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## THE TERMS

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## DEBATE IN THE SENATE. ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

### SKETCH OF MR. FORSYTH'S SPEECH. IN REPLY TO MR. MILLER.

MR. PRESIDENT: We were told by the Senator who has just concluded, in the beginning of his extraordinary speech, that he intended to publish his remarks for his own vindication. No friend of Mr. Van Buren will complain of the fulfillment of this intention. Of the long list of offences committed by Mr. Van Buren, it was natural that the Senator should begin with those at home. He says that Jackson has been separated from him and his friends by the artifices of Mr. Van Buren, and he tells us of his own zeal and devotion to the hero of New Orleans, and extracts from his own speech at the Washington Convention, in which he says that "the philosophy of nature" was a "sufficient guaranty" for the General's "local attachments." How does it appear that Mr. Van Buren produced this dreadful separation? No evidence of it is exhibited; and, with due deference to the Senator, I would suggest that he was only mistaken in his theory: "the philosophy of nature" was a too strong a guaranty as he imagined. But, is what is insinuated fact? His General Jackson forgot his local attachments, the land of his birth and of his earliest affections, where he has so many devoted and disinterested friends? No, Sir, it is not possible General Jackson has not separated from South Carolina, nor has South Carolina yet withdrawn from him, although the Senator seems to be earnestly hunting up causes for a divorce.

The radical party in South Carolina—the Unionists—have, the Senator says; given in their adhesion from interested motives to Mr. Van Buren for the succession to the Presidency—and this is another of his crimes. Now, Sir, I do not know that this is true that they desire the succession of Mr. Van Buren; certainly they might go further and fire worse, and fare much worse and not so quite so far. For this supposed interested adhesion, they are stigmatized here by one of our Senators. I am treading, Mr. President, upon almost forbidden ground, travelling into a neighboring State to mingle in its party strife; but I feel for these radicals; these Unionists; we acted together in by-gone times; we think alike still; and, if I were not to say a word in their behalf, as the two Senators from the State are of the party opposed to them at home, they might choose to leave the country for the sake of the plea of not guilty to the charge exhibited against them. Under these circumstances, I stand bound to repel the imputations cast upon the anti nullifiers of South Carolina, and taking up the evidence, shall prove that they are unjustly charged. What is this evidence?

The Senator who makes the charge on the question of the Seminole war, stood by the General with firmness and zeal; defended him right or wrong. The radicals were among his co-operators, and the question is emphatically asked, where was Georgia then? Georgia then was where she is now, and where, I trust, she will ever be found, by the side of the Unionists, standing up for the right and repudiating the wrong. The Senator seems to imagine that true patriotism consists in favor of one's friends, in ceasing to discriminate between truth and error. Such is not our theory; for violated laws, we hold all responsible, friends and foes. Recent developments have shown that General Jackson had means of defence he disdained to use, but if there is one Georgian, one radical, who regrets the part he took on that transaction, I thank God, to me he is unknown. I trust, Sir, that to atone for his own error in defending what he now insinuates was wrong, he does not, under the power of some master feeling, intend to censure every thing that is right.

Mr. Cobb and Mr. Crawford have been named by the Senator. Mr. Cobb is no longer amongst us to answer. He did his duty according to his conception of that duty, in this and in every other act of his public life. His friends know that his conduct was open, and his motives pure. The ground he stood upon here he never abandoned while he lived. Mr. Crawford, I am surprised the Senator should think—(Mr. Miller said he alluded to Mr. Crawford (Joel) a member of the House of Representatives when the Seminole question was agitated.) I am glad to be corrected. Mr. Joel Crawford acted with his friends, and is guilty of the charge of having voted for inquiry into the Seminole war. He lives to remember that to regret that act.

This Union party which seems to haunt his imagination, if I am not strangely mistaken, had the honor, a short time since, to number him as a member of it. (Mr. Miller denied that he had never been.) Well, Sir, the Senator ought to know; but in this fact I cannot be mistaken—the Senator was a candidate, brought forward by that party for the State Government—and the cause of postponing for two years the elevation of the accomplished gentleman who now stands at the helm of her affairs. The recollection of that fact should have prevented a charge against them of being of selfish motives, love of office, devoted to the dominant power; following, like the snail-drawn motions of the risen sun. To this last charge, I do not plead for them; not guilty; they do follow, like the snail-drawn motions of the risen sun. Elevating its broad face to the light of heaven, it stands unchanged and is found when he sets in the western, as it stood when he rose in the eastern sky. Poetically understood, as Ovid describes heliotrope, the Senator is right, (what is good in poetry, is not always good in prose), and the charge is that for interest sake the South Carolinians, untruly to the Senator, know no will but the President's, and are obedient to his whistle.

We are taught to expect shoals of them here, seeking as the rewards of devotion, and trusts foreign missions, &c. &c.—one of them being already before us, as the advocate of a thousand more. No allusion could have been more unfortunate. Who and

what is the gentleman at whom this arrow has been cast, the first of the shoal of office seekers? Why, Sir, the Senator himself speaks highly of his character. Described by his colleague, he is a high minded man, of extensive information and unsullied integrity, in whose hands the neat and dearest interests of the people may be safely confided. And are such men office seekers, and interested devotees to existing power in South Carolina? If so—what are the patriots? They must be angels. They cannot be men. The Senator may eulogize his friends to the utmost of his power, exalt them in the scale of talent and integrity to the highest pitch; I venture to place his opponents by their side, and challenge comparison without fearing or intending to depreciate in the slightest degree, the honor of any of South Carolina's distinguished sons.

The arrangement of the first cabinet did not please the Senator. South Carolina was neglected. Governor Hamilton was told he might have been Secretary of War, but for his opinion against the tariff; and what seemed to have aided venom to the sting, South Carolina was not only passed over, but an Attorney General was looked for in Georgia, and all that was the work of the Don Daniel of New York. The Senator is difficult to please. He liked not the first, and likes less the second Cabinet. But how was the fact in regard to Governor Hamilton? If my memory deceives me not, he has publicly declared he might have had office, had he desired; he did not desire it. In this, and in all other things, he is incapable of deceit. Passing over the undeniable fact of going to Georgia for a member of the first cabinet, does the Senator really suppose the choice of the late Attorney General, was the work of Mr. Van Buren? (Mr. Miller replied assent.) The Senator never committed a more egregious mistake. Of all the men of the day, his equals in professional attainments and talents admitted to be great, I think he is the last man who would have been selected by Mr. Van Buren; and sure I am, Mr. Van Buren is the last man on earth to whose influence the late Attorney General would have been willing to owe his place.

Considered as the originator and the fosterer of the disagreement between the first and second officers of the Government, Mr. Van Buren is to bear the extremity of the Senator's wrath. On this subject, Mr. President, I can only refer the Senate to the explicit and prompt denial of the justice of the charge by the party accused, long since publicly made, and never yet impeached by any one having a claim to character. The facts before the public prove that the charge is the coinage of a disempered brain, baseless as the fabric of a vision. If the Senator has any desire to enter into further inquiry, I repeat here this explicit and positive denial, in the name of an absent friend; and if he ventures upon the investigation, I pledge myself to satisfy even his preoccupied mind, that not a shadow of suspicion can rest upon Mr. Van Buren's name. I speak on the highest authority, when I state to the Senate, that his deportment in relation to that matter, deserves the respect and admiration of every honorable and delicate mind.

The Senator, the Senator's opponent, has abused the Senator and his friends. The editor was brought here by Mr. Van Buren, and he is accountable for all it contains; all that is bad, I mean—he gets credit for no good, appear where it may. This charge is made because the Globe is called the Government paper, Mr. Van Buren and the Government being previously identified. I must not be misunderstood, as defending the editorial management of the Globe. I see with regret many attacks on persons, or matters that ought not to be brought before the public. I detect all investigation of the private transactions, all malignant scrutiny into the every day business of political aspirants. Their private characters are known to the people; and so far as character should operate to their prejudice, it will be weighed. Even the defensive recriminations of the Globe, deserve censure. But, Sir, I do not admit that Mr. Van Buren or the administration, is responsible for the lighter offences much less the enormities of any newspaper writer—even for the Globe, which, black as the gentleman may consider it, is as pure as this unsullied sheet, compared with the journals that are published by his side. But does the Senator mean to assert that every one who aids in the establishment of a newspaper, is responsible for its enormities? Will the Senator consent that his friends and all his opponents shall be judged by the same rule? I ask him to glance his eye back over the history of the press in this District for a few past years. Does he remember the Federal Republican, the Washington City Gazette, the one of the National Journal, and the United States Telegraph? Has he forgotten his recollection the atrocious calumnies by which they have been polluted—their dark insinuations and open falsehoods, by which the reputation of the virtuous of both sexes has been wantonly and grossly assailed? Shander has flown—still flies—to all corners of our country as if borne on the wings of the wind. If all these things are present to his view, will he admit that those who patronize these Journals were participants of those hateful crimes? Can he trust the reputation and honor of his friends to the application of his own rule? (The Vice President asked, if the Senator from Georgia had any allusion to the occupant of the Chair? Mr. Forsyth, by what authority, Sir, do you ask that question? The Vice President said the allusion appeared to be so direct, he had a right to ask the question. Mr. Forsyth, I deny the right, and it is considered as a question of order. I appeal to the judgment of the Senate. The Vice President said if the allusion was directed to him, there was no foundation for it. Mr. Miller rose and addressed the chair. Mr. Forsyth claimed the floor, which he said he was in some danger of losing between the Chair and the Senator. The Vice President said the Senator from Georgia is entitled to the floor. Mr. Forsyth. That being understood, I give way with pleasure to the Senator for any explanation he may desire to make.)

(Mr. MILLER explained, and concluded by saying—as to the rule by which he judged others in relation to the official press, he was willing that it should be applied to himself and his friends.) Mr. Forsyth replied to an argument as explained, and then said—as to the public press, the Senator consents that he and his friends shall be judged by his own rule. Then God help the Senator's friends; for they are all beyond all human aid, so are all those who patronize and support, in times of high party strife, a thorough-bred partisan newspaper—leaving to others to adopt or reject the rule,

and to apply it or not to the patrons and supporters of the Journal and the Telegraph, and to the former patrons of the Washington Republican, the Washington City Gazette, and the Federal Republican, I deny, explicitly, Mr. Van Buren's responsibility for any articles of the Globe. If the Senator will produce satisfactory proof that he has been instrumental in establishing a press here or elsewhere, for the purpose of dragging down by calumnies any good man's name, my vote shall damn him here—my voice every where.

In the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the spirit of this discussion, I appeal to the Senator to reflect upon the irreconcilable contradiction between all his conclusions to Mr. Van Buren's prejudice, and the character of the President—not the character of the President with his present friends and the people; but, according to his own conceptions of that character before the President and his friends were pursuing a policy dangerous to the union of the States. It was, as described by the Senator, all that was good and great, and performed with the purest patriotism, more important services than any man since the days of Washington. His known firmness has been called obstinate self-will, by his adversaries, and he has been held up by his enemies as a raving lion, requiring implicit obedience from all who venture to approach his den. Take the good or the bad of this description. Judge this matter by the opinion of the President's friends, by the Senator's, or by the President's enemies, and the part allotted to Mr. Van Buren could not have been played here. What, Sir, this pure patriot, this great public benefactor, this self-willed, obstinate man, this raving lion, was a wet rag in any man's hands; a nose of wax, to be pinched into any and every shape, by Mr. Van Buren's fingers! If the Senator will calmly reflect, he will be compelled to acknowledge that he is or has been greatly mistaken. The President is not what he declared him to be—what his friends or his enemies believe him to be,—or else flagrant injustice has been done to Mr. Van Buren. I will not quarrel with the Senator's choice. He may take either branch of the alternative. He cannot hold both.

The formidable array of facts in support of his charge of corrupt management against Mr. Van Buren, reminds me of an occurrence said to have happened in France. There it, it seems, such a thing as an action to recover damages for seduction, which may be brought by an unfortunate lady who had listened too credulously to a flattering tongue. A pretty lady who had quarrelled and parted with her lover, called on an advocate to bring a suit for the damages she had sustained. She described the origin and progress of the *l'homme*, the happiness enjoyed while it lasted, and the time of its duration, and then its fatal end. The advocate listened with profound attention to the story, and saw that it was one of those cases in which it was difficult to say who was in fault, the gentleman or the lady, and that an action could not be maintained for seduction. How to convey this, without offending the fair one, was the difficulty. All Frenchmen, of all professions, avoid that as the deadliest of evils. The advocate managed it with the proverbial skill of his profession and of his country. Madam, it would give me infinite pleasure to obey your wishes and punish the ingrate who has separated himself from so much beauty; but I am obliged to tell you that the facts are not sufficient to support an action. This seemed very strange to the lady, as she had been very minute in her detail of all the facts. Putting and petulant she left the advocate to his books and briefs. The whole affair was forgotten by him; but in the course of a few days the lady burst triumphantly into his room, exclaiming with joyful eagerness, another fact, Sir, he seduced me again this morning. And so it is with the Senator. His facts, like the lady's, do not go to the point he must reach to effect his purpose. Each one is like unto the other, and all like the seduction of that morning.

### From the Banner of the Constitution.

#### LOAF SUGAR.

Since the duty on tea has been reduced, it is quite natural that those who are fond of that "slow poison" should wish to make it as palatable as possible at the cheapest rate, and for our parts, we want to see a poor man allowed to indulge in the luxury of loaf sugar, as well as the rich man. This can be accomplished with perfect facility, and we now intend to prove it, in such a plain manner that nobody can dispute it; and we especially invite our readers who live at a distance from the sea-board to listen to what we have to say. The art of refining sugar has, within a few years, improved, in common with all other arts. The use of bullock's blood has been entirely done away with, and a process connected with the employment of steam has greatly tended to diminish the expenses of manufacture. In the year 1816, brown sugar, adapted for refining, was as high as 18 per cent, and is now at 7 and less. In 1816 the price of the best loaf was 35 cents per pound—it is now 16 cents. This fall in the price of raw sugar has been occasioned chiefly by the diminished cost of producing it in all the sugar-growing countries of the world and not in any degree by the high duties imposed upon the article, either in France, Great Britain, or the United States. The fall in the price of loaf sugar has been occasioned, in part, by this fall in the price of the raw material, and in part by new discoveries in the process of refining.

There is now manufactured in this city an inferior quality of loaf or lump sugar which is sold at the sugar-houses, by the quantity, at 11 1/2 cents per pound, and at the grocery stores, by the single loaf, at 12 1/2 cents per pound, which is the price that common brown sugar was sold at a few years ago. This sugar is used by the most economical families for their tea, and even the most expensive families find it quite good enough for their use. Now, if it was not for the duty upon raw sugar, this quality of loaf sugar could be sold at 1 1/2 cents per pound by the single loaf, and these poor families who are now obliged to use the fine tea brown sugar, could have loaf sugar at the same price. And, strange as it may appear, whilst the citizens of the Republic are obliged to give 12 1/2 cents per pound for this loaf sugar, foreigners are allowed to take it away upon paying only 1 1/2 cents for it, there being a bounty allowed by the Government, of 5 cents a pound (paid to the duty paid upon the raw sugar) up to all that is exported.

But it is the people in the entry who would be most benefited by the fall of the duty on raw sugar. Two loaf sugar which

the country merchants buy at 11 1/2 cents, they must sell at a price which will give them the customary profits on their capital. Supposing these to be 25 per cent, they must sell the sugar at near 14 1/2 cents, besides the expense of transportation—whereas, if there was no duty on sugar, they could afford to sell it, and still enjoy the same profits, at a trifle more than 8 cents a pound, (besides the expense of transportation,) being a reduction of six cents and a quarter per pound.

And, cannot any body see how great a blessing would be conferred on this community, by permitting people to have loaf sugar for their tea as cheap as brown sugar? Is there any people, on the face of the earth, besides the people of this country, who would deny themselves such a luxury when within their reach? And who could be injured by it? Not surely, the sugar refiners; they would profit by it immensely, for, with the reduction of price, the consumption would be increased—more sugar houses would be built—and hundreds of persons would find employment in refining sugar, in vending it, in transporting it, in making paper and twine to wrap round it, in making vessels to hold it in, in furnishing fuel for making loaves and barrels to pack it in, in making the increased demand for agricultural productions to send to the West Indies and Brazil, to pay for raw sugar, and for vessels to carry on the commerce. A reduction even of the present duty on loaf sugar could not injure the sugar refiners; for that duty has long operated as a prohibition, and, if the raw material were admitted duty free, our sugar refiners would require no protection to enable them to carry on their business. They can now make loaf sugar of an inferior quality, as we have shown, at 7 1/2 cents per pound; and no European nation could obtain supplies of raw sugar from the West Indies, refine it, and bring it to this country, so as to undersell our refiners.

But the sugar planters of Louisiana would be injured by a free importation of raw sugar. To a certain extent this would be so. But, is a population of thirteen millions of people to be deprived of the luxury of having loaf sugar at the price of brown sugar, in order that five hundred rich planters may ride in coaches? It would be better for the consumers of sugar to pension the planters, and allow them a certain sum if they would keep their heads off. Thus, suppose a purse were raised, equal to 5 cents per head upon the population (the amount of the tax upon a single pound of loaf sugar,) which would amount to \$650,000; this sum could afford a salary of \$1,300 for each planter, which, although not enough to maintain a nobility, would amply support a plain country gentleman in comfort and ease.

### From the New York Gazette.

#### FROM JAMAICA.

We have received by the packet ship John W. O'Neil, Capt. Crane, our regular files of Kingston papers to the 1st instant inclusive. They are a very little to our previous intelligence, as regards the insurrectionary movements among the slaves. The Court, of the 30th ult. has pronounced upon the heads of—

General Robertson, in his despatch dated 28th January, states, that the cave into which the rebels had been driven, had other outlets, from one of which they escaped. The sentinel placed by them within the cave defended himself bravely, but was shot, with three others, by the company, and twenty Maroons were dispatched in pursuit. He came upon Greenwich Hall with a party of the rebels, and shot eight of them. One of the prisoners taken says, that in their flight, the rebels had only saved seven stand of arms.

General Robertson had ordered detachments of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, under the command of Col. Farquharson, to join Capt. McNeil. Major General Sir W. Cotton had had an interview with Gen. Robertson, and personally inspected the cave and heights, from whence the rebels were driven, and had expressed his entire approbation of the proceedings of Gen. Robertson.

Other detachments of the St. Elizabeth's regiment had been moved to Chesterfield and Eldersley, with orders to scour the woods in those districts.

The Court of January 31, contains the following notice:—We are happy to learn, that the voluntary offer of Capt. Percival, of the U. S. Army, to be serviceable at this period, has been duly appreciated by Col. Farquhar, who directed an officer to call on board the Porpoise, with a message from the commander of the North Star, stating that Com. Farquhar had requested his thanks might be conveyed to Lt. Comm'r Percival of the U. S. Army, in the strongest terms, for his attention and protection to the British merchants of Santa Martha, as well as for his politeness in bringing over the British consular from Carthagena; and subsequently for the very handsome manner in which he made a tender of the services of the vessel under his command, in the present exigencies of the Island.

The accounts from Montego Bay were very satisfactory. The whole country in that neighborhood had been secured by the troops, and the rebels fled without firing a shot. It was supposed that they would all come in and surrender if a conciliatory proclamation were issued.

Sovereign, the Murderer—We learn by a gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, an account of whose murders we published a few days ago, has starved himself to death in prison. Before his death, however, he confessed the murder of his family. A young child making some disturbance in the night, his wife got up to take care of it. He told her to come to bed, and, upon her saying she could not, jumped out of bed, seized the child, and threw it on the fire. His wife then ran out of the house and he after her—he soon overtook and butchered her on the spot; returning, he met a son a few rods from the house, 17 years of age, whom he murdered, and before he reached the house met a daughter whom he also killed. He then went into the house and murdered three other children in their beds. Having murdered his own family, and his thirst for blood unsatisfied, he started off, and called up one of his neighbors and attempted to kill a father and son, but they defended themselves against him and he was obliged to retreat. Sovereign had, as we are informed, several times threatened to murder his family when drunk; but at this time he stated he was not drunk, and that he had drunk nothing for three days previous.—*Revelator Advertiser.*

### GOOD SOCIETY IN—FRANCE.

A correspondent in the New York American gives the following statement:  
*The Controversy about the will of the Duke of Bourbon.*

We are indebted to a correspondent for the annexed translation of a letter in *Courier des Etas Unis*, giving a sketchy account to this scandalous process which occupied all Paris at last dates.

Paris, 8th Dec. 1831.  
Sir—For several days past, public feeling has been evidently excited by the scandal of a law-suit, in which names the most elevated are compromised, and which produces, at each examination, the most unfortunate disclosures.

An action has been brought before the tribunal of first instance, by the Princes of Rohan, to nullify the will of the late Duke of Bourbon, against the Duke of Anguleme, fourth son of Louis Philip, and the Baroness de Feucheres, the avowed mistress of the Duke of Bourbon. The following is a brief analysis of the history of this will.

The Duke of Bourbon was very rich; the Duke of Orleans still richer; but an economist and a father of a numerous family, he desired to augment the fortunes of his children. The families of Bourbon, Conde, & Orleans had been for a long time hostile to each other on account of political animosities. The heir of the name of Conde, considered himself as the representative of the monarchy, & the family of Orleans, lived in his remembrance only as connected with the times of the revolution. The Duke of Bourbon could not conceal his repugnance to his relatives to whose name he attached a sort of fatality. It was not to any of them he destined his wealth, but to the Duke of Bordeaux, to whom he had announced his intention, from the death of the Duke of Berri. It is difficult to change a first resolution; this is the way in which it was undertaken.

There lived with the Duke of Bourbon, in the closest intimacy, a woman, who had over his mind the most absolute control. It was a Miss. Dawes, brought from England by the Duke of Bourbon, and married to a certain Baron de Feucheres, who was satisfied in giving her his name. Nothing could be done without the assistance of this woman; with her co-operation, it was easy to direct the mind of the old man, to whom long habit and the weakness of age left no power of resistance. They could not gain an auxiliary more useful to them. Madame de Feucheres, loaded with riches, was accessible only through her vanity. Women of character would not see her, and the doors of the respectable houses were closed against her. Every day she was exposed to new humiliations, which destroyed her happiness, although surrounded by enjoyments. The entrance to the court was denied to her—the gates of the Palais Royal were opened to receive her. She was seated near the Duchesses of Orleans and the young Princesses. Every idea of decency gave way to interest. Not content with this first camp, the Duke of Orleans succeeded, after a long negotiation, in obtaining for Madame de Feucheres the entrance to Court. He wrote to her affectionate letters, he went to dine with her. At last, by the assistance of this woman, by her prayers, menaces, and violence, the old Duke of Bourbon, incapable of resisting the tortures inflicted upon him by this Megara, resigned himself to her will.—The will so ardently desired, was made from a copy, prepared under the eyes of the Duke of Orleans by one of his intimate councillors, (Mr. Dupin, the elder,) and set to the Duke of Bourbon Conde, by the honest Madame de Feucheres for his signature. The unfortunate old man for a long time resisted, but at last, after a thousand instances of ill treatment from this woman, he signed, the 29th of August, 1829, the fatal will, which, in the following year, caused his own death.

This will would have been revoked. The Duke of Bourbon remained under the domination of the woman whose victim he had become. Soon after the events of July, 1830, he contemplated to fly from this wicked woman, and to quit France; where his opinion on the legitimacy of his relatives, would not permit him to remain with honor under what he considered the usurpation of the younger branch. His plan of escape was arranged. M. de Cholet, one of the officers of his palace, was alone in his confidence. He had ordered to St. Leu, where the prince resided, a courier, on the 27th August, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the morning. A large sum was realized in gold, a carriage was prepared by M. de Cholet, who was to accompany him; in a little time he would have been at liberty, would have been reunited to the elder branch of the Bourbons and would have revoked the will made in favor of Madame de Feucheres, and the family the objects of his repugnance. The 26th of August, in the evening, the prince expedited a second courier to M. de Cholet, to order him to be at St. Leu, the 27th at eight o'clock in the morning instead of ten. He perished the following night the victim of the most atrocious cruelty. A door opened into his alcove, one person kept the key of this door. He was found the next day, the 27th, half suspended from the blinds of his sleeping chamber, by a loose cravat, his knees touching the floor. M. de Cholet arrived the 27th, and did not conceal his doubts of this pretended suicide. The opinion of all the persons attached to the house, and of all the inhabitants of St. Leu, accused the Baroness de Feucheres and her nephew, M. Dawes who fled in a few days to England. A man had the impudence within a few months to return to France. He came no further than Calais; he was found dead in his bed the morning after his arrival.

As well as the Parisian public, I have forgotten for the time all political subjects, to occupy myself with this deplorable affair, the details of which you will find in the Journals I enclose here the greatest scandal.

We find in the London Courier, of the 6th Jan. the following paragraph, referring to the same individual.

From the London Courier of the 6th Jan.  
"THE BARONESS DE FEUCHERES.—This Lady, whose maiden name, as our readers are already aware, was Sophia Dawes, was born at St. Helena Isle of Wight, where her parents resided. On the visit of the allied Sovereigns to Portsmouth, in 1814, she held the humble situation of bar or chamber maid at one of the inns at that town, where the Prince de Conde chanced to see and become enamored of her. In 1817 Sophia received an invitation to Paris, where she became acquainted with an Aid-de-Camp of the Prince named Feucheres, to whom she was married in the following year; her husband at the same time received a Colonel's commission and she herself the title of

the Baroness de Feucheres. Owing, however, to her reported intrigues with the Prince de Conde, she was separated from her husband shortly afterwards. Mr. R. Dawes, father of this unfortunate lady, was a painstaking pilot and oyster dredger, and was reported to be largely engaged in the free trade system. He was at one time in possession of a gallon measure full of guineas, but the vicissitudes of his mode of life soon reduced him to poverty, and until within three, four, or five years, he was an inmate of the house of industry, from whence he was taken by his daughter, the Baroness, and placed in comfortable lodgings at Carisbrook, where he died about 18 months ago. The Baroness has lately purchased considerable property at St. Helena, and has taken most of her relations to reside with her. One of her brothers, who was formerly apprenticed to Mr. Germain, bookseller at Carisbrook, is now a Peer of France, with the title of Baron Dawes."

### From the U. S. Telegraph. APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill on this subject, has of length been ordered to an engrossment for a third reading, and the ratio, from the numerous votes that have been taken, by yeas and nays, on this question, may now be considered as finally decided by the House at 47,702. We give below a statement showing the number of the representatives which each state will be entitled to according to the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population which will remain.

### APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES UNDER THE FIFTH CENSUS, AT A RATIO OF 47,702.

No. Members.	Fractions.
Maine	8 17,333
New Hampshire	5 30,828
Massachusetts	13 35,007
Rhode Island	2 1,730
Connecticut	6 11,405
Vermont	5 42,117
New York	40 5,101
New Jersey	6 33,723
Pennsylvania	25 12,473
Delaware	1 27,732
Maryland	9 24,243
Virginia	11 21,308
North Carolina	13 19,647
South Carolina	9 25,725
Georgia	9 511
Kentucky	13 1,732
Tennessee	15 5,163
Ohio	19 29,522
Indiana	7 9,130
Mississippi	3 14,953
Illinois	8 14,047
Louisiana	3 28,804
Missouri	2 25,019
Alabama	6 28,008
	475,478

### From the Columbia Times.

A table showing the population of each State and Territory; the number of persons in each over one hundred years of age; and what proportion there was to the population of each State and Territory according to the census of 1830.

Pop. Over 100.	5 per. 1 to 70,392
Maine	899,462 5 per. 1 to 70,392
N. Hampshire	269,433 5 per. 1 to 70,392
Vermont	280,679 14 1 to 50,019
Massachusetts	610,014 15 1 to 50,831
Rhode Island	97,310 6 1 to 16,201
Connecticut	297,711 20 1 to 11,985
New York	1,915,508 130 1 to 11,719
New Jersey	630,739 14 1 to 9,912
Pennsylvania	1,347,673 130 1 to 10,566
Delaware	76,739 38 1 to 2,019
Maryland	446,013 303 1 to 1,705
Virginia	1,311,274 479 1 to 2,535
N. Carolina	759,470 301 1 to 2,493
S. Carolina	501,438 248 1 to 2,123
Georgia	510,567 236 1 to 2,183
Alabama	308,987 87 1 to 3,551
Mississippi	198,800 47 1 to 2,919
Louisiana	215,575 135 1 to 1,724
Tennessee	784,632 172 1 to 3,981
Kentucky	638,844 166 1 to 4,119
Ohio	937,679 42 1 to 22,325
Indiana	551,582 19 1 to 17,987
Illinois	157,575 13 1 to 12,131
Missouri	140,074 51 1 to 2,748
D. of Columbia	59,895 18 1 to 2,214
D. of Michigan	31,380 1 1 to 31,380
Arkansas	30,883 7 1 to 4,340
Florida	54,729 2 1 to 17,364

P. S.—In the above calculation, fractional remainders are left out.  
From hence we discover that the prospect for longevity is much greater in the middle and southern States than in the north and eastern States. A fact very much at variance with the generally received opinion of the good people of the latter States. Indeed we have no doubt but that the proportion of good health and long life, are altogether on the side of the middle and southern States.

### A MERCHANT.

#### From the Village Herald.

#### THE PUBLISHING OF NEW LAWS.

We incline to the opinion, from the expression of public sentiment on the subject, which as through various channels come to our knowledge, that our Legislature would perform an acceptable service to the people by passing an act requiring the Governor and Council to cause every new law, necessary to be known by the citizens of more than one county, to be inserted in every newspaper throughout the State, or at least in one in each county, and in several in each of the cities of the State. And every new law, affecting the people of one county only, to be printed in every newspaper of such county. The cost of this could be a matter of but small moment to the State, which would thus be elevated, above the condition that suffers her citizens to grovel in the dark till the gratis publications of editors inform them of the laws by which we are to be governed. It is a well known fact, and one of which we have frequently heard grievous complaint, that many of our laws actually go into operation, sometimes even before the distribution of the limited number of copies usually sent to magistrates and a few others in authority, and while the people in general remain ignorant of the import of the new enactments. We know that the want of such information does not prevent the operation of the laws, or in other words, that the breach of them is not excused upon the plea of ignorance, but it is exceedingly unjust that men should be subject to the penalty of laws which have never been duly promulgated. However, as this is a matter of reasonableness which will suggest itself to



every reflecting mind, we deem it unnecessary to go into particulars, trusting that this bare reference to the subject may avail to the desired extent.

# THE TARIFF.

## SPEECH OF MR. SMITH.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clay's remarks, in relation to the tariff resolutions, on the third day, (6th Feb.) Mr. Smith of Maryland addressed the chair as follows:

Mr. President—When I commenced my argument in relation to the resolutions under consideration on a former day, I had not the least intention of wounding the feelings of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay.) I meant merely to laugh at, or with him, as one elderly gentleman, might, I thought, presume to do with another, who called himself old. The remark which I made on that occasion was this,—"that I would make no apology for my approaching age." In the use of this expression, I intended no offence, and exceedingly regret that any has been taken.

