe- and hang on his neck, which accompanied ted-Ugh!-my-my-it's a ghost!" Robert- this rule perfectly intelligible, it is proper to son mingled his crics-"It's coming for us too -what shall we do, Jack" who all the while kept an incessant digging: at this startling quesif it's -if it's a ghost I'll know it"-and laid hold of the armed Spear-that instant a pistol was heard to emanate from the ghost-Painter Bob took to his heels and stuttered "death-I'm killed-I'm killed." Robertson gave a groan and fell down.

But the formidable barber pursued his flying apparition-who having reached the designated spot, rolled down a steep descent, into the vale below. Nothing daunted the valorous Jack rushed after him, as he "vanished" down the descending hill, and having come up with him held the pointed weapon, high poised in the air over the ghostly youth, exclaiming with vehemence -"Who are you' if you're a ghost I'll kill you, I say so-and I'm a valiant man, speak or die"-ready to bury it in his body. In an inghost replied-"Jack I'm little Dick dont you know me" "Fore my just God. I was mighty near killen you Mas Richmond," and hearing Robertson groan again, there—there Mas Robertson's killed! and away he posted

towards him. . The ghost was not seen any more-by the reader's permission. We'll conclude—he van-

Credulity stared Bob as full in the face as his Etheopian brother. But Bob oved rum, which Jack despised—Bob stutters and stammered in his speech, whilst Jack was quick and explicit in his conversations; Bob lo ed money, which Jack in now ise coveted; Bob vas industrious. But the proficient barber—Heaven s will must be done," was his own m xim.

He feared his strength to dig fay into the bowels of the earth, and for assistance sake, did he employ Bob, but not without have g first settled his conscience, as to the proprity of introducing a third person, which, however, when labour was to be removed, was not a very diffiished this time as a ghost should do!

Jack no sooner heard these reports, than as

to the road, attracted by the incessant bellow--without which I verily believe, he would at ing of Painter Bob, who by the time he had least have imagined, no money would have been come within the read had ceased—but onward over the bridge he steered his doubtful way, These two "champions" bent their course to armed as before. The rope tript him down; his a place on the read, where Roberts a was to spear flew from his grasp out of sight, he kissed meet Jack, at eight in the evening—from him his mother earth; though not of his own accord. -"Heaven's will must be done and praise the He, at the same time put into the hands of Lord!" which exclamation somewhat revived Jack the barber, a long spear, armed at the point | Painter Bob, who rising, though surrounded in actly as he had directed it. This dreadful and I am valiant" says Jack "and, I say it-let it -all being ready they took the road that leads see I must die oh!" "Hush Robert, I hear nothto the place. Having gone about half a mile they ing and I say it—Mas Robertson is shot"—came to a bridge, denominated the court house "Oh! oh!" groaned Bob—'you cowardly varbridge; a few paces further up the road, brought mint get up and come with me: we must restore mystery pleased Jack the baiber above all things will must be done Robert Ewing and my Jesus

before he got his breakfast, he prophesied some where the grass was very short, the field served advance began to groan most piteously. Jack Robertson very gravely. "The Lord be with you mas Robertson, which all that striking solemnity, so up, and answered "come Jack now for the monim, his usual quantum of food during Sunday, conspicuous in the ancient Roman feasts or sac-ney"-astonished-he accused him of trickery, show the world, wisdom was a Goddess sed and pressed its leaves to his bosom, implor- who knows it." Robertson would confess no-(wherefore a woman) and to be approached by ing Heaven's aid all the while, by thence ad- thing, but heard Jack relate his adventure in other means than through a tedious course of dressing with his unwearied and steady gaze, the road and burst into a hearty laugh. And study in books, &c. That night then was ap- deliberately tore leaf after leaf and cautiously then told Jack the motive-which was to test strewed the fragments over the ground where the doubted courage of Jack the barber! now Robertson immediately called a councel of it was supposed the treasure was hid. Bob conclusively established as the courageous bar-

The "amiables" posted off to town, and soon

For the Easton Gazette.

To determine the time of Easter-the Dominical or Sunday letter-the Solar Cycle Epact-and the Dionysian Period, or Great the object of them, that annoyed poor Jack not brought forth various sized pegs, curiously a- it is presumed, render these terms intelligible a little. His laboratory was his and his wife's dorned, excellent preventatives to spirit visits, to most of your readers. At what period, then bed room, the dimensions of Jack the barber's than to whose real existence no mat could more does Easter annually occur? To this it may house being in no wise of ancient structure, and chemically subscribe: He carefully drew a cir- be replied, that in the year 325 of the christian on its edge, circling the scattered thical truths for the celebration of Easter, they ordained the -"all rent and torn," then made signs to his it should be kept on the first Sunday after the fellow money scarchers to follow his example full Moon, which in common years happened afand step inside the circle, thus formed; they of ter the 21st. of March, or after the 20th of new avocation, every customer would by "right course obeyed. Jack imploringly boks to Hea. March in hissextile years. Hence it can never ven, crossed his hands-Painter Bob coserves happen after the 25th of April. To test the with awe! youthful Robertson filled with accuracy of this statement, it may be remarked laughter!! Thus awhile let me leave them, that the first full moon after the 21st of March, rupt him. So it was resolved he would forego and arrest the attention of my reader, in an- as may be seen by any Almanac for 1833, will his wife's presence, and if she chose to keep other part of the field of mirth! A deep valley take place on Thursday the fourth of April; and consequently Easter day will be on Sunday the seventh day of the same month.
2. To find the Deminical of Sunday letter,

it is necessary to the given year to add its fourth part, rejecting fractions, to divide the sum by 7, and should there be no remainder, A will be the Sunday letter; but if any number

Thus 0 1 2 A G F

To exemplify this rule, let it be required to

Add fourth part

7)2291

As 2 is the remainder, consequently the letter anderneath 2 is F. which is the dominical letter for the year 1853. But in order to render remark, that every leap, or bissextile year has two Dominical letters. For instance let it be required to find the Dominical letter for 18822

> 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 1831 is bissextile, or leap year, the letter preceding G, which is A; must be united with it; G A is therefore the Dominical letter for 1832

3. The Cycle of the Sun, or Solar Cycle, is a revolution of 28 years, after which the same day of the month returns on the same day of the week, and the dominical letters return in the same order! At the nativity of Christ 9 years of this Cycle had elapsed, and therefore it 9 be added to any given year of the christian era, and the sum divided by 28, the remainder will be the Cycle for the given years

but if nothing remains, 28 is the Cycle. Required the Solar Cycle for 1833? 1833

28)1842(65 168 140

The remainder, 22, is therefore the Solar Cycle for 1833.

4. The Lunar Cycle, commonly called the Golden number, is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were 19 years previously. As one year of this Cycle had elapsed at the birth of Christ, if we add 1 to any year of the Christian era, and divide the sum by 19, the remainder will be the Golden number; but if nothing remains, 19 will be

Required the Golden number for 1839? the state of the s

The number 10 is therefore the Lunar Cy. cle, or Golden number for 1833.

5. The Epact is a number by which we note the excess of the common Solar year above the Lunar; and indicates the age of the Moon, on the last day of the old year. The following is the rule by which the Epact is found: subtract known to himself. The weight of his wisdom to dig deep, though in solemn silence for the "Well' says Bob "he must die, I I cant bring one from the Golden number, multiply the remainder by 11, and divide by 30, the remainder

Required the Epact for 1833? 10 Golden number

> 9 11. 90)99(3

The Epact for 1833 is therefore 9; that is the Moon will be 9 days old on the last day of December 1832.

By the annexed rule, the Moon's age may be found for any period:

To the Epact, for January add 0, February 2. March 1, April 2, May 3, June 4, July 5, Aug. 6, September 8, October 8, November 10, and December 10: to this add the given day of the month, which will be her age unless the sun exceeds 30, in which case subtract 30, and the remainder will be her age.

Required the age of the Moon on August 2.

Enact for 1833 is Add for August Day of the month

The Moon will therefore be .17 days old on August 2, 1833: and, by a similar process, her age may be easily determined for any day dur-

But suppose the Moon's age was required for August 2, 1893. The Golden number and Epact for that year must first be found in the following manner: 1893

> 19)1894(99 171 184 171 13 Golden number. 12 30)132(4 120

12 Epact for 1893. 6 To be added for Aug. 2 day of the month.

The Moon will therefore be twenty days old on August 2, 1893.

6. The Dionysian period, or Great Paschal Cycle, is the product of the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, viz. 28 × 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 1933?

1833 532)1835(3 1596

239 The Dionysian Period, for 1833; is therefore 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 vabr, which have shed a blaze of glory over her name, garding renown for heroes and immortality for the wisdom of her legislators. She has taken this step, justified, as she avers, by the Constitution, which, recognizing her as a sovcreign 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 unportance, 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 hereafter 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 existance as a sovereign, if difference of opinion should be punished by the sword as 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 call-

ed on to speak, and if possible, once more 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 justiee 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 foun dation 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 all to the Constitution, to the Union, and what is 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 'riendly and final settlement of the limitations of power, imparting new life and vigor to the Constitution, and in restoring the lost barmony of the country, is the ardent and sincere wish of your fellow-citi-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 who knew where it would end? The most enquiries, I proceeded to examine it by com- which relates in part to the subject of promot They were the warders on the watch tower, 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 known, and in what manner could they 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, suggesstions 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 prostrated 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 behoved Virginia to proceed with the ulmost caution. On whatever side we turned danger was staring us in the face. To say that we were between Scylla and Charybdis, han descriptive of our condition.

He wished from the bottom of his heart, that South Carolina had not proceeded so rashlyso 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 must be done and done quickly. On the first day of February, South Carolina must secrete made. 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 never witnessed where the hostile parties be-State. He asked again what was to be done? would, no doubt hail the signal of reconciliation 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 again to enjoy the same noble distinction? Let us 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 a-

mendment, he was interrupted by Mr. Dade, who begged leave to interrupt the gentleman from Farquier 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 To the Secretary of the Treasury.

and as such bound to watch over their interests. Who knew where it would clear the subject of promote and warn them of the invasion of their rights. tremendous events were following each other paring the original statements on which it is ing Internal Improvements by subscriptions of They were the warders on the watch tower, with such rapidity, that no man could make up based. It may be remarked that it is a mere stock,— They were the warders on the watch tower, will such rapidly, size to find the watch tower, whose duty it was to proclaim the slighest approach of danger. All would admit that the of another. This fact showed more fully than been demanded he should have been willing the regular to the regular than regular to the regular than the should have been willing the regular to the regular than regular words could express, the necessity of mature ly transmitted by law, to the Treasury Depart- willing the amendment which went to strike deliberation.

Mr. Moore said, that no person saw more verification under your own immediate eve. fully than himself the necessity of proceeding As, however, the statement is in its nature lution would be the same, as to the powers of with caution in the important subject now unconsideration. He could not, however, see the matter of account not easily comprehended, or the clause were stricken out or suffered to necessity of the motion of the gentleman from Orange. He was willing for all the world to know his sentiments, and he presumed other which cannot be misunderstood, the liabilities draw the call for the yeas and nays, the amendgentlemen were equally willing. He had read of the Bank to the public, and the assets of the ment was agreed to, and the resolution passed the President's communication with great plea- Bank to satisfy them. The former amount to as amended.

sure. It was a bold and manly document, such \$37,296,950 20, and the fund to meet them \$79;as was calculated to meet the emergency of the 593,870 97; showing an excess of \$42,296,920. Taylor, in the 5th Resolution, which relates to occasion, and it had his hearty approbation. 77, to meet any demands on the institution the subject of Military Affairs, the Report of He hoped that the house would not sustain the as all its liabilities must be first paid in case the Committee was concurred in by the Honse. motion of the gentleman from Orange, in order of its insolvency or dissolution, before the that the proceedings might go forth with the stockholders can receive any part of their sub-proceeding of the South Carolina Convention, scription. Thus far I consider my report as or's communication. He hoped the Chair ing the investigation "so as to ascertain the se-

Mr. Gilmer called for the ayes and noes, and Mr. Dade's motion was rejected-ayes 5, noes affirmative: Messrs. Miller, Wilson of Rote- and on hand, at the offices of Pittsburg, Cincintourt, Kincheloe, Dade, and Robertson.

Mr. Wallace hoped that, as this was an unusual crisis, the appointment of a committee and at the places at which they are payable. 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 Farquier 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

Mr. Wallace said that, with due deference to the opinion of the gentlemen 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 o 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. Poland's Report concerning the furnishes Mr. Teland's Report concerning the affairs of the limk of the United States, as submitted to Courses. We subjoin it. In Mr. Toland's communication to us, which we inserted in our last number, he observes—"If the Report I ad the honor to make to the Secretary should be published, the public will judge of its consonance with the language of the reviewer. Let the public now decide.

We stated its purposer with exactness. In the We stated it purport with exactness. In the memoranda which we gave on Monday last, there were "a ticipations," 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—Nat. Gaz.

would be to use an expression not more trite on the reception of that Message, instantly fallen down to 104 per cent. Connected with T this proposition to sell the stock, a loss had already been incurred by the Government of half House.

a million of Dolbas."

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT; December 10, 1832.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate; The Secretary of the Treasury begs leave respectfully to state to the Senate, that subsequently to his annual report of the 5th inst. he had received the report of the agent selected to make the inspection into the accounts of the United States therein referred to; and he avails himself of the first opportunity afforded since see her brought to reason, but not at the point the adjournment of the two Houses on the 6th of the bayonet, not by brute force. Something instant, to submit it, together with a copy of the instructions under which the examination was

LOUIS M'LANE, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 26, 1832. Sir: By the 15th article of the 11th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, approved the 10th of April 1816 it is provided that "the officer at the irrevocable step. A domestic war was the the head of the Treasury Department of the most serious of all calamities that could befal a United States, shall be furnished from time to nation. They were conducted with a terocity time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of longed to different nations. He referred to the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the history of all border wars, in support of his as- debts due to the same; of the moneys deposited sertion, and Virginia, in all probability when the therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the Union was dissolved would become a border specie on hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, The old Roman maxim declared him not a good as shall relate to the said statement. Provided, citizen who despaired of the republic. As long that this shall not be construed to imply a right of as there was life there was hope.—They were called by every consideration under heaven to a inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank." Circumstances arrest this momentous crisis. South Carolina rendering it expedient that the inspection thus authorised should now be made, and the duties with delight, and concer with Virginia in her of the Secretary of the Treasury rendering it impracticable for him to make it in person, I authorise and empower you to make it in my stead, and on my behalf. With this view, I by the bank, bearing date the 2d inst.

It is expected that the examination will be as complete as the law authorises, so as to ascertain the security of public moneys, and the solveney of the bank. The President of the bank will be informed of the duty which has

e will afford you all necessary facilities. In pursuing the examination which you are authorised to nake, you are requested to direct your attention particularly to the state of the debt due to the western branches, and from persons in the western country generally, and in western country, and generally how the western debt is secured.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, LOUIS M'LANE. Secretary of the Treasury. H. Toland, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4. 1832.

admit of a doubt. nati, Lexington, Louisville, Nashville, St. bills were reported .- Nati Intel. Louis, Natchez, New Orleans, and Mobile,

Document marked D shows the state of the discounts on personal security, and the bills of of the day. 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, unto the general business of the Bank and its of in his annual report.

Bank & the Cashiers of the Western Offices, elu- | Senate. It had been adopted without opposition to that portion of the Union.

spectable gentlemen composing their different pended 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,

Louis M'LANE, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, Washington

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14. House of Representatives .- Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, attended yesterday, and took his seat. Mr. Anderson moved that when the Flouse adjourn it adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. Whittlesey opposed this motion as going to arrest the course of the private bills .here were 348 eases of private claims, the were matured and ready for the action of the

Mr. Anderson said that experience had convinced him that sitting on Saturdays, in the early part of the session, never farthered, but rather retarded, the course of public business. Mr. Whittlesey demanded the Yeas and Nays, which being taken, stood-Yeas 80, Nays 88.

So the motion was negatived. Mr. Root offered the following:

Whereas, by the act of the 2d of April, 1792, establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the U. States, the American dollar, of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, was required to contain 371.25 grains of pure and 416 grains of standard silver; and the American Eagle, of the value of ten dollars, was required to contain 247.5 grains of pure and 270 grains of standard gold: and by the same act, the relative value between silver and gold was fixed at 15 Nays 115. to 1: "that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value, in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold.

And whereas, the relative value of gold and silver bullion has, since that time, materially varied in the principal commercial countries of Europe and in the United States, and it being desirable that Congress be advised of the extent of that variation: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Director of the Mint do present relative value of gold and silver bullion, United States; that is to say, if 371.25 grains value of the same weight of pure gold.

his House his opinion of the degree of fineness or proportion of alloy, the best fitted, in gold coins, to give durability and continued brightness to the metal. And also his opinion what is the most suitable metal for that alloy.

Mr. Root supported the resolution, by stating a number of facts in relation to the past and transmit the last general statement furnished present quality of our coins in point of fineness, and of their relative value to each other. That of gold to silver had formerly been as fifteen to one, but it had now got to be as sixteen to one. The intended effect of the measure he proposed would be to prevent the gold coins of the United States from being more valuable as bulbeen confided to you, and it is not doubted that lion than as coin, and consequently ceasing to be a part of the circulating medium of the coun-

The resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Howard-

Resolved, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House ascertaining its amount, to inquire what amount all the evidence collected by him, or submitted of the domestic bills of exchange is due in the by him, together with the correspondence between himself and others, having relation to the subject matter referred to him by the act of the wish the public interest, the correspondence 29th May, 1830, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry owners of vessels sunk for the defence of Baltimore."

The House then resumed the report of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, containing a series of Resolutions distributing the several portions of the President's this debate, without first having deliberated Taking the teneral monthly statement of the the House; and the question being on striking maturely upon the subjects which it involved, 1st. November, 1932, as the basis of all my out the latter clause of the seventh Resolution, Message among the respective committees of

ment, it is at all times in your power to direct its out the latter clause of the resolution should have passed inasmuch as the effect of the reso-

After a slight amendment, on motion of Mr. SATURDAY, Dec. 15, 1832.

The Senate did not sit to-day but, contrary to usage for so early a period of the Session; the the President's proclamation, and the Govern- complying with that part of your letter direct- House of Representatives did, and passed to a third reading a goodly number of private bills would proceed immediately to put the question curity of the public money and the solvency of matured by committees at the last Session, and the Bank," neither of which can, in my opinion which, lying on the docket of the House, are subject to be acted upon at this Session. For Document marked C. exhibits, in a distinct this justice to individuals, long claiming their 121. The following gentlemen voted in the manner, all the bills of exchange, purchased rights of Congress, they are indebted to the Chairman of the Committees by whom these

Monday, Dec. 17, 1832 IN SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to take up the orders

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: der dates of 24th April and 27th, July 27th, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill September 21st, and 20th November, and il- for reducing the duties levied upon imports, inlustrate the views of the Board of Directors as conformity with the suggestions made by him.

Mr. Tyler said that he had been chiefly in-Documents marked H, I, K, L, & M; contain strumental in prevailing on the committee of extracts of letters to & from the Cashiers of the Finance to adopt the resolution now before the cidating the course of trade with reference to the and seemed to meet the entire approbation of bills of exchange, &c. &c. &c. of the western all the members, save one. Under these circountry, and will be useful to a right under- cumstances it had come before the Senate. He standing of the great and increasing importance intended it for good. He thought a speedy action on the subject of the tariff was indispen-No opinion to be relied on with any certainty, as sably necessary, that it was due to the country, to o the security of the debt due the Bank in the the condition of the finances-& demanded by the Western country, could be given by me, or any fearful crisis into which our affairs had been other person here; but placing reliance on the unfortunately plunged. A great crisis had ar-Cashiers of the different offices, and the re- rived, and definitive action-powerful, well sustained, and efficient action was necessary to directions, and comparing the amount of sus- 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 ie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. A'er 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 Repesentatives of the United States of America in Congress . Issembled, (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,

> 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 Treasu-

ury 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 eport to this House, as far as in his power, the rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction en each in the principal countries of Europe and the article separately, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue six milof pure silver is worth one dollar, what is the lions of dollars, on such manufactures as are classed under the general denomination of pro-Resolved, That the said Director do report to sected 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 aught, 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. or axamination.

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 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 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 be instructed to inquire making further provithe revenue, by prohil toms from trading in a

The resolution was House of I The House resume resolution moved by inst. The question oc moved by Mr. Willia

further debate thereo proceeded to the order The Speaker laid b from the Postmaster statement of the nett ing at each post office tory of the United St March 31st, 1832, at State and Territory; laid on the table.

Appointment of Mr. Wickliffe, by lowing resolution, wh the table:

Resolved, That th States be requested the House a list of the Executive since from the members term of service, and after, stating the nau ed; the State or Terr the time when they of the appointment of salary of their en tue of such appointn

The House procee the bill to revive and act to incorporate a c tain Turnpike Road ten, in the District of Ordered, That the Mr. Wickliffe mo tion, viz: Resolved, That t

Lands be instructed for the distribution sales of the public l the public debt, amo Territories according tion, upon the follow nent pledges to the 1st. Congress sh the minimum price fixed by law-2d. Congress sha sum of eighty thous same, under the exi Public Lands 3d. into market at publ

of public lands equ

which has been of

last ten years. 4th,

centage allowed to

lies to 12 per cent .. emption from taxat the public domain w Providing also for tion of the price in The House then whole, Mr. E. Eve to explain an act fr duties on tea, coffee Mr. Appleton way of substitute for for 1831, and mak the language as ha lapse of time since removing a dillicu

Treasury owing to Law. He stated Treasury approve to cover the return the bill was report to its third readin

From the Was's CONGRES In the Seaste, from the Special (had been referred. for the settlemen citizens, for French 30, 1830, with a Mr. Black intr fice of Surveyor

South of Tenness and committed. The bills for th for the relief of th officers and seam ed States' schoon A short time w of Executive busi ed over to Monda In the House o

al petitions and I

referred, and bil mittees, Mr. Wil the public lands, half an hour he Speight, the res amendment of M a resolution requ municate to the tion, and the Ord tion of South Ca one day by the heretofore offered mendment of the and second time that gentleman, then went into Hoffman in the siness of the pre appropriation of Committee: Irvin's motion to the Institutions einnati, which a stance of Mr. V liams then move to which one ha bill laid aside.

after some disc dition of the nor diers of the arm explanation by rose and report House and pro-bills which had ordered to be journed. "We had m Nullifiers, "tha

cemetery of fr slaves." Let us see he population of th pulation is 31 f r the 277,000 \$15,000. May but we will prof

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 Ceneral, transmitting a ing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States, for one year, ending March 31st, 1832, and the nett amount in each State and Territory; which letter was read and

Appointment of Members of Congress. Mr. Wickliffe, by leave, submitted the fol-

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 State, as is set forth in that Proclamation. 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 act to incorporate a company for making a certain Turnpike Road in the county of Washingten, in the District of Columbia;" when it was Ordered, That the said bill do lie on the ta-

PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. Wickliffe moved the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill providing for the distribution of the nett 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 bands equal to the average quantity which has been offered at public sale for the last ten years. 4th, Increasing the present per centage 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 bil 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 removing a difficulty which had arisen at the Treasury owing to the Proviso in the existing

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.

a 111

lou -

osed

titu-

the

the

au.

aims

third

were

cep-

id to

n the

32.

rday

ip for

easu-

with

state-

man-

resent

ifying

each

sult of

x mil-

as are

of pro-

to be

n time

his o-

ion of

olution

w time

objec-But

abor it

should

hat he

table

nsider-

ES:

one day

United

to this.

comport

ondence

d States

s; which

Charge

esterday

From the Washington Globe of yesterday.
CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

In the Seaste, yesterday, Mr. Chambers, for the settlement of the claims of American fence of her very existence. citizens, for French spoiliations, prior to Sept. 30, 1830, with a verbal amendment.

fice of Surveyor Ceneral of the Public Lands South of Tennessee, &c. which was read twice

officers and seamen who were lost in the United States' schooner Sylph, were passed.

ed over to Monday. In the House of Representatives, after several petitions and memorials were presented and half an hour he concluded. On motion of Mr. Speight, the resolutions of Mr. Clay, and the table without a division. Mr. Adams offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House copies of his Proclama tion, 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 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 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 Cineinnati, 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 te which one had not been already made, which 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 i 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 ad-

"We had rather," say the South Carolina Nullifiers, "that our fair State should be the cometery of freemen than the residence of lamation, and must be insisted on and maintain-

Let us see how much rather. 'The total free population of the State is 267,784. The slave pulation is 3 15,308. Admirable language this but we will profit by the example."

Boston Transcript.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.) Saturday Morning, Dec. 22.