The Senator (Mr. Clay) has initiated a comparison between two subjects, in which I can find no resemblance whatever. If he can find a similitude he is entirely welcome to it. I did no more than what I conceived it my duty to do, when I implied the Committee on Manufactures (as they had the majority) to pause—to reflect—and to look to the harmony of this great and happy confederacy. I also said, and I now repeat, that I did not wish to injure the interest of the manufacturer—all I require was justice. The Senator (Mr. Clay), quoting the word—justice—broke out most angrily, and with a stentorian voice exclaimed—"what was the justice of that party, in which the Senator from Maryland was a leader when men were driven from their offices, and their wives and children left without bread to eat?" I trust the Senate will believe me when I say, that I can not perceive the least similitude between the tariff, and the removals from office by the President, and it would require an imagination as fanciful as that of the Senator from Kentucky, even to imagine any analogy. I consider his observation, therefore, on this subject, simply as a rhetorical flourish. But, Sir, the Senator (Mr. Clay) pointed at me, as a leader in the removals from office. In doing so he has committed an act of injustice. I never advocated removal from office, nor did I ever recommend this course to the President. In fact, I did not see the President, from the day of his inauguration, until the last night of the session, with the particular exception of one day at dinner. I took no part in removals from, and but little part in appointments to office, except in replying to some enquiries addressed to me by one of the Heads of Department, and my answer was, that the present incumbent was in every respect worthy of the office he then held. I took a very different course from that which the Senator from Kentucky would attribute to me. In one instance the President had been importuned to remove two excellent officers, and I applied to two of the Heads of Departments to protest against their removal. They were not removed. Whether the President had an intention to remove them, I know not. It is equally well known to the President, as it is to my friends, that I am decidedly opposed to removals from office solely for opinion's sake. I interfere but little respecting appointments. I sometimes take an interest for young gentlemen wishing to enter the service as clerks or midshipmen, and have sometimes been successful, and at other times unsuccessful. Disappointment in these applications was to me no cause of offence, and in fact I do not wish to be appointed, provided the office be competently filled.

I am charged, Mr. President by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) with having constituted, (when President of the Senate) a temporary Committee on Roads and Canals, to inquire into the expediency of such a project, and not succeeding in obtaining an appropriation for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. In a former speech, I alluded to the failure in procuring an appropriation for it as an object, when an application was made two years since. I therefore could not have alluded to the memorial now before the Committee; for we all know that no report has yet been made from that Committee on this subject. I can only say, Mr. President, that this duty of appointing Committees, is the most serious and the most delicate, I have ever yet had to perform. In the performance of it, it is impossible to please every one. More than one-third of the Senate are Lawyers, each thinking perhaps, that he has a right to be placed on one of the most important Committees. I repeat, again, that in the appointment of Committees, it is utterly impossible to give entire satisfaction. I am aware, and acknowledge that the minority have rights, and that these rights should be respected. In the appointment of Committees, therefore, I placed two of the minority on each important Committee, with one exception. The minority have the Chairman in five, or six other Committees, and command a majority of the votes in several of these Committees. I appointed a Chairman and three members, who were avowedly favorable to the principle of protection, to its fullest extent; the only remaining member of the Committee being opposed. In the Committee on Roads and Canals, I supposed, and I now aver, that I had appointed four of its number, who were friendly to internal improvements. My votes, while I have been a member of this Senate, will show, that I have uniformly advocated appropriations for Roads and Canals. (Mr. Clay remarks that I might, (as Eastern men do,) have guessed, and guessed better. Why did I not select Senators from the East, he asked? I then remarked, that I was confident the Committee was composed of Senators friendly to the appropriation of money to internal improvements of a national character. I had not, at the moment the names of the Senators, composing the Committee, in my recollection, and no Senator near me, could afford the desired information. I have since examined the list of Committees, and find that two Eastern Senators are on that Committee. Mr. Sprague and Mr. Hull, from which I conclude that Mr. Clay did not know who were the Senators on that Committee; indeed, he referred to Mr. Tyler as one of that Committee. I assured him, that he (Mr. Tyler) was not a member of the Committee, and he, (Mr. Clay) stood corrected. The course I have ever adopted, Mr. President, in forming Committees, is what I conceive to be strictly parliamentary. It is to give a majority in each Committee, favorable to the object of the Committee. If I have failed to accomplish this end, the failure has been unintentional. I have seen newspaper criticisms upon the subject of my appointment of Committees, but these I have disregarded—I did not, however, expect any remarks on this subject from any Senator, and the observations of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) are the first instance. I cannot but consider, that I have acted with fairness towards the minority of the Senate in the appointment of Committees, and this reflection induces me to disregard any animadversions on this subject, which Senator may make.

I have said, Mr. President, on a former occasion that I had been censured for being too favorable to the manufacturing interest. (Mr. Clay here remarked, that he would certify that I had been wrongly accused, for that "he would make oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty GOD, that I had always been opposed to the manufacturing interests—that he never knew any member in either House more so.) I then treat the Senator not to take that rash oath, and before I take my seat I will convince him that he ought not, that he cannot, take such oath with safety. As early Mr. President, as the year 1794 a tariff bill was under consideration in Congress. It proposed to add 5 per cent. to almost all the then existing valuations. In the discussion which arose upon this bill, I had to contend with a member from Pittsburgh, who doubted the constitutional right of Congress to impose duties for the benefit of the manufacturers. I affirmed that the duties proposed were for revenue, and if the operation of the law was such, as incidentally to benefit the manufacturer, it would be the more agreeable to me. From that time (1794) to the year 1820 or 1822, I think my votes will be found, always and uniformly supporting every revenue bill, which could incidentally benefit the manufacturer—and yet the Senator from Kentucky says, that I have always been hostile to the manufacturers of the country.

The duties, Mr. President, as you well know, had been doubled during the late war, with Great Britain, and on the restoration of peace, a new tariff became necessary. The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Dallas) was, I think, directed to prepare a tariff project and report it to Congress at the succeeding session. But whether directed or not, he did prepare the tariff bill of 1816. The late Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Dallas, fully considered the subject, and when matured between them, the bill was presented by Mr. Lowndes to the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Committee I was then a member. The bill was fully discussed in Committee, and reported by the chairman to the House. The health of Mr. Lowndes, devolved in some measure, the defence and necessary explanations of the bill, on me. The bill was warmly opposed by Mr. Pickens and other Eastern gentlemen, and more especially was their opposition directed to the proposed duty on iron and cotton fabrics. I advocated the bill throughout, and it passed with some slight modification, augmenting, I think, the duty on sugar a half cent per pound. And yet the Senator from Kentucky says that I always have been hostile to the manufacturers of the country.

The tariff law of 1816 was founded on sound principles, and it embraced all the interests of the nation. It afforded sufficient encouragement to the manufacturer of the country. It contained nothing sectional, and the domestic manufactures grew up steadily under it. It had the effect completely to exclude the importation from India of the coarse cotton fabrics. It was a revenue bill but incidentally of great advantage to our manufactures. Subsequently to the passage of the bill, the manufacturers began to dictate to Congress and hence the act of 1824, against which I raised my voice, and have invariably done so ever since. I have no idea of doing any act contrary to the welfare of the country, or to subvert the pecuniary interest of selfish individuals.

I presume the Senator (Mr. Clay) will not deny the statement I have made respecting my course in Congress in relation to the subject of manufactures. He must admit, that my hostility to the Manufacturers commenced some time about the year 1822, the precise date I do not recollect. I opposed the Tariff of 1824. This law induced men who were totally unacquainted with manufactures, to enter into the business, and as an inevitable consequence, many of them were ruined. In consequence of their failures, the protection afforded by the Tariff of 1824, was deemed insufficient, and hence the abominable act of 1828, which almost all of us deprecate. The South felt the oppressive effects of the act of 1824 but were apparently unwilling to express their feelings or to create any violent hostility to it;—but the Act of 1828 capped the climax of oppression and exhausted the remains of their patience, and they now justly ask when and where is this abomination to stop. The next step may be prohibition. (Mr. Clay here admitted that my hostility to manufactures commenced in 1822, for he said that, old as he was, his knowledge did not go back so far as 1795. He would take the period mentioned by me, (1822) and remarked, that I had been in favor of manufactures, but that I had turned—he would not use that expression—and abandoned manufactures. The Senator (Mr. Clay) then gave his gentleman-like quotation from Pope:

"Old politicians chime on wisdom past,  
And tattle on in blunders to the last."

I disdain, Mr. President, to notice the miserable doggerel lines quoted by the Senator. The quotation is alike unworthy of him—disgraceful to the Senate—and disgraceful to him who uses it, when applied to any member of this body.—What—tattle? Although some 20 years the senior of that Senator, I stand as firm as he does, and perform the arduous duties of my station, with as much fidelity as any Senator on this floor. No, Mr. President, I do not tattle—that Senator will find that I shall always be ready to meet him here or elsewhere. I have already exposed the aberrations of that Senator, and I pledge myself to correct any other errors he may hereafter commit in this Senate. He shall find my recollection, as fresh as that of the youngest Senator in this body. What, Mr. President, have we witnessed this day? The Senator, (Mr. Clay), volunteering to take his solemn oath, that I had been uniformly and always hostile to the manufacturers of the country. He now admits that my hostility to the manufacturers, did not commence until 1822. This is a fair specimen of that Senator's accuracy.

Notwithstanding the charge, Mr. President, made against me, as being hostile to the manufacturers of the country, I owe it to myself to say, that this charge, comes from what quarter it may, is entirely destitute of foundation.—So far from being hostile to manufactures, I have on the contrary, advocated them, whenever it could be done consistently, with a due regard to the Constitution, and to our national interests, and on all future occasions the domestic manufactures shall so far have my support. At the same time I admit, that I have been hostile to some of the manufacturers, because, by their own selfish views, they have led Congress into error, and I believe, that

some of them would sacrifice the peace and happiness of this country, if a pecuniary advantage could thereby be derived. To those of this character, and to their injurious practices, I avow a decided hostility. There are others of the manufacturers, who are high minded honorable men, who would be satisfied with such a modification of the present Tariff, as will be like to remain permanent, that they may make their arrangements, and shape their business with some degree of certainty for the future. To these, & to their views, I am friendly. Some of the manufacturers have embarked large capital—and it would not conform to my opinion to do any legislative act, which would injure any of them. The repeal of the minimum on woollens should take place, as it will at once remove one great source of fraud, and a percentage should be substituted on the actual cost of the article. It should be a safe protection. I would reduce the duties on raw materials of iron, wool, hemp, flax, &c. &c. and repeal the duties altogether on dyestuffs. Such a system as this would give more efficient protection, to our manufacturers, than all the minimums and other shackles that you can possibly impose on the commerce of our country. In aid of such a system, I would lessen or repeal the duties on all articles that are of universal consumption, for by lessening the expense of the working-man, you enable him to work cheaper, and thereby afford real protection to the manufacturer. How can he who works with wool, enter into a fair competition, with the woollen manufacturer in England? The English manufacturer pays a duty of one and a half cents only, on the pound of wool—the American manufacturer pays four cents per pound, besides fifty per cent. duty on the actual cost of the wool, which, (independently of any other expenses,) makes an average of at least 14 or 15 cents on each pound of wool. A similar view might be taken respecting the workers of bar iron, cordage, linen, sail duck, &c.

The Senator (Mr. Clay), says, that he had read the act of 1830 in relation to the Sinking Fund, and which information he accompanied by a sarcasm levelled at me. I pass that by, however, as unworthy of notice. I could not have supposed that he had read that law, for it was the only reason, I could possibly assign to myself, for his saying, "that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be impeached, if he should pay off the 3 per cents."

The Senator (Mr. Clay), well knows that the Secretary of the Treasury does not act by his own authority, but acts under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of which board of Commissioners, you (Mr. Calhoun), are the presiding officer. The Commissioners will probably direct what shall be done under the law.

I could, Mr. President, draw a picture, but I refrain. (Here Mr. Clay, apparently under the influence of much excitement, called out—"draw it, draw it, I dare you, I dare you.") A call to order proceeded from the Chair, and from several Senators. No, Mr. President, I shall pursue my own course, and take my own time. I shall not suffer myself to be compelled to take any course, by the mere dictation of that Senator. The respect I owe myself, and to the Senate, will ever direct my course while a member of this body. I will not consent to be dictated to by any one, and most certainly not by the Senator, (Mr. Clay).

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz:—The Vice President, Mr. Calhoun—the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Marshall—the Secretary of State, Mr. Livingston—the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McLane, and the Attorney General, Mr. Taney—at their next meeting, under the above signature, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off the 3 per cents.

his famous letter to Mr. Poindexter, (on which Messrs. Clayton and Poindexter thought, proper to rely,) Mr. Clement thus expresses himself.

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 25, 1832.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, bearing date this morning. It was this moment handed me, and although it is by no means desirable to stand in the attitude of a public accuser of any man holding a high and responsible station in the government, yet inasmuch as I considered the subject matter of your inquiry as being one of no small degree of importance, I do not feel myself at liberty to shrink from the discharge of my duty, or withhold from an honorable Senator, approaching me in his senatorial capacity, any information which I may be in possession of, touching the subject of his inquiry. Nevertheless, I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks which may have been inadvertently made to a friend."

Now hear Mr. Clement again in the United States Telegraph on the 15th inst:

"Mr. Poindexter had no knowledge of the facts stated in my letter to him, until it was handed to him while the Senate was in session, it having been sent in by one of the door-keepers, while the subject was under debate. And the first information Governor Moore had upon the subject, was derived from the reading of the letter in the Senate. Neither of these gentlemen were requested by me to advance money, for the establishment of a press in Mississippi or elsewhere, or to participate in any manner in such establishment; but, at my request, Gov. Poindexter, on my exhibiting to him satisfactory letters, reaching for my former good character and conduct, politely offered to furnish me with letters of introduction to several gentlemen in Mississippi, acquainting them with the object of my visit to that country. No conversation ever took place between him and myself, which related to any fact referred to in my letter, until after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren was rejected; and the same remarks are strictly applicable to Gov. Moore. All that I asked of these gentlemen was an introduction into a country where I was a stranger, which they politely offered to afford me."

Now, passing over these accounts of his relations to Mr. Poindexter, let us see what sort of a witness he is—upon what kind of ground such charges are made before the highest tribunal in the land—and by what sort of informers the character of Martin Van Buren is so damaged.—We have before us, in the N. Y. Evening Post, the Proceedings of a very large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of King's county, held at Brooklyn, "on the 15th inst."—We make the following extracts, and let the matter rest here for the present:

"In speaking of the grounds upon which some of the Senators excused their vote, Mr. Waring said, it appeared that Samuel E. Clement, the late Post Master of this village, had given some evidence against Mr. Van Buren; but the citizens of Brooklyn know Clement too well to be imposed upon for a moment, with the idea that he had written the truth to Mr. Poindexter. Many of them knew Clement to be a man of no honor, and they knew that he had written the blood from their very veins."

"After an appropriate preface, Mr. Van Dyck introduced the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, Mr. Senator Poindexter has read in the Senate of the U. States, a letter from Samuel E. Clement, late Postmaster of this village, grossly implicating the Character of Martin Van Buren, and on which letter Mr. Poindexter relied for a justification of his vote in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Van Buren—Resolved, That from our personal knowledge of Samuel E. Clement, and of his conduct while resident in this village, we unhesitatingly pronounce that he is entitled to no credit, and is utterly unworthy the countenance of any honorable man."

"Mr. M. D. Morse, the district attorney of King's county, next addressed the meeting. He said that too much had been already said about Clement but he felt it his duty to state what he knew of the interview which that individual had with Mr. Van Buren at the City Hotel. A gentleman upon whose testimony he (Mr. Morse) would rely in any case, who would, if necessary, make his oath of the fact, had informed him that he, in company with Clement, got introduced to the room of Mr. Van Buren on board a steam boat. They called to see him at the City Hotel, and the servant by mistake introduced them to the room in which Martin Van Buren sat. Clement made a very awkward apology for the accidental intrusion, and there the first interview ended."

The National Gazette thinks it wrong in Mr. Poindexter, "to adduce to the Senate, even in secret session, any record of a private and familiar conversation."—The Boston Centinel tries to clear Mr. P's skirts of such conduct.—What says this Clay Journal?—"We act on the principle of a different political light. The fact is, Mr. Holmes of Maine proposed that a committee should be appointed to investigate the character and merits of Mr. Van Buren; this proposition was rejected by V. B.'s friends in the Senate, who recommended that every member of the Senate should make investigations for himself. While in pursuit of this investigation, this Clement, as a volunteer, wrote the letter in question to Mr. Poindexter, to be made use of as he thought proper. Thus did Clement stamp his own character with the infamy of revealing a private and confidential conversation: the information being thus honestly in possession of Mr. P. it was his duty to lay it before the Senate. While making a proper use of the testimony of Clement, he probably despised the traitor."

We read the Editor of the B. Centinel to Mr. Clement's own letter above. Let him read it, and then judge!

The following is a letter from the Hon. Jesse Spight, one of the members of Congress from North Carolina.

From the N. C. Constitutionalist.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1832.

Editors.—This is the second day Mr. Clay has amused the Senate with his peculiar eloquence. I suppose he will occupy Monday in winding up. After all his mighty and splendid efforts, I do not think he will be able to reach the White House on the 4th of March, 1832. It is evident that Mr. Clay is not speaking what he believes, when he says, the taxes imposed on articles of consumption are too cheap. The argument carried 40 amounts to this:—Two merchants go to Europe and buy goods. When they arrive in this country, one honestly pays the duty at a Custom House, and the other smuggles him. According to Mr. Clay's American System doctrine, the one which pays the duty can afford his goods the cheapest.—The doctrine subjects its advocates to just scorn and contempt. And I venture to say, that if 25 years ago, a man had advocated such

doctrines in Congress, he would have been looked upon by all men of sense as a common fool.—Yet such is the desperate state of the public mind at present, we find this inflammatory and abominable doctrine swallowed with avidity by some even of our Southern men. I had hoped, that at this session of Congress, we should be able to have as modified the Tariff as to have given something like general satisfaction. But I must say, that recent events have seemed rather to make me doubt, than even to hope, there is the least possible chance to effect any thing like a beneficial reduction. It is painful to relate that the ultimate and substantial interests of the yeomanry of the country are but objects of a secondary nature, with the majority here. Mr. Clay leads a party who are trying to supplant General Jackson, and to effect which they would roll heaven and earth together. They seem disposed to yield not one inch of ground, as respects their tariff principles. Mr. Calhoun at the head of a small party, goes for an entire abandonment of the principle of protection. And thus the two extremes are pushed to the very point of desperation, and finally, we shall either all break up, and do nothing during this state of things. You have seen the course of policy which our venerable President has recommended in relation to the tariff, viz: concession and compromise. But unfortunately for the country we are too weak to carry this point. Clay, with his party, yielding no ground; Calhoun, and his, contending for an abandonment of the protective policy. Thus the President is literally crucified between two thieves. I have nothing to say about combinations and coalitions; but, one thing I will say—that, in my opinion the very ends of parties are determined to use every means in their power, to thwart the views of the President.

No conduct of some of our Southern Senators in voting to reject Mr. Van Buren, has not, in my opinion, materially strengthened our cause. I fear it has produced an apathy with some of our New York friends. I confess I am at a loss to account for their conduct myself. You will see by reference to the debates in secret session, that the ostensible reason assigned by the opposition for their rejection, was his instructions to Mr. McLane in relation to the West India Trade. I do not blame Mr. Clay and his faction for rejecting him on that account. It was to be expected that the man, who, by his negligence, had lost that valuable trade, and failed in repeated efforts to regain it, would hardly be honorable enough to command the man who had sagacity enough to regain it. But it is strange—very strange, that Mr. Calhoun and his partisans should join in the massacre. All who are conversant with the history of the times, know that Mr. Calhoun and his friends were the most clamorous of all in relation to the loss of this "valuable trade and nursery for our seamen," as one of them termed it. And now, strange to relate, they have joined with the man who, by negligence, lost it, in politically (as they hope,) killing the one who has regained it. Strange proceeding, I confess, to me. I had thought the instructions given to Mr. McLane met the approbation of all the true friends of the country, that it did not. Since which the President has informed me that he gave express orders to Mr. Van Buren, to give him instructions. I view the whole transaction as a thrust at the President, intended by his enemies to disgrace him, and to cover the odium which was attached to Adams and Clay.—Some men who have once been strong friends of the President have played a bold part in the dark in relation to this business. I know how they can say to their constituents, they are the friends of General Jackson. They have "done" as much evil, the Lord reward them "according to their works."

Your obedient servant,  
J. SPEIGHT.

THE CASE OF MRS. CHAPMAN.

In opening the case on the part of the prosecution against Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Ross, the Prosecuting Attorney, made the following statement:

"The indictment contained three counts, in all of which Mrs. Chapman was charged with being the principal, in the murder of William Chapman. The following is the substance of the testimony, to sustain which Mr. R. said the prosecution were able, and should proceed to adduce evidence."

"About the middle of last May, a stranger appeared, in a lone and distressed condition, at the residence of Mr. William Chapman, at Andalusia, in this county. He asked protection for the night, which was readily granted. His reception being cordial, as he was considered an object of pity, he prolonged his stay in a short time he contracted an intimacy with Mrs. Chapman, which continued to increase daily, until Mrs. Chapman's affections became entirely divorced from her husband, and given to the stranger. The evidence on this point will disclose a scene of the basest and blackest crime. An illicit connexion was known to exist between the stranger and Mrs. C. Her friends and family saw it, and it caused their warmest indignation. So open and barefaced was this woman's infamy, that no admonitions from her friends had the least effect upon her. She was repeatedly heard to express a wish that her husband was gone."

"On the 16th of June this stranger left Andalusia, and went to Philadelphia. While in the city he purchased a quantity of arsenic, for the purpose, as he stated, of preparing a collection of birds for the South-American market. He returned to Andalusia in a day or two, and shortly after Mr. Chapman was taken ill. On the 19th of June, a physician was sent for; he came, but thought it unnecessary to prescribe medicine. On the Monday following, Mrs. Chapman made some chicken soup for her husband; she seasoned it while in the kitchen, and conveyed it to the parlour, where no person was present but this stranger. In his presence she mixed poison with it, and took it up to Mr. Chapman. Mr. C. partook of a small quantity, after which it was thrown away, as also was the chicken of which it was made. Ducks belonging to a neighboring farm, which were observed over the chicken and soup, died in a short time after. Mr. Chapman grew worse rapidly; he complained of burning heat in his stomach; he complained of suffering the most excruciating pain, and Mrs. Chapman was requested to send for a physician, but she refused. On Tuesday a similar request was made, but without effect. A gentleman who visited Mr. C. was driven from his room, notwithstanding Mr. C.'s earnest request that he might remain. Late in the evening, however, a physician was sent for, he came immediately and prescribed calomel, but by Mrs. C.'s orders, not a particle was administered. In the morning the physician called again, and asked if the medicine had been given, she replied no, and that he should not be. Mr. C. lingered until the 22d June, when he expired in great pain from the effects of poison in his stomach."

Three months after, suspicions as to the cause of Mrs. Chapman's death were excited

by subsequent transactions, and his body was disinterred, and his stomach examined by several physicians. They came to the conclusion that his death had been occasioned by poison, and not by cholera morbus, as had been given out. In the course of the examination, said Mr. R., we shall lay before you a letter from Mrs. Chapman to Mina, in which are several curious expressions, which can only be explained by reference to this heinous transaction.

Mrs. Chapman ascribed her husband's death to a variety of causes. To some she ascribed that he had died from eating a large quantity of chicken; to others she called the meat beef; to others, pork; to others, veal. In nine days after the death of Mr. Chapman, she was married to Mina, and as soon as she became informed that suspicions were excited against her, without offering a word of explanation, she promptly attempted an escape. These are the points which the counsel for the prosecution informed the jury they should now proceed to prove.—[Phil. Inq.]

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated  
PORT LEBACCO, Feb. 14, 1832.

Dear Sir—In your paper of the 11th inst. there is a letter written from this place, detailing an account of a duel, said to have taken place a short distance from this village, between Lieut. H. Matthews and Dr. Jewson. The whole of that letter is a wanton and malicious fabrication, calculated to give pain to the relations of Dr. Jewson.

Yours, &c.  
W. H. J. MITCHELL.

IMPORTANT.—We have private correspondence from Washington, that the Chesapeake will deliver no support to the Supreme Court, and that it is probable that they will be a treaty with them before the adjournment of Congress.—[Millersville Union.]

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA,  
Collector's Office, Feb. 23, 1832.

The following letter was this day received from the Secretary of State. Merchants and navigators who may wish to consult the work referred to, are informed that it is deposited in this office, where it will be at all times subject to their inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1832.

James N. Barker, Esq. Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia.

Sir—For the information of our merchants, who may be inclined to avail themselves of the facilities given by the late Treaty with the Porte, to the commerce of the United States with the Russian, Ottoman and Persian dominions, through the Black Sea and Sea of Azof, I send you herewith a work which has lately been received from our Consul at Odessa, through the Charge d'Affairs of the United States at St. Petersburg. It contains plans, said to be very exact, of all the harbours in those seas, with charts of the soundings in approaching them—a short notice of the products exported from each place, and other information which I have thought might be of great use to merchants and navigators who may direct their enterprise to that quarter. I wish therefore, that the Books may be placed in some convenient place or reference in your office, and that publicity may be given to this communication. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Continued.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Thursday afternoon, says—Just as the Southern mail was leaving this city for the North, this morning the mail bag was discovered to be on fire. It was immediately opened; fears being entertained that some hot political papers of opposition had got together and were consuming each other up, somewhat after the manner of the Kilkeny cats. Several packages were burning, and one quite in a blaze. It is supposed to have arisen from unextinguished sealing wax—or perhaps from spontaneous combustion. Complaints as to any other cause are, to use the ordinary phrase, "absolutely in mystery."

Mr. Benjamin Wilson, an old gentleman aged about 75, who resided alone in a small building near Byram Bridge, in Greenwich, Conn., recently came to his death in a most shocking manner. On the morning of the 14th Jan. his brother called at his house on business, and found the old gentleman in bed, in the last agonies of death—his flesh most dreadfully burned on many parts of his body, and his bowels almost entirely consumed; yet the old gentleman apparently had his senses, and from a few words he occasionally uttered before he ceased to breathe, it appeared he had some recollection of having been about the fire the previous night, but could give no information how he succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was entirely out when his brother called. His wearing apparel, which he had on the day before, was almost entirely consumed, fragments of which were found in different parts of the room.—The covering of the bed on which he lay was about one third destroyed by the fire, and one of the bed posts burned nearly in two. He died in a few hours after his situation was discovered.

A Perilous Adventure.—On Saturday evening last, about dark, says the Money Telegraph, while Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the island opposite Jersey shore, was engaged in securing a flat boat that laid in the river, a large piece of ice came in contact with it, broke its moorings, and hurried it into the midst of the stream. The floating ice precluded all hopes of his being able to reach the shore. Thus exposed to all the sensations of cold, and incertitude of fate, he made a voyage of about fifty miles, passed through the break in Money Dam, and was rescued at the Milton Bridge.

An Apology.—When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision." This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result from such a proceeding. The name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal—"I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance."

You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordship! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have done, could he if he would be surprised at any thing you did?

We present our  
the speech of Mr. F.  
of Mr. Van Buren,  
for an article from the  
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## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6 1832.

We present our readers, in this day's paper the speech of Mr. Forsyth on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and ask for it, as well as for an article from the Richmond Enquirer, an attentive perusal.

It would seem that the vote of Gov. Moore, in favor of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, is likely to bring him into some difficulty, both at home and abroad. While his friends at home look upon him as a deserter from the principles of those who elected him, the friends of Mr. Van Buren in New York, are disposed to question his honor. The papers from Philadelphia speak of the affair between him and Mr. Bergen, one of the representatives from New York, as likely to result in a meeting. We trust will not be the case; yet the bullying card of Gov. Moore, published in the U. S. Telegraph, seems to leave Mr. Bergen no choice, unless indeed, he is influenced by a nobler feeling than that of revenge, and is restrained by the influence of his laws who hath said "Thou shalt not kill."

On the subject of the Tariff, we give the speech of our old and faithful representative in the Senate Gen. Smith. It was delivered in answer to a speech by Mr. Clay, in which a harsh, personal attack had been made by Mr. Clay on the old soldier. The speech of Mr. Clay did not reach us in time to admit of its insertion in this paper. In our next we propose commencing its publication.

To the high toned friends of the Tariff, to such as are disposed to go the whole length with Mr. Clay, and make no reduction of duties, on articles manufactured or grown in our country, we recommend a perusal of the letter of Gen. Blair of South Carolina. When it is recollected that the language of Gen. B., is becoming the language of the whole South, it would seem that every true lover of our Union ought to pause before he takes another step. Elect Mr. Clay as our Chief Magistrate; rivet the chains of his American System upon the country by continuing the present high rate of duties, and squandering millions on wild and visionary schemes of internal improvement and our Union is gone. It will then be admitted by all, that concession and compromise, that to confine the powers of the General Government, within the strictly defined limits of the Constitution, was the only path of safety and happiness.

The Baltimore Republican has passed into the hands of SAMUEL HARKER, Esq. late editor of the Delaware Gazette and Watchman. The editor of the Baltimore Republican, heretofore, is an ample guarantee that the Republican cause in Maryland will suffer nothing by the change, and that the Baltimore Republican, always conducted with energy, will be able to sustain itself against the combined forces of Clayism in Baltimore.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Michigan Territory, vice Lewis Cass, resigned.

Lucius Lyon, of Michigan Territory, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States, to ascertain, survey and mark the Northern line of the State of Illinois.

James Shannon, of Kentucky, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Central America, vice William N. Jeffers, resigned.

Alfred P. Edwards, of Connecticut, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Manila.

Hartwell Boswell, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Batesville, in the Territory of Arkansas, from the 6th day of April, 1832, when his present commission will expire.

George B. Damron, at present Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Money for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mount Salus in the State of Mississippi, vice George B. Crutcher, deceased.

### THE EASTERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Mr. A. H. Everett, from the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to which was referred the subject of the decision of the Eastern Boundary Question by the King of Holland, has made a long report, which appears in the Boston papers. This report gives a distinct view of the present state of the question. It takes the ground that the decision of the King of the Netherlands is not binding on the parties, it is not a decision of any of the points referred to him, but the recommendation of an entirely new boundary—and that to adopt this new boundary would be making a cession of territory, which the Government of the United States has no authority to make, without the consent of the states of Maine and Massachusetts, which have an immediate interest in the territory, which would be so ceded.

### CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

We understand the trade has opened very briskly between this city and the Southern states, through the canal. Two hundred and thirty eight packets and other vessels have passed through since the breaking up of the ice. Another line of steamboats between Philadelphia and Baltimore is also in contemplation, which will give the public the choice of conveyance by the railroad or canal.

National Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

The hard contested election for Representative to the Legislature has resulted in the choice of Bernard Marigny, Jackson man, by a majority of 130 votes over his Clay competitor Samuel J. Peters.

### For the Whig.

In that luminous commentary on the Bible by Dr. Adam Clarke, there is a fund of knowledge that renders it at once highly instructive and entertaining. The learned and well-read author has interspersed through the work a vast variety of historical facts, many of which bear a striking similarity to those recorded in the scriptures. A few evenings ago while engaged in a desultory perusal of this interesting work, my attention was attracted by the notes on 1 Sam. 4th Chap. which contains an account of the result of one of the Israelitish wars with the Philistines. In the 17th verse, a messenger from the camp of Israel, describes to Eli their judge, the issue of the battle in the following laconic style:—"Israel is fled before the Philistines and there hath been also a great slaughter among the people, and thy two sons also, Hophni and Phineas are dead, and the ark of God is taken." Upon this the Dr. observes:—

"Heroes and conquerors, ancient and modern have been celebrated for comprising a vast deal of information in a few words. I will give three examples and have no doubt that the Benjaminite in the text will be found to have greatly the advantage."