The Proclamation and the South.-We earn from the public papers of all denominations that the Proclamation issued by President Jackson has produced great sensation as far as it has extended-& that it is generally approved ia, on the subject of S. Carolina; it will be seen & well received. This intelligence is good-and that the Governor manifests great sympathy. statement of the nett amount of postage accru- although nothing can really cheer us in the and even approbation on the attitude assumed present threatened disastrous state of things but by that State. It is stated Gov. Floyd says in a safe and happy adjustment of the discord be- public, and in private, that the United States tween South Carolina and "the Union," and troops shall not march through Virginia against her proper restoration to her place in that U- South Carolina. nion-yet there is some gratification in knowing lowing resolution, which was read and laid on that the People of the U. States so generally approve the true exposition of the nature of the Resolved, That the President of the United 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

The period of time which may elapse beween 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 the bill to revive and amend an act entitled "An forehead bared to the storm) should be passed in tranquilizing the public mind, in soothing people of South Carolina, whilst it is they, in irritations, in preventing commitments of persons or communities to incensed opinions or courses that may impede the exercise of better and more rational judgement 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 orbearing 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 Treatics 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

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 tioned in Charleston Harbor. with it in confidence and correspondence, most emphatically extols the Proclamation as givlapse of time since the bill was reported-and ing new claims in behalf of President Jackson upon the exhausted treasury of popular devotion Law. He stated that the Secretary of the to him-but still discovers a remnant of feeling, Treasury approved of the Bill in its amended 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 from the Special Committee, to whom the same, and most elevated stand that can be taken by had been referred, reported the bill to provide the Chief Magistrate of the Country in de-

Reluctant as the Richmond Enquirer is to Mr. Black introduced a bill to remove the of- acknowledge the validity of doctrines that a particular course in politics may always have also learn that all the disposable force in the induced him to repudiate, Mr. Ritchie has tal. The bills for the relief of Daniel Malone, and ent and intelligence enough to know, the' he for the relief of the widows and orphans of the may not have the frankness to admit, that the true value of principles is only known be-A short time was spent in the consideration cause they can only be tested in times of difof Executive business, when the Senate adjourn-ficulty.-It is then that the characteristics of principles are developed and acknowledged. In the play-days of political discussion, when (heretofore published,) "providing for the secureferred, and bills reported by Standing Com- security is all around and prosperity brightens House of Representatives on the 10th inst. mittees, Mr. Williams resumed his speech upon the scene, and matters of less serious nature and has doubtless passed the Senate. We have the public lands, which, after speaking nearly press upon the attention—we then take the liberty to sport with opinions, and indulge ouramendment of Mr. Williams, were laid on the selves 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 ty. The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, was elected heretical, and unfortunately, the unsuspecting President, by acclamation.-He delivered a arder of youth is often imbued with the error. speech to the meeting, the substance of which and second time, and postponed on motion of But in graver times—in periods of danger and calculated that three-fifths of the people of trouble, these fantasies of the lighter order must South Carolina are for the Nullifiers, but not yield to solid truths and sound practical con-

structions. 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 after some discussion, was adopted, and the never to be yielded up. To the present time these same doctrines have been, upon fit occasions, introduced and strongly set forth with explanation by Mr. Drayton, the Committee striking effect. A cardinal maxim, coeval with be adopted in obedience therete, demand the the constitution, that "more danger was to be solemn and serious consideration of this Conapprehended from the discord and disaffection of the States than from encroachments by the fedprinciples that are recognized in the late Proced whenever the Union is in danger.

We have arrived at a time when all affectation of opinion must be abandoned, and all 1. the 277,000 to utter in the hearing of the must unite for the "common defence and gener- dinance of Nullification, to form a separate and \$15,000. May not the latter say "It shall go al welfare." Whatever opinions have marked independent government in a certain contingen-

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

Governor Floyd, to the Legislature of Virgin-

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 earaestness 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 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

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

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

South Carolina has given her Electoral Vote o 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 etters received yesierday, 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

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 Arena of the 19th says Col. Bankhead will leave town to-day, to as sume the command of the U.S. troops, sta

South Carolina .- General Robert Y. Hayne has been elected Governor of this State, and has taken the oath imposed by the Legislature House, Sign and Fancy 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 Ar- | Curlis's Creek; for suitable hands, a liberal tificers at the same place are now engaged, compensation will be given. Also wanted at night and day, in packing up drag ropes, cartouch boxes, and other implements of war. He Inquire of also states, that about a fortnight since twentyeight forty-four pounders were forwarded to the same destination, and that a number of saddles are now being made in Philadelphia. We 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, rity and protection" of that Sate, passed the also received Gov. Hamilton's valedictory message, but we are obliged from want of room to forego any particular notice of it to day.

On the evening of the 5th inst. at Charleston, S. C. a Washington Society was formed, consisting of members of the Union parhas been issued in the form of an address. It is 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

Resolved. That the Ordinance and Acts a foresaid be referred to a committee, to consist eral power," of itself gave rise to a system of 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 a rain 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 Orthis or that party ought to be forgotten, and cy, 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 feet is not confirmed. There was ar engagement where he intends carrying on the above business. between the two fleets off Vigo on the 11th Oct. in which both parties suffered considera-We insert to-day the Communication of ble damage. On the side of Don Pedro 45 were either killed or wounded.

London, Oct. 31 .- We announced vesterday morning, exclusively, the arrival of Admiral Villenueve, and a French squadron of five friends and the public that his work will be 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 the French Government. These two pieces of intelligence, combined with the already known Talbot County Orphans' Court, no doubt of the now settled determination of the two Cabinets to bring the long-pending altercations between the Kings of Holland and Belgi- Administrator with the will annexed, of um to a close, by compelling them, whether Thomas Ifanna, late of Talbot county dec'dthey 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 he cause the same to be published once in each apprehended by the interposition of Prussia week for the space of three successive weeks, in favor of the King of Holland, are removed in one of the newspapers printed in the town of It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only not hostile to the resolved measures ed in the City of Baltimore. 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 tatified by and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day the French Government, and was returned on December, in the year of our Lord eighteen Saturday clothed with the necessary formality hundred and thirty twoof 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 ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on blockade the Dutch ports, and if by the 12th of the personal estate of Thomas Hanna; late November, Antwerp is not surrendered the rench army will then enter Belgium, and ing claims against the said deceased's estate are commence its march towards that city on the hereby warned to exhibit the same with the

Paris, Oct. 28-The emitation of the Minsterialists is at its wine. The Convention beween France and England, although not strict ly 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 18 a 1 23 1 09 a 1 18 (red) 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

PAINTING,

with neatness and despatch, Shop one door from Hopkins and Edmondson's Store, on Washington Street.

E. S. HOPKINS. WANTED TO HIRE, BY the year, ten or twelve good Slaves. They would be employed at the Furnace at

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.

rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two. 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 Caroline County Orphans' Court, the year, MARY STEVENS. by the year.

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

By order JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry. 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 GOLDSBOROUGII.

Easton, Dec. 22 1832

NOTICE.

The members of the Talbot county Tem perance 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'ry.

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. dred and thirty two. Dawson, Easton.
SUSANNA NEEDLES.

Baltimore, 12th mo. 22d 1822.

Cart Wheel, Plough, Cart and WAGON WRIGHTING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs this public that he has taken the stand on Washington street; lately occupied by Charles Redman; next door to Mr. Spencer's blacksmith shop, ness 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 faithfully and promptly executed.

JOHN B. FIRBANKS. Dec. 22

MARYLAND:

21st day of December A. D. 1832. On application of William Townsend, -It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'ds. estate, and that Easton, and also in one of the newspapers print-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand

> JA. 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 counof Talbot county, deceased. All persons havproper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or efore the 7.th 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 Decem-

ber 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, leceased, 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 Eas-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL. pied from the minutes of proof the county aforesaid, I have affixed this 11th day of December, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

> 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 THE Subscriber intending in a week or two or they may otherwise by law be excluded from to remove to the House on Washington street, all benefit of the said estate. Given under my now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the hand this eleventh day of December Anno

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

MARYLAND.

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1852.

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.

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 hun-

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

Dec. 22

fine Marle Bank on it. Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,

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

are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING, and the usual OUT-HOUSES .-

It has Marle 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

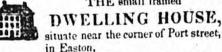
46 Acres of Woodland,

lying on the Doverroad, 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



good garden, &c. &c.

uate 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 publie 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 a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid give satisfaction to those who may favour him and Neats skin and waterproof upper and a 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 be sold low for cash. lett England. The public's obd't serv't,

THOMAS WARWICK.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Or phans' Court,

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'ds. 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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-SEAL | pied 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 November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. JA. PRICE, Reg'r. Test,

of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphaus court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on stole a pannel of his post and plank fence hast the personal estate of Mrs. Susan Seth night. late of Talbot county, dec'd. 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 June next or they may

Given under my hand this 30th day of Novem ber A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two. THOS: MARTIN, Adm'r. of Mrs Susan Seth, deceased.

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, vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, & had on when committed a pair of blue cloth pantaloons, corded roundabout, black fur hat & coarse shoes; he says he is an indented apprentice to Frederick Rider, of Middletown Valley, in Frederick County, Md.

is requested to come forward, prove property, be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit county before the pay charges and have him released, or he will against all (without any exception) who shall year last aforesaid. be discharged as the law directs.

P. BRENGLE, Sh'ff

of Frederick county, Md The Intelligencer, Washington, and the Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and

charge the Frederick Herald.

NEW AND CHEAP GOOD

THE subscriber respectfully informs his riends and customers that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House

An extensive assortment of SEASL ABLE GOODS. C. ISTING OF

ortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Madeira, Wines, Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee, First and second quality Chocolate, 4th pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheese, Mould & dipt Candles, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Tobacco,

Spanish and American Spirits N. England Rum, Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superi- Shot,

or,) and common Battie's Powder, Whiskey, Buckwheat & co Imperial, Hyson, Flour, Young Hyson & English 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen-Ware, &c. &c. Loaf Sugar, All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or Watch Keys,

in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Horn & Wood Combs, Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore begs leave to announce to his friends One other situate on Cabinet street, with a and the public generally that he is now opening at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of T. H. Also, a DWELLING HOUSE Dawson and Son, a handsome supply of the vawith about three acres of ground sit- rious articles connected with his business

CONSISTING IN PART OF Gentlemen's fine and coarse Water Proof Boots.

and boy's coarse and fine Monroes do do and Ladies Leather and Gum Elastic Over shoes,

Ladies calf stin boots & shoes,

Lasting slippers, 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 & samine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will e 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

The public's ob't. serv't

Dec. 1 3w 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 prea good supply of MATERIALS, and is pre-pared to do all kinds of work in his line in the they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from est manner.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted. W. L. J.

NOTICE-\$20 REWARD

AVING 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 helds 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. servant, ALEX. C. BULLITT.
Who will give the above reward for the ap-

prehension of the person, who broke down and

400 acres of Land For Sale.

I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred a otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit cres of Land, situated upon the borders of Chop tank 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 unneces sary. Persons disposed to purchase will call

upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises or the subscriber. PETER WEBB.

Dec. 8

LAST CALL.

XECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of JOHN DILLEHUNT, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same without delay, with the is utterly impracticable and cannot be given-The owner of the above described runaway, and unless payment is very soon made we shall

have been backward in making their paymen's.

JAMES P. BAYLESS,
THOMAS SEWELL,
Executors of John Dillehunt, deceased.

Dec. 8. 3w The Easton Gazette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriet office.

CLOCK AND WATCH



QUEENS-WARE, ''OCERIES, &c. &c. ledgments to his customers and the public which added to his former stock makes his as in general for the liberal patronage he has re- Cloths of various col- | Merino, Cashmere, ceived 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 htest arrivals, and which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms for

He has also on hand some excellent Buckwheat & common Razors, Penknives, Fine-tooth Combs, Silver Thimbles, Automatons, Razor Straps, Ladies Work Boxes & Plain Gold Finger Busks, Sewing and Knitting Rings, Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, Needles.

Pocket Inkstands, Watch Snuff Boxes, Pocket Books, Plated Breastpins & Switch Whips, Finger Rings, Shell Side Combs, Razor Cases, key rings Hooks and Eyes, Búckskin Purses, Percussion Caps, Gun Screws, Shaving Brushes, Small Looking Glasses

Watch Ribbons.

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.

Beads,

The public's humble and obedient serv't. JAMES BENNY. Easton, Dec. 15 3t (W)

Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 20th day of November, A. D. 1832.

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 sudcessive weeks in one of the newspapers and an amiable disposition. printed in Easton.

n testimony that the foregoing is truly copied SEAL. of the Orphans' Court of the to set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

county, in Maryland, letters of administration en by 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 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. with the will annexed of Ann Hicks, deceased.

Nov. 24

NOTICE.

BY an agreement between Mr. Walter L the deceased will present their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or file th m in the office of Register of Wills for Caroline county and all persons who are indebted to the deceased s 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, deceared.

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 1932.