1. Julius Caesar having totally defeated Pharnaces, king of Pontus wrote a letter to the Roman senate which contained only these three words:—

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

I came, I saw, I conquered. This war was begun and ended in one day! 2. Admiral Hawke, having totally defeated the French fleet in 1759, off the coast of Brittany, wrote as follows to King George II.—"Sir, I have taken, sunk, burnt and destroyed all the French fleet as per margin."—"HAWKE." 3. Napoleon Buonaparte, then general-in-chief of the French armies in Italy, wrote to Josephine his wife, the evening before he attacked Field Marshal Alvinzi, the imperial general:—"To-morrow I shall attack the enemy; I shall defeat them, and terminate the business." He did so, the imperialists were totally defeated, Mantua surrendered, and the campaign for that year (1776) was concluded. Had I been setting by the elbow of the worthy Dr. when he penned the above, I should have suggested a fourth example from a certain American Commodore which is certainly no less distinguished for the fullness of its meaning, and the brevity of its style:

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

JONATHAN.

### Communicated.

Mr. Editor, Having read the substance of a new Law about to be passed, as reported by Mr. Brainerd, I was forcibly struck with the beauty and excellency of such a system. Independent of the advantages it will give us over the tradesman and mechanic, it will concentrate us as a body (I mean us slaveholders) and give us a permanency, nothing else could. In the first place the law provides that all who shall free a slave hereafter shall pay the sum of fifty dollars, which is as much as to say, no slave shall be freed at all, which is a thing much to my notion. In due course of time we shall have nothing but slaves and slaveholders among us, the tradesman and common people will have to back out; we can train up our slaves to be Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, and Shoe makers, and in all respects equal the nabobs of Jamaica. In the most delightful trait in this law will be, that all poor people will be taxed to send the free coloured population to Africa. This will considerably lighten our expenses in the affair. In short Mr. Editor, the main scope of this Bill is to give us peculiar privileges which we never before enjoyed, and which has been so long the subject of our most devout aspirations.

### A GENUINE ARISTOCRAT.

### TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the members of the Centreville bar was held on the afternoon of the 10th inst. to express to the Honorable L. Purnell, the regret felt on his retirement from the office of associate Judge, of the second judicial district. Kenney Harrison, Esq. was called to the chair and Thos. Wright 3d, appointed Secretary when the following address was offered by William Carmichael, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable Lemuel Purnell. Sir—Your resignation of the office of associate Judge of this judicial district is to us a cause of deep regret and we should be ungrateful if we did not express to you our sense of the obligations we owe you, for the upright and faithful discharge of your duties and your personal kindness towards us, if we omitted to offer you at parting the testimony of our respect.

We speak in the language of our hearts and not of compliment when we say your retirement from office, is a serious loss to ourselves, and the district at large. The scales of justice in your hands have been even and steady, neither your autocrat nor advocate has ever had cause to complain of injury sustained by prejudice towards him or partiality to his adversary, in the discharge of your high duties, to the dignity of a Judge, you have always added the delicacy and courtesy of a gentleman. In your retirement you carry with you our high respect—we offer you our best wishes for the restoration of your health, and we trust, that in the tranquil scenes of retired life, the rest of your days may be unclouded and serene.

By Order,

K. HARRISON, Chairman.

Thos. Watson 3d. Sec'y.

Feb. 10th, 1832.

And upon motion, Messrs. Thomas Wright, Jr. Thomas C. Browne, D. C. H. Emory and Wm. A. Spencer were appointed to present the same.—The following was received by the chairman.

Kenney Harrison, Esq. Sir, I am truly grateful for the kind feelings and sentiments which you and the gentlemen you represent, have been pleased to express towards me, on retiring from public life. During a long course of judicial life, I feel a proud consciousness of having endeavored to discharge my duty faithfully and honestly, and it is highly gratifying to me to know, that my official conduct meets with the approbation of my fellow citizens, as the members of the Centreville bar. Your manifestations of esteem have made a grateful impression on my heart, and will pass with me into the shades of retirement and mingle with the most pleasant of my reminiscences.

I pray you to communicate to the gentlemen you represent, my profound acknowledgments for the testimonials of their esteem and good wishes, and that you and they may enjoy, uninterrupted health and happiness, is the sincere wish of your Obedt Servant.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Feb. 10th, 1832.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman attested by the Secretary and forwarded to the editor of the Centreville Times for publication with the request that

the other editors in the district will copy the same.

KENNEY HARRISON, Chm.

Test.—Thos. Watson, Sec'y.

From the Cincinnati Republican, Feb. 14.

### THE RIVER AGAIN.

The river continued to rise at this place up to 7 o'clock last night; at which time it was 62 feet 5 inches above low water mark.

It is impossible to estimate the damage which this flood must produce, between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Parts of houses and barns in numbers have been observed floating by this city.

BEAVER, Feb. 17.

THE FLOOD.—Such a scene has never before occurred in our neighborhood, as that produced by the rise of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek, on Friday and Saturday last. The water at the junction of those streams was seven or eight feet higher than ever was known before. Bridgewater Sharon and Fallston were all inundated, as well as the buildings up and down the river. In some of the houses the water was up in the second story, and most of them near the ceilings in the first. A great many light buildings were carried away, together with hay and grain stacks and fences. The loss in the range where the water flowed is incalculable.

Among the sufferers in this vicinity, Stephen Stone, Esq. is the greatest. He estimates his loss at near \$10,000.—His old dwelling house and stable were carried away; and a large new brick house, lately finished, and which cost about \$4,000, is so much injured that it is believed it will fall—a brick kitchen attached to it was torn away. Messrs. D. Minis and H. J. Wasson suffered considerable loss, the dwelling house of the latter being swept off. The water was up to the ceiling in Gen. La-cock's house, and his stable and other out-houses, fences and hay stacks were all carried away, and his valuable Library destroyed. At Sharon the Foundry of Messrs. Darragh and Shaw was torn away, and at Fallston the Sleigh Factory of Mr. D. S. Stone was destroyed, and Messrs. Poughs, Wilson & Co. have sustained considerable loss. The island above and below have been stripped of every thing, their occupants barely escaping with their lives.

The public works on beaver creek have sustained little or no injury. Notwithstanding the uncommon rapid rise of the water, and the distress produced by it, it is with gratitude we have the pleasure of stating that there were no lives lost.

The effects of the late unprecedented rise of the waters of the Ohio appear to be fully as disastrous as the first accounts had led us to suppose. It is stated that all the towns and villages along the Ohio, have been wholly or in part inundated. The annexed account of the injury sustained at Wheeling is given in the Times of the 15th inst.

### GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.

It falls to our lot to-day to record the most extensive and destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at this place on Thursday last. On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks. The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour till Saturday morning when it began to rise less and less rapidly till eight at night, when it came to a stand and soon after began to fall.

The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has risen since the memory of the oldest person now living; it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was at the memorable floods of '34 and '13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences, and dwellings, barns, corn and meat-houses with their contents, and the stock.

All the towns and villages along the river have been wholly or in part inundated, and many of the buildings with all they contained have been carried away.

All the low part of our town has suffered severely—it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property—43 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames have been swept away from South Wheeling. The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock. A large warehouse filled with flour, lodged on the upper point of the island. The river is now even with the banks. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars.

A gentleman who came up the Ohio from Louisville to Wheeling and reached this city on Saturday night, confirms the statement made above, that almost every town and village on the river was more or less injured by the overflow of the waters. He states that he counted two hundred houses which had been carried off and were floating down the current.—Balt. Amer.

"It is a curious fact, illustrative of the character the Aborigines have obtained for close observation and correct inferences, that the Indians from the Rocky Mountains who passed through here a few weeks since, on their way to Washington, predicted this season, as flood in the western waters the season, as signing as a reason that the beavers had built their habitations several feet higher than had ever been known, which they consider as an unerring indication of high water.

### POLAND.

The London Times, of the 7th January, says:

The lot of unhappy Poland, since its late overthrow, is not, perhaps, worse than we had anticipated, though certainly its calamities have exceeded the most gloomy apprehensions of an enlightened age. We have seen letters from Warsaw to the 20th ult., descriptive of barbarities which only Russians could perpetrate, and of patriotism which only Poles have evinced. The latter, even of the lowest rank, have shown no disposition to receive with favor, or to treat with confidence, their old oppressors. The former have proved themselves greater savages than in the time of the monster Swallow and the Empress Catherine.

The natural consequence of this state of mutual hatred, of this intolerable despotism on the one hand, and this patriotic indignation on the other, is a continued series of cruel and exterminating acts on the part of the conquerors, and of individual resistance, or attempts at assassination, on the part of the vanquished.

Accordingly, so far are the Russians yet from feeling themselves secure in Warsaw, that ever since they entered it, a great body of their troops have been commanded to remain constantly under arms, and the horses of their light artillery are kept harrowed to the cannon night and day.

Marshal Paskewitch, who, proud of his conquests over the Poles and the Turks, now plumes himself only on the eminence to which the favor of his master has raised him, takes every method of showing at once his fears and his abhorrence of the Poles. He drives through the streets of his capital, where he is detested, surrounded with a guard of Baskirs, armed with bows and arrows, like an eastern potentate.

The University of Warsaw has been shut. Orders have been given to all the establishments of education to discontinue the use of the Polish language, and to allow the youth of Poland only to learn Russian. The French language has been strictly prohibited in all seminaries of learning, and forbidden even to be taught in private families. The despots, "wise in their generation," justly conclude that if men learn French, they will read French books; if they read French books, they may imbibe French politics; and if they imbibe French politics, they will become so revolutionary, as to have no further reverence for the authority of the autocrat, or taste for the discipline of the knout.

All the property, landed as well as moveable, of the most eminent patriots, has been confiscated by the Russian Government, though the confiscation had long been abolished by Polish law. Thus the magnificent nobles of the nation, whose army extended over districts like English counties, are now stripped of their whole inheritance, and driven to beggary in foreign lands, if they cannot be seized for domestic torture. Generals in the army, ministers, ambassadors, all the celebrated supporters of their country's cause in the late revolution, are in this predicament. Prince Czartoriski, who is now in London, received notice only a few days ago, that his noble estates at Pulawy, on the Vistula, where he had collected an immense library and a great museum, have been confiscated by the Emperor, and (Oh! Despotism, how keen sometimes is thy dart!) transferred to the great enemy of his country, its conqueror and oppressor, Paskewitch.

The Poles who remain at home in their own land, watered with the blood of their fellow patriots, can do nothing to arrest such military oppression, and such barbarous injustice; but they manifest no inclination to display a slavish acquiescence.

As the Grand Duke Michael was lately passing through the streets of Warsaw, accompanied by a brilliant staff, he was shot at from a window, and the shot killed General Berk, who was riding by his side. This fact has not been mentioned in any of the Russian papers, but it is not the less true; and though not commendable, it may be taken as an evidence of the extent to which the Russians are abhorred in Poland, and of the little chance of permanent tranquility under their barbarous tyranny.

### VOICE OF THE SOUTH.

We give the following extract from a letter dated, Courtland, Alabama, together with the opinions of the press, and votes of a public meeting, to show something of public sentiment in that quarter. The Intelligence has spoken of what we have given as expressions of feeling from different States, derived through correspondence, as if it were our manufacture of the guinea of letters. We invite all concerned to call on us, and they shall see the letters which they affect to consider as fictitious. It will be found that they proceed from men of high respectability, whose word may be relied on implicitly, for all facts stated by them:

Courtland, 10th Feb. 1832.

Dear Sir—Although I wrote you a few days since, I have seized on a leisure moment to say a few words—we are up in arms here; the mail has just brought us a confirmation of the reported rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, and the indignation against Moore for his vote is strongly marked in the countenance of every friend of the administration. We are all mortified and disappointed in the extreme—we are to have a meeting in town to-night on the subject—you may rest assured the expression of feeling will be made known in a tone not to be misconceived or misunderstood. It must be well known to Gov. Moore, that one objection to Col. McKinley was his want of sincerity in the support of Gen. Jackson, and a fear that he would indirectly thwart him in his efforts to carry on the affairs of the government.

Moore has verified all that could have been expected of McKinley. Indeed, he has done more; he has run counter to the feeling and wishes of those friends who were the most zealous in his support, and has been found fighting in the ranks of a Clay, a Webster, a Holmes, and other worthies whom he well knows to be obnoxious to the republicans who gave him his place in the Senate. Whatever objections might have been urged against Moore heretofore, his worst enemies have never charged him with an abandonment of his friends before. I have no hesitation in saying, had his vote been made known before the adjournment of the Legislature, he would have been invited, by an overwhelming majority, to have yielded his place into the hands that gave it to him. I am so much mortified I can hardly hold up my head; what to be disappointed by our friends and laughed at by our enemies—This too loud. (Show this to whom you please: to Moore if he wishes it.) I heard from your family a few days ago, they were all well.

### FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a South Carolina member of Congress, to a correspondent in Camden.

"Nullification can never be our remedy.—When we lose all hope of a redress of our grievances from Congress, and are compelled to take the remedy in our own hands, we must pursue the plan I suggested to the people of Charleston in my letter of last summer. A general convention of the Southern States must be held, and present to Congress the alternative of giving up the protective system (as it is called) or permitting us to separate from the Union. This session is the limit of our hopes; it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our grievances could be postponed, and if the tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hot headed nullies may be disposed to go as far as some of the submission men."

A gentleman in this City has received a letter from General Lafayette dated the 31st of December, in which he informs him that he has been very ill of an inflammation of the breast, but was on the recovery. At the date of that letter, the general was yet confined to his bed.—Globe.

### STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A Card.—Mr. NICHOLAS KEYBOLT, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs Congress that he has finished a model of an Equestrian Statue, and a Bust of Geo. Washington, which he intends in the course of this week to present to the inspection of Congress.—The Bust is in strict conformity to the resolution of Congress of the year 1799.

Buenos Ayres.—We have received by the schr. Susan and Mary, files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 25th November.—The arrival in that place of Vermet, from the Falkland Islands is thus announced on the 33d. "In the American schr. Harriet, of Connecticut, which arrived in this port last Sunday, came passenger, land islands, D. Louis Vermet and his family. The said schooner has been seized for prosecuting the Seal Fishery on the coasts of those islands without competent authority and in contravention of the laws of the country. Her crew, composed of ten men, has been sent to the United States.

A brig of the same nation, called the Superior of New York, has also been seized for a like offence; from on board of her 1000 sealskins were taken, which remain in deposit, the vessel having been liberated on bonds being given for her. Another American schooner, the Breakwater of Connecticut, engaged in the same illegal traffic, has as yet escaped with impunity. These events strikingly show the want of a guard-ship in the Falkland Islands, which might support private and national rights, and prevent disagreeable discussions with friendly powers."

The pretensions of the Government of Buenos Ayres to exercise an authority over these islands it will probably be recollected, was alluded to by the President in his last Message. He then said "I should have placed Buenos Ayres in the list of South American powers in respect to which nothing of importance was to be communicated, but for occurrences which have lately taken place at the Falkland Islands, in which the name of that republic has been used to cover with a show of authority acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. In the course of the present year, one of our vessels engaged in the pursuit of a trade which we have always enjoyed, without molestation, has been captured by a band acting as they pretend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given orders for the dispatch of an armed vessel, to join our squadron in those seas, and aid in affording all lawful protection to our trade which shall be necessary, and shall without delay send a Minister to enquire in the nature of the circumstances, and also of the claim, if any, that is set up by that government to those islands.—In the mean time, I submit the case to the consideration of Congress to the end that they may clothe the Executive with such authority and means as they may deem necessary for providing a force adequate to the complete protection of our fellow citizens fishing and trading to those seas."

We should not be astonished if the message of the President had reached Don Louis Vermet, and that he thought it prudent not to await the arrival of the frigate. The Falkland Islands have at different times been claimed by different European powers, but we believe were finally ceded to Spain about fifty years ago. That power then placed them under the same Governor as the province of Buenos Ayres, and hence the claim to them which the Argentine Republic now sets up; but if we mistake not, they were entirely abandoned and deserted at the time of the Revolution in South America. It is absurd to say, distant as these islands are from Buenos Ayres, that because they once fell under the jurisdiction of the individual sent out from Spain to govern Buenos Ayres, they therefore form part of the territories of the new Republic. If they belong to any power, it is to Spain, but that power by abandoning them, virtually renounced all right to them long before the present government of Buenos Ayres had an existence.—N. Y. Com. & Eng.

### CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.

THE RACES.—The annual Races over the Washington Course commenced this day, and never have we known our city to be so thronged with visitors on any similar occasion. The Hotels and Taverns of every description are crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, attracted principally by the great match race between Clara Fisher, owned by Col. Singleton of this State, and Bonnets of Blue, owned by Col. Johnson of Virginia. The match was for \$10,000. The Course has undergone several improvements, and is in beautiful order. The weather is delightful for the sports of the turf, and the company to day was the most brilliant and numerous ever witnessed in the most flourishing period of the Charleston Races.

The first heat exhibited the finest racing ever witnessed on this course. It was run in 7 minutes 45 seconds, Clara Fisher coming near her length a head. The second heat was run in 8 minutes 51 seconds; Bonnets of Blue beating her antagonist; but Clara Fisher having become lamed, she was of course withdrawn on the third heat.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th & 11th March inst.

March 6th, 1832.

The Rev. Joseph Spencer will perform Divine Service in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Easton, on Wednesday next, being Ash-Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

March 6th, 1832.

DIED. On Sunday morning the 28th ult. at her father's residence in the Trappe, Anne M., daughter of James Chaplain, Esq. aged two years and nine months.

### NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Talbot generally are hereby informed that there will be a Public Meeting in the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March instant, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.

March 6

### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court-House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 6th March, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.

March 6

### GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON AND SON.

HAVE just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.

Easton, March 6 St

### A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Easton, March 6 St

### For Sale or Rent.

The Dwelling House and Lot situated on Dover Street recently occupied by John Bennett, Esq.

Also, The Dwelling House and Lot in Dover Street, occupied last year by Mr. James L. Smith.

The above property will be sold low for cash or paper will be received in payment, or upon a long credit if well secured.

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore, March 6 Sw

### NEW FIRM.

Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Mr. Lambert Reardon, lately keeping, constantly on hand

A FULL SUPPLY OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS

of all kinds. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and a continuance of the former customers of the Store is earnestly requested.

N. B. They have just received an additional supply of

### Groceries and Liquors.

The agency of the Davis Plough having been transferred to them, Farmers can be supplied with Ploughs and Castings immediately.

R. & S.

March 6

### To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise, they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

March 6, 1832. (G)

### DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.

Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.

March 6

### WILLIAM L. JONES,

Clock & Watch

MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. J. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed.—Highest price given for old Gold and Silver. The public's obedient servant,



**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale on **THURSDAY**, the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of John C. Leonard, deceased, near Hillsborough, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of



**Horses, Cattle, Sheep,**  
and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also the corn on hand and the crop of wheat seeded on the place, with sundry articles too tedious to enumerate. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Court, are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under that amount, the cash will be required previous to the removal of the property.

Attendance given by  
**GEORGE W. LEONARD, Adm'r.**  
of John C. Leonard, dec'd.  
Feb 23 2w

**PUBLIC SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on **THURSDAY**, the 8th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of James C. Cain, deceased, at the Hole-in-the-Wall, all the personal estate of said deceased (except negro Charles) consisting of some valuable negroes of both sexes, Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming utensils,



**Horses, Cattle,**  
Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, top fodder, Corn Caps, straw, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, 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 and under five dollars the cash will be required—sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by  
**ROBERT H. RHODES, Adm'r.**  
of James Cain, dec'd.  
Feb 23 2w

**PUBLIC SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on **WEDNESDAY**, the 7th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of Capt. William Willis, deceased, at his late residence in Wye, consisting of



**Horses, Cattle**  
and Hogs, together with all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Coarse Provender, Farming Utensils, one Gig and Harness, the Crop of Wheat growing on the ground. Also a quantity of salt Pork and Beef.

Terms of Sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance given by the subscriber.  
**WILLIAM B. WILLIS, Adm'r.**  
of Capt. William Willis, deceased.  
Feb 23 2w

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Valliant against Henry Dillahay, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, at the residence of said Dillahay, at the Trap, on **WEDNESDAY** the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—3 houses and lots in the Trap, one bay horse; 1 old cart, one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and of costs first placed in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
**J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.**  
Feb. 21 4w

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**

**GEORGE CAREY** corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
"Walham" "Appleton" "Lowell"  
"Hamilton" "Nashua" "Rexford"  
"Avery" and "Pittsfield"  
Maxwell's, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m G. C.

**CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,**  
**SCYTHES CRADLING, &c.**

**CHARLES REDMAN**  
Especially informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hawkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.

Feb. 23 17

**COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.**

**THE** subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

**MATERIALS,**  
together with **PRIME SEASONED TIMBER**, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen, (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish  
**Coaches, Barouches, Charioltees, Gigs, &c.**



at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebrated Ogden of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take country produce, when it can be brought to us at market prices. On hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second-hand Carriages, of good quality, among them a good gig Sulkey.

**JAMES P. ANDERSON, & Co.**  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.  
Feb. 23 3w [G & S]  
The Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above three times and send us his account.

**PETER W. WILLIS,**

**Clock & Watch**  
**MAKER,**  
Denton, Maryland:—



Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally:—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.

**CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS,**  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

**CABINET WARE.**

**THE** subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the cities or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

**JOHN MCCONEKIN.**  
N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.  
Easton, Feb. 21 3w [G]

**A TEACHER WANTED.**

**THE** Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample recommendations.

Communications addressed to Edward B. Hardeste, Esq. will be punctually attended to.  
Denton, Md., Jan. 17 6w

**An Overseer Wanted.**

**Applicants** will leave their names and recommendations at this office.  
January 3.

**To Merchant Tailors.**

**THE** Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offers for sale the following **BOOK and SCALE:**

**THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,**

Accompanied by the patent **MATHEMATICAL RULER**, by Otis Madison.  
The Subscriber deems it useless to say anything more than merely to ask the trade to examine it—then if it is a thing desirable to have, plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form of fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ruler twenty inches long and two inches wide—and but two or three marks, except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it.

**PRICE \$10.**  
**W. W. HILTON,**  
No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets.

The Centreville Times, Fredericktown Herald, Cheltenham Telegraph, and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above four times, and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore Republican for payment.  
Feb 7

**JOB PRINTING**

BY EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE  
**WHIG OFFICE:**

SUCH AS  
**HAND BILLS,**  
**POSTING BILLS,**  
**CIRCULAR LETTERS,**  
**PAMPHLETS,**  
**VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,**  
**MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,**  
**ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.**

**JAMES COBURN**

**HAS** commenced business in the City of Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23, one door east of Frederick Street, and a short distance west of Centre Market Space, and directly opposite Mr. W. C. Co. mine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand, and intends constantly keeping,

A general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**

Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic, among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres  
Do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths  
Ladies' super brown cloths  
Super fashionable drab, lawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.  
Do fancy silk, valenciennes, marseilles and swans down Vestings.  
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet  
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.  
Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels (warranted not to shrink).  
Do red and green Flannels; and green serge and fine Cloths.  
Do printed, Plain and Table Covers, (some extra size).  
Do 8 4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.  
Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.  
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians & Bombazines.  
Do Carolina Flannels and Norwich Grapes.  
Extra 5 4 French Merino and English Black Super black Italian Lustrings.  
Heavy black shewsters and sarasettas.  
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.  
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes.  
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satin and Black Modes.  
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crapes de Lyons.  
Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Black and Gro de Lisse.  
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.  
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Carvets.  
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Muslins.  
Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jacksonett Muslins.  
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges.  
Super 4 4 and 5 4 plain and figured Doublets.  
Do Thread and Bobbinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns).  
Do French needle work'd muslin do.  
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns).  
Do L. e. and Muslin Collars.  
Do Tippets and Collettettes.  
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzie Capes.  
Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps  
Milan Kun' cotton and silk half Ho.  
Embroidered and cornered gauge handkerchiefs.  
Plain and Lithographic barge, poplin and silk do.  
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs & shawls.  
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls; Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool).  
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Im.  
Merino long shawls.  
Ladies' super fancy mohair and hand Reticles.  
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons.  
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do  
Extra rich gauze cap, and wa'd. and fancy Ribbons.  
Super Flag, Bandauna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.  
Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats  
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.  
Super bronze and fashionable Prints large supply.  
Do American and rich London Furnitures.  
Do plain striped and fancy check'd Ginghams.  
Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hosi.  
Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hosi.  
Gentlemen's and boys' super worsted and long wool Vigora cotton and silk half Ho.  
Ladies' and misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin gloves and mitts.  
Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves.  
Gent. super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.  
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves.  
Worsted, cotton and Linnen Floss, Clark's  
Super cotton  
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.  
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side, and Neck Combs.  
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys  
Kirby's patent pins  
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes  
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles.  
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels  
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Petticoats.  
Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass  
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas  
Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts  
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)  
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings  
Apron and furniture checks  
Dorchester and Amoskings Ticks  
Super, 14-4 white Marcelline Quills  
Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsey sheetings and Ticklenbergs.  
Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths  
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting  
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs  
Green and black Worsted Fringe  
Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds  
Super, English oil cloths, cotton Waddings  
Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets  
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Lincseys, (for servants).  
C. W. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends would visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment

in his store as in any in the city and as cheap  
Baltimore, Feb. 4-7

**DRY GOODS**

in his store as in any in the city and as cheap  
Baltimore, Feb. 4-7

**CIRCULAR.**

**Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, December, 1831.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds in Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canada, or the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliation, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the united attention of the Hon. Josiah M. Wright, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hon. R. H. W. Linn, Member of Congress from Georgia, as associate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applications that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property, who purpose emigrating, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice in order to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tending to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in negotiating the sale of land, or to purchasers of the above description. He is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all orders and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands; &c., which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses.

The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent. on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary Commissions established by the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

Applications to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remuneration to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York.

**AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.**

List of some of the principal Correspondents, Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland.

**FRANCE.**  
Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.  
" Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre.  
" Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles.  
" Ratisbonne, Brothers, Bankers, Strasbourg.  
" Lyons.  
**SWITZERLAND.**  
Messrs. Marcuard & Co., Bern.  
" Hentsch & Co., Geneva.  
" Hardy, Brothers, Neuchatel.  
" Kuster, Brothers & Co., Zurich.  
" Demolin & Co., Lucerne.  
" De Speyer & Co., Basle.  
" Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg.  
" Zurglien & Mayr, Lucerne.  
" Getaz & Son, Vevey.

**GERMANY.**  
Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna.  
" George Moore, Esq., Trieste.  
" U. S. Consul, Berlin.  
" Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. Berlin.  
" H. J. Brinck & Co., Dusseldorf.  
" William Troost Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.  
" Messrs. Erzturber & Schmidt, Bankers, Augsburg.  
" Messrs. Stahl and Federer, Stuttgart.  
" Baron D. Eichthal, Carlsruhe.  
" C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig.  
" Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden.  
" Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover.  
" Messrs. Loebbecke, Brothers, Brunswick.  
" Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Brunswick.  
" Messrs. Muller & Spillmann, Mayence.  
" Hesse-Cassel, Pfleider, Brothers, Frankfurt on the Mayne.  
" Hansatic Towns, M. A. Rotchild & Son, Bankers, do.  
" D. Neuville, Merens & Co., do.  
" Ernest Schwendler, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.

**HOLLAND.**  
J. M. Cuthbert, Esq., Hamburg.  
" M. Solomon Heine, do  
" F. J. Wichelhausen, do  
" Esq., U. S. Consul, Bremen.  
" Mr. J. W. Karstens, do  
" Banker, Amsterdam.  
Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, do.  
" J. W. Parker, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.  
" Messrs. Bagger, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, do.  
" dec. 20

**Mail Arrangements, CORRECTED.**

**Easton Post Office, } Jan. 24, 1832. }**

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudlers Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown, Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. George, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.  
Returning, will arrive at Easton by 1 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon.

The Western Mail, by Queenstown and Broad Creek, to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wednesday morning.  
Returning, will arrive at Easton every Monday and Friday afternoon.

The Southern Mail, by Trappe, Cambridge, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same evenings by 9 o'clock.

The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.

The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greensborough, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived here same afternoons.  
**EDWARD MULLIKIN,**  
Postmaster.  
jan 24

**TO RENT.**

**THE** House at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Washington street, opposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling, for the remainder of the present year to a punctual tenant the terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber.

**THOMAS S. COOK.**  
Easton, Feb. 14 3w

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of March next.

**T. S. C.**

**Sheriff's last notice for 1831.**

**HAVING** in my former notice, shown the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to the above description, and longed for me, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obdt. servt  
**J. M. FAULKNER.**

**Dec. 13**

**For Rent for the year 1832,**  
A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Michaels. This property is situated in a central part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store house. There is attached to the Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Smoke House.—To approved tenants, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair. Apply to  
**THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN,**  
Denton, Caroline county,  
Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels  
dec 27-7w

**SKIPTON PACKET.**

**THE** undersigned having purchased the new schooner



**Hester Ann,**  
and rented the granary formerly used by the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freight packet between Skipton Landing and Baltimore.

Our vessel will take in grain or other freight at any practicable landing place on Skipton or Wye Rivers; and every exertion will be used to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us.  
At the granary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for this vessel.

We will engage to attend to all orders given by our employers, either for sale or purchase, on the best terms, one of the concerns always attending in person for the transaction of business.

**JAMES REDMAN**  
**JOHN REDMAN,**  
**JAMES G. ELLIOTT.**  
Wye, Jan. 17

**ST. MICHAELS STEAM MILL.**

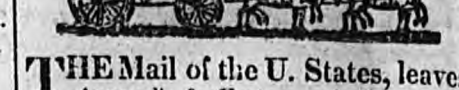
**THE** Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832, and from an experience of 12 years at the business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.  
**WALTER SPARKS.**  
St. Michaels.  
jan. 17

**CASH.**

**THE** subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.  
**THOS. W. OVERLEY.**  
nov 16

**UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES.**

**PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.**



**THE** Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz:

Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 past 5 P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays—leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days.

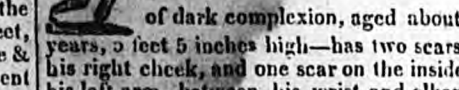
Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50  
" Wye Mills " 2.50  
" Queenstown " 2.00  
" Broad Creek " 1.75  
All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
**PERRY ROBINSON.**  
Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

**TO RENT**

**FOR** the remainder of the present year and possession given on the first of March, the OFFICE situated on Federal ally, directly opposite the Court House, at present occupied by the subscriber.—For terms apply to  
**P. FRANCIS THOMAS.**  
Easton, Feb. 21

**RUNAWAY.**

**WAS** COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of



**"REUBEN LOWD,"**  
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow.—The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey rousabout, and trousers (made on white warp with blue filling, dark mixed casinet-vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the death of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the term of one month, or he will be dealt by as the law directs.

**J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.**  
of Talbot county.  
Easton, Feb. 7.

**THE WEEKLY**

**Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer.**  
ON Saturday, the 28th January, the proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain all that appears during the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper, with new type, and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS per annum payable always in advance.

In consequence of the other daily Papers in New York determining not to board vessels & receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer have lately invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a separate news establishment consisting of one Schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the necessary rowing boats. This establishment is supported at an annual expense of Nine thousand dollars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated through the country with great despatch, long before they reach the harbour.

In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

Upwards of Four thousand copies of the Courier & Enquirer are published daily, and more than three thousand Semi-weekly, in the City of New York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commendatory the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in the contemplated weekly publication.

It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to each Post Master in the United States in order that a specimen of the publication may be examined.

**Terms:**  
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in advance.  
Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. do do do.  
Weekly Paper 3 per annum. do do do.  
Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the weekly paper and remit the amount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis, and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum.



# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 27.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 183.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY EDWARD MULLIKIN,  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per  
Annum payable half yearly in advance. AD-  
VERTISEMENTS inserted three times for ONE  
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY-  
FIVE CENTS per square.

STATE OF HENRY CLAY,  
IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN  
SYSTEM.

Against the British Colonial System:  
Delivered in the Senate of the U. S. February  
24, 3d and 6th.

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate  
substantially as follows:—In one sentiment,  
Mr. President, expressed by the honorable  
gentleman from South Carolina, (Gen. HAST-  
INGS), though, perhaps, not in the sense intended by  
him, I entirely concur. I agree with him that  
the decision on the system of policy embraced  
in this debate, involves the future destiny of  
this growing country. One way, I firmly be-  
lieve, it would lead to deep and general dis-  
tress; general bankruptcy and national ruin,  
without benefit to any part of the Union. The  
other, the existing prosperity, will be pre-  
served and augmented, and the nation will con-  
tinue rapidly to advance in wealth, power, and  
greatness, without prejudice to any section of  
the Confederacy.

Thus viewing the question, I stand here as  
the humble but zealous advocate, not of the  
interests of one State or seven States only,  
but of the whole Union. And never before  
have I felt, more intensely, the overpowering  
weight of that share of responsibility which  
belongs to me in these deliberations. Never  
before have I had more occasion, than I now  
have, to lament my want of intellectual pow-  
ers, the possession of which might enable me  
to unfold to this Senate, and to illustrate to  
this People, great truths intimately connected  
with the lasting welfare of my country. I  
should, indeed, sink, overwhelmed and sub-  
merged beneath the appalling magnitude of  
the task which lies before me, if I did not feel my-  
self sustained and fortified by a thorough con-  
sciousness of the justice of the cause which  
I have espoused; and by a persuasion, I hope  
not presumptuous, that it has the approbation  
of that Providence which has so often smiled  
upon these United States.

Eight years ago, it was my painful duty  
to present to the other House of Congress, an  
exaggerated picture of the general distress pre-  
vailing throughout the land. We must all yet re-  
member some of its frightful features. We  
all know that the People were then oppressed  
and borne down by an enormous load of debt;  
that the value of property was at the lowest  
point of depression; that ruinous sales and sac-  
rifices were every where made of real es-  
tate; that stop laws and relief laws and paper  
money were adopted to save the People from  
impending destruction; that the Government  
was in a state of bankruptcy, and that the  
legitimate object, the appropriation to the  
sinking fund, to redeem the national debt; and  
that our commerce and navigation were threat-  
ened with a complete paralysis. In short,  
sir, if I were to select any term of seven years  
since the adoption of the present constitution,  
which exhibited a scene of the most wide  
spread dismay and desolation, it would be ex-  
actly that term of seven years which immedi-  
ately preceded the establishment of the tariff  
of 1824.

I have now to perform the more pleasing  
task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the  
existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of  
the country. On a general survey, we behold  
cultivation extended, the arts flourishing,  
the face of the country improved, our people  
fully and profitably employed, and the public  
contentment exhibiting tranquillity, content-  
ment and happiness. And, if we descend into  
particulars, we have the agreeable contem-  
plation of a People out of debt; land rising  
slowly in value but in a secure and salutary  
degree; a ready, though not extravagant mar-  
ket for all the surplus productions of our in-  
dustry; innumerable flocks and herds bound-  
ing over the hills and valleys; our cities ex-  
panded, and whole villages spring-  
ing up, as it were by enchantment; our ex-  
ports and imports increased and increasing;  
our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling  
and fully occupied; the rivers of our interior  
animated by the perpetual thunder and light-  
ning of countless steam boats; the currency  
sound and abundant; the public debt of two  
years nearly redeemed, and to crown all the  
public treasury overflowing, embarrassing  
Congress, not to find subject of taxation, but  
to select the objects which shall be liberated  
from the impost. If the term of seven years  
were to be selected, of the greatest prosperity  
which this People have enjoyed since the es-  
tablishment of their present constitution, it  
would be exactly that period of seven years  
which immediately followed the passage of the  
tariff of 1824.

This transformation of the condition of the  
country from gloom and distress to brightness  
and prosperity, has been mainly the work of  
American legislation, fostering American in-  
dustry, instead of allowing it to be controlled  
by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign in-  
dustry. The loss of the American System, in  
1824, with great boldness and confidence,  
predicted, 1st. The ruin of the public reve-  
nue and the creation of a necessity to resort  
to direct taxation. The gentleman from South  
Carolina, (Gen. HASTINGS), believe, thought  
that the tariff of 1824 would operate a reduc-  
tion of revenue to the large amount of eight  
millions of dollars. 2d. The destruction of  
our navigation. 3d. The dissolution of com-  
mercial cities. And 4th. The augmentation  
of the price of objects of consumption, and  
further decline in that of the articles of our  
exports. Every prediction which they made  
has failed—utterly failed. Instead of the ru-  
in of the public revenue, with which they then  
sought to deter us from the adoption of the  
American System, we are now threatened  
with its subversion, by the vast amount of the  
public revenue produced by that System.—  
Every branch of our navigation has increased.  
As to the dissolution of our cities, let us take,  
as an example, the condition of the largest  
and most commercial of a lot of them, the great  
Northern capital. I have, in my hands, the  
assessed value of real estate in the city of New

York from 1817 to 1831. This value is en-  
cased, contested, scrutinized, and adjudged  
by the proper authorities. It is, therefore,  
entitled to full credence. During the  
first term, commencing with 1817, and end-  
ing in the year of the passage of the tariff of  
1824, the amount of value of real estate was,  
the first year, \$57,799,435, and after various  
fluctuations in the intermediate period, it set-  
tled down at \$52,019,730, exhibiting a de-  
crease, in seven years, of \$5,779,705. Dur-  
ing the first of the year 1825, after the pas-  
sage of the tariff, it rose, and gradually as-  
cending throughout the whole of the latter  
period of seven years, it finally, in 1831, re-  
ached the astonishing height of \$95,716,451.—  
Now, if it be said that this rapid growth of  
the city of New York was the effect of foreign  
commerce, then it was not correctly predicted  
in 1824, that the tariff would destroy foreign  
commerce and desolate our commercial cities.  
If, on the contrary, it be the effect of internal  
trade, then internal trade cannot be justly  
chargeable with the evil consequences im-  
puted to it. The truth is, it is the joint effect  
of both principles, the domestic industry nour-  
ishing the foreign trade, and the foreign com-  
merce, in turn, nourishing the domestic in-  
dustry. No where, more than in New York,  
is the combination of both principles so com-  
pletely developed. In the progress of my argu-  
ment, I will consider the effect upon the  
price of commodities, produced by the Amer-  
ican System, and show that the very reverse  
of the prediction of its foes, in 1824, has ac-  
tually happened.

Whilst we thus behold the entire failure of  
all that was foretold against the System, it is  
a subject of just felicitation to its friends, that  
all their anticipations of its benefits have been  
fulfilled, or are in progress of fulfillment.—  
The honorable gentleman from South Caro-  
lina has made an allusion to a speech made  
by me, in 1824, in the other House, in sup-  
port of the tariff, and to which, otherwise, I  
should not have particularly referred. But I  
would ask any one, who could now command  
the courage to pursue that long production,  
what principle then laid down is not true?  
What prediction then made has been falsified  
by practical experience?

It is now proposed to abolish the system, to  
which we owe so much of the public prosper-  
ity, and it is urged that the arrival of the pe-  
riod of the redemption of the public debt has  
been confidently looked to as presenting a  
suitable occasion to rid the country of the  
evils with which the system is alleged to be  
fraught. Not an inattentive observer of pas-  
sing events, I have been aware, that among  
those who were most eagerly pressing the  
payment of the public debt, and, upon that  
ground, were opposing appropriations to oth-  
er great interests, there were some who ear-  
nestly desired the debt to be paid, not less  
for the debt than for the accomplishment  
of other objects. But the people of the United  
States have not coveted the payment of  
their public debt with the destruction of the  
protection of their industry, against foreign  
laws and foreign industry. They have been  
accustomed to regard the extinction of the  
public debt as relief from a burden, and not  
as the infliction of a curse. If it is to be at-  
tended or followed by the subversion of es-  
tablishments and our productions to the in-  
stantaneous consequences of the selfish policy of  
foreign Powers, the payment of the public debt  
will be the bitterest of curses. Its fruit will  
be like the fruit

"Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world and all our  
woe,  
"With loss of Eden."

If the system of protection be founded on  
principles erroneous in theory, pernicious in  
practice—above all, if it be unconstitutional,  
as is alleged, it ought to be forthwith abol-  
ished, and not a vestige of it suffered to remain.  
But, before we sanction this sweeping denun-  
ciation, let us look a little at this system, its  
magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and  
the high authorities which have sustained it.  
We shall see that its foes will have accom-  
plished comparatively nothing, after having  
achieved their present aim of breaking down  
our iron foundries, our woollen, cotton and  
hemp manufactures, and our sugar planta-  
tions. The destruction of these would, un-  
doubtedly, lead to the sacrifice of immense  
capital, the ruin of many thousands of our fel-  
low citizens, and incalculable loss to the whole  
community. But their prostration would not  
disfigure, nor produce greater effect on the  
whole system of protection, in all its branches,  
than the destruction of the beautiful domes  
upon the Capitol would occasion to the mag-  
nificent edifice which they surmount. Why,  
sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a  
vocation in society which is not embraced by  
the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and  
trade, from which all foreign tonnage is abso-  
lutely excluded.

It includes all our foreign tonnage, with  
the innumerable exception made by treat-  
ies of reciprocity with a few foreign Pow-  
ers.

It embraces our fisheries, and all our hardy  
and enterprising fishermen.  
It extends to almost every mechanic art: to  
tanners, cordwainers, tailors, cabinet-makers,  
hatters, tinners, brass-workers, clock-makers,  
coach makers, tallow-chandlers, trace-makers,  
rope-makers, cork-cutters, tobacco-smiths, whip-  
makers, paper-makers, umbrella-makers, glass-  
blowers, stocking-weavers, butter-makers, sad-  
dle and harness-makers, cutlers, brush-makers,  
book-binders, dairy men, milk-farmers, black-  
smiths, type-founders, musical instrument mak-  
ers, basket makers, milliners, potters, choco-  
late-makers, floorcloth-makers, bonnet mak-  
ers, pocket book makers, card makers, glass  
makers, mustard makers, lumber sawyers,  
saw-makers, scale beam makers, scythe mak-  
ers, wood-saw makers, and many others.—  
The mechanics enumerated enjoy a measure  
of protection adapted to their several con-  
ditions, varying from twenty to fifty per cent.  
The extent and importance of some of these  
artizans may be estimated by a few particu-  
lars. The tanners, curriers, boot and shoe  
makers, and other workers in hides, skins, and  
leather, produce an ultimate value per annum  
of forty millions of dollars; the manufacturers  
of hats and caps produce an annual value of  
fifteen millions; the cabinet-makers, twelve  
millions; the manufacturers of bonnets and  
hats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers,  
combs, &c., seven millions; and the manufac-  
turers of glass, five millions.

It extends to all lower Louisiana, the Delta

See Appendix B, for the document referred  
to.

See report in Appendix, marked C.

of which might as well be submerged again  
in the Gulf of Mexico, from which it has been  
a gradual conquest, as now to be deprived of  
the protecting duty upon its great staple.

It affects the cotton planter himself, and  
the tobacco planter, both of whom enjoy pro-  
tection.

The total amount of the capital vested in  
sheep, the land to sustain them, wool, woollen  
manufactures, and woollen fabrics, and the  
subsistence of the various persons directly or  
indirectly employed in the growth and manufac-  
ture, of the article of wool, is estimated at  
one hundred and sixty-seven millions of dol-  
lars, and the number of persons at 153,000.

The value of iron, considered as a raw ma-  
terial, and of its manufactures, is estimated at  
twenty-six millions of dollars per annum.  
Cotton goods, exclusive of the capital vested  
in the manufacture, and of the cost of raw ma-  
terial, are believed to amount annually, to a-  
bout twenty millions of dollars.

These estimates have been carefully made,  
by practical men, of undoubted character,  
who have brought together and embodied their  
information. Anxious to avoid the charge of  
exaggeration, they have sometimes placed their  
estimates below what was believed to be the  
actual amount of these interests. With re-  
gard to the quantity of bar and other iron  
annually produced, it is derived from the known  
works themselves; and I know some in the  
Western States which I have omitted in their  
calculations.

Such are some of the items of this vast sys-  
tem of protection, which it is now proposed to  
abolish. We might well pause and contem-  
plate, if human imagination could conceive the  
extent of mischief and ruin from its total re-  
moval, before we proceed to the work of de-  
struction. Its duration is worthy, also, of so-  
lenn considerations. Not to go behind the  
constitution, its date is coeval with that insti-  
tution. It began on the ever memorable day  
of July—3d and 4th day of July, 1789.

Second act which stands recorded in the sta-  
tute book, bearing the illustrious signature of  
George Washington, laid the corner stone of  
the whole system. That there might be no  
mistake about the matter, it was then solemnly  
proclaimed to the American People and to the  
world, that it was necessary for "the en-  
couragement and protection of manufactures,"  
that duties should be laid. It is in vain to  
urge the small amount of the measure of pro-  
tection then extended. The great principle  
then established by the fathers of the  
constitution, with the Father of his Country  
at their head. And it cannot now be ques-  
tioned, that if the Government had not then  
been now and the subject tried, a greater  
measure of protection would have been ap-  
plied, if it had been supposed necessary.

Shortly after the master minds of Jefferson  
and Hamilton were brought to act on this in-  
teresting subject. Taking views of it apper-  
taining to the department of foreign affairs  
and of the treasury, which they respectively  
filled, they presented, severally, reports which  
yet remain monuments of their profound wis-  
dom, and came to the same conclusion of pro-  
tection to American industry. Mr. Jefferson  
argued that foreign restrictions, foreign pro-  
hibitions, and American restrictions, American  
prohibitions, and American high duties.  
Mr. Hamilton, surveying the entire ground,  
and looking at the inherent nature of the sub-  
ject, treated it with an ability which, if ever  
equalled, has not been surpassed, and earnestly  
recommended protection.

The wars of the French Revolution com-  
menced about this period, and streams of  
gold poured into the United States through a  
thousand channels, opened or enlarged by  
the successful commerce which our neutrality  
enabled us to prosecute. We forgot or over-  
looked, in the general prosperity, the neces-  
sity of encouraging our domestic manufactures.  
Then came the edicts of Napoleon, and the  
British orders in council; and our embargo,  
non-intercourse, non importation, and war,  
followed in rapid succession. These national  
measures, amounting to a total suspension,  
for the period of their duration, of our foreign  
commerce, afforded the most efficacious en-  
couragement to American manufactures; and,  
accordingly, they every where sprung up.—  
Whilst these measures of restriction and sus-  
pension of our foreign commerce, and whilst  
the state of war continued, the manufacturers were  
stimulated in their enterprises by every as-  
surance of support, by public sentiment, and  
by legislative resolves. It was about that pe-  
riod (1808) that South Carolina bore her high  
testimony to the wisdom of the policy, in an  
act of her Legislature, the preamble of which,  
now before me, reads, "Whereas the es-  
tablishment and encouragement of domestic  
manufactures is conducive to the interest  
of the State, by adding new incentives to  
industry, and as being the means of disposing,  
to advantage, the surplus productions of the  
agriculture; And whereas, in the present  
unexampled state of the world, their establish-  
ment in our country is not only expedient but  
politic, in rendering us independent of foreign  
nations." The Legislature, not being com-  
petent to afford the most efficacious aid, by  
imposing duties on foreign raw articles, pro-  
ceeded to incorporate a company.

Peace under the treaty of Ghent, returned  
in 1815, but there did not return with it the  
golden days which preceded the edicts levelled  
at our commerce by Great Britain and France.  
It found all Europe tranquilly resuming  
the arts and the business of civil life. It  
found Europe no longer the consumer of our  
surplus, and the employer of our navigation,  
but excluding, or heavily burdening, almost  
all the productions of our agriculture; and our  
rivals in manufactures, in navigation, and in  
commerce. It found our country, in a situa-  
tion totally different from all the past—new  
and untried. It became necessary to adapt  
our laws, and especially our laws of impost, to  
the new circumstances in which we found  
ourselves. Accordingly, that eminent and able  
citizen, then at the head of the treas-  
ury, (Mr. Dallas) was required, by a resolu-  
tion of the House of Representatives, under  
date the 23d day of February, 1815, to pre-  
pare and report to the succeeding session of  
Congress a system of revenue conformable  
with the actual condition of the country. He  
had the circle of a whole year to perform the  
work, consulted merchants, manufacturers,  
and other practical men, and opened an exten-  
sive correspondence. The report which he

presented, at the session of 1816, was the result of  
his inquiries and reflections, and embodies the  
principles which he thought applicable to the  
subject. It has been said that the tariff of  
1816 was a measure of mere revenue; and  
that it only reduced the war duties to a peace  
standard. It is true, that the question then  
was how much, and in what way, should the  
duties of the war be reduced? Now,  
the question is, on what articles shall the  
duties be reduced so as to subject the amount  
of the future revenue to the wants of the Gov-  
ernment? Then it was deemed an inquiry of  
the first importance, as it should be now, how  
the reduction should be made, so as to secure  
encouragement to our domestic industry.  
That this was a leading object in the ar-  
rangement of the tariff of 1816, I well remember,  
and it is demonstrated by the language of Mr.  
Dallas. He says in his report, "There are  
few, if any Governments, which do not re-  
gard the establishment of domestic manufac-  
tures as a chief object of public policy. The  
United States have always so regarded it."

The demands of the country, for the  
acquisition of supplies from foreign  
countries, was either prohibited or impracticable.  
The investment of capital, and this appli-  
cation of labor, but the inducement, in its  
necessary extent, must fail, when the day of  
"protection returns. Upon that change in  
the condition of the country, the preservation  
of manufactures, which private citizens,  
and favorable auspices have constituted the  
policy of the nation, becomes a considera-  
tion of general policy, to be resolved by a re-  
consideration of past embarrassments; by the  
necessity of an increased difficulty of reinsta-  
ment, which shall be allowed to perish and  
decay." &c. &c. The measure of protection  
which he proposed was not adopted, in re-  
spect to some leading articles, and there was  
great difficulty in ascertaining what it ought  
to be. But the principle was then dis-  
tinctly asserted, and fully sanctioned.

The subject of the American System was  
again brought up in 1820, by the bill re-  
ported by the chairman of the committee of Man-  
ufactures, now a member of the bench of the  
Supreme Court of the U. S. & the principle was  
successfully maintained by the representatives  
of the People; but the bill which they passed  
was not adopted in the Senate. It was revived  
in 1822, the whole ground carefully and delib-  
erately explored, and the bill, then introduced,  
repealing all the sanctions of the constitution,  
became the law of the land. An amendment  
of the system was proposed in 1823, to the  
effect of which I refer with no agreeable re-  
ollections. The bill of that year, in some of  
its provisions, was framed on principles di-  
rectly adverse to the declared wishes of the  
friends of the policy of protection. I have  
heard (without vouching for the fact), that it  
was framed, upon the advice of a prominent  
citizen, now abroad, with the view of  
ultimately defeating the bill, and with as-  
sumed that being altogether unacceptable to  
the friends of the American System, the bill  
would be lost. He said that it may, the most  
excellent features of the bill were stamped  
upon it, against the earnest remonstrances  
of the friends of the system, by the votes of  
Southern members, upon a principle, I think,  
as unsound in legislation as it is reprehensible  
in ethics. The bill was passed, notwithstanding,  
it having been deemed better to take the  
bad along with the good which it contained,  
than reject it altogether. Subsequent legis-  
lation has corrected very much the error then  
perpetrated, but still that measure is vehem-  
ently denounced by gentlemen who contrib-  
uted to make it what it was.

Thus, sir, has this great system of pro-  
tection been gradually built, stone upon stone,  
and step by step, from the fourth July, 1789,  
down to the present period. In every stage  
of its progress it has received the deliberate  
sanction to Congress. A vast majority of  
the People of the United States has approved  
and continues to approve it. Every Chief  
Magistrate of the United States, from Wash-  
ington to the present, in some form or other,  
has given to it the authority of his name; and  
however the opinion of the existing President  
be interpreted South of Mason's and Dixon's  
line, on the North they are, at least under-  
stood to favor the establishment of a judicious  
tariff.

The question, therefore, which we are now  
called upon to determine, is not whether we  
shall establish a new and doubtful system of  
policy; just proposed, and for the first time  
presented to our consideration, but whether  
we shall break down and destroy a long es-  
tablished system, patiently and carefully built  
up, and sanctioned, during a series of years,  
again & again, by the nation and its highest &  
most revered authorities. And we are not bound  
necessarily to consider whether we can  
proceed to this work of destruction without a  
violation of the public faith. The People of  
the United States have justly supposed that  
the policy of protecting their industry, against  
foreign legislation and foreign industry, was  
fully settled, not by a single act, but by re-  
peated and deliberate acts of Government, per-  
formed at distant and frequent intervals. In  
full confidence that the policy was firmly and  
unchangeably fixed, thousands upon thou-  
sands have invested their capital, purchased  
a vast amount of real and other estate, made  
permanent establishments, and accommodated  
their industry. Can we expose to utter and  
irretrievable ruin this countless multitude, with-  
out justly incurring the reproach of violating  
the national faith?

I shall not discuss the constitutional ques-  
tion. While not meeting any disrespect to  
those who raise it, if it be debatable, it has  
been suitably debated. The gentleman  
from South Carolina suffered it to fall unnot-  
iced from his budget; and it was not until af-  
ter he had closed his speech and resumed his  
seat, that it occurred to him that he had for-  
gotten it, when he again addressed the Senate  
and, by a sort of protestation against any con-  
clusion from his silence, brought forward the ob-  
jection. The recent Free Trade Convention  
at Philadelphia, it is well known, were divided  
on the question; and although the topic is no-  
ticed in their address to the public, they do  
not avow their own belief that the American  
System is unconstitutional, but represent that  
such is the opinion of respectable portions of  
the American People. Another address to the  
People of the U. States, from a high source,  
during the past year, treating this subject,  
does not assert the opinion of the distinguished  
author, but states that of others to be that  
it is unconstitutional. From which I infer  
that he did not, himself, believe it uncon-  
stitutional.

[Here the Vice President interposed, and  
remarked that, if the Senator from Kentu-  
cky alluded to him, he must say that his o-

pinion was, that the measure was unconstitu-  
tional.]

When, sir, I contended with you, side by  
side, and with perhaps less zeal than you ex-  
hibited, in 1816, I did not understand you then  
to consider the policy forbidden by the constitu-  
tion.

[The Vice President again interposed, and  
said that the constitutional question was not  
debated at that time, and that he had never ex-  
pressed an opinion contrary to that now intimat-  
ed.]

I give you with pleasure to these explana-  
tions, which I hope will always be made when  
any thing bearing on the individual op-  
inions of the Chair. I know the delicacy of  
the position, and sympathize with the incum-  
bent, who ever he may be. It is true the  
question was not debated in 1816, and why  
not? Because it was not debatable; it was then  
believed not fairly to arise. It never has been  
made, as a distinct, substantial, and leading  
point of objection. It never was made until  
the discussion of the tariff of 1824, when it  
was rather hinted at; as against the spirit of  
the constitution, than formally announced as  
being contrary to the provisions of that in-  
strument. What was not dreamt of before,  
or in 1816, and scarcely thought of 1814, is  
now made by excited imaginations, to assume  
the imposing form of a serious constitutional  
barrier.

Such are the origin, duration, extent, and  
sanctions of the policy which we are now called  
upon to subvert. Its beneficial effects, al-  
though they may vary in degree, have been  
felt in all parts of the Union. Tonnoe, I verily  
believe, has it been prejudicial. To the  
North, every where, testimonies are borne to  
the high prosperity which it has diffused.—  
There, all branches of industry are animated  
and flourishing. Commerce, foreign and do-  
mestic, active; cities and towns springing up,  
enlarging and beautifying; navigation fully  
and profitably employed, and the whole face of the  
country smiling with improvement, cheerful  
ness and abundance. The gentleman from  
South Carolina has supposed that, in the  
West, there are no advantages from this system.  
He is mistaken. Let him visit us, and he will  
find, from the head of La Belle Riviere, at  
Pittsburg, to America, at its mouth, the most  
rapid and gratifying advances.—He will behold  
Pittsburg, itself, Wheeling, Portsmouth, Mays-  
ville, Cincinnati, Louisville, and numerous  
other towns, living and ornamenting the banks  
of that noble river daily extending their limits,  
and prosecuting, with the greatest spirit and  
profit, numerous branches of the manufac-  
turing and mechanic arts. If he will go into  
interior, in the State of Ohio, he will there  
perceive the most astonishing progress in ag-  
riculture, in the useful arts, and all the improve-  
ments to which they both directly conduce.—  
Then let him cross over to my own, my favor-  
ite State, and contemplate the spectacle which  
it there exhibits. He will perceive nume-  
rous villages, not large, but neat, thriving, and  
some of them highly ornamented; many man-  
ufactories of hemp, cotton, wool, and other ar-  
ticles. In various parts of the country, and  
especially in the Elk Horn region, an endless  
succession of small settlements, the cleared  
land, the growing crops, the herds and flocks  
feeding on the luxuriant grasses, and inter-  
sprinkled with comfortable, sometimes elegant  
mansions, surrounded by extensive lawns. The  
honorable gentleman from South Carolina says,  
that a profitable trade was carried on from the  
West, through the Seleduga gap, in mules, horses,  
and other live stock, which has been checked by  
the operation of the tariff. It is true that such  
a trade was carried on between Kentucky and  
South Carolina, mutually beneficial to both  
parties; but, several years ago, resolutions, at  
popular meetings, in Carolina, were adopted,  
not to purchase the produce of Kentucky, by  
way of punishment for her attachment to the  
tariff. They must have supposed us as stupid as  
the sires of one of the descriptions of the stock,  
of which that trade consisted, if they imagin-  
ed that their resolutions would effect our prin-  
ciples. Our drovers cracked their whips, blew  
their horns, and passed the Seleduga gap to other  
markets, where better humors existed, and a  
qual or greater profits were made. I have  
heard of your successor in the House of Repre-  
sentatives, Mr. President, this anecdote; that  
he joined in the adoption of those resolutions,  
but when, about Christmas, he applied to one  
of his South Carolina neighbors to purchase  
the regular supply of pork for the ensuing  
year, he found that he had to give two prices  
for it; & he declared that if that were the patri-  
otism which the resolutions were based, he would  
not conform to them, and, in point of fact, laid  
in his annual stock of pork by purchase from  
the first passing Kentucky drover. That trade,  
now partially resumed, was maintained by  
the sale of Western productions, on the one  
side, and Carolina money on the other.—  
From that condition of it, the gentleman from  
S. Carolina might have drawn this conclusion,  
that an advantageous trade may exist, al-  
though one of the parties to it pays in specie  
for the productions which he purchases from  
the other; and, consequently, that it does not  
follow, if we did not purchase British fabrics,  
that it might not be the interest of England to  
purchase our raw material of cotton. The  
Kentucky drover received the South Carolina  
specie, or failing bills, or the evidences of  
deposits in the banks, carried these home, and  
disposing of them to the merchant, he bought  
his goods, of foreign or domestic manufac-  
ture, in return. Such is the circuitous nature  
of trade and remittance, which no nation  
understands better than Great Britain.

Not that the system, which has been the pa-  
rent source of so much benefit to other parts  
of the Union proved injurious to the cotton  
growing country. I cannot speak of North  
Carolina itself, where I have never been, with  
so much certainty; but of other portions of  
the Union in which cotton is grown, espe-  
cially those bordering on the Mississippi, I can  
confidently speak. If cotton planting is less pro-  
fitable than it was, that is the result of in-  
creased production; but I believe it to be still  
the most profitable investment of capital of  
any branch of business in the United States.  
And if a committee be raised, with power to  
send for persons and papers, I take upon my-  
self to say, that such would be the result of  
the inquiry. In Kentucky, I know many in-  
dividuals who have their cotton plantations be-  
low, and retain their residence in that State,  
where they remain during the sickly season;  
and they are all, I believe, without exception,  
doing well. Others, tempted by their success,  
are constantly engaging in the business, whilst  
scarcely any come from the cotton region to  
engage in western agriculture. A friend,

Mr. Clay has been since reminded that the  
objection, in the same way, was first urged in  
the debate of 1820.

now in my eye, a member of this body, upon  
a capital of less than seventy thousand dollars  
invested in a plantation and slaves, made, the  
year before last, sixteen thousand dollars. A  
member of the other House, I understand,  
who, without removing himself, sent some of  
his slaves to Mississippi, made, last year, a-  
bout twenty per cent. Two friends of mine,  
in the latter State whose annual income is  
from thirty to sixty thousand dollars being de-  
sirous to curtail their business, have offered  
estates for sale, which they are willing to  
show, by regular vouchers of receipt and dis-  
bursement, yield eighteen per cent. per an-  
num. One of my most opulent acquaint-  
ances, in a country adjoining to that in which  
I reside, having married in Georgia, has de-  
rived a large portion of his wealth from a cot-  
ton estate there situated.

The loss of the tonnage of Charleston, which  
has been dwelt on, does not proceed from the  
tariff; it never had a very large amount, and it  
has not been able to retain what it had in con-  
sequence of the operation of the principle of  
free trade to its navigation. Its tonnage has  
gone to the more enterprising and adventur-  
ous port of the Northern States; with whom  
those of the city of Charleston could not main-  
tain a successful competition, in freedom of  
the coasting trade existing between the differ-  
ent parts of the Union. That this must be the  
true cause, demonstrated by the fact, that  
however it may be with the port of Charle-  
ston, our coasting tonnage generally, is con-  
stantly increasing. As to the foreign tonnage,  
about one half of that which is engaged in the  
direct trade between Charleston and Great  
Britain, is English; proving that the tonnage  
of South Carolina cannot maintain itself in a  
competition, under the free and equal nar-  
igation secured by our treaty with that Pow-  
er.

When gentlemen have succeeded in their  
design of an immediate or gradual destruction  
of the American System, what is the result?  
Free trade! Free trade! Free trade! The  
call for free trade, is as unwelcome as the cry  
of a spoiled child in its nurse's arms, for the  
moon or the stars that glitter in the firmament  
of heaven. It never has existed; it never  
will exist. Trade implies, at least two  
parties. To be free, it should be fair, equal  
and reciprocal. But if we throw our ports  
wide open to the admission of foreign prod-  
uctions, free of all duty, what ports, of any  
foreign nation, shall we find open to the free  
admission of our surplus produce? We may  
break down all barriers to free trade, on one  
part, but the work will not be complete, until  
foreign Powers have removed theirs. There  
would be freedom on one side, and restrictions,  
prohibitions, and exclusions on the other. The  
bolls, and the chains, of all other nations, will  
remain undisturbed. It is, indeed, possible,  
that our industry and commerce would ac-  
commodate themselves to this unequal and  
unjust state of things; for such is the flexi-  
bility of our nature, that it bends itself to all  
circumstances. The wretched prisoner, in-  
carcerated in a goal, after a long time, becomes  
reconciled to his solitude, and regular notch-  
es down the passing days of his confinement.