RDERED, 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 Tipmas H. Dawson, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirm-Executors of the estate, for settlement; and ed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or and every other kind of plate necessary for his those indebted to the estate are carnestly and before the third Monday in May, in the year of line of business, of the latest fashions from Engrespectfully requested to come forward and make our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: land-likewise ar elegant assortment of immediate payment-as much longer indulgence 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

> The report of the Trustee states the amoun of the sales to be \$3,581 82. P. B. HOPPER,

J. B. ECCLESTON. True Copy,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Cl'k.

FALL GOODS.

WM. II. & P. GROOME. AVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

AMONG WHICH ARE

Thybet & Circasours and qualities, sian Shawls, long Cassimeres and Cassi & square, a large netts, Baizes and Flannels, assortment, Berage, Crape Lis-Blankets. se & other fancy Merinoes and Circas-

sians, a great vari-Bombazines Lindseys and Kerseys, | Cotton Yarn, &c.

_ALSO-

GROCERIES, Viz:-

Fresh

TEAS,

handk'fs,

Irish Linens & Lawns

Domestic Muslins,

Old L. P. Madeira Sperm Oil & Cando, Sicily Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dupoys Brandyvery superior, O. Monongahela whis-

Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Rais-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

N. B. The highest cash price paid for old 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.

> > A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their Store a smart active boy of good moral habits, against the said deceased's estate, and about 14 or 15 years, of age that can write a good that they cause the same to be pub hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and lished once in each week for the space of three who can come well recommended for industry

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need from the minutes of proceedings, apply but such as have the above qualifications. Wm. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 1. 3t PUBLIC SALE.

Y 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 districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesday of the superior of the same as specification of the same a

day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give day for the collection of the same. bond or bonds with approved security, bearing That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath interest from the day of sale. Sale to take obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance giv-

> JOHN BENNETT. L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY.

Commissioners

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.

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 varietics of Mantua and Bonnet Making will be pleasing to

Easton, Oct. 27

an elegant assortment of

NEW SADDLERY.



HE subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the ing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

Saddlery,

Consisting of BRIDLE BITTS & STIR-RUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns,

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, post office. He will sell low for CASH. The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. BLAKE

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

SYLVESTER,

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

30,030

2 of \$25,000 and \$20,000. And not a week passes but SYLVESTER sells the Capitals, and pays them in Specie on

3 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. 5,000 3,000 1,000 500 100

366,889

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

&c. &c. amounting to

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.

TF 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 recommen-

ded liberal wages will be given. MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH. Boston farm, near Trappe, Dec. 15 St

NOTICE.

HE anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Christmas evening. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. N. G. SINGLETON, Secretary.

For Sale or Rent. THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan

Yard in Easton, possession will be given im-

mediately.—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

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 A-MERICAN 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 paticularly, that he is prepared to execute orders in any or all of its departments; and he Fountain and the subscriper, as administrators with the will an exed of Ann Hicks, late of moved her ESPECTFULLY informs her friends orders in any order in the subscriper, as administrators and the public generally that she has refurnish him with their addresses (free of expectations of moved her pense 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 U-

nion 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, Vincs, 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 aunual 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 sub-scriber 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 his customers and the public in general to call and examine for themselves, next door to the terms. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

Baltimore, 1Dec

VOL. 2

PRINTED AND SATURD.4 BY ALEXAN

TF TWO DOLLARS Annum, payable l ADVERT Notexceeding a squa

GOVERN INAUGUI Fellow citizens of the

and House of

ONE DOLLAR; and

every subsequent in

I appear before yo mands, to enter upon ed me. The Chief olina, at all times ar trust, has now assur might well induce t mongst us, to hesita the fearful responsib Putting out of view would have induced to be excused from t trust of my abilities ry manner the variou must at this momen Executive, would ha ing the attempt, but every man now ow which he is bound, form. Deeply sens ferred upon me, in over the destinies of ing period, and feel

In taking this ste difficulties which ar of intense excitemen from without, and e visions at home, it or virtue, merely hu opinions, harmonize the expectations of will probably arise, will be so divided, Chief Magistrate severest censure ar I will not shrink fi signed me, but, rely courage and patrio walk steadily forw dulging the hope th

to your judgement,

implicit obedience t

made known to me

the State may be c In the great stru gaged for the prese and uphold the Soy STATE, and to en may be entrusted t WILL. I recognize to that which the owe to the State of I here publicly debound by the high into full effect, i Convention, but and every judgme forcement of whi utive. I claim n will be my duty

ty I mean, to the

In the admini

of my office, it s

earnest endeavor

-to allay party be practicable, to

olina to regard family. In the

code, I am firm!

ly to perform.

but I shall ende the Constitution shall be done " myself, and feel public confidenc termined to per my public duty not be contami party animositie And now, fel ly laid down th to be governed, fairs of the St prospect before prepared, to m firmly resolved gency. South vailing petition system of me Government, Southern Stat to be founded sive of the rig her people,-1 HERSELF UPO the solemn d

> self upon her ever in a con-She has, ther rights,-and determine, w cy. She has desire that th adjusted, eith of the Tariff, subject to Should neith he acceded to fied before Go

was left for S

no longer be e a returning se oppressors, or policy of the (

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS PREE-"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-Actual ulture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

.AOF' XA.

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 purposes, to reduce her to subjection by militawould 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 maling 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 judgement, 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 could report, 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 enerties, it is my fixed determination to assert. may be entrusted to my hands, her Sovereign 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 children. Give her but a fair field, and she 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 Execefforts due to her own honor, and the greatness utive. I claim no right to revise their acts. It ty I mean, to the utmost of my power, faithful-

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 unimosties-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 endeavour to do so in the spirit of myself, and feel that I was utterly unworthy of my public duty without "fear, favour or affec-The pure stream of public justice shall not be contaminated by personal feelings, or

party animosities.

rs, al-ite he to

the.

y of

as it

arted

con

rican

dver-

Y. a

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 To some of us, it may not be allotted to sur- self brandishing the bayonet against the prospect before us, in order that we may be vive the Republic. But, if we are only true to Supreme Court and its Marshal. The prospect before us, in order that we may be prepared, to meet the crisis, as becomes men, our duty, our example will, in that dark hour, people of the North almost to a man firmly resolved to do our duty, in every emer- be a rich legacy to our children-and which of gency. South Carolina, after ten years of una- us would desire a higher reward, than to have pronounce her Nullification and ours isystem of measures on the part of the Federal who sacrificed himself in a noble effort to res- they shall be tried by the same rules; Government, which in common with the other cue the Constitution from violation, and to re- and even the Van Buren party can keep Southern States-she has repeatedly declared store the liberties of his country?" to be founded in USURPATION, utterly subver- Fellow Citizens, this is "our own, our same thing by different names. And if no longer be enforced within her limits.

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 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

mode can be devised, for the removal of the us be prepared to no our nury in every emer- temporary safety, no one can doubtdifficulty. South Carolina is anxiously desi- gency. rous of living at peace with her brethren;— she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the serted by this to whom a has a right to look political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederated in dust and ashes," before the footstool of the States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would oppressor, we shall not rejoice in her humiliaregard the dissolution of our Union with them, Ition, nor join in the exultation of her enemies. as one of the greatest of evils,—but not the but in adversity, as in prosperty, in weal for the deep reluctance with which viogreatest,—there is one greater: SUBMISSION TO and in wo, "through good GOVERNMENT WITHOUT LIMITATION OF report," we will go FOR CAROLINA. POWERS;" and such a government she conscientiously believes will be our portion, should the most fervent prayers to Him in whose hand system against which she is now struggling, are the destines of nations, that he will prosper 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, & 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 ry 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 un inllowed attempt to cement the Union with the blood of our citizens, (which if successful

this confederacy to mere dependent provinces,) South Carolina has solemnly declared, would political connexion with the people of the other States." The spirit of our free institutions, the the federal arm, when extended o shield the Senate. The House of Representavery 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

est 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 unhallowed attempt to the exercise an "unwarrantable jurisdiction over us."

by the footsteps of an invader, or be stained with the thing is intensely, pitifully ridiculous! out by Mr. Wellborn, the Governor's Se-I trust in Almighty God, that no son of hers, exclaiming against Carolina's resistance to be traudulently drawn, are not in his native or adopted, who has been nourished at as unconstitutional-signifying her ab- hand writing, but are in the hand writing her bosom, or been cherished by her bounty, horrence of it as violent! will be found, raising a parricidal arm agains gaged for the preservation of our rights and lib- our common mother. And even should she stand ALONE in this great struggle for constiand uphold the Sovereign authority of the tutional liberty, encompassed by her enemies, STATE, and to enforce, by all the means that that there will not be found in the wide limits of the State, one recreant son, who will not fly her ears-and the key of the Penitentia-WILL. I recognize no allegiance as paramount 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 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 the "measurably obsolete" Gov. Lumpof the cause, she is destined utterly to fail, the will be my duty to execute them; and that dubut to the entire South, nay, 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 ing over the plundered ploughman and beggar- Devil chiding sin-s-and her treatment to singular of all is, that Bogan owns, or ed yeomanry" of our once happy land-our glorious confederacy, broken into scattered and dishonored fragments-the light of liberty extinguished, never, perhaps, to be reluned-these the Constitution, which instructs me that this that wisdom, which saw the danger while yet shall be done "in mercy." I should despise at a distance, and of that patriotism which strugpublic confidence, if I were not unalterably de-termined to perform this most poinful part of which repentant, though unavailing, tears, will termined to perform this most painful part of assuredly be shed, by those who will discover when too late, that they have suffered the last rest of the Union can see no difference of his chances." occasion to pass away, when the Porties of the when she makes a distinction, and they

ing as the everlasting rocks. it inscribed upon his tomb-"here lies the man

sive of the rights, and fatal to the prosperity of NATIVE LAND;" it is the soil of CAROLINA, the administration, after its countenance her people, -has, in the face of the world PUT which has been enriched by the precious blood to Georgia, dare throw its weight into HERSELF UPON HER SOVEREIGNTY, and made of our ancestors, shed in defence of those rights the scale against us. it will stamp itself the solemn declaration, that this system shall and liberties, which we are bound by every tie, with profigacy, and cover itself with riddivine and human, to transmit unimpaired to icule and disgrace. All hope of a redress of this grievance, from our posterity. It is here that we have been chera returning sense of justice on the part of our ished in youth and sustained in manhood, by oppressors, or from any probable change in the the generous confidence of our fellow citizens; policy of the Government, having fled, nothing 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 tions of South Carolinaover, we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by rights,-and it is for her sister States now, to such sacred and endearing ties, let others desert her if they can; let them revile her if they

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 the position she has assumed, until some other Providence, it should be otherwise decreed, let ment that they can hope to do so with their neglect or refusal to comply with fears of the most sensitive holder of a note.

And now, fellow citizens, offering up all your measures, and have our whole coun dedicate myself to the service of the State. December 13, 1832.

Nullification Organ.