Gentlemen deceive themselves. It is not  
free trade that they are recommending to our  
acceptance. It is, in effect, the British colonial  
system that we are invited to adopt; and, if  
their policy prevail, it will lead, substantially  
to the recolonization of these States, under  
the commercial dominion of Great Britain.—  
And whom do we find some of the principal  
supporters of this system? Mr. President, there are some for-  
eigners who always remain exotics, and never  
become naturalized in our country; whilst,  
happily, there are many others who readily  
attach themselves to our principles and our  
institutions. The honest, patient, and indus-  
trious German, readily unites with our people  
establishes himself upon some of our fat land,  
fills his capacious barn, and enjoys, in tran-  
quillity, the abundant fruits which his dili-  
gence gathers around him, always ready to  
fly to the standard of his adopted country, or  
of its laws, when called by the duties of pa-  
triotism. The gay, the versatile, the philo-  
sophic Frenchman, accommodating himself,  
cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incor-  
porates himself, without difficulty, in our so-  
ciety. But, of all foreigners, none amalga-  
mate themselves so quickly with our people  
as the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the  
visions which have passed through my imagi-  
nation, I have supposed that Ireland was, origi-  
nally, part and parcel of this continent, and  
that, by some extraordinary convulsion of na-  
ture, it was torn from America, and, drifting  
across the ocean, was placed in the unfortu-  
nate vicinity of Great Britain. The same op-  
penheartedness; the same generous hospitali-  
ty; the same careless and uncalculating in-  
difference about human life, characterize the in-  
habitants of both countries. Kentucky has  
been sometimes called the Ireland of America.  
And I have no doubt that, if the current of  
emigration were reversed, and set from Amer-  
ica, upon the shores of Europe, instead of  
bearing from Europe to America, every Amer-  
ican emigrant to Ireland would there find, as  
every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty wel-  
come and a happy home.

But, sir, the gentleman to whom I am about  
to allude, although long a resident of this  
country, has no feelings, no attachments, no  
sympathies, no principles, in common with  
our People. Next fifty years ago, Pennsylv-  
ania took him to her bosom, and warmed  
and cherished and honored him; and he  
does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming  
a blow at a system, endeavored to her by a  
thorough conviction that it is indispensable to  
her prosperity. He has filled, at home and  
abroad, some of the highest offices under this



such a committee the task so eminently requisite in respect the consideration of this, however, he meant the Committee on Indian Affairs had been organized to such a question as that at this time, would be more reference to the subject, would not be thought to have been often called the sovereign. The use of that expression at the beginning of the question was a mistake. Was not

Chief Justice of the Court gave to the subject matter. Such a subject was for a select committee, as was sufficient to do of such a committee.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia made a reply to the memorial by saying that the year 1865 was the year in which appeared for the memorial.

After a protracted and

such length as only to lose hour of the sitting. A serious question, the members submitted to the committee on the State of the Union Wednesday.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Committee on Military bill to increase the pay of assistant surgeons of the Army, reported a resolution submitting the Committee on the subject to inquire into the expediency of issuing bank notes.

tion that five dollars in sidered and agreed to. Bill was taken up, a Clayton, Tazewell, and in favor of the bill, the ojt. Before the Senator withdrew the amendment some days ago, and offered substitute: "That the House shall be composed of members chosen within each representative population in the same proportion as is and fifty-six bears to it

population of the United States. It is an additional member to every State, and the addition of such members to the House of Representatives means that the number of Representatives is more than the number of States. It is a fact that the said number of Representatives is more than the said number of States, not exceeding one sand persons."

In the House of Representatives, the petitions and memorials referred. Mr. Tamm, of the Committee on the District of Columbia, introduced a resolution in relation to the granting of some such corporations of Washington, Alexandria, for the purpose of improvement of the river.

the Committee on Pat-  
tic, from the Commit-  
reported a resolution  
sions and allowances  
tile to the United States  
founded on treaties  
and not renewed since  
laid upon the table so  
with the rule of the  
from the Committee  
ported a bill for the  
claims in the State  
read twice, and com-  
the Whole on the sta-

**DEMOCRATIC ST**

By letters from H  
following:—

On Tuesday, the ad  
met pursuant to adj  
proceeding to a ball  
by Mr. Lewis prop  
support the nominat  
Vice President, Mr.  
proposed as a subst  
port the candidate w  
at a National Conve  
having a Jackson rep  
This proposal elicite  
was finally negative  
The Convention t  
mination of Vice  
tenth ballot resulte

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From the *New York*

### LATEST NEWS

By the packet ship  
shall we have received  
papers to January  
15th, both inclusive.  
There are uncertainties  
from Liverpool.  
ter. We subjoin a  
It is said that all  
he elevated to the  
viciously to the inter  
into the House of  
the Earl of Munster

the least of the state-  
ment. Was this  
of mere stolid  
policy por-  
tray-  
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t charged  
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ing, in so-  
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eral

Reform Bill. It is  
there can be no  
Peers has been doc



or of the Speaker, so advised, would place on such a committee the talents and the temper so eminently requisite in giving to this subject the consideration it deserves. In saying this, however, he meant no disrespect to the Committee on Indian Affairs. That committee had been organized without any reference to such a question as this, but a selection made at this time, would be made with a direct reference to the subject. He hoped the House would not be thought to interfere with what was often called the sovereignty of Georgia. The use of that expression, however, was but a beginning of the question. In the matter in hand, Georgia was not sovereign, and the gentleman, in calling her so, assumed the chief thing in dispute. The circumstance of a solemn and recent decision of the Supreme Court gave to the subject additional importance. Such a subject was of itself sufficient for a select committee, and this consideration alone was sufficient to decide his vote in favor of such a committee.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, after a few remarks in reply to Mr. Adams, moved that the memorial be referred to a select committee, which motion the yeas and nays were called, when there appeared for the motion 91—against it 92.

After a protracted and animated debate of such length as only to be interrupted at a late hour of the sitting by a call for the previous question, the memorial was finally committed to the committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

Wednesday, March 7, 1832.  
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States army. The resolution submitted by Mr. Smith, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in said District, was considered and agreed to. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clayton, Tazewell, and Ewing. Mr. Tazewell, in favor of the bill, the other gentlemen against it. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment he submitted some days ago, and offered the following as a substitute: "That the House of Representatives shall be composed of such a number of members chosen within each State, as shall bear to the representative population of each State, the same proportion as the number two hundred and fifty-six bears to the whole representative population of the United States; and of one additional member to every State, in which the addition of such member will bring its number of Representatives nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of Representatives in any State not exceeding one for every thirty thousand persons."

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thomas of Maryland, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of granting some squares of public land to the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the purposes of education and improvement of the roads. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution of inquiry into the pensions and allowances to Indians who were hostile to the United States during the late war founded on treaties existing before the war and not renewed since that period. It was laid upon the table for one day, in conformity with the rule of the House. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Missouri; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

By letters from Harrisburg we collect the following:

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and previous to proceeding to a ballot, a resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis pledging the Convention to support the nomination about to be made of Vice President, Mr. Sterner of Montgomery, proposed as a substitute, a resolution to "support the candidate who might be nominated at a National Convention composed of States having a Jackson representation in Congress." This proposal elicited considerable debate and was finally negatived, yeas 44, nays 83.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Vice President, which on the tenth ballot resulted as follows, viz. William Wilkins 67, Geo. M. Dallas 63, Martin Van Buren 1, and accordingly William Wilkins of Allegheny, was declared duly nominated. Benjamin W. Richards, Esq. then offered a resolution to support the nomination, which was adopted without dissent. A resolution instructing the Electors to support George M. Dallas for Vice President in the event of the death or decline of Judge Wilkins, passed with but little opposition.

The nomination of George Wolf as the democratic candidate for Governor was unanimous. To-morrow we will be able to give our readers more precise information.

#### STATE OF THE BALLOTINGS.

	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Dallas	53	62	63	62	62	62	93
Wilkins	59	63	63	64	64	65	67
Buchanan	70	4	4	4	4	4	3
Van Buren	4	3	2	2	2	2	1

From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 6.

#### LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the packet ship Britannia, Captain Marshall, we have received our files of London papers to January 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive. The dates from London are anticipated by an arrival at Philadelphia. From Liverpool the intelligence is later. We subjoin a few items:

It is said that all the sons of the kings are to be elevated to the dignity of the Peerage previously to the introduction of the reform bill into the House of Commons. At no distant period the Earl of Minto is expected to be appointed governor general of India for which his experience during his residence there, and his great talents and acquirements, eminently qualify him.

The Spitalfields silk weavers have received an answer to their memorial addressed to the Board of Trade, from which it would appear that the government intend to do nothing in favor of that branch of trade.

STILL LATER.  
The ship Dorset, Capt. Nye, arrived at Boston on Sunday, bringing Liverpool papers January 21st, and London to the 20th, both inclusive. From ships furnished by our attentive correspondents of the Daily Advertiser & Commercial Gazette, we derive the following particulars.

Parliament re-assembled on the 17th, but at the latest dates had done nothing with the Reform Bill. The Liverpool Journal says there can be no doubt an ample creation of Peers has been decided upon to carry the bill.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 13, 1832.

We commence, in this day's paper, the publication of the speech of Henry Clay. In it the friends of the American System, will find a rich treat. The style of it is certainly extremely fine. The orator displays his bold and frank manner in every line, and shows that he feels his subject, warming the animating fluid, and quickening the pulsations of his heart. We have read this speech, with no ordinary interest, and but for the illiberal and undignified attacks which he makes on others, should say it was worthy of the high reputation for eloquence, to which its author is so eminently entitled.

But while we admire the style and manner of this speech, we look around in vain for the beautiful pictures of prosperity which he says his "American System" has produced. We will ask the disciples of Mr. Clay to point out the lands in our state, or in any of the Southern Atlantic States, which have increased in value since the tariff of 1824 or 1825 went into operation. We ask them to point out a single instance of increasing prosperity in the agricultural states, unless that prosperity has been brought about by the immediate vicinity of a rail road, canal, or some large manufacturing establishment.

Could we, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland expect ever to feel the enervating influence of large expenditures of the public revenue in our immediate vicinity; could we establish and carry into operation large and extensive forges and furnaces for the manufacture of iron, or could we erect and support large cotton, woolen, or other manufacturing in our immediate neighborhood, to employ the young, feeble and female population of our country, and make them profitable consumers of our agricultural products, then indeed might our interest control our principles, and make us advocates of Mr. Clay's doctrine. But having nothing to expect from works of internal improvement; having no means of erecting manufacturing establishments in our country with any prospect of profit, we protest against being driven from our lands, from our homes, and our employments by onerous taxation, to construct and support such establishments, or works of internal improvement in other regions.

The West is doubtless flourishing by the expenditures for works of internal improvement within her limits, by having the products of her rich mines, and soils, brought into market; the East is flourishing in the protection of her manufactures, and the great city of New York has swallowed up the whole commerce of the Union.—Beyond these, where is the evidence of the prosperity and wealth produced by this monster "The American System" which draws its nourishment from the life's blood of the oppressed.—Farmers look about you. Examine the subject; you may be enchained by fetters of your own forging, before you are sensible of your condition.

Mr. Senator HOLMES, of Maine, has put forth a valedictory address to his constituents, in which he announces his "determination to decline a re-election." It is certainly very clever in Mr. H. to decline a re-election, after he was made acquainted with the fact, that his constituents had determined to dispense with his services; but, as he seems to think "it is due to [his] own honor and much more to [his] comfort, that it should be distinctly and generally understood, before the election of a legislature which is to appoint the successor," it is a pity he had not taken steps to promulgate his determination, before the publication of the resolutions of his constituents, in which it is declared he has violated the trust reposed in him, and that he is worthy of their confidence.

The Flood at Cincinnati.—The papers of that city of the 23d. state that the waters had subsided several feet.—Considerable property had been plundered from deserted houses, and owing to the great losses sustained provisions had risen—four now \$6 50 to \$7.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Esq. editor of the Hagerstown Mail, has been elected to the House of Delegates from Washington county, to supply the place of Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. resigned. Mr. Kennedy has been an active and efficient member of the Legislature of Maryland, at various times, for many years.

The "Saturday Morning Visitor," a family newspaper published in Baltimore, by C. F. Cloud and J. A. Wilmer, can be seen at this office;—where subscribers, will be received.

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Esq. has been appointed by the Attorney General of Maryland, Deputy Attorney General, for Queen Anne's county.

Mrs. Mina (or Mrs. Chapman) has been acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband, Mr. Chapman. The trial of Mina is postponed to the next term of the court.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Eminently worthy of the "chair of Puzology" is that man, woman or youth, who can solve  
Pau! dimidium totum per quantas ultima  
facit hic me sedere.

Cherokee Case.—The opinions of the judges in this case are so voluminous that we know not when we can obtain copies for publication. As soon as possible they will be presented to our readers.—Globe.

Our readers will permit us to call their attention to the following bill received by last night's mail from our friend Mr. Roberts, a Delegate from Queen Anne's, which confirms what we had previously received in a letter from a gentleman of Annapolis, and shows to what lengths the opposition will go to insure a triumph at the Presidential election. By the division of the State made in this bill, the large and populous counties of Allegany, Washington & Frederick, are thrown into one district, and are to elect 3 members, Baltimore city and county are thrown into another district, and are to elect 5 members. These two districts, known to be favorable to the present administration, and electing 8 members to this primary college, being overpowered by the remaining districts, which will elect members favorable to Mr. Clay, by the operation of this law, will be virtually deprived of the right of suffrage.

The friends of Gen. Jackson have challenged their opponents to adopt the general ticket system, so as to give the whole vote of the state to one or the other of the candidates; they have not feared the result in any division of the State by which their voices could be heard, but to be thus deprived of the right of suffrage at this important election, is what freemen will never submit to.

These large and populous counties and the city of Baltimore, are already excited against the rotten borough system of our present representation in the House of Delegates. Let this law go into operation, and our small counties are sunk. Already has Baltimore moved for a representation in proportion to population; this law will confirm her in her course. She can coerce a compliance with her wishes when she thinks proper to hold out for her rights, and in these days of resistance to oppression we shall be surprised if she does not make us feel the weight of her influence. Upon the heads of these zealots for Mr. Clay, who, for the sake of attaining their own unholy purpose, are willing to deprive one-half the population of our State of the right of suffrage, must rest the consequences, which are likely to follow such an outrage on the rights of a people already complaining of inequality of representation.

#### MR. BRAWNER'S SUBSTITUTE.

(As amended by Mr. Johnson,) for the Bill reported by Mr. Hunt.

Entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate such elections.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States have not acted definitively upon the apportionment bill fixing the ratio of representatives, from the several states in this Union; and it is therefore uncertain what number of electors of president and vice-president of the United States, this state may be entitled to; and it is deemed more expedient to adopt some measure to answer the exigency of the occasion, than to subject the state to an expense of a called session of the legislature.—Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the U. S. at the ensuing election, this state shall be divided into five districts, and the voters in said districts shall on the first Monday in October next, elect eighteen electoral delegates in manner as follows:—St. Mary's, Charles, Prince Georges, Calvert, Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties and the city of Annapolis shall form the 1st district, and be entitled to elect 4 delegates; Baltimore city and county shall form the 2nd district, and be entitled to elect five delegates; Allegany, Washington and Frederick shall be the 3rd district, and shall elect 3 delegates; the counties on the Eastern Shore and Harford county shall constitute a 4th district, and be entitled to elect six delegates; and the persons so elected shall assemble in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday of November thereafter, and proceed to elect by ballot, either out of their own body, or the people at large, as many electors of president and vice-president as this state shall be entitled to appoint; and the said electors so as aforesaid chosen and elected, shall meet on the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing such election, and vote for president and vice-president of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the members of the primary college shall judge of the qualifications and disqualifications of their body, and on a contested election, shall adjudge to a seat as a member, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in their favor.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, shall be entitled to vote for members of the primary college, and any person qualified to be a delegate to the General Assembly, may be a member of said college, or elector of president and vice-president.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the returns of members elected to the primary college, shall be made and certified as returns or elections of electors of the senate of this state now are made; and the names of the persons chosen as electors by said college, and the proceedings of the same shall be certified under the hands of the President and Secretary thereof to the Governor and Council of the State, for the time being.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That in case any vacancy shall occur, in the primary college, by death, resignation, disqualification, or otherwise, the members of said college, shall fill such vacancy, by the election of a person from the county in which it may arise; and the same rules shall apply and be observed by the electors of president and vice president, when chosen, as to any vacancy that may occur in their body.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That if any two or more persons, voted for as electors of president and vice president, shall have an equal number of votes, and no election can be made after three ballots, that the same shall be decided by lot between those who have an equal number of votes.

Copy of a letter to the editor of the Whig, dated  
ANAPOLIS, Thursday, 8th March, 1832.

Dear Sir, The House of Delegates have this day passed a Bill to Gerrymander the State, and defeat the will of the freemen of Maryland. It is a substitute for the Bill offered by Mr. Hunt of Baltimore, for the election of Electors of President and Vice President by General Ticket. By the Bill now adopted by the House of Delegates, the State is divided

into four districts; Harford and the Eastern Shore counties forming the 4th district, and to elect six delegates to a Primary College, to elect Electors of President and Vice President, Baltimore City and County the third district, to elect five delegates; Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the second district, to elect three delegates; Annapolis and the remaining counties the first district, and to elect four delegates, to elect from their own body or the State at large such number of electors of President and Vice President as the State may be entitled to appoint. This is one remove further from the people and is supported by the friends of Mr. Clay to secure him Maryland. Comment is unnecessary.—We, the People, will think and act for ourselves, and will take care to elect to the next Legislature those who know that all political power emanates from, and of right belongs to the people. Mr. Clay, Mr. E. F. Chambers and Mr. Jenifer left the city of Annapolis on Saturday last.

The following decision, of the Supreme Court at the present crisis, is of the most awful importance to the country. The storm, which every eye must have seen gathering in the South, from the oppression (real or imaginary) of the Tariff, will now be hurried upon us in all its fury. Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia may be expected to take the lead even of South Carolina, while Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will not remain passive.—Our only hope is in the judgment and firmness of our venerable Chief Magistrate, and his Cabinet. If he carry us safely through this war of the political elements, he may in truth be styled the second father of his country.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

#### THE CHEROKEE CASE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State of Georgia.

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without the license of allegiance to the state, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other, and in no respects changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognise an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers.

That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognised the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable and entitled to self government as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoveries to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities. He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognised by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands; and to make treaties with them. That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate opinion, concurring in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dissented.

From the Baltimore Republican.  
The subjoined resolutions submitted to the House of Delegates on Friday last by Mr. Laurens, will doubtless receive as they certainly merit, the serious consideration of the people of Maryland. They propose a bold and radical remedy, for a crying evil, to which the citizens of this state have yielded a patient submission, in the hope that the justice of the state government would voluntarily have applied the necessary corrective. The people have waited in vain; and now they will be invited to rise in the majesty of their strength, and insist upon their undoubted rights. It is a monstrous outrage that the great county of Frederick should be neutralized by Calvert or Washington, Harford and Anne Arundel, by Kent, Caroline and Charles; or the city of Baltimore by the City of Annapolis.

We are gratified to learn, that upon this important question, the members from the large counties, without distinction of parties, are firmly and resolutely united; and we are equally pleased to see, that whilst the resolutions of Mr. Laurens (speaking as we presume they do, the sense of the friends of reform) call

for a popular representation in one department of the government, at the same time they hold out the olive branch to the smaller counties, by permitting the other department to remain as it is, or to be regulated on the county basis, thus giving equal security to the counties, and equal rights to the people.

The cause is a just one, and if it should not succeed now, we venture to all events to predict its full and complete triumph before the revolution of two succeeding years. We shall look anxiously for the fate of the proposition, and for the further development of the views of the gentlemen who have commenced this necessary proceeding. They may be sure of one important point.—the support of a majority of the people, and hence their sovereign will, the puny obstacles of the rotten boroughs will be vain and nugatory. The history of Reform in England is a fresh and living example.

Mr. Laurens submitted the following preamble and orders:

"Whereas, the fourth section of the 3d article of the constitution of the United States, guarantees to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and all free republican governments, are founded on the authority, instituted for the benefit, and should reflect the will of the people; in whom is inherent all political power, and who have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government."

And whereas, no state can be said to enjoy a free republican form of government, in which the voice of a majority of the people cannot be heard in any one of its departments, and in which the majority of the people is controlled, and overruled by the minority, which is the case in the state of Maryland.

And whereas, it appears by the late census of the United States, that the whole population of this State is four hundred and forty six thousand and nine hundred and thirteen; and of this number five contiguous counties contain two hundred and thirty eight thousand and twenty nine, being twenty nine thousand two hundred and forty five more than one half; yet these five counties, containing this large majority of the people of the state, have only twenty two, out of eighty representatives, in the house of delegates, where, of course, their united voice could not be heard, and their united will and efforts may be totally unavailing, which state of things is the very essence of despotism, however mild its form or lenient its measures, and is consequently a violation of the guarantee of the United States, and repugnant to the unalienable rights of the people.—Therefore—

"It is declared, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of this state should be so reformed and amended as to give to the people a fair and equal representation, in at least one branch of the government, according to population; and is accordingly—

"Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for so modelling the constitution and apportioning the members of the house of delegates, that every free white male citizen, shall have an equal representation, and consequently equal political rights in that house;"

Which was read.

And on motion by Mr. Laurens, Made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 6th instant.

The following resolution offered by the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, and unanimously adopted, we copy from the proceedings of the Convention, recently held in Charleston, (S. C.) where Gov. Hamilton presided. It is a highly gratifying and honorable tribute of respect paid to our venerable Senator General Samuel Smith.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be, and they are hereby tendered to General Samuel Smith, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Maryland, for the enlightened patriotism, American spirit, and correct constitutional views displayed in his late speech in the senate against Mr. Clay's proposition in relation to the Tariff;—and that they assure him of the high sense entertained by the State Rights and Free Trade Party of this state, of his generous advocacy of Southern rights and interests upon that important and interesting occasion."

Colored Population.—A substitute proposed by Mr. Brawner from the joint committee, was adopted in committee of the whole House of Delegates yesterday, for part of the bill reported two weeks ago, which materially changes its features. The capitation tax is enhanced.—The house ordered the substitute to be printed.—Annap. Rep.

The Bill relating to Free Negroes and Mulattoes, reported by the Joint Committee occupied the House of Delegates until nine o'clock last night, at which hour it passed—yeas 36, nays 23. It appropriates \$200,000.

Annapolis, Saturday March 10, 1832.

The Legislature of Maryland have again been covered with mourning. Dr. Octavius C. Tancy, of Calvert county, member of the Senate, and brother to the Attorney General, U. S. left this city on a visit to Baltimore, a few days since. Yesterday his remains were brought here on their way to the place of his late residence. The usual expressions of respect were adopted and a procession consisting of the members of both branches of the legislature, the executive, judiciary, &c. proceeded from the State to pay the last tribute to a departed brother.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James S. Libbey, to be receiver of Public Monies for the district of lands subject to sale at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, vice George B. Damore, appointed Receiver at Mount Salus.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday the 23d ult., by the Rev. A. Abraham Jump, Mr. William Colison, to Miss Rebecca Salsbury, both of Caroline county.

#### DIED.

In this county, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Chapman, consort of Mr. Wrightson Chapman.

On the same day, Mr. Minty Rice, of this county.

#### NOTICE.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY, having declined business, as the keeper of a public house in Easton, begs leave to present his sincere acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have patronized him, and would respectfully request such as are indebted to him to call at an early day and make payment. All persons who have claims against him are requested to present them for settlement.

March 13

#### Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Boson, the residence of Martin Goldborough, on Thursday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

March 13

#### NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton held in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturday the 31st instant at 11 o'clock, to which all are respectfully invited. There will be several aids on a deliver on this occasion.

March 13

#### Notice is hereby given,

That the Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at the Court-house in Easton, on the 20th instant, (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of Talbot county, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county."

Notice is further given, that they will on the same day proceed to appoint Constables for Talbot county.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

March 13

#### Millinery and Mantua Making.

#### MRS. RIDGWAY.

HAVING served a regular trade at the above branches begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken a stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington Street and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

#### Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets,

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF

#### MILLINERY AND FANCY

#### GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above profession.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young girl between the ages of 13 and 14 years, of good family.

March 13

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at Pech Blossom part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriet Bennett, consisting of

#### Household & Kitchen Furniture,

also one colt 2 years old, one second hand four wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several stacks of Hay.—Terms of Sale giving time of six months, on all sums of five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed—on all sums of one and five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

THEODORE DENNETT, Esq.

of Mrs. Harriet Bennett, dec'd

March 13

#### FOR SALE.

AT three o'clock this afternoon will be offered at the Court House, door, some valuable double and single Beds, Bed Steads and furniture also some Tables, Side Boards, chairs, &c.—Of some above five dollars a credit will be given of six months upon the purchaser's giving a note with approved security, for all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. No property to be delivered before a compliance with the terms

SOLMON BARROT, Auc.

March 13

#### MARYLAND.

#### TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Edward Mullikin, Administrator of William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks; in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly so, I signed from the minutes of proceedings of said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

#### IN COMPLIANCE WITH 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 William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Admr. of William B. Mullikin, deceased.

mar 6

The American, Baltimore, will please copy the above advertisement and send their account to this office for payment.

#### PETER W. WILLIS,

#### CLOCK AND WATCH

## &lt;



By the Rev. Ed. D. Griffin.  
Like target for the arrow's aim,  
Like snow beneath the sunny beams,  
Like wax before the glowing flame,  
Like cloud before the wind that fleets,  
I am—his love has made me so,  
And, lady, still thou sayst I'm no.

The wounds inflicted by thine eyes,  
The mortal wound to hope and me,  
Which taught, alas, can cicatrize,  
Nor time, nor absence, far from thee,  
Thou art the sun, the fire, the wind,  
That makes me such; ah then be kind!

My thoughts are darts, my soul to smite,  
Thy charms the sun, to blind my sense,  
My wishes—ne'er did passion light  
A flame more pure or more intense,  
Love all these arms at once employs,  
And wounds and dazies and destroys!

What I say unto you, I say unto all—teach.  
Mark 13. 37.

Yes, watch and pray, when pressing cares  
Of earth weigh heavy on thy heart,  
And the thir'd spirit feels its gilded snare,  
Bidding each holier thought and wish depart.

Watch—when false Friendship's voice, with sycorancy  
Would lure thy steps from Wisdom's perfect way;  
Then let thy spirit list to Him alone,  
Who in temptation's hour, bids watch and pray.

Watch—when the scold's keen and bitter jest,  
Would stir thy passions sharply to reply;  
Let prayer, a rampart prove, to guard the breast  
Against the barb'd arrows of the scold's spite.

Yet mostly watch that subtle foe within,  
Striving to turn each better thought aside,  
Portraying dark images of sin,  
When the freed spirit seeks its heavenly guide.

Watch—and the Saviour's latest prayer shall guard,  
From this world's evil hour, thy fainting heart;  
His grace and love shall prove a bliss reward—  
His peace, increasing faith and joy impart.  
—Ipsa. Watch.

FATALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—The Jeffersonian Gazette, a paper published at Strasburg, Pennsylvania, states that a singular fatality now prevails among children along the line of the Blue Mountains. A child of Mr. Haller, tavern keeper at the Wild Gap, went to bed on Saturday evening, and the next morning was found a corpse. Three other instances of a similar description, have occurred in the same neighborhood within a few days.

We discover that several distant papers have cited the opinion of the Supreme Court as sanctioning the claims set up by Mr. Nourse, the late Register of the Treasury. This is not so. The Secretary of the Treasury, by order of the President, issued a distress warrant for the balance which appeared to be due on the book of the treasury. Mr. Nourse, pleads an account in offset, which was allowed in the court below. The United States appeared, and the appeal was dismissed—not because the Supreme court believed Mr. Nourse had a just claim, but for want of jurisdiction of the case. We had hoped to see the case brought to the consideration of Congress, by the Executive. An amendment to law is essential to the recovery of the treasury against must flagrant abuses.

It is believed that instructions are about to be sent to our Minister at Brazil, to inquire into and if possible, ascertain the fate of the unfortunate sailors who were unconsciously engaged in a fraudulent enterprise to the North coast of that country some fifteen years since, and were sent to the mines, and have not since been heard of by the captain (since dead), and officers officers having narrowly escaped the same punishment by precipitate flight.—Eastern Commercial Gazette.

Currents at the Atlantic Ocean.—A meta cylinder, containing a printed notice, has been found Vivero, a small port on the North coast of Spain, which had been thrown into the sea from H. M. S. Chantier, on her return from her late Scientific voyage. According to document, it was committed to the deep on the third of May last, in lat. 31° 44' N. and lon 15° 4' W. the weather being fine and the wind moderate from northward. On the 12th of September it was picked up at Vivero, being distant 165 miles, in a S. E. direction from the place, which would lead us to conclude that it had been influenced by a superficial current setting it a mile and a quarter in each twenty four hours.

Increase and Multiply.—Since the discovery of the new world, our English gardens have produced 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousand which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia and Europe, until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 210,000 varieties.—Londopaper.

NOTICE.  
THE Citizens of Talbot generally are here informed that there will be a Public Meeting of the Friends of the cause of Temperance, at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 13th of March instant, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.  
March 6

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS,  
Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.  
Easton, March 6 3t

JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE  
WHIG OFFICE:  
SUCH AS  
LAND BILLS,  
POSTING BILLS,  
CIRCULAR LETTERS,  
PAMPHLETS,  
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,  
MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS,  
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

NEW FIRM.  
Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer  
HAVING purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Rose & Spencer, intend keeping constantly on hand  
A FULL SUPPLY OF  
SEASONABLE GOODS  
of all kinds. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and a continuance of the former customers of the Store is earnestly requested.  
N. B. They have just received an additional supply of  
Groceries and Liquors.  
The agency of the Davis' Plough having been transferred to them, Farmers can be supplied with Ploughs and Castings immediately.  
R. & S.  
March 6

To all whom it may concern.  
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.  
J. W. JENKINS.  
March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, I am therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, or otherwise they will be called upon by an officer as these are my directions.  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.  
March 6, 1832. (G)

DANCING SCHOOL.  
F. D. MALLEY, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.  
Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.  
N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.  
March 6

WILLIAM L. JONES,  
Clock & Watch  
MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY renders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. H. Jones, in the shop lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business, with his brother, and assisted him in the same, he is enabled to give a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.  
Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed. Highest price given for old Gold and Silver.  
The public's obedient servant,  
WILLIAM L. JONES.  
March 6 3w

PETER W. WILLIS,  
CLOCK AND WATCH  
MAKER,  
Denton, Maryland:—  
Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all of which will be warranted to perform.  
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

For Sale or Rent.  
The Dwelling House and Lot situated on Dover Street recently occupied by John Bennett, Esq.  
Also, The Dwelling House and Lot on Dover Street, occupied last year by Mr. James L. Smith.  
The above property will be sold for cash, or put up for rent in payment, or cash, on a long credit, if well secured.  
Apply to  
PHILIP WALLIS.  
Baltimore, March 6 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Vallant against Henry Dillhay, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, at the residence of said Dillhay, at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, 1 old cart, one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Henry Dillhay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned debt, and of officers fees placed in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.  
Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, SHERIFF.  
Feb. 21 4w

GARDEN SEEDS.  
T. H. DAWSON AND SON,  
HAVE just received an assortment of fresh and genuine SEEDS.  
Easton, March 6 3t

DOMESTIC GOODS.  
GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale  
a general assortment of  
DOMESTIC GOODS,  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
"Wallham" "Appleton" "Lowell"  
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "MACTER"  
"JERRY" and "PITTSFIELD"  
MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.  
G. C.  
Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,  
SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.  
CHARLES REDMAN  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.  
Feb. 29 1t

CABINET WARE.  
THE subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, with articles in his line, on as good terms as they can be had at any establishment in the city or elsewhere. Giving constant personal attention to his business, he feels satisfied he will be able to give entire satisfaction.  
JOHN MCKENRIN.  
N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to him, will take an early opportunity to call and settle.  
J. M.  
Easton, Feb. 21 3w (G)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS  
MAKING.  
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they still continue to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand, and have made arrangements to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of  
MATERIALS,  
together with PRIME SEASONED TIMBER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen, (being resolved to keep up others) to furnish  
Coaches, Broughams, Chariotages, Gigs, &c.  
at the shortest notice, and of the most superior workmanship, not inferior even to the celebrated Ogilvie of Philadelphia. Gentlemen disposed to try us with their custom, will find us ever punctual to our engagements, to finish work exactly to order. We return sincere thanks for the encouragement received thus far from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patronage. We will exchange new work for old, (the difference to be paid in cash) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take country produce when it can be brought to us at market prices. On hand and for sale, a first rate NEW GIG, with several second hand Carriages, of good quality, among them a good gig Sulky.  
JAMES P. ANDERSON & Co.  
N. B. Those who stand indebted to us for work will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.  
Feb. 28 3w (G & S)  
The Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above three times and send us his account.