"If, in the case of Georgia, the general government did stretch' its powers, it in behalf of weakness, and if the conduct of the federal authorities was dictated by a mistaken sense of justice, the violation only of Eutopians." 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 Hyperian the following account of the fraud rewould reduce the free and sovereign States of motive can be imagined, but insolent avarice obtrudes its sordid front in unmasked baseness, and exercises the privilege and 'constitutional harmonies,' and quarrel with the names and forms of our resistance, now that we have burst the grasp of tyrannous cupidity, and broken the beak, and crushed the talons of the vul-Does it become Georgians to kneel bethank heaven for the gift of a mick and gentle spirit:-to kneel upon the very

> 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 ry 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 kin-chanting a masal ditty of "constitu tional harmony," and beating time with his gauntleted 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 the Pederal 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

country might have been redeemed, and the laugh when she abuses Nullification, yet Union established upon a foundation as endur- glories in having nullified --- when she declaims against the belligerent tendencies WE may not live to witness these things - of Carolina's resistance, while she is herdentical. The Clay party will insist that up the farce no longer, of calling the

ult. remarks in regard to the prepara-

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 | be prohibited from and after the first day only of a sneer of contempt, were it not lent measures will be resorted to. Yet, or settlers shall not be prohibited from 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. ray "in his holy keeping," I am ready, in the solemn form prescribed by the constitution, to 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 From the Charleston Mercury-Chief 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 was in favor of the poor Indian not of the of the country are to be cut from the par rich capitalist. It was an interposition ges of our books with the sword, it is time to abolish representative government as an idle dream of the imagination, worthy

The Augusta (Georgia) Courier gives to a Satyr." Here no solitary emobling cently attempted in the great robbery

called the Lotteries. "Bogan, the Commissioner of the Lotbe regarded by her, as absolving her "from all ed baseness, and exercises the privilege began, the Commissioner of the Lot-further obligation to maintain or preserve her to plunder under the form of law And tery charged with fraud in the Drawing, shall Georgia, that struck down forthwith has been arrested and arraigned before the feeble-shall she preach to usof peace tives 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 acknowlture that was covering and devouring us? edged himself interested in some of the drawings said to be fraudulent; that it if she should be driven, in defence of her dear- fore the foot-stool of usurpation, and was said before the Lottery commenced drawing, that those persons would draw rich prizes-that they did draw rich prizfragments of the federal scephe them | es, all in one day, just before the wheel selves have broken, and in the true spirit was to be given up to the new Commisof the Pharisee, boast that they are loyal sioners—that all the names thrown into and quiet persons, not as other men, even the wheel from Gwinnett county (except If such, Follow-Citizens, should be our lot, and quiet persons, not as other men, even if the sacred soil of Carolina, should be polluted as these notificing Carolinans, which are the sacred soil of Carolina, should be polluted as these notifically sideal out by Mr. Wellborn, the Governor's Sethe blood of her citizens, shed in her defence- Georgia reading homilies of submission; cretary, and that those drawn and alleged 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 made the tickets for Gwinnett county, that the tickets that have drawn so many valuable prizes are not of their writingand it was also proved that they are in the is Saul among the Prophets: it is the hand writing of Bugan. What is most 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 of the ship, cursing him for a cheat and a most valuable ferries in the nation, some of the best stands for business; some valuable gold mines-and no doubt can pos-It is impossible that Georgia can long sibly exist but that all the most valuable continue blind to her true position. The gold lots would have been drawn to some

> In the new constitution of the state of Mississippi, there are the following provisious 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 emi-The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 17th grants. 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 "Really, all this 'pride, pomp, and cir- states. They shall have power to pass cumstances of war' would be fudicrous, laws to permit the owners of slaves were it not for the serious consequences to emancipate them, saving the rights of will: let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may; but for us, we will STAND gun and the shedding of the first drop of coming a public charge. They shall have blood. A State without funds, without full power to oblige the owners of slaves arms and without men-with a domestic to treat them with humanity, to provide enemy in her fields and around her very for them necessary clothing and provishearths, whose readiness to engage in the lions, to abstain from all injuries to them But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all-wise work of massacre and pillage the mo- extending to life or limb; and in case of

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 merchandize or for sale, shalf of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three; Provided, That the actual settler 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. S. 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 re-

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 tranquility 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 themupon any community. It was proven selves and their country on its issue. The exbefore the committee by the clerks, who, ertions 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 re-

> 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 inditing 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 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, 14,580,520 39 Deposits of all kinds, The holders of funded debt re-5,747,696 45 deemable

Making a total of \$37,296,950 20 This is the full extent of the demands on the ank. Now, what is there to meet them? Gold and silver, \$8,026,055 45 2. Funds in Europe,

equivalent to, indeed better than -2,865,010 26 gold and silver

3. Real Estate, 4. Due by State Banks, 3,512,953 24 5. Due by individuals;62,172,744 79

Making an aggregate of \$79,593,871 27 Here then are 79 millions to pay 97 millions! Really, this would seem sufficient to quiet the

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS Convention, do REMONSTRATE and Government, to use this arm of power; to the 24th day of November last.

elected delegates to the said Convention under conferred upon them, with the plausible pretutional remedy for the evils of the protective a committee of the Senate, to bring the nefarituriff, without the endangering of the Union ous practice to light, and to show, that the of those States. Instead of which that Convention sums thus conferred, were for other purposes has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of than the public good, that they were smothered

2nd. Because the said Ordinance has insid- have read the speeches of Messrs. Clayton jously assailed one of the inalienable rights of and Holmes on this subject, without arriving at man, by endeavouring to enslave all freedom of the irresistable conclusion, that corruption of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power the deepest die, has been resorted to, to per-

Sd. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one half of the Freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by deprived of every office, civil and military.

grand principles of Liberty secured to the citi- lated by the aid of the Post Office department, zons by the Constitution of this State in depriving the freemen of this country of the gain clothe bad men with extended power? We right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to resorted to infamous falsehoods to accomplish be perpetual, which declares that "The trial their objects. 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 guarranteed to the Judiciary by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolting 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

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

7th. - Because it has violated the same clares that no preference shall be given to one hands. Port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the

8th. Because it violates the same Constitution, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the in cases in law and Equity arising under the tism! Constitution and laws of the Urion.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the State shall be no longer a member of the people.

10th. Because the tyranny and oppression to seek tranquility in some other State.

onvention assembled, do further remonstrate : Mobile and New Orleans .- N. V. and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the liberties of the people. S. Branch Bank in Boston, died on Wednes-They would respectfully ask their fellow citi- day morning in the 79th year of his age. Mr. zens, whether such an army must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullificathem. 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, a gainst 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 assurel 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 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 their rights by all logal 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 op-

THOMAS TAYLOR, President.

HENRY MIDDLETON, DAVID JOHNSON, -Vice Presidents. RICH'D. I. MANNING, STARLING TUCKER,

seventy seven signers.

of December, in the year of our Lord one by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and

of the United States of America. Attest: FRANKLIN J. MOSES. JAMES EDWARD HENRY. Secretaries of Convention.

Mechanics' Benk of Alexandria .- We deare 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 t may be useful as a "copy" in the new state of things which many believe is about to ensue! Insurace, among the demands against the bank there is an item of \$110,460 for notes is 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 shedule at 84,755, is valued at 49,400-the cashier's debt, \$41,808, is secured so that it may produce 30,000; the amount of "dorman" notes protested," is \$93,217; of stock notes. "laying over unpaid." 17:202; and of "dormant balances, over-draughts, and defaloation. \$62,057; from all which three last enothing is expected!-Nics'Re gister. [We wish this was the most of the affair .- Nut. Intel.

Mr. Graham,

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 tern Mail, from Washington and elsewhere. I PARTY of South Carolina, assembled in been taken by the wireworkers at the seat of then heard that two mails from the West were SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the OR- strengthen their ill-gotten authority by flooding Friday before, and the one on the Monday be-DINANCE passed by the State Convention on the country far and near, with every species of fore. Will the community submit longer to detraction and falsehood. It is no secret, too, lst Because the People of South Carolina that mail contractors, have had large sums the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constiappointed perquisites. by the weight of a party vote. No man could

petuate 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? declaring that those whose consciences will that the total them to take the test of the shall be tent, to bring about this state of things. Does any one doubt, but that the Globe, and other 4th. Because it has trampled under foot the affilliated presses, have been extensively circuto mislead the people, and consequently to a-We are very well aware, that a vast ma-

jority 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 painful duty in making these remarks, but o long as we possess a public press, we are de-ermined at all hazards texpose the flagitious

conduct of those in authority. If it is asked, why continue these expositions now the contest for the Presidency is over; we answer that the people may enquire, and havrevenue, in forbidding the collection of any | ing ascertained that they have been deceived in the estimate of their public servants, they may be prepared, when the time again arrives. to Constitution, in that provision of it which do apply the corrective, which is alone in their

Besides, there is something due to those who have been made victims to the abuse of power. Ports of South Carolina without paying any 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 citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal dominion. Forbid it justice!-forbid it patrio-

There is very little hope that with the im rense use of the public treasure, and with a Union, by carefully preventing the General well organized press, in the pay of the admin-Government from enforcing their laws through istration, our feeble voice can be made to be the civil tribunals of the country, and then heard as extensively as we could wish; but enacting that if that government should pur- nevertheless, we shall continue our expositions sne any other mode to enforce them, then this of the abuse of power, and our warnings to the

Effects of Nullification.- A gentleman o inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a characthis city, extensively connected with foreign ter so revolting and the effect anticipated from bouses, has countermanded orders of purchase it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of to Charleston, S. C. to the amount of \$300,000 the State are already sensibly affected and will —and has stated to his correspondents in that soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and in-city, that the unsettled state of affairs there, the moving steeds with a huge Hickory Club, under. dustrious citizens are driven from their homes, uncertainty of clearances, and other anticipa- scored, ted embarrassments in trade, have operated to The Union Party of South Carolina, in cause a transfer of these orders to Savaneah,

Gardiner Green, Esq. President of the U Green has long had the reputation of being the most opulent man in New England. He retion Party, against the Posple of the rest of the signed his office of President of the Branch a United States, should they resolve to corree 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 bout 2,500 lbs. of good Sugar. Crops from every the Planters ask for, is a favorable season and a good market.

CAROLINA. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15th, 1832.

\$49,000 in five dollar notes, (\$5.) 70,000 in twenty do (520.) 38,000 in 1 hundred do (\$100.)

\$156,000 and T. W. Bacon, Cashier.

Done at Columbia, on Friday the 14th day Bacon. Cashier. All of the plates engraved from 22 to 35, may, in our opinion, retard, in-pledges fairly. Look into your statute book Russian

in the fifty-seventh year of the Independence taken in notes of other Banks, which cannot the Author had left out the note in page 143; 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 Cromwell. 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 valnable 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.

For the Easton Gazeite.

I called Tuesday last at the Post Office of this Town for letters and papers by the Wesdue, and had not arrived, viz: the one on the this abuser Some time hence, our letters and papers ma come to us by some route or another. stale and out of time-the intelligence by the 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 their produce; and their produce, when brought the faithful Post Master may get his regular

Master report at head quarters, after these and by the Southern States.-Were they able to the multitude of other failures and irregularities that the public have experienced since the Cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, &c. &c. the goods of the markets; without paying any duthat the new route is an impracticable one, and ties on their introduction into the United States, desire, in behalf of this community and of all their incomes would be raised, in most cases, South of us, that the present route be changed? 33 1-3 per cent. This is the great question at There can be no difficulty in the department's issue. - Self-interest, that which we have seen making any alteration in the con ract it pleases, disunite families, may disunite a republic-it as there has been violation enough of contract is no anomaly in human experience, it is no in all conscience to break fifty of them, if it is novelty in the theory of morals. The great stipulated that the mail shall come to Easton on questions of human life must be judged of by a given day, or, I could almost say, even on a by-gone events. We are, it is true, in an age sons assure me, we never had half as many miscarriages of Mail by Haddaway's Ferry, as we have bad by this new route in the present

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 nail arrives at all) the following Friday nigh,-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 copartners, in faithful performances of public services-with their crippled ducks and hangers on, had the extreme modesty to go to you to ed with some degree of propriety towards ask for the loan of a Washington paper brought by Steambeat, in order that they might give heir patrors 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 dis-

Mr. Graham, we are treated too bad, and ! 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 aid how scandalously we are used. If the Mil Centractor dont do better, and I

dont see how he can, I would advise you to fur nish him with a medallion, and motto for the SWIFT-SURE, or rather the SLOW and UNCER-BUDGE GRIDIRON.

[Communicated.]

In as much as A. Kendall is necessarily and officially engaged at the palace of the "greator two without the dread of a horrible and ungentlemanly denunciation. Therefore I will take the liberty of asking you, when have we cross 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 For the Easton Gazette.

MR. KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

Among the ancient as well as modern languages, no department of literature has been cane by an actual experiment, yielded him a- cultivated with greater assiduity than Grammar. And in the English language, no system appearance are remarkably fine; and all that 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, someunfaltering opposition to the protective tariffs, ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF SOUTH what abstruse, and is better adapted to those pupils whose minds are properly developed, than to the capacities of children. Mr. Kirkessentially the same as Murray's, has succeeded The Bank of South Carolina was robbed last in simplifying the Science, and has, in some rehereby proclaim their determination to protect | night of the tollowing notes of that Bank, viz: spects, arranged and illustrated the subject in

an original manner. to most of his cotemporaries in Parsing; and the numerous notes which he has introduced are, in general, appropriate. There are, how- donment of duty. Truth and right in this mat-Among the five dollar notes are some that ever, several deviations from Murray, which ter are not to be found in visions and theories lative; as well as executive cognizance of the nave never been in circulation, dated 4th May, do not meet our apprehation. Thus there are 1815, payable to, and filled up by Charles twenty-two rules in Murray's Syntax: In Kirk-Kershaw, and signed by T. Jones, President, ham's there are thirty-five: The principal rules of the latter, it is true, are nearly the same istry or ferocious tyranny. Look into the trea-The one hundred dollar notes were dated 24th as those of the former; but the introduction of There was besides a considerable amount this part of the Science. We wish also that

In Proceedy, the author is quite too short on the laws of versification. It is true, that the Ancient Languages far surpassed ours in this to scan the different kinds of Poetry, in our own language, with facility. On this part of the subject, Mr. Murrays' Grammar has no superi

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

FOREIGN NOTIONS.