To Merchant Tailors.  
THE Subscriber, only Agent for Otis Madison, in the City of Baltimore, offers for sale the following BOOK and SCALE:—  
THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS,  
Accompanied by the patent MATHEMATICAL RULER, by Otis Madison.  
The Subscriber deems it useless to say any thing more than merely to ask the reader to examine it;—then if it be a thing desirable to have a plan of marking out Garments, which by the same process and with equal accuracy, will apply to every form and fashion—and which requires no other apparatus than a ruler twenty inches long and two inches wide—and but two or three marks, except where the shears are to go. I say if such a plan be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it.  
PRICE \$10.  
W. W. HILTON,  
No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Frederick streets.  
The Centreville Times, Fredericktown Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above four times, and send their accounts to the office of the Baltimore Republican for payment.  
Feb 7

A TEACHER WANTED.  
THE Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample recommendations.  
Communications addressed to Edward B. Hardesty, Esq. will be punctually attended to.  
Denton, Md., Jan. 17 6w

An Overseer Wanted.  
Applicants will leave their names and recommendations at this office, January 3.

CIRCULAR.  
Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, December, 1831.  
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimant with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.  
Having official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and countries of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.  
Orders for the investment of funds in Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canada, Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.  
The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoils, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of those claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the attention of the Hon. Josiah M. Wirt, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hon. R. H. W.ilder, Member of Congress from Georgia, as associate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.  
In consequence of the numerous applications that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property, who purpose emigrating, with their families, to the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plant, fairs, &c., and the most eligible season for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give public notice, these of land owners, and agents whom it may interest, at the same time tending to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in negotiating the sale of lands and property to purchasers of the above description. He is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c. &c. which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the information of the applicants in Europe, with a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the individual expenses.  
The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent. on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary commissions, established by the New York Chamber of Commerce.  
Applications to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York.  
AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents, Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland.  
FRANCE.  
Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.  
"Wells & Greene, Merchants, Havre.  
"Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles.  
"Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg.  
"Louis Pons, Lyons.  
SWITZERLAND.  
Messrs. Marechal & Co., Bern.  
"Hentrich & Co., Zurich.  
"Lhardy, Brothers, Zurich.  
"Finster, Brothers & Co., Lucerne.  
"Demolin & Co., Lucerne.  
"De Speyer, & Co., Lucerne.  
"Mayer, Savary, Pore & Co., Lucerne.  
"Zurglein & May, Lucerne.  
"Gutz & Son, Lucerne.  
GERMANY.  
Austria, Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna.  
"George Moore, Esq., U. S. Consul, Trieste.  
"Messrs. Shuckler, Bros. Bankers, Berlin.  
"Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.  
"J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.  
"William Troost Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.  
"Messrs. Erbzbarger & Schmid, Bankers, Augsburg.  
"Messrs. Stoll and Federer, Stuttgart.  
"Baron D. Giechthal, Carlsruhe.  
"C. F. Goehring, Leipzig.  
"Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden.  
"Mr. Joseph Berend, Messrs. Lohbecke, Broth's, Hannover.  
"Hess & Rhine, Mr. B. Kauls, Messrs. Muller & Spilmann, Bremen.  
"Hesse-Cassel, Pleifer, Broth's, Hameln.  
"Hannover, Messrs. A. A. Rothschild & Son, Bankers, Frankfurt on the Mayne.  
"D. Neufville, Messrs. Martens & Co., do.  
"Ernest Schwender, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hamburg.  
M. Solomon Heine, do  
F. J. Wichelhausen, do  
Esq. U. S. Consul, Bremen.  
Mr. J. W. Karstens, do  
Banker, HOLLAND.  
Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam.  
J. W. Parker, Esq., U. S. Consul, do.  
Messrs. Bagger, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, do  
dec. 20

UNITED STATES MAIL  
STAGES,  
PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.  
The Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz:  
Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M.  
Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 past 5 P. M., or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock P. M. same days.  
Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50  
" Easton " 2.50  
" Wye Mills " 2.00  
" Queenstown " 1.75  
" Broad Creek " 1.00  
All baggage at the risk of the owner.  
FERRY ROBINSON.  
Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

Mail Arrangements,  
CORRECTED.  
Easton Post Office,  
Jan. 24, 1832.  
The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Mills, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown, Roads, Head of Bassett's, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. George, Newmarket and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning.  
Returning, will arrive at Easton by 1 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon.  
The Western Mail, for Queenstown and Broad Creek to Annapolis, &c. will be closed half past 6 o'clock every Sunday and Wednesday morning.  
Returning, will arrive at Easton every Monday and Friday afternoon.  
The Southern Mail, for Frappe, Cambridge, &c. will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same evenings by 9 o'clock.  
The Mail for Saint Michaels will be closed every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same evenings.  
The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalburg, Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening by 7 o'clock.  
The Mail for Hillsborough, Denton, Greenboro, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived here same afternoons.  
EDWARD MULLIKIN,  
Postmaster.  
Jan 24

TO RENT,  
THE House at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Washington street, opposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & Dwelling; for the remainder of the present year to a punctual tenant the terms will be moderate. Enquire of John Camper or the Subscriber.  
Easton, Feb. 14 3w  
All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the first day of March next.  
T. S. C.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.  
HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given notice, that the most positive order to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.  
The Public's oldt serv't  
J. M. FAULKNER.  
Dec. 13

SKIPTON PACKET.  
THE undersigned having purchased the new schooner  
Hester Ann,  
and rented the granary formerly used by the late Edward McDaniell, will run a freight packet between Skipton Landing and Baltimore.  
Our vessel will take in grain, or other freight at any practicable landing place on Skipton or Wye Rivers; and every exertion will be used to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us.  
At the granary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for their vessel.  
We will engage to attend to all orders given by our employers, either for sale or purchase, on the best terms, one of the concerns always attending in person for the transaction of business.  
JAMES REDMAN  
JOHN REDMAN  
JAMES G. ELLIOTT.  
Wye, Jan. 17

ST. MICHAEL'S  
STEAM MILL.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1832, and from an experience of 12 years at the business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.  
WALTER STARKS,  
St. Michaels.  
Jan. 17

CASH.  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.  
THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN,  
Denton, Caroline county.  
Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels  
dec 27-7w

TO RENT  
FOR the remainder of the present year and possession given on the first of March, the OFFICE situated on Federal alley, diagonally opposite the Court House, at present occupied by the subscriber.—  
For terms apply to  
P. FRANCIS THOMAS  
Easton, Feb. 21

RUNAWAY.  
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway negro man by the name of  
"REUBEN LOWD,"  
of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, about 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his right arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur coat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue flannel, dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was freg. Lorn, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.  
The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.  
J. M. FAULKNER, SHERIFF of Talbot county.  
Easton, Feb. 7.

THE WEEKLY  
Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer.  
ON Saturday, the 28th January, the proprietors of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly Newspaper to contain all the news and intelligence of the week in their daily paper. It will be published on fine paper, with new type, and to place it within the reach of all classes of the community, it will be afforded to subscribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS per annum payable always in advance.  
In consequence of the other daily papers in New York determining not to board vessels & receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer have lately invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a separate news establishment consisting of one Schooner of ninety tons, one or two boats, and the necessary row-boats. This establishment is supported at an annual expense of Nine thousand dollars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated through the country with great despatch, long before they reach the harbour.  
In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, History, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals however, it does not adopt the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."  
Upwards of Four thousand copies of the Courier & Enquirer are published Daily, and more than three thousand Semi-weekly; and in the City of New York its daily circulation is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only satisfactory evidence that the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be found in the contemplated weekly publication.  
It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of the first number of the paper, which will be distributed in different parts of the Country, and one copy sent to the Master in the United States in order that a specimen of the publication may be sent to him.  
Terms.  
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Weekly Papers 4 per annum. Advance.  
Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Advance.  
Any person who may obtain eight subscribers to the weekly paper and remit the amount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum.  
Post Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.  
Editors of papers with whom we exchange, are requested to give the above insertion, and the favour will be reciprocated.  
Jan. 31

EASTON  
VOL. IV.—NO  
PRINTED AND FOR  
EVERY TUESDAY  
EDWARD MULLIKIN  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAW  
THE TERM  
Are Two Dollars and  
Annun payable half yearly  
VERTICALLY inserted in  
DOLLAR; and continued in  
FIVE CENTS per square.

SPEECH OF HENRY  
IN DEFENCE OF THE  
SYSTEM  
Against the British Colonies  
Delivered in the Senate of  
Md., 2d, 3d and 6th  
[CONTINUED]  
"I should, therefore, think  
care of the government to encourage  
silk, hemp, flax, iron, &c.  
hammered in England, by  
giving them competent bounties  
and sending over judicious  
sons, at the public charge  
struct them in the most p  
management, which in a  
would lay a foundation f  
most profitable trade of a  
considering the commanding  
colonia along the sea coast;  
nience of navigable rivers in  
cheapness of land and the e  
provisions; great numbers  
transport themselves thith  
such improvements. Now,  
been filled with fears that th  
providing rough materials  
coured to raise rough m  
up for themselves, a little  
move all those jealousies o  
They have never thrown or  
yet that we have heard of  
law was made to prohibi  
thrower's mill, or doubling  
with any machine whatever,  
send it to ruin. And, as the  
manufacture of sugar, the  
shall we have the manufac  
encouragement be given f  
flax, &c. doubts they wi  
manufacture, if not prece  
stop the progress of any su  
is proposed that no weaver  
liberty to set up any loom  
ting at an office kept for th  
the name and place of abod  
man that shall work with  
particular inhabitant shall b  
any linen or woollen made  
ning, they should not be ab  
liberty that they now make  
ry to a weaver (who shall  
Governor) and have it wrot  
of the family, but not to be  
in a private manor, nor ex  
ket or fair, upon pain of lo  
shilling mail, horse shoes  
exting nails and engines, fo  
weaving stockings, be put  
ry smith who keeps a name  
shall register his name an  
and the name of every ser  
employ, which licence shall  
every year, and pay for th  
king at such trade. The  
be prohibited from weav  
woollen, or spinning or co  
working at any manufactu  
than flaxing it into pig gr  
also be prohibited from  
stockings, or leather, of an  
tion will not abridge the p  
village they now enjoy.  
will turn their industry t  
ing these rough materials.  
The author then propos  
Trade and Plantations w  
with statistical accounts  
mitted manufactures, to e  
courage or depress the ind  
and prevent the danger o  
British industry.

"It is hoped that this  
the heat that some people  
for destroying the iron w  
tions, and pulling down a  
king away, in a violent m  
and properties—preventi  
from getting their plow  
other utensils, mended; c  
facture of ship building, t  
the liberty of making bol  
things proper for carryin  
which article they are  
own woollen manufactu  
Such is the picture of  
upon the mother country  
supplies, drawn by a w  
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# EASTON-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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WHOLE NO. 184.

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## SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY, IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Against the British Colonial System:  
Delivered in the Senate of the U. S. February  
2d, 3d and 6th.

[Continued.]  
"I should, therefore, think it worthy the  
care of the government to endeavor, by all  
possible means, to encourage them in raising  
silk, hemp, flax, iron, &c. Only pig to be  
imported in England, pot ash, &c. by giv-  
ing them competent bounties in the beginning,  
and sending over judicious and skillful per-  
sons, at the public charge, to assist and in-  
struct them in the most proper methods of  
management, which, in my apprehension,  
would lay a foundation for establishing the  
most profitable trade of any we have. And  
considering the commanding situation of our  
colonies along the sea coast, the great con-  
venience of navigable rivers in all of them;  
the cheapness of land, and the easiness of raising  
provisions; great numbers of People would  
transport themselves thither to settle upon  
such improvements. Now, as People have  
been filled with fears that the colonies, if en-  
couraged to raise rough materials, would set  
up for themselves, a little regulation would re-  
move all those jealousies out of the way."

"They have never thrown or wove any silk as  
yet that we have heard of. Therefore, if a  
law was made to prohibit the use of every  
thrower's mill, or doubling or horsing silk  
with any machine whatever, they would then  
send it to us. And, as they will have no  
providing rough materials to themselves, so  
shall we have the manufacturing of them. If  
encouragement be given for raising hemp,  
flax, &c. doubtless they will soon begin to  
manufacture, if not prevented. Therefore, to  
stop the progress of any such manufacture, it  
is proposed that no weaver shall have  
liberty to set up any loom without first regis-  
tering at an office kept for that purpose, and  
the name and place of abode of any journeymen  
that shall work with him. But if any  
particular inhabitant shall be inclined to have  
any linen or woollen made of their own spin-  
ning, they should not be abridged of the same  
liberty that they now make use of, viz. to carry  
to a weaver (who shall be licensed by the  
Governor) and have it wrought up for the use  
of the family, but not to be sold to any person  
in a private manner, nor exposed to any mar-  
ket or fair, upon pain of forfeiture."

"And, inasmuch as they have been supplied  
with all their iron manufactures from hence  
except what is used in the building of ships  
and other country work, one half of our ex-  
ports being supposed to be in NAILS—a man-  
ufacture which they allow has never hitherto  
been carried on among them—it is proposed  
they shall, for time to come, never erect the  
manufacture of any under the size of a two  
shilling mill, horse mills excepted; that all  
sitting mills and engines, for drawing wire or  
weaving stockings, be put down, and that every  
smith who keeps a common forge or shop,  
shall register his name and place of abode,  
and the name of every servant which he shall  
employ, which licence shall be renewed once  
every year, and pay for the liberty of work-  
ing at such trade. That all negroes shall  
be prohibited from weaving either linen or  
woollen, or spinning or combing of wool, or  
working at any manufacture of iron, further  
than making it into pig or bar iron. That they  
also be prohibited from manufacturing hats,  
stockings, or leather, of any kind, this limita-  
tion will not abridge the planters of any pri-  
vilege they now enjoy. On the contrary, it  
will turn their industry to promoting and rais-  
ing these rough materials."

"The author then proposes that the Board of  
Trade and Plantations should be furnished  
with statistical accounts of the various per-  
mitted manufactures, to enable them to en-  
courage or depress the industry of the colonies  
and prevent the danger of interference with  
British industry.  
"It is hoped that this method would allay  
the heat that some people would have shown,  
for destroying the iron works on the planta-  
tions, and pulling down all their forges—tak-  
ing away, in a violent manner, their estates  
and properties—preventing the husbandmen  
from getting their ploughshares, carts, and  
other utensils, mended; destroying the manu-  
facture of ship building, by depriving them of  
the liberty of making bolts, spikes, and other  
things proper for carrying on that work, by  
which article returns are made for purchasing  
our woollen manufactures."—Pages 87, 88, 89.

"Such is the picture of colonial dependence  
upon the mother country for their necessary  
supplies, drawn by a writer who was not a  
member of the committee of building a vessel,  
erecting a forge, or mending a ploughshare, but  
who was willing to promote their growth and  
prosperity as far as was consistent with the pa-  
ramount interests of the manufacturing or pa-  
rent State."

"2. The advantages to Great Britain from  
keeping the colonies dependent on her for their  
essential supplies.  
"If we examine into the circumstances of  
the inhabitants of our plantations, and of our  
own, it will appear that not one-fourth part  
of their product redounds to their own pro-  
fit, for out of all that comes here, they only  
carry back clothing and other accommodations  
for their families; all of which is of the  
manufacture and manufacture of this king-  
dom."

"After showing how this system tends to con-  
centrate all the surplus of acquisition or ab-  
solute expenditure in England, he says:  
"All these advantages we receive by the planta-  
tions, besides the mortgages on the planters'  
estates, and the high interest they pay us,  
which is very considerable; and therefore very  
great care ought to be taken, in regulating all  
affairs of the colonies, that the planters be not  
put under too many difficulties, but encouraged  
to go on cheerfully."

"New England, and the northern colonies,  
have not commodities and products enough to  
send us in return for purchasing their neces-  
sary clothing, but are under very great diffi-  
culty; and therefore any ordinary sort will  
sell them. And when they have grown out

of fashion with us, they are new fashioned  
enough there."

"Sir, I cannot go on with this disgusting de-  
tail. Their refuse goods, their old shop-  
keepers, their cast off clothes, good enough  
for us. Was there ever a scheme more art-  
fully devised by the energies and facul-  
ties of one People should be kept down and  
rendered subservient to the pride, and the  
pomp, and the power, of another? The sys-  
tem then proposed differs only from that which  
is now recommended, in one particular, that  
it would not be less effectually executed by the  
force of circumstances. A gentleman in Bos-  
ton, (Mr. Lee) the agent of the Free Trade  
Convention, from whose exhaustive mind there  
is a constant issue of reports, seems to en-  
vy the blessed condition of dependent Cana-  
da, when compared to the oppressed state  
of this Union; and it is a fair inference from  
the view which he presents, that he would  
have us to hasten back to the golden days of  
that colonial bondage, which is so well depict-  
ed in the work from which I have been quot-  
ing. Mr. Lee exhibits two tabular statements,  
in one of which he presents the high duties  
which he represents to be paid to the port of  
the United States, and in the other, those  
which are paid in Canada, generally about two  
per cent. id valorem. But did it not oc-  
cur to him that the duties levied in Cana-  
da are paid chiefly on British manufactures,  
or on articles passing from one to another part  
of a common empire; and that, to present a  
parallel case, in the United States, he ought  
to have shown that importations made into  
one State from another, which are now free,  
are subject to the same or higher duties than  
are paid in Canada?"

"I will now, Mr. President, proceed to a more  
particular consideration of the arguments  
against the protective system, and an in-  
quiry into its practical operation, especially  
on the cotton growing country. And, as I  
wish to state and meet the argument fairly,  
I invite correction of my statement, if it be  
erroneous. It is alleged that the system operates  
judicially to the cotton planter, by dimi-  
nishing the foreign demand for his staple, that  
we cannot sell to Great Britain, unless we  
buy from her; that the import duty is equiva-  
lent to an export duty, and falls upon the cot-  
ton grower, that South Carolina pays a dis-  
proportionate quota of the public revenue;  
that an abandonment of the protective policy  
would lead to an augmentation of our exports  
of an amount not less than one hundred and  
fifty millions of dollars; and finally, that the  
South cannot partake of the advantages of  
manufacturing, if there be any. Let us ex-  
amine these various propositions, in detail. 1.  
That the foreign demand for cotton is dimi-  
nished; and that we cannot sell to Great Brit-  
ain unless we buy from her. The demand  
of both our great foreign customers is con-  
stantly and annually increasing. It is true,  
that the ratio of the increase may not be equal  
to that of production; but this is owing to the  
fact that the power of producing the raw ma-  
terial is much greater, and is therefore con-  
stantly in advance of the power of consump-  
tion. A single fact will illustrate. The aver-  
age produce of laborers engaged in the culti-  
vation of cotton may be estimated at five  
bales, or fifteen hundred pounds to the hand.  
Supposing the annual average consumption of  
each individual who uses cotton cloth to be  
five pounds, one hand can produce enough of  
the raw material to clothe three hundred."

"The argument comprehends two errors, one  
of fact and the other of principle. It assumes  
that we do not in fact purchase of Great Brit-  
ain. What is the true state of the case?—  
There are certain, but very few articles which  
it is thought sound policy requires that we  
should manufacture at home, and on these  
the tariff operates. But, with respect to all  
the rest, and much the larger number of ar-  
ticles of taste, fashion, or utility, they are sub-  
ject to no other than revenue duties and are  
freely introduced. I have before me from  
England, Scotland and Ireland, including ten  
years, preceding the last, and three quarters  
of the last year, from which it will appear  
that, although there are some fluctuations in  
the amount of the different years, the largest  
amount imported in any one year has been  
since the tariff of 1824, and that the last year's  
importation, when the returns of the fourth  
quarter shall be received, will probably be  
the greatest in the whole term of eleven years."

"Now, if it be admitted that there is a less  
amount of the protected articles imported from  
Great Britain, she may be, and probably is,  
compensated for the deficiency, by the in-  
creased consumption in America of the articles  
of her industry not falling within the scope of  
the policy of our protection. The establish-  
ment of manufactures among us excites the  
creation of wealth, and this gives new powers  
of consumption, which are gratified by the  
purchase of foreign objects. A poor nation  
can never be a great consuming nation. Its  
poverty will limit its consumption to bare sub-  
sistence."

"The erroneous principle which the argu-  
ment includes, is, that it devolves on us the  
duty of taking care that Great Britain shall  
be enabled to purchase from us without exacting  
from Great Britain the corresponding duty.—  
If it be true, on one side, that nations are  
bound to shape their policy in reference to the  
ability of foreign Powers, it must be true on  
both sides of the Atlantic. And this recipro-  
cal obligation ought to be emphatically regar-  
ded towards the nation supplying the raw ma-  
terial, by the manufacturing nation, because  
the industry of the latter gives four or five  
values to what had been produced by the in-  
dustry of the former."

"But, does Great Britain practise towards  
us upon the principles which we are now re-  
quired to observe in regard to her? The ex-  
ports to the United Kingdom, as appears from  
the same treasury statement just adverted to,  
during eleven years, from 1821 to 1831, and  
exclusive of the fourth quarter of the last  
year, fall short of the amount of imports by  
upwards of forty-six millions of dollars, and  
the total amount, when the returns of that  
quarter are received, will exceed fifty millions  
of dollars! It is surprising how we have been  
able to sustain, for so long a time, a trade so  
very unequal. We must have been absolute-  
ly ruined by it, if the unfavorable balance had  
not been neutralized by more profitable com-  
merce with other parts of the world. Of all  
nations Great Britain has the least cause to  
complain of the trade between the two coun-  
tries. Our imports from that single Power  
are nearly one third of the entire amount of  
our importations from all foreign countries  
together. Great Britain constantly acts on

the maxim of buying only what she wants and  
cannot produce, and selling to foreign nations  
the utmost amount she can. In conformity  
with this maxim she excludes articles of prime  
necessity produced by us—equally if not more  
necessary than any of her industry which we  
tax, although the admission of those articles  
would increase our ability to purchase from  
her, according to the argument of gentlemen."

"If we purchased still less from Great Brit-  
ain than we do, and our conditions were re-  
versed, so that the value of her imports from  
this country exceeded that of her exports to it,  
we have no longer done, and what South Caro-  
lina does, in her trade with Kentucky, make  
up for the unfavorable balance by trade with  
other places and countries. How does she  
dispose of the one hundred and sixty mil-  
lions of dollars' worth of cotton fabrics, which  
she annually sells? Of that amount the United  
States do not purchase five per cent.—  
What becomes of the other ninety-five per-  
cent? Is it not sold to other Powers, and  
would not their markets remain if ours were  
totally shut? Would she not continue, as she  
now finds it her interest, to purchase the raw  
material from us, to supply those markets?—  
Would she be guilty of the folly of depriving  
herself of markets to the amount of upwards  
of \$80,000,000, because we refused her a  
market for some eight or ten millions?"

"But if there were a diminution of the British  
demand for cotton, equal to the loss of a  
market for the few British fabrics which are  
within the scope of our protective policy, the  
question would still remain, whether the cot-  
ton planter is not simply indemnified by the  
creation of additional demand elsewhere?—  
With respect to the cotton grower it is the to-  
tality of the demand, and not its distribution,  
which affects his interests. If any system of  
policy will augment the aggregate of the de-  
mand, that system is favorable to his interests,  
although its tendency may be to vary the de-  
mand of the demand. It could not, for exam-  
ple, be injurious to him, if, instead of Great  
Britain continuing to receive the entire quan-  
tity of cotton which she now does, two or three  
hundred thousand bales of it were taken to  
that extent, the French demand, and increased,  
to that extent, because it is always better to  
have several markets than one. Now, if, in-  
stead of a transfer to the opposite side of the  
channel, of those two or three hundred  
thousand bales, they are transported to the  
Northern States, can that be injurious to the  
cotton grower? Is it not better for him? Is  
it not better to have a market at home, unaf-  
fected by war or other foreign causes, for that  
amount of his staple?"

"If the establishment of American manu-  
factures, therefore, had the sole effect of creat-  
ing a new, and an American demand for cotton  
exactly to the same extent in which it lessened  
the British demand, there would be no just  
cause of complaint against the tariff. The  
gain in one place would precisely equal the  
loss in the other. But the true state of the  
matter is much more favorable to the cotton  
grower. It is calculated that the cotton man-  
ufactories of the United States absorb at least  
300,000 bales of cotton annually. I believe it  
to be more. The two years, ending the last  
year, near 110,000 bales. The amount is an-  
nually increasing. The raw material of that  
quantity of manufactured cotton is worth six mil-  
lions and there is an additional value conferred  
by the manufacturer, of eighteen millions; it  
being generally calculated that, in such cot-  
ton fabrics as we are in the habit of making,  
the manufacture constitutes three-fourths of  
the value of the article. If, therefore, these  
twenty-four millions worth of cotton fabrics  
were not made in the United States, but were  
manufactured in Great Britain, in order to ob-  
tain them we should have to add to the already  
enormous disproportion between the amount  
of our imports and exports, in the trade  
with Great Britain, the further sum of twenty  
four millions, or, deducting the price of the raw  
material, eighteen millions! And will gentle-  
men tell me how it would be possible for the  
country to sustain such a ruinous trade.—  
From all that portion of the United States ly-  
ing north and east of James river, and be-  
tween the mountains, Great Britain receives com-  
paratively nothing. How would it be possible  
for the inhabitants of that largest portion of  
our territory, to supply themselves with cot-  
ton fabrics, if they were brought from Eng-  
land exclusively? They could not do it. But  
for the existence of the American manufac-  
ture, they would be compelled greatly to cur-  
tail their supplies, if not absolutely to suffer  
in their comforts. By its existence at home,  
the circle of those exchanges is created which  
reciprocally diffuses among all, who are em-  
braced within it, the productions of their respec-  
tive industry. The cotton grower sells the  
raw material to the manufacturer; he buys  
the iron, the bread, the meal, the coal, and the  
countless number of objects of his consump-  
tion, from his fellow citizens, and they, in  
turn, purchase his fabrics. Putting it upon  
the ground merely of supplying those who  
need necessary articles, the cotton grower  
ought, therefore, to be, from any quarter,  
an objection to the only system by  
which that object can be accomplished? But  
can there be any doubt, with those who will  
reflect, that the actual amount of cotton con-  
sumed is increased by the home manufacture?  
The main argument of gentlemen is founded  
upon the idea of mutual ability resulting from  
mutual exchanges. They would furnish an abili-  
ty to foreign nations by purchasing from them,  
and, to our own people, by exchanges at home.  
If the American manufacture were disconti-  
nued, and that of England were to take its  
place, how would she sell the additional quan-  
tity of twenty four millions of cotton goods,  
which we now make? To us? That has been  
shown to be impracticable. To other foreign  
nations? She has already pushed her sup-  
plies to them to the utmost extent. The ulti-  
mate consequence would, then, be to diminish  
the total consumption of cotton, to say nothing  
now of the reduction of price that would take  
place by throwing into the ports of Great Brit-  
ain the two hundred thousand bales which, no  
longer being manufactured in the U. States,  
would go thither."

"2. That the import duty is equivalent to  
an export duty, and falls on the producer of  
cotton.  
(Here General Hayne explained, and said  
that he never contended that an import duty  
was equivalent to an export duty, under all  
circumstances; he had explained in his speech  
his ideas of the precise operation of the exist-  
ing system. To which Mr. Clay replied that  
he had seen the argument so stated in some  
of the ingenious essays from the South  
Carolina press, and would therefore answer  
it.)

"The framers of our constitution, by granting  
the power to Congress to lay imports, and pro-  
hibiting that of laying an export duty, manifest-  
ly intended that they did not regard them as equivalent.  
Does the common sense of mankind. An  
export duty fastens upon the producer of the  
article, and incorporates it into the cost of  
the article, and the article is sold at a price  
which cannot escape from it—it pursues and  
follows it wherever the article goes; and if, in  
the foreign market, the supply is above or  
just equal to the demand, the amount of the  
export duty will be a clear deduction to the  
exporter from the price of the article. But an  
import duty on a foreign article leaves the  
producer of the domestic article free, 1st, to  
import specie; 2dly goods which are free from  
the protecting duty; or, 3dly such goods, as  
being chargeable with the protecting duty, he  
can sell at home and throw the duty on the  
consumer."

"But it is confidently argued that the import  
duty falls upon the grower of cotton; and the  
case has been put in debate, and again and  
again, in conversation, of the South Carolina  
planter, who exports 100 bales of cotton to  
Liverpool, exchanges them for 100 bales of  
merchandise; and when he brings them home,  
being compelled to leave, at the custom house,  
forty bales in the form of duties. The argu-  
ment is founded on the assumption that a duty  
of forty per cent. amounts to a subtraction  
of forty from the 100 bales of merchandise.—  
The first objection to it is, that it supposes a  
case of barter, which never occurs. If it be  
admitted, it nevertheless, occurs in the opera-  
tion of commerce, the answer would be that,  
made by New York or foreign merchants, the  
last stated, and really argued, would fall upon  
the correctness of the hypothetical case, let  
us suppose that the duty, instead of forty  
per cent. should be 150, which is asserted to  
be the duty in some cases. Then, the planter  
would not only lose the whole hundred bales  
of merchandise, which he had given for his  
hundred bales of cotton, but he would have to  
purchase, with other means, an additional  
forty bales in order to enable him to pay the  
duties accruing on the proceeds of the cotton.—  
Another answer is, that, if the producer of cot-  
ton in America, exchanged against English  
fabrics, pays the duty, the producer of those  
fabrics also pays it, and then it is twice paid.  
Such must be the consequence, unless the  
principles are on one side of the Atlantic,  
and not on the other. The true answer is,  
that the exporter of an article, if he invests  
the proceeds in a foreign market, takes care to  
make the investment in such merchandise as  
will brought home, he can sell with a fair  
profit; and consequently, the consumer would  
pay the original cost and charges and profit."

"3. The next objection to the American  
System is, that it subjects South Carolina to  
the payment of an undue portion of the pub-  
lic revenue. The basis of this objection is  
the assumption, shown to have been erroneous  
that the producer of the exports from this  
country pays the duty on its imports instead  
of the consumer of those imports. The amount  
which South Carolina really contri-  
butes to the public revenue, no more than that  
of any other State, can be precisely ascer-  
tained. It depends upon her consumption  
of articles sufficient for all practical  
purposes. The cotton planters of the valley  
of the Mississippi, with which I am acquain-  
ted, generally expend about one third of  
their income in the support of their families  
and plantations. On this subject, I hold in  
my hands a statement from a friend, of mine,  
of great accuracy, and a member of the Sen-  
ate. According to this statement, in a crop  
of ten thousand dollars, the expenses may  
fluctuate between two thousand eight hun-  
dred dollars and three thousand two hundred  
dollars. Of this sum, about one fourth, from 7 to eight  
hundred dollars, may be laid out in articles  
paying the protecting duty, the residue is dis-  
bursed for provisions, mules, horses, oxen,  
wages of overseer, &c. Estimating the ex-  
ports of South Carolina at eight millions, one  
third is two millions six hundred and sixty six  
thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars; of  
which, one fourth will be six hundred and  
sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty-six  
and two-thirds dollars. Now, supposing the  
protecting duty to be fifty per cent, and that  
it all enters into the price of the article, the  
amount paid by South Carolina would only be  
three hundred and thirty three thousand three  
hundred and thirty-three and one third dol-  
lars. But the total revenue of the U. States  
may be stated at twenty-five millions, of which  
the proportion of South Carolina, whatever  
standard whether of wealth or population, be  
adopted, would be about one million. Of  
course, on this view of the subject, she actu-  
ally pays only about one third of her fair and  
legitimate share. I repeat, that I have no per-  
sonal knowledge of the habits of actual ex-  
penditure in South Carolina; they may be greater  
than I have stated, in respect to other parts  
of the cotton country; but if they are, that fact  
does not arise from any defect in the system  
of public policy."

"4. An abandonment of the American Sys-  
tem, it is urged, would lead to an addition to  
our exports of one hundred and fifty millions  
of dollars. The amount of one hundred and  
fifty millions of cotton, in the raw state, would  
produce four hundred and fifty millions in the  
manufactured state, supposing no greater  
measure of value to be communicated, in the  
manufactured form, than that which our in-  
dustry imports. Now, sir, where would mar-  
kets be found for this vast addition to the sup-  
ply? Not in the United States, certainly, nor  
in any other quarter of the globe, England  
having already every where pressed her cotton  
manufactures to the utmost point of repletion.  
We must look out for new worlds, seek for  
new and unknown races of mortals to con-  
sume this immense increase of cotton fabrics.  
(General Hayne said that he did not mean  
that the increase of one hundred and fifty  
millions to the amount of our exports, would  
be of cotton alone, but of other articles.)

"What other articles? Agricultural produce,  
bread stuffs, beef and pork, &c. Where shall  
we find markets for these? Whither shall  
we go? To what country whose ports have not  
been hermetically sealed against their admis-  
sion? Break down the home market, and you  
are without resource. Destroy all other in-  
terests in the country, for the imaginary pur-  
pose of advancing the cotton planting interest,  
and you inflict a positive injury without the  
smallest practical benefit of the cotton planter.  
South Carolina, or the whole South, when  
all other markets are prostrated, or shut  
against the reception of the surplus of our fab-  
rics, receive that surplus? Would they buy  
more than they might want for their own con-  
sumption. Could they find markets which  
other parts of the Union could not? Would

gentlemen force the freedom of all, North of  
James river, East and West, like the misera-  
ble slave, on the Sabbath day, to repair to  
Charleston, with a turly under his arm, or  
pack upon his back, and beg the clerk of  
some English or Scotch merchant, living  
in his gorgeous palace, or rolling in his splen-  
did coach in the streets, to exchange his  
rags for a bit of flannel to cover his naked  
wife and children! Not I am sure that I do  
more than justice to their hearts, what I  
believe that they would reject, when I  
believe to be, the inevitable effects of their  
policy."

"5. But, it is contended, in the last place,  
that the South cannot, from physical, and other  
causes, engage in the manufacturing ar-  
ticle. I deny the premises, and I deny the con-  
clusion. I deny the fact of inability, and, if it  
existed, I deny the conclusion that we must,  
therefore, break down our manufactures, and  
nourish those of foreign countries. The South  
possess, in an extraordinary degree, two of  
the most important elements of manufactur-  
ing industry—water power, and labor. The  
latter gives to our whole country a most de-  
cided advantage over Great Britain. But a  
single experiment, stated by the gentleman  
from South Carolina, in which a faithful  
slave put the torch to a manufacturing estab-  
lishment, has discouraged similar enterprises.  
We have, in Kentucky, the same description  
of population, and we employ them, and, al-  
most exclusively, employ them in many of  
our home manufactures. A neighbor of mine,  
one of our most opulent and respectable citi-  
zens, has had one, two, if not three, manu-  
factories burnt by incendiaries; but he per-  
sisted, and his perseverance has been reward-  
ed with wealth. We found that it was less  
expensive to keep night watches, than to pay  
premiums for insurance, and we employed them."

"Let it be supposed, however, that the South  
cannot manufacture; must those parts of the U-  
nion which can, be therefore prevented? Must  
we support those of foreign countries? I am  
sure that injustice would be done to the gen-  
eral and patriotic nature of South Carolina, if  
it were believed that she envied or repined at  
the success of other portions of the Union in  
branches of industry to which she might have  
been adapted. Throughout her whole  
career she has been liberal, national, high  
minded."

"The friends of the American System have  
been reminded, by the honorable gentleman  
from Maryland, (General Smith) that they are  
the majority, and he has admonished them to  
exercise their power in moderation. The ma-  
jority ought never to trample upon the feelings,  
or violate the just rights of the minority.  
They ought never to triumph over the fallen,  
nor to make any but a temperate and equi-  
table use of their power. But these counsels  
come with an ill grace from the gentleman from  
Maryland. He, too, is a member of a majority,  
a political majority. And how has the admin-  
istration of that majority exercised their power  
in this country? Recall to your recollection  
the fourth of March, 1829, when the bank,  
lean, furnished forms, from pen and forest, and  
the four quarters of the Union, gathered to-  
gether in the halls of patronage; or stealing  
in the evening twilight, into the apartments  
of the great, and in sepulchral tones: Give us  
bread! Give us treasury paper! Give us our  
reward! England's bard was mistaken; ghosts  
will sometimes come, called or uncalled. Go  
to the families who were driven from the em-  
ployments on which they were dependent for  
subsistence; in consequence of their exercise  
of the dearest right of freedom. Go to the moth-  
ers, whilst hugging to their bosoms their  
starving children. Go to fathers, who, after  
being disqualified, by long public service, for  
any other business, were stripped of their hum-  
ble places, and then sought, by the minions  
of authority, to be stripped of all that was left  
them—their good names—and ask, what mer-  
cy was shown to them! As for myself, born  
in the midst of the Revolution, the first air  
that I ever breathed on my native soil of Vir-  
ginia, having been that of liberty and inde-  
pendence, I never expected justice, nor desired  
mercy at their hands; and scorn the wretch,  
and defy the oppressor of power!"

I regret, Mr. President, that one topic has,  
I think, unnecessarily been introduced into  
this debate. I allude to the charge brought  
against the manufacturing system, as favoring  
the growth of aristocracy. If it were true,  
would gentlemen prefer supporting foreign  
accumulations of wealth, by that description  
of industry rather than in their own coun-  
try? But is it correct? The joint work  
companies of the North, as I understand  
them, are nothing more than associations,  
sometimes of hundreds, by means of which  
the small earnings of many are brought into  
a common stock, and the associates, obtain-  
ing corporate privileges, are enabled to pro-  
ceed, under one superintending head, their busi-  
ness to better advantage. Nothing can be  
more essentially democratic, or better devised  
to counterpoise the influence of individual  
wealth. In Kentucky, almost every manufac-  
turing known to me, is in the hands of enter-  
prising and self made men, who have acquired  
whatever wealth they possess by patient and  
diligent labor. Comparisons are odious, and,  
but in defence, would not be made by me.—  
But is there more tendency to aristocracy, in  
a manufacturer, supporting hundreds of free-  
men, or in a cotton plantation, with its not  
less numerous slaves, sustaining, perhaps, on-  
ly two white families—that of the master and  
the overseer?"

I pass, with pleasure, from this disagree-  
able topic, to two general propositions which  
cover the entire ground of debate. The first  
is that, under the operation of the American  
System, the objects which it protects and fos-  
ters are brought to the consumer at cheaper  
prices than they commanded prior to its intro-  
duction, or than they would command if it did  
not exist. If that be true, ought not the coun-  
try to be contented and satisfied with the Sys-  
tem, unless the second proposition, which I  
mean presently to consider, is unfounded? And  
that is, that the tendency of the System, is  
to sustain, and that it has upheld, the prices  
of all our agricultural and other produce,  
including cotton."

And is the fact not indisputable, that all  
essential objects of consumption, effected by  
the tariff, are cheaper and better, since the  
act of 1824, than they were for several years  
prior to that law? I appeal, for its truth, to  
common observation and to all practical men.  
I appeal to the farmer of the country, whether  
he does not purchase, on better terms, his  
iron, salt, brown sugar, cotton goods, and  
woollens, for his laboring people? And  
I ask the cotton planter if he has not been bet-  
ter and more cheaply supplied with his cot-  
ton bagging? In regard to this latter article,

the gentleman from South Carolina was mis-  
taken in supposing that I complained that,  
under the existing duty, the Kentucky man-  
ufacturer could not compete with the Scotch.—  
The Kentucky furnishes a more substantial  
and a cheaper article and at a more uniform  
and regular price. But it was the frauds,  
the violations of law, of which I did complain:  
Not smuggling, in the common sense of that  
practice, which has something bold, daring,  
and enterprising in it, but mean, base-faced  
cheating by fraudulent invoices and false de-  
nomination."

"I plant myself upon this FACT, of cheap-  
ness and superiority, as upon impregnable  
ground. Gentlemen may tax their industry  
and produce a thousand speculative solutions  
of the fact, but the fact itself will remain un-  
disturbed. Let us look into some particulars.  
The total consumption of bar iron in the U-  
nited States, is supposed to be about 145,000  
tons, of which, 112,566 tons are made within  
the country, and the residue imported. The  
number of men employed in the manufacture  
is estimated at 29,351, and the total number  
of persons subsisted by it, at 146,375. The  
measure of protection extended to this neces-  
sary article, was never fully adequate until  
the passage of the act of 1823; and what has  
been the consequence? The annual increas-  
ing quantity, since that period, has been in  
ratio of near twenty five per cent, and the  
wholesale price of bar iron in the Northern  
cities, was, in 1823, \$105 per ton, in 1829,  
\$100, in 1830, \$90, and in 1831, from \$85 to  
\$75—constantly diminishing. We import very  
little English iron, and that which we do,  
is very inferior, and only adapted to a few  
purposes. In instituting a comparison be-  
tween that inferior article and our superior  
iron, subjects, entirely different, are compar-  
ed. They are made by different processes.  
The English cannot make iron of equal qual-  
ity to ours, at a less price than we do. They  
have three classes, best, second best, and ordi-  
nary. It is the latter which is imported.—  
Of the whole amount imported, there is only  
about 4,000 tons of foreign iron that pays the  
high duty; the residue paying only a duty  
of about thirty per cent, estimated on the prices  
of the importation of 1829. Our iron ore is  
superior to that of Great Britain, yielding of-  
ten from sixty to eighty per cent, whilst the  
product only about twenty five. This fact is  
so well known, that I have heard of recent  
exportations of iron ore to England."

"It has been alleged, that bar iron, being a  
raw material, ought to be admitted free, or  
with low duties, for the sake of the manu-  
facturers themselves. But I take this to be a  
true principle, that, if our country is producing  
a raw material of prime necessity, and, with  
reasonable protection, can produce it in suf-  
ficient quantity to supply our wants, the raw  
material ought to be protected, although it  
may be proper to protect the article also out  
of which it is manufactured. The tailor will  
ask protection for himself, but wishes it denied  
to the grower of wool and the manufacturer  
of broad cloth. The cotton planter enjoys  
protection for the raw material, but does not  
desire it to be extended to the cotton manu-  
facturer. The ship builder will ask protec-  
tion for the navigation, but does not wish it  
extended to the essential articles which enter  
into the construction of the ship. Each, in his  
proper vocation, solicits protection, but would  
have it denied to all other interests which are  
supposed to come into collision with his.—  
Now, the duty of the statesman is, to elevate  
himself above these petty conflicts; calmly to  
survey all the various interests, and delib-  
erately to proportion the measure of protection  
to each, according to its nature and to the  
general wants of society. It is quite possible  
that, in the degree of protection which has  
been afforded to the workers in iron, there  
may be some error committed, although I  
have lately read an argument of much abil-  
ity, proving that no injustice has really been  
done to them. If there be, it ought to be re-  
medied."

"The next article to which I call the attention  
of the Senate, is that of cotton fabrics. The  
success of our manufacture of coarse cottons is  
generally admitted. It is demonstrated by the  
fact that they meet the cotton fabric of other  
countries, in foreign markets, and maintain  
successful competition with them. There has  
been a gradual increase of the export of this  
article, which is sent to Mexico and the South  
American Republics, to the Mediterranean  
and even to Asia. The remarkable fact was  
lately communicated to me, that the same in-  
dividual who, twenty five years ago, was en-  
gaged in the importation of cotton cloth from  
Asia, for American consumption, is now en-  
gaged in the exportation of coarse American  
cottons to Asia, for Asiatic consumption!—  
And my honorable friend from Massachusetts,  
now in my eye, (Mr. Silsbee) informs me,  
that on his departure from home, among the  
last orders that he gave, one was for the ex-  
portation of coarse cottons to Sumatra, in the  
vicinity of Calcutta. I hold in my hand a state-  
ment, derived from the most authentic source,  
showing that the identical description of cot-  
ton cloth, which sold, in 1817, at 29 cents per  
yard, was sold, in 1819, at twenty nine cents;  
in 1821, at nineteen and a half cents; in 1823,  
at seventeen cents; in 1825, at fourteen and  
a half cents; in 1827, at thirteen cents; in 1829,  
at nine cents; in 1830, at nine and a half cents;  
and in 1831, at ten and a half cents. Such is  
the wonderful effect of protection, competition  
and improvement in skill, combined. The year of 1829 was one of some suf-  
fering to this branch of industry, probably ow-  
ing to the principle of competition being push-  
ed too far; and hence we observe a small rise  
in the article the next two years. The intro-  
duction of calico printing in the United States,  
constitutes an important era in our manufac-  
turing industry. It commenced about the year  
1825, and has since under its astonishing ad-  
vances, that the whole quantity now annu-  
ally printed is but little short of forty millions  
of yards—about two thirds of our whole con-  
sumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, com-  
bining great mechanical skill with scientific  
discoveries in chemistry. The engraving cy-  
linders for making the impression require much  
taste, and put in requisition the genius  
of the fine arts of design and engraving.—  
Are



This brings me to consider what, I apprehend, has been, the most efficient of all the causes in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods, and the consequent depression. By competition, the total amount of the supply is increased, and by increase of the supply, a competition on the sale ensues, and this enables the consumer to buy at lower rates. Of all human powers operating on the

The reason and necessity of the law, are as obvious as the right to enact it. A leading object with the General Government has been

They surely cannot claim for themselves exemption from the operation of the laws of the State by reason of their profession or their



cutting entrusted to agents, who were enabled to distribute money to such men as engaged in the cause, and even to pay them a daily allowance. Each of these agents undertook to produce a hundred men, and each of them delivered a list of names forming a full complement.

The Carlists, from these, reckoned upon a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, ready to rise in arms in one night, but the greater part of the names were fictitious; and when the time of action arrived, not 600 of them appeared. From an authentic document, in the hands of the government, it appears that there was a coalition between the Carlists and the Republicans, who, however, are still of accord upon one point, only that of overturning the present order of things. This end accomplished, they were to assemble a National Congress to choose between a Monarchy and a Republic. If the former was decided upon, Ildefonso was to be immediately proclaimed.

London, Feb. 6.—The Paris papers of Saturday, with the *Messenger des Chambres*, dated yesterday, reach us this morning. They add but little to the information which had previously arrived, respecting the conspiracy. Paris was in perfect tranquility on Saturday evening, but the arrests continued; and it is somewhat remarkable that among those already made, there are many of persons at present or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is certainly in itself of a sufficiently serious character.

#### ITALY.

The news from Italy is to the 24th January. The General Grenowski Commandant General of the Austrian forces, had received despatches from Colonel Barbieri, in which the Colonel requested the assistance of the Austrian army to favour the entrance of the Pontifical troops into Bologna, which was defended by a considerable corps of patriots. All the civic guards had retrograded upon Bologna.

It is said that within the last fortnight M. de Metternich has addressed to the French government a diplomatic note, in which he declares that Austria, whenever she has interfered in the affairs of Italy, was not actuated by a spirit of conquest, but merely by a conservative feeling, and that this motive induced her to intervene a second time with respect to Romania.

#### CHOLERA MORBUS.

Central Board of Health, Council Office, Whitehall, Feb. 4.  
Total from commencement of disease.

Cases.	Deaths.
Sunderland	536
Newcastle	903
Gateshead	309
North-Shield, &c.	183
Walker	81
Killisworth	8
Hetton, &c.	346
Haddington, N. Britain &c.	83
Tranent North Britain	120
Preston Pans	49
North Berwick	8
Musselburgh	244
Edinburgh	5
Totals from places where the disease has ceased, and from which no returns have been this day received	518
Grand total	3,488
N. B.—No reports received from Kirkcaldy.	1,069

(Signed) WM. MACLEAN, Secy.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

#### THE SYSTEM IN OHIO.

The total failure of the attempt of the New York Convention, to get up a Tariff State Convention in Ohio, is deserving of notice, as a conclusive demonstration that Ohio, since the Mayville veto cut off the chance of internal improvement, cares not a straw for the American System. In speaking of this subject, the *Muskingum Messenger*, of Feb. 4th, now the most able, bold, and decided champion of Free Trade, west of the mountains, has the following language:

"We omitted to mention the result of the Tariff Meeting which was to have been held at Cincinnati in January, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Eastern capitalists who met in the New York Tariff Convention. It fired something like the Panama business. The delegates could not find the place. It was a complete failure—no one attending. The delegate from Zanesville was in Cincinnati, but found no meeting. This is a good sign. The monopolists of the East can scarcely induce the Western people to forward their selfish schemes."

In truth, the people of Ohio have no interest in the system of high duties, unless they consider themselves benefited by having to pay high prices for all the foreign and domestic manufactures they get from the eastward, when they could just as readily get them at low prices. Some people, we know, have an idea that Ohio is deeply interested in the growth of sheep. Upon this subject, we have recently conversed with an intelligent and respectable inhabitant of that State. He says that it is all folly to talk of Ohio's being a wool-raising country. Her farmers all keep a few sheep—just enough to furnish wool sufficient for the necessary house-manufactures which every family carries on, in order to save the fragments of leisure time which would otherwise be lost; but they keep no more, and for the simple reason, that the raising of hogs and cattle is a much more profitable business. He says that almost all the experiments to raise sheep, upon a large scale, ruined their projects; and that so far from Ohio's having wool to export, in some parts she is obliged to import it. As proof of this, our informant stated that he knew a merchant from Ohio, now in this city, who was empowered by a factor in Zanesville, which is the largest manufacturing town in the State, to purchase for him what are called bat-bodies—the latter not being able to procure wool in his neighborhood sufficient to enable him to make them himself. Thus, Ohio, it seems, is obliged to import foreign wool from Pennsylvania, in order to make hats; and yet it is pretended that she has a great interest in keeping up the high duties.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

The Hardware Merchants of New York have rendered a most important service to the country, by a recent exposition of the operation of the Tariff upon their particular branch of business. On the 31st of January they held a meeting and appointed a committee to inquire "into the tariff on hardware, and such matters as they might think proper, connected with the revenue laws." At a subsequent meeting, held on the 20th of February, that committee reported a Memorial to Congress, which was unanimously accepted, as expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This document we consider as one of the most important that has ever been laid before Congress.

It exposes, in a clear and intelligible manner, the influence of the present Tariff upon the manufacture of hardware, and points out some of the gross absurdities of a system which proposes to encourage American industry by taxing the raw material to such an extent as to render it advantageous for the country to import almost every article of iron manufacture made in England, by British industry.

When the Philadelphia blacksmiths stated, in their petition to Congress, that the effect of the Tariff was to deprive them of work, instead of giving them an additional quantity, they were told that they did not understand the question; and the public could hardly be made to believe that the truth was as stated. In support of their declaration we have now the evidence of a class of citizens who are not in the interest of the blacksmiths. The hardware merchants say: "As merchants, it is immaterial to us in which we deal, American or foreign goods, provided our profit is the same; and, therefore, we have no especial interest in domestic manufactures—but still we have the best means of knowing what we now state, that, if you want American hardware, you must abolish the duty on iron."

Accompanying the Memorial, there is an appendix, containing a number of Tables, of great value as respects this question. One of these tables shows that the duty upon some articles of hardware is as high as 125 to 257 per cent. Another shows what has been the decline in price, in England, between the years 1816 and 1831, of various articles of hardware upon which the duties have not been raised since the former year, and exhibiting under this head, what will astonish every one not previously acquainted with the fact, which is, that in a list of thirty articles, the same quantity which, in 1816 cost \$100, can now be purchased at 62, 50, 40, 30, and even as low as 20—affording the most conclusive and incontrovertible proof that our Tariff has had no influence whatever in bringing down prices. Another table gives the price per pound of thirteen manufactured articles, amongst which we find the following, which can be had at a less price, ready made, than the iron of which they are composed, viz. Bed screws, at 3 1/2 cents per pound, round iron trace chains at 4 cents a pound.

We have not a doubt, that, if the rope makers, ship carpenters, riggers, sail makers, coopers, draymen, and shop tailors, could be brought together in bodies, each one would be able to make a similar exhibition of the effects of a system, which, in reality, protects foreign industry, whilst it professes to protect American industry.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 20, 1832.

We present to our readers, as an introduction to the publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court in relation to the Cherokee Indians, a report of a committee of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, which was adopted with great or entire unanimity, early in the session, setting forth the conduct of that State in the prosecution and imprisonment of the missionaries.

This paper is a calm, cool exposition of the facts in the case, and must strike every reader, as being a very different story, from that which has met the public eye, through the papers of the opposition.

When we read this paper, and reflect on the previous course of Georgia in her legislative acts in regard to these people, when we reflect on the consequences of this decision of the Supreme Court, not only upon Georgia, but upon every State having Indians residing within its territory; when we reflect that Georgia has already refused to submit to the mandate of the court, and in the argument of this case refused to appear by counsel, we cannot look forward with the hope that she will submit to a decree, which puts the seal upon her future destinies, and converts a horde of banditti, felons and savages, into a sovereign and independent nation, and guarantees to them the protection of the national government.

We have as much respect for the judgment of the Supreme Court, as for that of any judicial body on earth. They are, however, but men, and men, too, partaking of all the passions of our nature. They have heard but one side of this case argued, and in support of it, all the sympathies of their nature have been enlisted. It is a well known fact, that all the passions of the anti-Masonic and anti-Jackson parties have been appealed to in favor of the Indians. How far the prejudices of these parties have entered the breasts of the members of the Supreme Court, we know not; but when we reflect that every member of the court, who concurred in this decision, is either anti-Jackson or anti-Masonic, or both; that each of the counsel who argued the case, is an opposing candidate in the next presidential election, we cannot but fear that the passions of human nature have prevailed over its frail judgment.

It may be asked, is Mr. McLean opposed to Gen. Jackson? We answer yes. He, like Mr. Calhoun, has set up for himself. He is anti-Masonic and anti-Jackson both. We shall however publish a condensed view of the present, as well as former decisions of the court, and leave our readers to form their own opinions. As we said, when we first heard of this decision, it is fraught with awful consequences to our Union. Nothing but a temperate course by the Chief Magistrate, in our humble opinion, can save us from dissolution; and yet, these devoted friends of the Union, in the ranks of the opposition, would goad him to madness.

Republican Meeting in Frederick.—On the 9th instant, a very large and respectable meeting of the friends of the national administration was held in Frederick county, at which GEORGE W. ELLIS, and JOSEPH TANKY, Esqrs. presided. The meeting adopted, with great unanimity, a preamble and resolutions, approving the course of the administration of GENERAL JACKSON, and recommending him for re-election, as the means of promoting the best interests of the country. Agreeing in the propriety and expediency of the proposed national convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and making arrangements for the appointment of a suitable delegation from the 4th Congressional district. Disapproving the rejection of our minister at Great Britain; and, in regard to the constitution and government of the State, recommending and urging a thorough and radical change, so as to conform our institutions to the present condition and increasing intelligence of the age.

The preamble and resolutions are drawn with much force, and are worthy of publicity—but our columns are previously occupied with matters which we stand pledged to give our readers as speedily as possible. While on this subject, however, we will call the attention of our friends to the importance of an early performance of the duty of appointing a suitable representation in the Baltimore convention, from this congressional district—and the adoption of such measures as shall secure a general and hearty co-operation of the friends of the administration, and all true friends of the country, at this important crisis. It is clearly seen that in the support of the present administration, directed as it is by a spirit of compromise, the only security is offered, for the continued peace and prosperity of the country.

The Legislature of Maryland closed its session on Wednesday night last, having passed 339 laws, mostly of a private nature. A supplement to the electoral law was passed, to take effect in the event of the State losing one of her present number in the electoral college of President and Vice President. By this law Baltimore city elects two electors, Baltimore County one, the remainder of the Western Shore, with the exception of Harford county, four, and the Eastern Shore in conjunction with Harford, three electors, making in all ten.

Should congress adopt a ratio of representation, which should continue to us our present number of electors, the election to be conducted as heretofore.

The bill passed by the House of Delegates on this subject, published in the last Whig, was rejected by the Senate.

We have been compelled to omit the list of laws passed, to make room for more weighty matters.

#### JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In Cecil County.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Jackson Republican Voters of Cecil County, as was ever before held in said county, held agreeably to public notice at Mr. Kinkead's Tavern, in Elkton, on Saturday the 3d of March, 1832, and convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a recent Act of the Legislature of Maryland, abolishing the law relative to the appointment of County Commissioners, and also to appoint a Committee for the purpose of corresponding with such Committees of Kent & Harford Counties upon the subject of nominating a Delegate from this Congressional District, to meet the Jackson Republican Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore in May next; the following proceedings took place—Joseph Coudon, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and George Biddle, appointed Secretary.

The objects of the Meeting having been stated from the Chair, it was unanimously Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of drafting such Resolutions as they may think expressive of the objects of this meeting, and said Committee having been appointed and retired, after a short time returned and reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to and adopted by the meeting. Resolved, that viewing the late act of a majority of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, in repealing the County Commissioners Law, and throwing the appointment of them into the hands of the Governor and Council, as unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical, and tending to deprive the people of this County of their dearest and most inestimable rights and privileges: Therefore, Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the chairman for the purpose of adopting and effecting such measures as may be most advantageous to the Jackson Republican party, and that they be also authorized and directed to employ able legal Counsel, that the Constitutionality of the said act may be tried and decided by the proper tribunal.

Resolved, that a majority of the Voters of this County in the fair and legal exercise of the rights and privileges granted them by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maryland, having at the last October Election elected Benedict Crocker, William Mackey, Alexander Scott, John M'raes and Ely Coulson as their County Commissioners for the term of three years, and the Hon. Richard T. Earle, the highest Judicial authority, whose decision could be had thereon, having pronounced and decided that they were legally and constitutionally elected: Therefore,

Resolved, That the attempt made by the Legislature of the State of Maryland to deprive the Voters of this County of the rights and privileges thus granted them by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Maryland, is unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical in the highest degree, deserving the reprobation of every Freeman, and can be defended or approved of only by Aristocrats and Tyrants.

Resolved, That if the Legislature of the State of Maryland possess the constitutional power of vacating the election of the before named Commissioners after being legally and constitutionally elected for the term of three years, and throwing the power of appointment into the hands of the Governor and Council, it is apparent that there is nothing to prevent them in the same manner from vacating the election of Members of Congress of the House of Delegates, of Electors of the Senate, or of Sheriffs of the county whose political opinions might render them obnoxious to that body; and by throwing them into the hands of that irresponsible body the Governor and Council, thus render the inestimable right of suffrage, and of choosing our own public servants, rights which constitute the difference between slaves and freemen, inefficient and useless; and to aggravate the wrongs and injuries thus inflicted upon us, to have it done by the representatives of a minority of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the aforesaid County Commissioners legally and constitutionally elected at the last October election, to retain possession of all the books, papers & documents now in their possession, & to do all other acts and things which may lawfully & constitutionally do, until a final decision is had by the legal and proper tribunal.

Resolved, That in accordance with the second golden rule, we will ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

Resolved, That our confidence in the justice, wisdom and constitutionality of the measures pursued by the President of the United States not only remains unimpaired, but has increased, as the result of those measures have been the increased happiness and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support by all fair means the person who shall be nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States at the Jackson Republican Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next.

The chairman then proceeded to appoint the following persons as a committee for the purpose of expressing in the first resolution, to be adopted by the 1st district—George Biddle, Noble Pennington, Edward Oldham, and Augustus J. Nowland.—For the 2d district—Lambert D. Nowland, Adam Whann, John H. Ford, Benjamin C. Cowan, and William Reynolds.—For the 3d district—Stephen H. Ford, John N. Black, John J. Heckert, and William Cameron.—For the 4th district—John C. Cameron, James Gerry, John W. Thomas and Stephen John Magraw.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Baltimore Republican, Harford Republican and Washington Globe.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman and Secretary JOSEPH COUDON, Chairman.

George Biddle, Secretary.

#### TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday March 8, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, calling on the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. McLane and the British Government was adopted, after having been so modified by the mover as to apply only to the correspondence respecting the Colonial Trade. The appointment Bill was taken up, and Mr. Webster, having withdrawn the amendment previously offered by him, moved another, varying practically from the former, by allowing the State of Maine a representative for the fraction, and making the whole number of representatives 256, this amendment being supported in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out that part of the amendment, which allows representatives for fractions; and upon this motion, the debate was continued. Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton, taking part therein. Mr. Clayton has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the bill for the appointment of the Bank of the U. S. was resumed. Messrs. Root, Crawford, Evans, of Maine, and Bardsley, severally addressed the House. The former gentleman proposed as an amendment, that the Select Committee should be chosen by ballot. At four o'clock, Mr. Bardsley gave way to a motion for an adjournment, and is entitled to the floor to-day.

Friday, March 9, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the reception and reference of petitions and memorials, and ordering a number of House bills to a third reading, the appointment Bill was resumed, as the unfinished business. The question, which was on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike out that portion of Mr. Webster's amendment, which provides for the representation of fractions exceeding a moiety of the ratio, was debated at length, by Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Hayne, Foot, Tazewell, Marcy, and Webster. Without coming to any decision the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, nearly the whole of the day was devoted to the further consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States; and the amendment of Mr. Root, to appoint the committee by ballot. Mr. Bardsley, of New York, resumed and concluded his argument in favor of the fullest inquiry, on the ground of the grave charges brought against the bank; and in particular, those respecting the bank drafts or checks, the alleged usurious practices, and corruption of printers, editors, and lawyers, by that institution, requiring a Congress. Mr. Root replied with much animation and was followed by Mr. Bell, in support of an inquiry to the fullest extent. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, upon Mr. Root's amendment, which was rejected, by a vote of yeas 88, nays 92. Mr. Wayne then moved a further amendment, providing that a select committee should be appointed, to meet and investigate the affairs of the bank during the recess of Congress, and report thereon to the House on the third Monday of December next, and embracing in the scope of the inquiry, a comprehensive detail of the business, both of public and private nature, of that institution. Mr. Bardsley proposed a further amendment, but before it was read, the House, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Saturday, March 10, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, many private bills were passed, and others matured. The appointment bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend the substitute offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out therefrom the provision for the representation of fractions. Mr. Holmes, Mr. Silsbee, and Mr. Sprague spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr. White in its support. Mr. Dickinson has the floor for Monday. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck reported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of a certain diplomatic correspondence. On motion of Mr. Harlow, the vote of Thursday, rejecting the resolution for an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, which proposed that the Select Committee be chosen by ballot, was reconsidered—Yeas, 98; Nays, 93. The further consideration of the subject was arrested, by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Some time was spent in Committee.

tee on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et. al. The Committee finally rose, and reported the bill without amendment. The several amendments proposed in Committee, were renewed in the House and rejected. The question was then taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, which was decided in the negative—Yeas, 78; Nays, 95, and so the bill was rejected.