[From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 10.] States is pregnant with events which, in their ustimate influence, threaten what few have so ges and reports with the hope of dividing some tion: early anticipated—a dissolution of the Union. shame or palliating some blame; is too monstrous Although our opinion is, that, at the present for an intelligent people to bear with. It is season, such a consequence is not likely true, a man is known by the company he keeps' zens to renounce their primary allegiance and that, as the Staces increase in riches, popula-Seth Hyatt's) the whole row would have been tien and power, they will become separate and ates and say-Had I never known you, I had in flames before the engines got fairly to work, independent. We do not mean each State, never felt shame.

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 manufactories 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 to market, is chiefly sold, not in the markets of the Union, but in those of Europe: The pro-Why does not the Post Master report the Mail Contractor at Lad quarters or gross delinquency, as an hones dicer ought to do? Or, if there is no delinquency, why does not the Post This, of course, must be sustained principally on which heavy duties are laid, some equal to Saturday last, the Post Master says, he cont This, of course, must be sustained principally purchase with the proceeds of the sale of their supposes was overlooked. given week. For twenty odd years, many per- 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.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 29.

The Secretary of War and the Indians. It is a matter of regret as well as of surprise that the Secretary of War, Gen. Cass should persevere in his long winded exertions about the Indians and their condition—still striving to induce a belief, that the administration has act-Cherokees, whom they have perfidiously given up to be devoured by Georgia. His searched Senator until the 4th of March next. up quotations from President Adams' Message and Mr. Secretary Porter's Report, do not bear him out at all-and if they did, a thousand er-"In the practice of European States, before

dians were considered as tenants at discretion.

to be dispossessed as occasion might require." This is an historical scrap of European ferocity. General Porter says "Those views of Indian rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust-the misfortune is, the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government." He is also of opinion, that the Indians cannot be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live, by their present tenure, for any con- Winnebagoes, it has been ascertained, can raise who choose rather to remain within the States est and best," I may venture to ask a question on their reservations than to emigrate beyond the limits of States and territories, he does not give them up to the voracious cupidity of a uhad a mail from Washington and Baltimore, a-1 surping State, but he proposes that arrangements be made with the authorities of the States for partitioning out to them reservations amply sufficient for Agricultural purposes. So far from there being any thing in all this justifying in the slightest degree General Jackson's faithless disregard of treaties towards the Indians, or palliating even his criminal subservience to Georgia in calmly, submissively looking on at Her, whilst nullifying laws and treaties of the land, and which Gen. Jackson is the whole drift of the quotation shows, that ev- tor in Congress. The orders were accordingery thing is to be effected by Contract through ly suspended. the United States, with the Indians and with the States, instead of the States having the House-in the face of the decision of the great right to do as they please, and the General

off from what his own good sense and research--Our connexion with the Indians is a matter matter, and to cut the gordian knot of these of solemn treaty, not an affair of refined Casucath of office and the injunctions of the Constitution command-and whilst all this is honestly doing, you may exert yourselves to make respect, but still, the student ought to be able any arrangements you can with the Indians for voluntary emigration-all that will be right.-But after having played into the filthy hands of despicable malignity. Of answer to its paltry avaricious Georgia, -after having perfidiously sophisms, and disgract ful invectives, it was utviolated treaties-after trampling upon the world should know, how perfectly we despise Constitution-after the President has himself and defy him! and they should be told that, benullified one of the supreme Laws of the land, fore they plant such principles as his upon our and failed to execute his oath of office-to talk free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall of theories and plans adapted to the condition Our recent intelligence from the United of Indians, and to be rummaging up old Messa--and the Secretary might turn to his associ-

In our paper of to-day will be found the At dress of Gen. Hayne, and also the report and remonstranca of the "Union and State Rights Party" of South Carolina, adopted at their convention at Columbia. It is signed by one hundred and eighty-four delegates, including the President, Thomas Taylor; the Vice Presidents, Ex-Governor Middleton, Judge David Johnson. Ex-Governor Manning and Gen. Tucker, and the Secretaries, F. J. Moses and J. E. Henry.

We assure our subscribers, in St. Michael's that their papers are regularly deposited in the Post Office here in time for the St. Michaels Mail, and that it is not our fault they do not reerive them more regularly. The failure on account for; he was not in his office when the Mail left it for St. Michaels-the package he

We have received several notes, from our country friends, similar to the following, Mr. Graham,

Will you be so good as to inform meat what time and on what days the Western Mail arrives in Easton. I have not received my National Intelligencer for upwards of a week.

Yours, &c.

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 faur 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 mem-

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 preside as Vice President, and not qualify as

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 pleaoneous notions would never make one right sure 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. States Bank in Charleston, to prevent it from pressing our revolution (says President Adams) the In- hardly, in the anticipated winding up of its business, on the Bank of the State.

> Governor Wolf has re-appointed Gen. Samuel M'Kean, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth, an office which he has filled, for the last three years, to the satisfaction of the com-

The Galenian of the 21st November states hat the Indians on the frontiers are forming alliances; and think that next summer they will be prepared to encounter the whites. The 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 (NULLICATION PAPER.)

RECEPTION OF THE PROCLAMA-TION AT COLUMBIA.

Presidential Edici 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 made to connive at by saying, a State is sover- a most important and extraordinary document, eign in all parts within her chartered limits that had been transmitted to him by our Sena-

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that, in the midst of the grave deliberations of this sovereign power of the State, rendered through a convention of her people; in utter despite of ham, although his Grammar is radically and Government being released from all obligations. the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of Gen. Cass is an intelligent man and a man the General Government, to the high, inherof cleverness-it is a pity to see him wandering ent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the From a cursory perusal, we think he is superior es must tell him is right, to hunt up props to Federal power; a single branch of that Governsustain a miserable conceit or a wanton aban- ment, to the whole of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the

constitutional difficulties with the sword. The principles, thus avowed, as those on Here follows the names of one hundred and Feb. 1824; payable to John S. Cogden, and several Notes of Murray's Grammar, as Rules signed by Krary Simon, President, and T. W. in Kirkham's, & thereby increasing their number with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computsively to rest, were not resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing, and computation of the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians, now existing the resonant ties made with the Indians ties ma which the future liberties of this country were stead of accelerating, the course of the pupil, in and see the laws now in force that were on the banks of the Bosphorus, or the Neva, or made to carry into effect the treaties made with is it on our own free streams that these things. as also the Provincialisms in pages 205, 206 the Indians, and execute those Laws as the 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 ani-

mosities? We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impotent missile of whiten our shores—the carcases of many a caitiff and traitor blacken our air.

He offered, therefore, the following resolu-

"Whereas, the President of the U. States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence ut a free State. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That be requested forth ion, warning the gainst the attem States to seduce exhorting them to and to be prepa protect the libert bitrary measures

[In this resolu A gentleman t proclamation, M through it. The exceedingly mar sage, however, "his children," a father," there v whole house. Messrs. R. B

and F. Pickens, sed with great equal detestatio proceeding. Ma breathed the ver tion, and called enforcing themeven the tyrani even the right to must refuse to called, therefore were taken: Y man voting agai

HOUSE OF Mr. Cambre Commerce, to the Report of

CO

on the state of t mercial regulat companied by 18th section of several acts imp ed the 14th of the 1st and 2d The following since by Mr. A Resolved, T States be requ House, so far with the public tween the Gov

and that of the

has resulted in Affairs of the Mr. Adams the words "and He said th would be any o States and the (Mr. A. her President at t which the diff Buenos Ayres sending out The Minister

effecting an a Government. had declared "I refrain fr the subject of recause the ne in my last an our last advice would render pedient."

negotiation re

Charge had

that the subject

after some neg

tention of Con towards one merica in a co war. It was tain what wa that Governm were necessar merce of the 1 was an addition resolution. tiation, the G published in pondence bety gether with a Ayres Minist public; in whi there was rea existing the United Stat ted that th for indemni rages commit which they

United State had deemed i Mr. Arche Foreign Rela ground to fea was true that Governments enos Ayres h there could disclosure of

The resolu The follo Wickliffe ne Resolved. States be re the House the Executiv from the me term of serv after, stating ed; the State the time wh sure of the a by virtue of The resol

and support allotted to re The Hou of the day; An engro and amend a certain publ the cultivati 19th Januar passed.

The Sens H On motio Baltimure.

Resolved, be instructe erecting a The reso be requested forthwith to issue his proclama- requested to cause to be laid before the House, Wickliffe, coming again for considerationtion, warning the good people of this State, a- a list of all appointment made by the Execu-gainst the attempt of the President of the U. tive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the States be requested to cause to be laid before States to seduce them from their allegiance members of Congress during their term of ser- the House a list of all appointments made by the exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, vice for the twelve months thereafter; &c. | Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and | Mr. Adams said that whether they should the members of Congress during their term of

[In this resolution the Senate concurred.]

man voting against the resolutions:

THO

ard

asy

fow

take

iy as

have

Bank

said

tates

equal

kapoo

vous.

Caro-

AT.

PER.)

MA-

olina

erday,

them

ment,

of this

great

rough

ite of

iny of

inher-

to the

rte, a-

y the

overn-

power le the

legis-

of the

iose on

were

ew and

uncing

re we

re wa

ry and

al ani-

instant

ssile of

paltry

was ut-

nd the

despise

hat, be-

pon our

nany a

resolu-

States

ng the

nce and

ion, un-

erly in-

State .--

CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

The Senate aid not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Cambreleng, 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, acseveral acts imposing duties on imports, approvthe 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 and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayes, which tion which the House must know it would not Affairs of the United States from that city.

the words "and instructions to said Charge d'Af-

He said that he did not know that there Government. Before his return the Executive could give the information in respect to the last had declared in his Message of this year- year of Mr. Monroe's administration, which

"I refrain from making my communication on was included within the period stated in the the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, amendment. because the negotiation communicated to you. He should, therefore, be under the neces ty in my last annual message was, at the date of of voting against it in that view. But he had

pedient." mee the date of this communication the Government had cause of complaint against unworthy of that House.

rages committed against its citizens, and for the amendment of the Constitution to which which they should rely upon the justice of the lalone the call had reference. If he could think *United States. Under these circumstances he that the judgment of one member on that floor had deemed it his duty to present this resolu- would really be controlled by the reply to that netts, &c. &c. Mr. Archer (Chairman of the Committee of so, and as he was anxious to have the Consti-Foreign Relations,) observed that there was no tution amend d, and saw that in pressing this ground to fear a war with Buenos Ayres. It resolution the House was about to blend a mere was true that the negotiations between the two party warfare with the great principles of the Governments had been suspend but that of Bu-

sition to renew it at this place. He presumed there could not be the least objection to a full whole length, and find out who had wanted 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: States be requested to cause to be laid before taken, the hour allotted to resolutions expired. 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 nasure of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. Foster and supported by the mover, when the hour allotted to resolutions expired.

The House, on motion, passed to the orders

of the day; and An engrossed bill, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act to set apart, and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," approved 19th January 1831, was read-the third time and passed.

SATURDAY, Dec., 22 1932. The Senate did not sit to-day. House of Representatives-

On motion of Mr. Howard, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Public Warehouse in the city of

The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe coming again for consideration.

protect the liberty of the State, against the ar- be ordered or not, he should vote in favor of the service, and for twelve months thereafter; state bitrary measures proposed by the President." resolution. And that, not simply in compliance ing the names of the persons appointed; the with the courtesy which was usually extended State or Tetritory by them represented; the A gentleman then asking the reading of the to all members who desired to obtain informatione when they were appointed; the nature proclamation, Mr. W. P. Finley rose, and went tion from any of the departments. He should the appointment conferred; and the amount through it. The House listened to it with an vote for the call, as he was satisfied from the salary or their emoluments received by virt exceedingly marked indignation. At the pas- notice given by the gentleman from Kentucky, of such appointment: exceedingly marked indignation. At the passion of the sage, however, where the President calls us (Mr. Wickliffe,) that he should follow it up by this children," and talks to the State "like a a motion for reprinting the information contains there," there was a general laugh over the ed in a prior document of similar character with the numbers and names of the contains the same of the contains the same and talks. The numbers and names of the contains the same and talks to the sam that now sought. As he understood it would members of Congress, who, since the first of Messrs. R. Barnwell Smith, Isaac Holmes, not be in order to discuss at this time the a- February, 1824, had been applicants either by and F. Pickens, successively rose, and expres- mendment to the Constitution, which was the themselves for their friends for office, or who sed with great eloquence and spirit, views of basis of the present resolution, he should reequal detestation and contempt against this frain from doing so. In voting for the resoluproceeding. Mr. Smith insisted, that as it tion, however, he wished it to be understood Mr. Foster, to lay the resolution and amendbreathed the very worst doctrines of consolida- that he did not at all agree in the views of its ments on the table, it was decided by Yeas and tion, and called in the most violent methods of mover, in relation to the amendment of the Con. Nays-Yeas 54, Nays 1182 enforcing them-and, more especially as it held stitution, which he had proposed. He held The question then being on Mr. Kennon's even the tyrannical doctrine, that we had not that any alteration of the Constitution on that amendment, even the right to secede, all men, of all parties point, instead of an amendment, would be a | Mr. L. Condict moved to amend the amendmust refuse to sanction it by their votes. He great deterioration of the Constitution. And, if ment by inserting a clause extending the call called, therefore, for the yeas and navs. They the House should indulge the gentleman with so as to embrace a statement of the particular were taken: Yeas 90, Nays 24; every Union the information he had called for, (as he hoped offices sought, the time of their application, should come before the House in order, Mr. A. itent relating thereto-

that could be proposed.

Mr. Adams said that he should be compelled very reluctantly, to vote against the amend- by yeas and nays-Yeas 102, Nays 74. ment, 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 .companied by a bill to explain and amend the The call, he perceived, went back to the 1st of 18th section of an act to alter and amond the February, 1824, at which time the Executive olina, received by the mail vesterday evening. of the United States was a person (Mr. Mon- induce us to lay that document before our rea ed the 14th of July, 1832; which bill was read roe) unfortunately now no more. Another per- ders to the exclusion of various articles previson had been President since his term expired; onsly prepared. It would appear from this proso that the present Executive would not have clamation, the general order accompanying it, it in his power to give a list of all the applica- and the inflammatory speeches delivered in the tions made, not only during his own, but thro'- legislature, that the leading nullifiers were re-States be requested to communicate to this out part of two preceding Administrations. It solved that the people should not be permitted House, so far as in his opinion may comport was not consistent with the dignity of the a "breathing time" in which to reflect on the with the public interest, the correspondence be- House, nor with the rules of propriety, to send consequences of their rash and inconsiderate tween the Government of the United States to the President of the United States a resoluhas resulted in the departure of the Charge d'- be in his power to comply with. It might not tacle of a civil war. Of all calamities which be in his power to state what members had Mr. Adams modified the resolution by adding | 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 rewould be any opposition to this resolution. It tained in his memory. Some applications were related to the question between the United addressed to him in writing, and some of them States and the Government of Buenos Ayres, were signed with the name of the applicants; (Mr. A. here quoted the Message of the but this was not always the case. Applications President at the opening of the last session, in were made by members more frequently for which the difficulty with the Government of their friends than for themselves. Mr. A. be-Buen.s Ayres is stated, and the intention of lieved, sincerely, that it would be impossible sending out a Charge d'Affairs to settle it.) for the President to comply with the call, even The Minister had been sent accordingly, but in reference to his own period of office. He after some negotiation, he had returned without knew it would not with respect to that of his effecting an adjustment of our difficulties with immediate predecessor; nor did he believe he

our last advices, still pending, & in a state that another reason. It was a species of exposure would render a publication of the details inex- of the individuals concerned. It seemed to imply that there was something wrong in memers of Congress applying for offices under the negotiation referred to had terminated, and the Government; and it seemed to hold such mem-Charge had returned. It appeared to Mr. A. bers up to the view of the community as guilty that the subject was one which deserved the at- of some offence if they had applied either on tention of Congress. The country seemed to be their own behalf or that of their friends. There Baltimore, (expected in a few weeks.) who tant from the localities whence books and littowards one of the Governments of South A- was something, he did not say in the intention have served regular apprenticeships to the Milerary information emanate, feel themselves merica in a condition approaching to a state of of them but in the measure itself, of an inswar. It was the duty of Congress to ascer- vidious kind. In the resolution of the gentle- most fashionable establishments in those cities; cation has fitted them to enjoy. Books are tain what was the rature of our difference with man from Kentucky there was nothing of that together with her own personal exertions, she cheap in our principal cities; but in the interior that Government, and whether any measures kind. That call related only to official acts of flatters herself she will be able to give general they cannot be procured as soon as published, were necessary for the protection of the com- the President, for which he was bound to an- satisfaction to those who may have the kind- nor without considerable expense. To supply merce of the people of the United States. There swer when called upon; but here he was requireness to patronize her—she has just opened the this desideratum is the design of the present was an additional reason for the adoption of the ed to state the names of individuals who might following with a variety of other fancy articles undertaking, the chief object of which emresolution. Since the rupture of the nego- have at any fine held a conversation with him in her line, viz: tiation, the Government of Buenos Ayres had on the subject of appointments, either directly published in the Spanish language, the corres- or otherwise, either for themselves or their pondence between the two Governments, to- friends, and with the best intentions; and all gether with a communication from the Buenos, such persons were held out to the view of the Ayres Minister of Foreign Affairs to that Re Ination as so many parasites seeking by flattery public; in which it was represented that that to obtain Executive favor. Such a call was

the Government of the United States; and Mr. Foster observed that the debate of this there was reason to believe that the impression morning had fully confirmed him in the opinion existing there was strongly against the he had early expressed, that this resolution was United States. The Minister there sta- calculated to do no good, especially as one half Bobbins, &c. &c. ted that this Government had a claim of the centlemen who had advocated the call. for indemnity on this country for out- had declared in advance that they should oppose call, he would not pose it. But it was not Constitution, he could not yield it his support. enos Ayres had since then manifested a dispo- If they pushed their enquiries so far us to ask who had applied for office, they ought to go the office. He had no doubt many members had wanted office and did not get it, who were much better fit for it than those who did. He concluded renewing his motion to lay the resolu-Resolved, That the President of the United tion on the table. But before any question was

> The following bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Polk in the ed in the City of Baltimore. Chair, and were ordered to be engrossed for Wednesday:

A bill for the relief of Major General Alex-

ander Macomb. A bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Mais n 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 sub-Mr. Bullard moved to amend this bill by sub-

stituting the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the Western District Court of Louisiana, as the Court before whom the suit s to be brought. Agreed to.

Mr. Bullard also moved to amend the bill so is to require the claimants to accompany their petition with the original title papers under which the land is claimed. Agreed to.

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 was sworn and took his seat.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor . "That the President of the United States be The following resolution, offered by Mr.

it would,) and the proposal for an amendment, and any letters in the possession of the Pres-

reserved to himself the right of stating, in a The question being then taken, Mr. Confew words, the grounds and reasons on which dict's amendment was negatived without he was led to think that it would be one of the a count. most pernicious alterations in the Constitution

Mr. Kennon's amendment was also negatived by yeas and nays-Yoas 73, Nays 103. The original resolution was then agreed to

From the Balt. Chron. of yesterday. The great length and importance of the pro

clamation issued by the Governor of South Car measures. We yet hope, however, that our country may be spared from the revolting speccould befal us as a nation, that is the most to

New York, Dec. 21. Politics and Stocks .- U. S. Bank Stock was oushed 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!

Miss Charlotte Jackson, (FROM BALTIMORE)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity that she has taken the stand lately occup ed by MissMary Brown, on Washington street nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the

MANTUA MAKING AND MILLINERY BUSINESS

in all its varieties.

aving for the last six years been constaly employed in the Mantaa Making business | There is growing up in the U. States a nu-

Fancy Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs, Gauze Thibet shawls,

Handsome assortment of Belts; Gloves and Bobinetts, Lace edgings and insertings, Greeian net and Blond adging, French Clowers and Bonnet ribbons.

Fancy Cravats and French Quillings for the neck. Sewing silk, Cord, Needles, Pins Tapes and

To which she invites the attention of the

Easton, Dec. 20.

MARYLAND:

21st day of December A. D. 1832.

he cause the same to be published once in each the common London novel

December, in the year of our Lord eighteen

In compliance to the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county ha t obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot coun ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Hanna, late Mr. Wickliffe moved to add an additional of Talbot county, deceased. All persons havection to the bill-upon which the committee ing claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or pefore 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.

1 10 a 1 14 (red) CORN MARRIED

BALTIMORE Dec. 26.

1 16 a 1 20

PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT (white)

On Tuesday evening last, in this town by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Mr. Samuel Tucker to f Miss Eliza Jane Seymore, all of this county. On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Richard Lawrence of Baltimo e 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 Carter, Esq. all of Kent County, Delaware.

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 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 ARBY MANOR, containing five hundred and thirty one acres, with a sufficiency of timber, situate in Caroline county, about two miles from Denion,-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 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 a il sufficient deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recordod 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 shibit their claims properly authenticated to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of salc-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, dec ased.

GILES HICKS, Trustee.

A New, Cheap and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT Circulating Library, Containing equal to hifty Volumes, for \$5.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical en-tirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

in the City of Baltimore and having engaged merous population, with literary tastes, who a young lady from Philadelphia, and one from are scattered over a large space, and who, disphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man a 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 bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their par-

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is N. B. Miss J. has made arrangements and only necessary to compare it to some other pubwill receive regularly the latest Fashions from lications. Take the Waverly novels for exam-Philadelphia and Baltimore for Dresses, Bon- ple; 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 mat-Talbot County Orphans' Court, than three times the quantity of iterary in ter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form .- But we consid-On application of William Townsend er transmission by mail and the early receipt Administrator with the will annexed, of of a new book, as a most distinguishing fea-Thomas Hanna, late of Talbot county dec'd. ture of the publication. Distant subscribers -It is ordered, that he give the notice re- will be placed on a footing with those nearer quired by law for creditors to exhibit their at hand, and will be supplied at their own lains against the said dec'ds, estate, and that homes with equal to about Fifty Folumes of size for Five week for the space of three successive weeks, Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of to accomplish; for though not longer than one Easton, and also in one of the newspapers print- week will clapse between the issuing of each number, yet when there is a press of very in-In testimony that the foregoing is truly co- teresting matter, or when two or more numbers SEAL pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' county Orphans' county Orphans' county Orphans' shorter intervals—fifty two numbers being the and the scal of my office affixed, this 21st day and the scal of my office affixed, this 21st day county of my I and my I and county of my I and my

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart 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. latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and seience, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also cceasionally be re-produced in our col

The publisher confidently assures the heads of familes, 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-

sequences, detrimental or otherwise, that wil follow the dissemination of obnoxious or whole-1 some mental aliment. His situation and en pagements affords him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels creat d by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faith-

ful execution of the literary department. It would be supererogatory to dilate on the eneral advantages and conveniences which uch a publication prosents to people of terary pursuits wherever located, but more parcularly 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 tifty-two numbers will form a volume, well worth preservation, of 832 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Ree's Cyclopædia. Each volume will be accompanied with a Title page and Index.

The price is fire Dollars for 52 numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patromised .-

Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the rublisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will leake it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by smiling 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 fulfilment of our part of the . ntract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future nuni-

*Editors of newspapers who give the above three or more conspicuous insertions, will be entitled to an exchange of fally two Num-

Carpenter Street. Near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Areade,

ADAM WALDIE,

where subscriptions will be gratefully re-Philadelphia, Dec. 1 1832

B Subscriptions received at this office.

PAINTING. THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all

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, doceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's extate 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 Eas-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-SEAL. ceedings 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.

> WM. A. FQRD, 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.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court, DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1882.

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 a gainst 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.

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

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

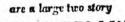
That the Subscriber of Caroline County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Baggs, late of Caroline County deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twento 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 hon- -

dred and thirty two. EMORY BAYLY, Adm'r. of Henry Baggs, deceased.

MENTS in good repair. There is fine Marle Bank on it.
Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,

d which an ample proportion is in WOOD Sherry 8 I.AND; and about 100 Acres likewise of Malaga MARSH attached therete. The Improvements



BRICK DWELLING, and the usual OUT-HOUSES .-

It has Marle on it, and line meadow bottoms, and is an excellent grazing form. Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd, at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES.

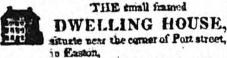
with mficient WOOD-LAND attached to it-He will also sell at private safe about

46 Acres of Woodland

LOTS to sait purchasers. The terms are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three pears on the balance, with interest till paid.-Apply to A. GRAHAM, or to JOSEPH MARTIN.

Nov. 24, 1832

TO RENT for the ensuing year.



One other situate on Cabinet street, with good garden, Sec. &c.

mate on Calinet street the property of J. T. Hopkins of Baltimore.

The shove property will be rented low to ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent. or to A GRAHAM.

Easton, Nov. 18.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the pul-Lie that he has leased the farm of Samuel Hartisen, Esq. formerly Manadier's farm now occupied by Mr. Samuel Eason, for the purpose of training and breaking horses, and ouring such diseases as are incident to that noble unimal, as cames within his knowledge-his charges will. be moderate, and he will use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favour him and Neats skin and waterproof upper and a with their custom-having removed his family and settled at the above farm, he will be preparof in a few days to take in charge and accomnes and general character he s Gen. Forman and Mr. Bela Badger in whose tuffore offered in this market, all of which will employ he has been the last 2 years since he be sold low for cash. len England.