Monday, March 13, 1832.  
In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution directing the Clerk to purchase two hundred and forty copies of the Documentary History of the Bank of the United States. After a short debate the resolution was agreed to. The bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed. Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur; but before the question was decided, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 13, 1832.  
In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the Appropriation Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out that clause of it which provides for the representation of fractions. The subject was discussed nearly three hours by Messrs. Dickerson, Robbins, Buckner, Hayne, Mangum, Sprague, Clayton, Webster, and Frelinghuysen, when the motion to amend the amendment was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to strike out 47,700 and insert 40,000, as the ratio in the bill which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 37 to 30.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the U. S. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Daniel, and E. Everett, and opposed by Messrs. Blair of S. C. Leavitt, Drayton, Cambreleng, and Angel. Mr. Jenifer proposed to amend the resolution by directing the Committee to report by the third Monday in April. Mr. Collier has the floor for this day.

Wednesday, March 14, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chambers introduced a bill for the re-chartering of the Columbia College, in the District of Columbia. A bill was reported for the relief of Columbia College, in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee to which was referred the application of the U. S. States Bank for a renewal of its charter, reported a bill, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The resolution for the purchase of sixty copies of the Legislative and Documentary History of the United States Bank was adopted, after a long debate, in which Messrs. Hill, Frelinghuysen, Benton, Johnston, Smith, Buckner, Holmes, Forsyth, Foot, and Kane took part.

In the House of Representatives, bills granting pensions to numerous individuals, were reported from the Committee on Revolutionary pensions. The House, at an early hour, resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States—the amendment offered by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot, being under discussion. Mr. Collier addressed the House at length, and Mr. McDuffie briefly, in favor of the amendment. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost—yeas 100, nays 108. The Speaker giving the casting vote in the negative. Mr. Wayne's amendment, which proposed the appointment of a Committee, to meet in the recess of Congress, to examine into the general arrangement of the Bank, was next considered. Mr. Wayne addressed the House for about two hours in favor of his amendment, but without having concluded, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, he gave way to a motion for an adjournment, which was carried.

MURDER.—We understand, says the Bridgeport, Conn. paper, that a young man named Barnum, about 17 years of age, killed his father last week in Danbury. King street by shooting him. It is said the son had been hired out by his father who took the wages, which caused such resentment in the son that he deliberately loaded his gun and shot his father while sitting by the fire.

#### TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In compliance with previous notice, a meeting was held in the Court House, on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The Rev. Lott Warfield was called to the Chair, and Mr. Thomas Martin, appointed Secretary pro tem. At the call from the Chair, the Secretary rose and briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the following resolution was offered by the Rev. James Nicols, which he sustained by an able and eloquent speech. Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that a Temperance Society be formed, to be called, the Temperance Society of Talbot County.

It was determined on motion and vote, that the President and Secretary, sign the minutes of the meeting, and copies thereof be tendered to the several Editors in Easton for insertion.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet early in June, of which due notice will hereafter be given.

LOTT WARFIELD, Chairman.

Thos Martin, Secretary.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, the Rev. Manlove Hazel, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Mrs. Julianna Stevens of this town.

In Caroline county Court,

Sitting on the Chancery side thereof.

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands and real property of Clement Fowler, made to Thomas R. Brooks, by William Turner, Trustee for the sale of certain lands and real property of the said Clement Fowler, in the case of Jeremiah Mullikin and Mary E. Mullikin his wife, complainants, against the said Clement Fowler, defendant, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October next, provided a copy of this order, be inserted in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$443 50.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

ARA SPENCE

WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy.

Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.

March 20 3w.

BALTIMORE PRICES.	
MARCH 16.	
GRAIN—	
Wheat, white, per bushel	\$ 1 a 1 05
Do. best red	90 a 95
Do. ordinary to good (Md.)	65 a 90
Corn, white	37 a 38
Do. yellow	40 a
Rye	65 a 67
Oats	36 a
PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl.	1 50

**JOHN MANROSS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county, }  
March 20, 1832 3m 5

#### TAILORING.

THE subscriber having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia with one of the first Houses in that City, and pursued his avocation to the satisfaction of a number of customers in Delaware, would respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that he is disposed, should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or room recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court House.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN SEE.

March 20

#### NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Managers of the Female Bible Society on Wednesday the 21st.—subject to the usual restrictions as to the weather.  
By order of the President.  
March 20

**JAMES GARDETTE,**  
DENTIST,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.

HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.  
March 20  
Reference Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

In Caroline County Court,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands made to Abraham Jump, Junior, by Thomas B. Turpin, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Frederick Parnell, deceased, in the case of Isaac Parnell Pendleton and Serena C. Pendleton, alias Serena Pendleton, infants, by John Boon, their next friend and guardian, against Thomas Bureland administrator of Frederick Parnell, deceased, and Isaac Parnell and Martha Elizabeth Parnell, infants and heirs of the said Frederick Parnell, and reported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-two, 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 twentieth day of May in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of the sale to be \$6001 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

ARA SPENCE

WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy.

Test, JOS. RICHARDSON, Clk.

March 20 3w

#### EASTON PACKET.

LEONARD.

Capt. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

Will commence his regular trips from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers will be accommodated in the best manner that our convenience will afford, at one dollar and fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore.—Freight of all kinds will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.  
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend at the point for the transaction of all business connected with the packet, will be punctually attended to.

Easton, March 20 3w

#### NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 28th day of February, 1832, by Thomas W. Griffith, Esq. a justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who calls himself GEORGE BOONE, says he belongs to Zedock Robinson, of Prince George's County, Md. Said colored boy is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high: Had on when committed old blue cloth coat, and blue pantaloons patched in the knees, long white yarn stockings, coarse shoes with nails in them. The owner of the above described colored boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,

Baltimore County Jail.

March 18—20 3w

#### NOTICE.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY, having declined business, as the keeper of a public house in Easton, begs leave to present his sincere acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have patronized him, and would respectfully request such as are indebted to him to call at an early day and make payment. All persons who have claims against him are requested to present them for settlement.

March 18 3w

#### For Sale or Rent.

The Dwelling House and Lot situated on Dover Street recently occupied by John Bennett, Esq.



## POETRY.

### LEAVES ON THE WILLOW TREE.

From the French.  
The air was pleasant; the last autumn day  
With its sad parting tore away  
The garden from the tree:  
I look'd and lo! before me pass'd  
The sun, the autumn, life, at last—  
One Company!

Sitting alone, a mossy trunk beside,  
The presence of the evil days to hide  
From my heart I sought;  
Upon the stream, amid my musing grief,  
Slightly fell a wither'd leaf:  
I look'd, and thought!

Over my head an ancient willow tree—  
My hand, all indolent and listless,  
A green bough taketh:  
The light leaves casting, one by one,  
I watch, as on the stream they run.  
The course each taketh.

O folly of my fancy's idle play!  
I ask'd each broken fragment on its way,  
Of future years;  
Link'd to thy fortune, let me see  
What is my fate of life to be—  
Gladden, or tear?

One moment only in my longing sight—  
Like a bark that glideth in the light  
Upon the main,  
The willow hurls it against the shore,  
The little leaf returns no more—  
I wait in vain.

Another leaf upon the stream I throw,  
Seeking my fond fate's fate to know,  
If fair it be:  
Vainly I look for miracles to day;  
My oracle the wind hath borne away,  
And hope from me!

Upon this water where my fortune dieth,  
My song upon the zephyr's pinion dieth,  
The willow track  
Oh! shall I cast a vow more dear  
Upon this faithless stream—my hand, with  
fear,  
Hath started back.

My feeble heart its weakness knoweth well,  
Yet cannot banish that dark gloomy spell—  
That vague afflict:  
The sick heart heeds each mysterious thing:  
About my soul the clouds are gathering,  
Blacker than night!

The green bough falleth from my hands to earth:  
Mournfully I turn'd unto my heart;  
Yet slow and ill—  
And in the night, around that willow tree  
And its prophetic leaves, my memory  
Did wander still.



## BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Passed at the first Session of the 25th Congress.

[Public No. 6.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of arrears in the naval service, chargeable to the enumerated contingent prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the payment of arrears connected with the naval service, and chargeable to the contingent enumerated prior to January the first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and which have been or may be appropriated and passed by the proper accounting officers.

Approved, February 24, 1832.

[Public No. 7.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

For the revolutionary pensioners, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and four dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, in addition to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars in the Treasury, one hundred and sixty-five thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For pensions to the widows and orphans three thousand dollars.

Approved, February 24, 1832.

[Public No. 8.]

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence, twenty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of George's Island, nine thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Mifflin, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For arrangements incurred in the preservation of the Pea Patch Island, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, seventy-two thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Macon, North Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the Fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, seven thousand dollars.

For the Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, forty six thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Charleston, thirty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Pensacola, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Mobile Point, eighty seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 24, 1832.

[Public No. 9.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of the seamen, one million four hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty seven dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval construction, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and twenty nine thousand one hundred and seventy five dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and outfit of vessels in commission, five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and eighty two dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, twenty five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, forty one thousand one hundred and thirty four dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston, eighty five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at New York, seventy two thousand dollars.

For the Navy yard at Philadelphia, ten thousand six hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington forty two thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty three dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage, store and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses, for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationery, and other necessary expenses, premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting, for apprehending offenders; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of enquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationery of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carriages, timber vessels and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; and for furniture of officers' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for engines, boats, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; for repairs and buildings, magazines and powder houses, for preparing and issuing stores, and for any other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses for objects not heretofore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the pay of officers and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washer women serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars.

Approved, February 24, 1832.

### Notice is hereby given,

That the Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at the Court house in Easton, on the 20th instant, (March) to appoint an Assessor for each of the Election districts of Talbot county, for the purpose of making a re-valuation and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled "An act for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Talbot county."

Notice is further given, that they will on the same day proceed to appoint Constables for Talbot county.

By order of the Commissioners,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

March 13

### CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.

nov 16

## Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Boston, the residence of Martin Goldsborough, on Thursday the 23d inst at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

R. SPENCER, Sec'y

March 13

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton held in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, to which all are respectfully invited. There will be several addresses delivered on this occasion.

March 13

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AFERY" and "PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m

## NEW FIRM.

Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer HAVING purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Mr. Lambert Reardon, intend keeping, constantly on hand

A FULL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS

of all kinds. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and a continuance of the former customers of the Store is earnestly requested.

N. B. They have just received an additional supply of

Groceries and Liquors.

The agency of the Davis' Plough having been transferred to them, Farmers can be supplied with Ploughs and Castings immediately.

R & S.

March 6

To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to him will please call and make payment to him immediately.

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, it is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise they will be called upon by an officer as those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

March 6, 1832. [G]

## UNITED STATES MAIL

PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS

THE Mail of the U. States, leaves

for Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz:

Leave Annapolis, at 5 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 o'clock, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11 and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesday and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 o'clock P. M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays—leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days.

Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50

" Easton " 2.50

" Wye Mills " 2.00

" Queenstown " 1.75

" Broad Creek " 1.00

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

PERRY ROBINSON.

Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice,

shown the necessity of every good citizen, settling his fees, due from them individually, and having found many who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies the most positive orders to proceed forthwith to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs, without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.

The Public's obdt servt  
J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec. 13

## DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLETT, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the public that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accomplishment of Dancing in its various branches, in the most fashionable Paris, recent style.

Mr. M. will give also private instruction to Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish to join the School—all the fashionable fancy dances will be taught as soon as the pupils will be capable to learn them. Time, days and place for the School will be made known in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left at the Store of Reardon & Lovejoy, at the Bar of the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the Easton Gazette.

March 6

## A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Easton, March 6

## Millinery and Mantua Making.

### MRS. RIDGWAY.

HAVING served a regular time at the above branches, begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties that she has taken the land formerly occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith, on Washington Street, and that she has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets.

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

which she is disposed to offer upon terms to suit the times. At the same time she would say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies of experience from Baltimore in the above professions.

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an app-rice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl between the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family.

March 13

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 2d instant, at Peach Blossom part of the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriet Bennett, consisting of

Household & Kitchen Furniture, also one colt 2 years old, one second hand four wheel carriage, a good lot of hogs, and several stacks of Hay.—Terms of Sale a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, before the articles are removed—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

THEODORE DENNY, adm'r. of Mrs. Harriet Bennett, dec'd

March 13 2w

## PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Denton, Maryland.—

Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all of which will be warranted to perform.

"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

## WILLIAM L. JONES,

Clock & Watch

MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to his friends and the public in the line of his business.

He is lately conducted by him in Easton, and intends conducting the business, in all its branches. He has on hand, and intends constantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customers of the shop.

Jewelry of all descriptions will be repaired in a neat and durable manner. Persons having Clocks to clean, will do well to give him a call. Also all kinds of GILDING, such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. will be handsomely and neatly executed—Highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

The public's obedient servant.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

March 6 3w

## CART WHEEL WRIGHTING, SCYTHE CRIDLING, &c.

CHARLES REDMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.

Feb. 28 if

## RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Talbot county in the State of Maryland, on the 31st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow.

The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers (made on white warp) with blue lining; dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuben says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the death of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek; until some time in December last past.

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Easton, Feb. 7.

## CIRCULAR.

Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, December, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers as may be required by the nature of the case, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having official and responsible Sub-Agents in the principal cities and county towns of the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds in Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, or Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the United States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliation, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecution and recovery of these claims before the Board of Commissioners who may be appointed by the President of the United States to adjust and liquidate the same. All claims, under that Treaty, confided to this Agency, will receive the united attention of the Hon. JOSEPH M. WHITE, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hon. R. H. WILDE, Member of Congress from Georgia, as associate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applications that have been made, within the last months past, to the Agents of this Establishment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland, by persons of respectability and property, who purpose emigrating, with their families, in the course of the next season, to the United States, and requesting information relative to the price of land, plantations, farms, &c., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice, that he is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers and proposals that may be sent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c. &c., which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the consideration of the Agents, and a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses.

The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, &c., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for the investment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated claims; 5 per cent on sales of land and real estate; and for all other Agency business, the customary Commissions established by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Applications to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents, Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holland.

FRANCE.

Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.

" Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre.

" Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseille.

" Ratisbonne, Brothers, Bankers, Strasbourg.

Mr. Louis Pons.

SWITZERLAND.

Messrs. Marcuard & Co., Bern.

" Hentisch & Co., Geneva.

" Hardy, Brothers & Co., Neuchâtel.

" Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich.

" Fomelin & Co., Lausanne.

" De Trey, & Co., Fribourg.

" Muller, Savary, Fere & Co., Lucerne.

" Zurgilen & Mayr, Vevey.

GERMANY.

Austria, Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna.

Prussia, George Moore, Esq., Trieste.

Messrs. Sheekler, Bros., Berlin.

Hopfenack & Co., Düsseldorf.

J. H. Brinck, Elberfeld.

William Troost Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do

Batavia, Messrs. Erzhurger & Schmidt, Bankers, do

Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and Federer, Stuttgart.

Baden, Baron D'Eichthal, Carlsruhe.

Saxony, C. F. Goehring, Leipzig.

Messrs. Bussege & Co., Bankers, Dresden.

Hanover, Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover.

Brussel, Messrs. Loebbecke, Brothers, Brussels.

Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Hesse.

Messrs. Muller & Spillmann, Mayence.

Hesse-Cassel, Pichler, Brothers, Cassel.

Hannover, Mr. B. Kaula, child & Son, Frankfurt on the Mayne.

D. Neuville, Mer-tens & Co., do

Ernest Schwendler, Esq., U. S. Consul, do

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hambrg.  
Mr. Solomon Heine, do  
F. J. Wichelhausen, do  
Esq. U. S. Consul, Bremen.  
Mr. J. W. Karstens, do  
Banker, HOLLAND.  
Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam.  
J. W. Parker, Esq., U. S. Consul, do  
Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, do  
dec. 20

## MARYLAND: TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February Term, A. D. 1832.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH 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 William B. Mullikin, late of Talbot county deceased; and all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with due proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Adm'r. of William B. Mullikin, deceased.

mar 6 3w

The American, Baltimore, will please copy the above advertisement and send their account to this office for payment.

## THE WEEKLY Morning Courier &







The Supreme  
finished its sess  
Judges have g







**MARYLAND:**  
**TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT**  
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The American, Baltimore, will please copy  
the above advertisement and send their ac-  
count to this office for payment.

**THE WEEKLY**  
**Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer.**  
ON Saturday, the 28th January,  
the proprietors of the Morning Courier and  
New York Enquirer, intend publishing on  
the largest folio sheet ever issued, a Weekly  
Newspaper to contain all that appears during  
the week in their daily paper. It will be pub-  
lished on fine paper, with new type; and to  
place it within the reach of all classes of the  
community, it will be afforded to sub-  
scribers at the reduced price of THREE  
DOLLARS per annum payable always in ad-  
vance.

In consequence of the other daily Papers in  
New York determining not to board vessels &  
receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers  
of the Courier and Enquirer have lately in-  
vested Thirteen thousand dollars in a sepa-  
rate news establishment consisting of one Schooner  
of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the ne-  
cessary row-boats. This establishment is  
supported at an annual expense of Nine thou-  
sand dollars, and vessels from Europe are  
boarded at the end of their voyage, and dis-  
seminated through the country with great despatch, long  
before they reach the harbor.

In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer is  
purely Democratic—adhering to the prin-  
ciples and usages of the Republican Party,  
and advocating the re-election of General  
Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are  
also devoted to Foreign and Domestic In-  
teligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts.  
Its morals however, it does not act upon the  
ground of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the con-  
trary, inculcates those principles of morality  
and religion only, which are founded upon  
peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit  
of which is tolerance and brotherly affection  
instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

Upwards of Four thousand copies of the  
Courier & Enquirer are published Daily, and  
more than three thousand Semi-weekly; and  
in the City of New York its daily circulation  
is known to be more than an hundred per cent  
greater than any other paper. These facts  
are referred to, as affording the only com-  
petent evidence of the popularity of the  
quality of the matter which will be  
found in the contemplated weekly publication.

It is intended to publish 17,500 copies of  
the first number of the paper; which will be  
distributed in different parts of the Country,  
and one copy sent to each Post Master in the  
United States in order that a specimen of the  
publication may be examined.

Terms:  
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in  
Advance.  
Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Payable in  
Advance.  
Any person who may obtain eight sub-  
scribers to the weekly paper and remit the amount,  
shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and  
to companies of ten subscribers, who as-  
sociate and remit twenty-five dollars, it  
will be sent for \$2 50 each per annum.

Post Masters who have no objection  
to act as our Agents, are requested to  
receive subscriptions and to remit the money  
at the rate of the Publishers, at the time of  
ordering the paper. It is expected that they  
will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the  
amount received, as a remuneration for their  
trouble.

Editors of papers with whom we ex-  
change, are requested to give the above an-  
sertion, and the favour will be reciprocated.  
Jan. 31

**CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,**  
**SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.**  
**CHARLES REDMAN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public, that he has commenced  
the above business at the old stand, head of  
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a complete stock of seasoned timber and hav-  
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the ground that he never intends to disappoint  
a customer.  
Feb. 28

**JOB PRINTING**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPED-  
ITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE  
**WHIG OFFICE:**  
SUCH AS  
HAND BILLS,  
POSTING BILLS,  
CIRCULAR LETTERS,  
PAMPHLETS,  
VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,  
MONTHLY PAGES, and all other BUSINESS  
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

**CIRCULAR.**  
Office of American and Foreign  
Agency, No. 49 Wall-street,  
NEW-YORK, December, 1831.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to all  
persons whom it may concern, having  
Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or  
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Capitals of Foreign Governments in com-  
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may be confided thereto, will be expedited for  
settlement, and promptly and effectively re-  
covered—when furnished by the claimants  
with such suitable legal proofs and vouchers  
as may be required by the nature of the case,  
together with the requisite Power of Attor-  
ney, to be taken and acknowledged before  
any Judge of a Court of Record, or other  
competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal au-  
thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly  
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fected, and legalized by the appropriate For-  
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adjust and liquidate the same. All claims,  
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the United States, and requesting information  
relative to the price of land, plantations, farms,  
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location in this country; the undersigned has  
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of to land owners, and others whom it may  
interest, at the same time tending to them  
his services, and the facilities of this Establish-  
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erty to purchasers of the above description—  
He is prepared to receive and transmit to said  
Agents, all offers and proposals that may be  
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AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

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" Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre.  
" Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles.  
" Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg.  
Mr. Louis Pons, Lyons.

**SWITZERLAND.**  
Messrs. Marcuard & Co., Bern.  
" Hentrich & Co., Geneva.  
" Lhardy, Brothers, Neuchâtel.  
" Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich.  
" Domolin & Co., Lausanne.  
" De Speyer & Co., Basle.  
" Muller, Savary, Pères & Co., Fribourg.  
" Zurglien & Mayr, Lucerne.  
" Getz & Son, Vevey.

**GERMANY.**  
Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna.  
" George Moore, Esq., Trieste.  
" U. S. Consul, Berlin.  
" Messrs. Sheckler, Bro's, Bankers, Hopfensack & Co., Düsseldorf.  
" J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

**Prussia.**  
Messrs. Tröst Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do  
" William Tröst Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, do

**Bavaria.**  
Messrs. Ertzbürger & Schmidt, Bankers, Augsburg.  
" Messrs. Stahl and Federer, Stuttgart.

**Wurttemberg.**  
Messrs. Stahl and Federer, Stuttgart.  
" Baron D'Eichthal, Karlsruhe.

**Baden.**  
C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig.  
" Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, do

**Saxony.**  
" Mr. Joseph Berend, Dresden.  
" Messrs. Loebbecke, Brothers, Brunswick.

**Hesse & Rhine.**  
Mr. B. Kaula, Darmstadt.  
" Messrs. Muller & Spillmann, Mayence.

**Hesse-Cassel.**  
Pleissner, Brothers, Cassel.  
" Hansaatic Towns, M. A. Rothchild & Son, Frankfurt on the Mayne.

**Danish.**  
D. Neuville, Mer-  
chants & Co., do  
" Ernest Schwendler, do  
" Esq., U. S. Consul, do

**NOTICE.**  
THERE will be a meeting of the Female  
Sunday School Society of Easton held  
in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Sat-  
urday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, to which  
all are respectfully invited. There will be several  
addresses delivered on this occasion.  
March 13

**Millinery and Mantua Making.**  
**MRS. RIDGWAY**  
HAVING served a regular time at the a-  
bove branches, begs leave respectfully to  
inform the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent  
counties that she has taken the stand formerly  
occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and recently by  
Miss Holmes, next door to James L. Smith,  
on Washington Street, and that she has just  
returned from Baltimore with a general as-  
sortment of  
**Leghorn, tra w and other Bonnets,**  
TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF  
**MILLINERY AND FANCY  
GOODS,**  
which she is disposed to offer upon terms to  
suit the times. At the same time she would  
say to the public that she is assisted by Ladies  
of experience from Baltimore in the above pro-  
fessions.  
N. B. Mrs. R. will take an apprentice to  
learn the Millinery business, a young Girl be-  
tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good  
family.  
March 13

**JOHN MANROSS,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
And general agent, for collecting debts, con-  
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,  
Inventories, Chancery Proceedings, &c.  
prepared at short notice.  
Denton, Caroline county, Va.  
March 20, 1832 3m

**PETER W. WILLIS,**  
**Clock & Watch  
MAKER.**  
Denton, Maryland:—  
Offers his services to his friends and old cus-  
tomers, and the public generally:—He  
will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all  
kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all  
of which will be warranted to perform.  
"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."  
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country,  
will be waited on at their residence. Charges  
reasonable.  
February 21, 1832.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**  
**GEORGE CAREY** corner of Baltimore  
and Charles Streets, Baltimore, has  
for sale  
a general assortment of  
**DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
"Walham" "Appleton" "Lowell"  
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"  
"AVERY" and "PITTSFIELD"  
MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favour-  
able terms by the Package or Piece.  
G. C.  
Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m

To all whom it may concern.  
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr.  
Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to  
me will please call and make payment to  
him immediately.  
J. W. JENKINS.  
march 6

As I am determined to close the concerns of  
John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted,  
this is therefore to notify all persons indebted  
to him to come forward on or before the 20th of  
this inst. (March) and close their accounts, or  
otherwise, they will be called upon by an offi-  
cer as those are my directions.  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for  
John W. Jenkins.  
march 6, 1832. (G)

**UNITED STATES MAIL  
STAGES.**  
PASSAGE TO & FROM ANNAPOLIS.

**THE Mail of the U. States, leaves**  
Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge,  
via Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Mills,  
on Mondays and Fridays, viz:  
Leave Annapolis at 5 o'clock, A. M. in  
Major Jones' Stage, arrive at Broad  
Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown  
in good stages, by 11, and Easton the same  
afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on  
Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the  
arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and ar-  
rive there by 5 o'clock P. M.  
Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge  
Ferry at 1 past 5 P. M. or immediately after  
the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by  
9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays  
and leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays  
and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o-  
clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2  
o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to  
Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock  
P. M. same days.  
Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50  
" Easton " 2.50  
" Wye Mills " 2.00  
" Queenstown " 1.75  
" Broad Creek " 1.00  
All baggage at the risk of the owners.  
PERRY ROBINSON.  
Easton, Jan. 24 1832.

**CASH.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from  
FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY  
NEGROES,  
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both  
sexes, for which the highest market prices  
will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-  
ber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr.  
S. L. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-  
scriber at Centerville, will meet immediate at-  
tention.  
THOS. W. OVERLEY.  
nov 18

**EASTON PACKET.**  
**LEONARD.**  
Capt. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master,  
Will commence her regular routes  
from Easton Point to Baltimore on  
Sunday next, the 18th instant, leav-  
ing Easton Point every Sunday  
morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, re-  
turning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday  
morning at the same hour. Passengers will  
be accommodated in the best manner that  
our convenience will afford, at one dollar and  
fifty cents and found, to or from Baltimore.  
Freight of all kinds will be thankfully re-  
ceived and punctually attended to.  
ROBINSON LEONARD.  
N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of  
T. H. Dawson and Son, in Easton, or with  
my brother Robert Leonard, who will attend  
at the point for the transaction of all business  
connected with the packet, will be punctually  
attended to.  
Easton, march 20 3w

**Sheriff's last notice for 1831.**  
**HAVING** in my former notice,  
shown the necessity of every good citi-  
zen, settling Officer's fees, due from them in-  
dividually, and having found many who have  
paid no attention to my repeated calls and  
long forbearance, I have hereby given my  
Deputies the most positive orders to proceed  
forthwith to the collection of all fees now  
due, as the Law directs, without respect to  
persons. Prompt attention to this notice may  
save the good feelings of many as well as my  
own.  
The Public's obdt serv't  
J. M. FAULKNER.  
Dec. 13

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
F. D. MALLETT, Professor of Dancing, has  
the honor to acquaint his friends and the pub-  
lic that he has returned to Easton, and pro-  
poses giving instructions, in the polite ac-  
complishment of Dancing in its various branches,  
in the most fashionable Paris, newest style.  
Mr. M. will give also private instruction to  
Ladies and Gentlemen who should not wish  
to join the School—all the fashionable fancy  
dances will be taught as soon as the pupils  
will be capable to learn them. Time, days  
and place for the school will be made known  
in further advertisement.  
N. B. Subscription papers are left at the  
Store of Kennard & Loveday, at the Bar of  
the Easton Hotel, and at the office of the  
Easton Gazette.  
march 6

**TAILORING.**  
THE subscriber having served his appren-  
ticeship in Philadelphia with one of the  
first Houses in that City, and pursued his  
avocation to the satisfaction of a number of  
customers in Delaware, would respectfully in-  
form the citizens of this place, that he is dis-  
posed, should they think proper, to offer them a  
specimen in his line. Call at the office or room  
recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq.,  
next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court  
House.  
Yours Respectfully, JOHN SEE.  
march 20

**In Caroline County Court,**  
Sitting on the Chancery side thereof,  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED that the sale of the lands and  
real property of Clement Fowler, made to  
Thomas R. Brooks, by William Turner,  
Trustee for the sale of certain lands and real  
property of the said Clement Fowler, in the  
case of Jeremiah Mullikin and Mary E. Mul-  
likin his wife, complainants, against the said  
Clement Fowler, defendant, and reported by  
the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed,  
unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or  
before the second Monday in October next:  
provided a copy of this order, be inserted once  
in each of three successive weeks in one of  
the newspapers published in Easton, in Tal-  
bot county, before the first day of June, in  
the year aforesaid. The report of the Trust-  
ee states the amount of sales to be \$443 50.  
WILLIAM B. MARTIN  
ARA SPENCE  
WILLIAM TINGLE.  
True copy,  
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.  
march 20 2w

**NOTICE.**  
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-  
timore County, on the 28th day of  
February, 1832, by Thomas W. Griffith, Esq.,  
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of  
Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored boy who  
calls himself GEORGE BOOSE, says he be-  
longed to Zadock Robinson, of Prince George's  
County, Md. Said colored boy is about 17  
years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on  
when committed old blue cloth coat, and blue  
pantaloons patched in the knees, long white  
yarn stockings, coarse shoes with nails in  
them. The owner of the above described  
colored boy is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges and take him  
away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-  
cording to law.  
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,  
Baltimore County Jail.  
march 13—20 3w

**RUNAWAY.**  
WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Tal-  
bot county in the State of Maryland,  
on the 31st day of January last, by Henry  
Thomas, Esq., a Justice of the peace in, and  
for the county and State aforesaid, as a run-  
away a negro man by the name of  
**"REUBEN LOWD,"**  
of dark complexion, aged about 21  
years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on  
his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of  
his left arm, between his wrist and elbow—  
The clothing he had on when committed,  
consisted of an old hat, coarse linen shirt,  
country kersey roundabout, and trousers  
(made on white warp) with blue flannel  
mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and  
old shoes. Reuben says he was free born,  
but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr.  
James Wright, of Dorchester county; that  
since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived  
with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county,  
near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time  
in December last past.  
The owner of the above described negro  
man is requested to come forward and re-  
lease him, from his imprisonment within the  
time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be  
dealt by as the law directs.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff  
of Talbot county.  
Easton, Feb. 7.

d'Affaires here, to annul your commission as  
Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro,  
and to appoint another person, as he has  
recently done, in your place to fill that office.  
In making this notification, it affords me much  
pleasure to be able to state, that your conduct  
has been perfectly satisfactory to your own  
government,—that it appears to have been  
distinguished throughout by great zeal and  
discretion in the discharge of the duties in-  
cident to your station, under the most unfavor-  
able circumstances, and of those which occa-  
sionally devolved upon you, from the tempo-  
rary vacancies that had occurred in the diplo-  
matic agencies of the United States in Brazil;  
and that it feels an undiminished confidence  
in your patriotism, integrity and prudence.—  
You will readily perceive, however, that no  
alternative was left to the President upon the  
occasion, and that in compliance with the es-  
tablished usage in such cases, and the courte-  
ous duty from one nation to another, he was ob-  
liged to take the step he did.  
I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obdt serv't,  
(Signed) EDWD. LIVINGSTON.

**Letter from Mr. Rebello to Mr. Wright.**  
Washington, 14th August, 1832.  
SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter  
of the 23d June, and am very obliged to you  
for your kindness in sending me the news-  
papers, and for every one of your troubles and  
courteous attentions.

Your government has appointed Mr. W.  
Tudor, Charge des Affaires for Rio; it is to  
be expected, that he will try every thing in his  
power to accommodate matters, with that  
courtesy, and politeness always useful, and  
that has been more than once forgotten by U.  
S. Agents there, declaring themselves ser-  
vants of governments, foreign to them, and  
treading under foot the laws of neutrality. I  
must declare to you, now that peace is made,<