The public's obd't serv't,
THOMAS WARWICK.

Dec. L

NOTICE

15 committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 5th day of November, last, as a remaway, a Negro Man who calls himself

William Armstrong He is about 20 years of age, 5 fee

6 1-2 inches high, has a scar on his left cheek & had on when committed a pair of Mue cloth grantaloons, corded coundabout, black for hat & coarse shoes; he says he is an indented 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. BRENGLE, Shiff of Frederick county, Md.

Dec 1. The Intelligencer, Washington, and the

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 S 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'ry. Dec. 22

TO RENT.

TO Rent for the ensuing year 1833, my ther description is deemed unnoces-Farm recently occupied by Robert Bartlett, in sary. Persons disposed to purchase will call Taibot county on Third-haven Creek between upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises the farms of Henry Hollyday and J. Bartlett, or the subscriber-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 me. 22d 1822.

A CARD.

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 bearders the year. MARY STEVENS. by the year. dec. 22

NEW AND CHEAP GOOD

THE subscriber respectfully informs his

An extensive assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. which added to his former stock makes his as ortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE Madeira, Brown Sugar, White & green Coffee First and second quality Chocolate, Ali pr. Cognac Brandy New England Cheeses Mould & dipt Candles,

amaica and Astigua Tobacce, Spanish and American Spirits N. England Rum, Segars, Apple & Peach Brandy English and American Old Rye, (very superi- Shot,

or,) and common Battie's Powder, Buckwheat & common Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Bope & Leading Lines Coarse & fine Salt, 1st, 2d and 3d quality Stone and Earthen

Loaf Sugar, Ware, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Tow Linen, country Horn & Wood Combs, Kersey or Apple and Peach Brandy. SAMUEL MACKEY.

Easton, Dec. 8.

WINTER SUPPLY.



NEW BOOTS AND SHOES

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally that he is now opening N. B. The highest cash price paid for of at his stand, adjoining the Drug Store of T. H. Silver, or will be taken in exchange for work. Alsa, a DWELLING HOUSE Dawson and Sen, a handsome supply of the vawith about three acres of ground sit- rious 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 and Ladies Leather and Gum Elas-

tic Over shoes, Ladies calf thin boots & shoes, Lasting slippers,

Prench Alorocco & seal skin do Children's Boots & Shoes of all descriptions, A large supply of prime Boots & Shocs

He invites the Ladies particularly to call & examine a lot of very superior Lasting, French, printed in Easton. Morocco, and Seal skin Slippers, from the Manufactory of Mr. G. Johnson of Baltimore. Also a splendid stock of Calf, Horse, Seal, Kid good supply of Spanish sole leather, which will be made up with neatness and despatch.

Also Seal skin Caps, Socks, Blacking, &c. medate five or six horses. For his knowledge all of which he is warranted in saying are as good, and many of them better than ever here

The public's ob't. serv't JOHN WRIGHT.

WILLIAM L. JONES,

CLOCK & WATCH AKER,

EASTON, Mo.

a good supply of MATERIALS, and is pre- on or before the 1st day of June next, or pared to do all kinds of work in his line in the they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from best manner. Dec. 1.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is immediately wanted.

NOTICE-\$20 REWARD.

AVING 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 tresposses by all possible means, may sug-Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and charge the Frederick Herald.

Gazette, Easton will copy the above 4t. and gest, will be taken by the public's obedient servant, ALEX. C. BULLITY.

Who will give the above reward for the apprehension of the person, who broke down and tole a pannel of his post and plank fence last

400 acres of Land For Sale. I will sell, at private sale, Four Hundred

cres of Land, situated upon the borders of Chop tank river, nearly opposite Cambridge. The land is of good quality, with an abun-dance of timber; the Dwelling and

out Houses in telerable repair. Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unneces-

PETER WEBB. Dec. 8

LAST CALL.

aid of a young lady from Baltimore well skilled against all (without any exception) who shall year last aforesaid. in this business. She therefore solicits a share have been backward in making their payments.

of John Dillehunt, deceased.

The Easton Gezette will copy the above to the amount of \$1 and charge Patriot office.

CLOCK AND WATCH



HE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers and the public in general for the liberal patronage fre has reived in the above line of business, and begs ave to inform them that he has just returned om Baltimore, and has now opened at his well nown Stand, opposite the Court House,

A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS, all of which has been sele ed 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

He has also on hand some excellent Razors, Penknives, & Fine-tooth Combs Antematons, Silver Thimbles, Razor Straps, Plain Gold Finger Ladies Work Boxes & Busks. Sewing and Knitting Rings Shirt Studs, Gilt Snaps, Needles.

Pocket Inkstands, Watch Keys, Watch Snuff Boxes, Pocket Books, Plated Breastpins & Finger Rings, Switch Whips, Razor Cases, key rings Shell Side Combs, Hooks and Eyes, Buckskin Purses, Gun Screws, Percussion Caps, Shaving Brushes, Small Looking Glasses Beads, Watch Ribbons, 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 ad-The subscriber hopes from his experience and personal attention in the above line of business, that he will still continue to receive share of the public patronage. The public's humble and obedient serv't.

JAMES BENNY. Easten, Dec. 15 3t (W) N. B. The highest cash price paid for old

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

20th day of November, A. D. 1832. N 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 who can come well recommended for industry successive weeks in one of the newspapers and an amiable disposition.

In testimony that the foregoing is traly copied SEAL storm the minutes of proceedings apply but such as have the above qualifications.

Wm. H. & P. GROOME.

Easton, Dec. 1. 3t to set my hand and the scal 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 en by Caroline county deceased-all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are BEGS leave to inform his friends and the hereby warned to exhibit the same with public in general, that he has still on hand the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers 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. with the will annexed of

Ann Hicks, deceased.

NOTICE:

BY an agreement between Mr. Walter L. Countain and the subscriber, as administrators with the will annexed o' Ann Hicks, late of Caroline County deceased the creditors of the deceased will present their claims to the subscriber for settlement, or file th m in the office of Register of Wills for Caroline county, and all persons who are indebted to the de censed s 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, decea:ed

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Easton Academy are equested to meet at the Academy on SATUR. DAY the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secty. Dec. 22 (W)

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. Sitting as a Court of Chancery,

November Term in the year 1832. RDERED, that the sale of the lands made to William Hughlett, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of XECUTORS' NOTICE.—All persons Stephen Theodorg Johnson, deceased, in the having claims against the estate of JOHN cause of William H. Johnson and Charles Dim-DILLEHUNT, deceased, are hereby request- mock and wife, against Stephen Theodore ed to present the same without delay, with the Johnson and Thomas H. Dawson, and report vouchers thereto annexed to the subscribers, ed by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirm-Executors of the estate, for settlement; and ed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or THE Subscriber intending in a week or two those indebted to the estate are earnestly and before the third Monday in May, in the year of line of business, of the latest fashions from Engto remove to the House on Washington street, respectfully requested to come forward and make our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: now occupied by Mr. John D. Green, in the immediate payment—as much longer indulgence Provided a copy of this order be inserted once rear of the Shoe Store of Mr. John Wright, is utterly impracticable and connot be given—
proposes to engage in Mantua-Making in all its and unless payment is very soon made we shall newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot various branches. She expects to obtain the be under the unpleasant duty of instituting suit county before the tenth day of January, in the

on backward in making their payments.

The report of the Trustee states the amount

JAMES P. BAYLESS,

Executors

THOMAS SEWELL,

Executors

P. B. HOPPER,

P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.

True Copy.
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Cl'k.

FALL TOOD S. INFORMATION WANTED

WM. II. & P. GROOME, AVE just received and are now opening a very extensive and complete assortment

FRESH GOODS

SUITED TO THE SEASON:

JAMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths of various col-ours and qualities, Thybet & Circasours and qualities, sian Shawls, long Cassimeres and Cassi-& square, a large netts, Baizes and Flannels. assortment, Berage, Crape Lis-

Blankets,

se & other fancy Merinoes and Circassians, a great varihandk'fs, Irish Linens & Lawns Domestic Muslins, Bombazines Lindseys and Kerseys, | Cotton Yarn, &c.

-ALSO-

GROCERIES, Viz:-Fresh

Old L. P. Madeira. Sherry and Lisbon Port and Teneriffe Old Dunovs very superior,

Sperm Oil & Candles Cheese-very nice Buckwheat Flour Fresh Bunch Rais-Family Flour

TEAS.

O. Monongahela whis-Powder and Shot LIKEWISE

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS QUEENSWARE, CHINA,

GLASS, S.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 Lindsey and Feathers. Nov. 8.

A BOY WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to engage in their the same place fifty or sixty wood cutters.-Store a smart active bey of good moral habits, Inquire of about 14 or 15 years, of age that can write a good hand, is well acquainted with arithmetic and

Applications will be received until the first of January next, but to save trouble none need

PUBLIC SALE.

ting as a Court of Equity, will on TUESDAY the 1st day of January time allowed for the collection of the same being next, at the Court House door in Easton, the deceased, on a credit of six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give districts and attend also at Easton every Tuesbond or bonds with approved security, bearing day for the collection of the same. interest from the day of sale. Sale to take place at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance giv-

JOHN BENNETT. L. W. SPENCER, W. LOVEDAY. Commissioners

Dec: 15

WANTED. A farmer near Easten 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.

REMOVAL.

MISS MARY BROWN,

ESPECTFULLY 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 would find a ready and profitable sale, and the the public.

Easton, Oct. 27



HE 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 BITTS & STIR RUPS, plated and brass, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his land-likewise ar 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

The public's obedient servant.

cow3t

Oct. 6

JOHN W. BLAKE

ain 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 through out the United States will confer a great favour by giving the above a few insertions.

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 Sw

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. GOLDSBOROUGHL Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

scriber would like to hire for the ensuing year, two or three active, temperate, industri-

WANTED TO HIRE.

F application is made immediately the sub-

ous, single white men, who are accustomed to daily labour. To such as come well recommended liberal wages will be given.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH.

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

Boston farm, near Trappe, Dec. 15 3t

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 Y virtue of an order of Talbot county Court Talbot county will please take notice, their sitting as a Court of Fauity, will be sold axes for the present year are now due; the limited the subscriber cannot give any indul-Lands of Major Benny, late of Talbot county, gence; therefore I hope persons will endeavour to settle the same as speedily as possible, the subscriber or his deputy will be through the

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector

of Talbot County Taxes,

GENERAL

Agricultural and Horticultural Establishment.

COMPRISING. A Seed and Implement Store, a General Agr ricultural Agency, and the Office of the A-MERICAN FARMER, at No. 16 South Calvert Street Baltimore: in connexion with a Stock and Experimental Farm, Garden and Nur-

sery in the vicinity. The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs Farmers, Gardeners, and the public generally, and dealers paticularly, 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 U-

nion a quantity large or small of Choice Garden Seeds,

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 wentures 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 carth) 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 aunual 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 sub scriber 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 he and examine for themselves, next door to the had from him wholesole and retail, on the best post office. He will sell low for CASH. terms. Address Address I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

Baltimore, Hoc.

VOL

SATUR

BY ALEX

TWO DOLLA Annum, payable ADVE

Notexceeding a ONE DOLLAR; every subsequer From the U

PROCLAMA ERNOR O WHEREAS, States has issu cerning an "O OF SOUTH CA acts of the Co laying "duties tection of dom

AND WHERE

Carolina, now

consideration the said proc have adonted to the followin "WHEREAS, ed States has i nouncing the calling upon th nounce their threatening the unwarranted b

terly inconsiste free State, be Resolved, Governor be re sue his procla People of this of the Preside seduce them fr ting them to d and to be prep and protect th gainst the arb

by the Preside

Now, I, Ros of South Car People of this ous and pernic in the said pro as calculated as to the true ment under wh amount obliga State, and ma them from the ing them to and unlawful the President. of REBELLION ish them to b false doctrine tempted to States have n ereignty, that zens was tra

to the Govern that "a State eign and inde obedience to "even under had no sepa Constitution Government between so State has No word, that d MENT in States are re are constitu our represe representati

not of the p

they come"

very founds

annihilate !

utterly dest It require the bare st demonstrate as is here d ture of a co truth an with a bold empire,-o whatever s be masked despotisms bitrary gov institutions was not the fathers for their lives rifice. Su which the called the itude of t was not tained in

they effect a Governn South Car

fathers of by the a promulgat duced the party, and ver will gi