# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 26.

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1832.

. WHOLE NO. 182.

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DEBATE IN THE SENATE, ON MR. VAN BUREN'S NOMINA-

SKETCH OF MR. FORSYTH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Von Buren, it was natural that the Senator the home. He says Gen. Jested home. He says Gen. 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 No, Sir, it is not possible General Jackson has not separated from South Carolina, nor has South Carolina yet withdrawn from him, although the Senator seems to be carnestly hunting up causes for a divorce.

The radical party in South Carolina, the

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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; cer- lie prove that the charge is the coinage of a lover, called on an advocate to bring a suit for tainly they might go further and fare worse, distempered brain, baseless as the fabric of a the damages she had sustained. She described and ease, and fare much worse and not go quite so far.
For this supposed interested adhesion, they are stigmatised here by one of their Senators. I am treading, Mr. President, upon almost formuch the ventures upon the investigation of the liason, the hap into further in purry, I repeat here this explicit piness enjoyed while it lasted, and the time of and positive denial, in the name of an absent its duration, and then its fatal end. The adrending, Mr. President, upon almost formuch worse as the later of a the origin and progress of the liason, the hap into further in purry, I repeat here this explicit is duration, and then its fatal end. The adrending, Mr. President, upon almost formuch worse as the later of a the origin and progress of the liason, the hap into further in purry. I repeat here this explicit its duration, and then its fatal end. The adrending the liason is the later of the origin and progress of the liason, the hap into further in purry. I repeat here this explicit is duration, and then its fatal end. The adrending the liason is the later of the origin and progress of the liason. bidden ground, travelling into a neighboring State to mingle in its party strife; but I feel for these radicals; these unionists; we setted together in by-gone times; we think alike still;

on the anti-nulifiers of South Carolina, and is that is bad, I mean—he gets credit for no king up the evidence, shall prove that they are unjustly charged. What is this evidence?—
This charge is made because the Globe is The Senator who makes the charge on the question of the Seminole war, stood by the Goquestion of the Seminole war, stood by the Gory; for violated laws, we hold all responsible, took on that transaction, I thank God, to me, he is unknown. I trust, Sir, that to atone for

every thing that is right.

Mr. Cobb and Mr. Crawford have been nam-

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 affects. The recollection of that fact should have peal to the judgment of the Senate. The Vice President said if the allusion was directed to prevented a charge against them of being of him, there was not foundation for it. Mr. Millim, there was not foundation for it. Mr. Formal and the cause of postponing for two best of the second of the accomplished gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, to be so direct, he had a right to ask the question of lamp sugai which is it is considered as a question of order. I appear to the judgment of the Senate. The Vice President said the allusion appeared to ake the question of the accomplished gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, and account of whose murders we publish da few days ago, has starved himself to death in pri stores, by the single loaf, at 12 1-2 cnts per pound, and at the roce of the marker of his family. A young child making some disturbance in the night, and the question of refining.

There is now manufactured in this tity an gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, and account of whose murders we publish da few days ago, has starved himself to death in pri stores, by the single loaf, at 12 1-2 cnts per pound, and at the roce of the himself to death in price is now manufactured in this tity an gentleman from Canada, that this wretch, and account of whose murders we publish da few days ago, has starved himself to death in price is sold at the sugar-houses, by the question of refining. the motions of the risen sun. To this last syth claimed the floor, which he said he was charge, I do not plead for them, not guilty; they in some danger of losing between the Chair do follow, like the swiftower—the sunflower and the Senator. The Vice President said does not change its attitude for the rising, or the Senator from Georgia is entitled to the meridian, or the setting sun. Elevating its floor. Mr. Forsyth. That being understood,

what is the gentleman at whom this arrow has been cast, the first of the shoal of office seekers! Why, Sir, the Senator himself to the former patrons of the Washington Republican, the Washington City Gazetto, and his colleague, he is a high minded man, of extensive information and unsulfied integrity, in whose hands the rest and dearest interests of the people may be safely confided. And are such men office seekers, and interested devotees to existing power in South Calolina? If so—what are the patriots? They must be angels. They cannot be men. The Senator in the spirit of many frankness, and not in the spirit of many frankness, and not in the country merchants huy at 11 1-2 cents, they must sell at a price which will give them the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the to be 25 per cent, they must sell the cusumary profits on their capital. Supposing the enters of the Clobe. If the Senator will produce satisfies the cusumary profits on their capital supposing the enters of the Clobe. If the Senator will produce satisfies the cusumary profits on their capital supp Annum payable half yearly in advance. An of the patriots? They must be good man's name, my vote shall damn him vertisemestare inserted three times for One angels. They cannot be men. The Senator here—my voice every where.

Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty- may cologize his friends to the atmost of his In the spirit of manly frankness, and not in angels. They cannot be men. The Senator may culogize his friends to the atmost of his power, exalt them in the scale of talent and integrity to the highest pitch: I venture to place his opposents by their side, and challenge comparison without fearing or intending to deprecate in the slightest degree, the nor of any of South Carolina's distinguished and the people; but, according to his present friends and the people; but, according to his own constant of the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the sing would be conferred on this community, by persitting people to have loaf sugar for their test as cheap as brown sugar? Is there contradiction between all his conclusions to Mr. Van Buren's prejudice, and the character of the chief Magistrate—not the character of the President with his present friends and the people; but, according to his own constant of the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the sing would be conferred on this community, by persitting people to have loaf sugar for their test as cheap as brown sugar? Is there any people, on the face of the carth, besides the people of this country, who would deny ter of the President with his present friends and the people in the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the spirit of manly frankness, and not in the sing would be conferred on this community, by persitting people to have loaf sugar for their test as cheap as brown sugar? Is there any people, on the face of the carth, besides the people of this country, who would deny the character of the people of this country.

The arrangement of the first cabinet did not 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 Sena tor'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 credulously to a flattering tongue. A pretty \$1,300 be each planter, which, although not her vanity. Women of character would no claim to character. The facts before the published quarrelled and parted with her enough to maintain a nabob, would amply see her, and the doors of the respectable hou tion, I pledge myself to satisfy even his preoc cupied mind, that not a shadow of suspicion in which it was difficult to say who was in can rest upon Mr Van Buren's fame. I speak fault, the gentleman or the lady, and that an on the highest authority, when I state to the action could not be maintained for seduction. They all very little to our previous intelligence plaisance, the Duke of Orleans succeeded on the highest authority, when I state to the action could not be maintained for seduction. and, if I were not to say a word in their be- Senate, that his deportment in relation to that How to convey this, without offending the fair as regards the insurrectionary movements after a long negotiation, in obtaining for Ma half, as the two Senators from the State are of controversy, deserves the respect and admira-

question of the Seminole war, stood by the General with firtuness and zeal; defended him right or terong. The radicals were among his consurers, and the question is emphatically asked, where was Georgia then? Georgia then? Georgia then? Georgia then? 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 reprehending the wrong. The Senator seems to imagine that true patriotism consists in favor of one's friends, in ceasing to the serious provided the ser rle; and so far as character should operate to their prejudice, it will be weighed. Even the of one's friends, in ceasing to discriminate be their prejudice, it will be weighed. Even the tween truth and error. Such is not our theodefensive recriminations of the Globe, deserve censure. But, Sir, I do not admit that Mr. friends and foes. Recent developements have Van Buren or the administration, is responsi-shown that General Jackson had means of the ble for the lighter offences much less the enorfence he disdained to use, but if there is one mities of any newspaper writer—even for the Georgian, one radical, who regrets the part he Globe, which, black as the gentleman may consider it, is as pure as this unsulfied sheet, com-pared with the journals that are published by his own error in defending what he now insin-uates was wrong, he does not, under the pow-that every one who aids in the establishment er of some master feeling, intend to censure of a newspaper, is responsible for its enorevery thing that is right.

Of a newspaper, is responsible for its enormittes? Will the Senator consent that his friends and all his opponents shall be judged by the same rule? I ask him to glance his ed by the Senator. Mr. Cobb is no longer a-by the same rule? I ask him to glance his mongst us to answer. He did his duty ac-eye back over the history of the press in this ording to his conception of that duty, in this ording to his conception of that duty, in this hid in every other act of his public life. His riends 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 he present to his recollection the atrocious ca-Crawford, I am surprised the Senator should the present to his recollection the atrocious cathink,—[Air. Miller said he fluded to Dir. Crawford (Joel) a member of the House of their dark insinuations and open falseboods, the crawford (Joel) a member of the House of Representatives when the Seminole question was agitated.] I am glad to be corrected.—Mr. Joel Grawford acted with his friends, and is guilty of the charge of having voted for in quiry into the Seminola war. He fives to remember, not 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 bien.] Well, Sir, the Senator cought to know: but in this fact I cannot be mistaken the Senator was a candidate, trought forward by that party for the State Government—and the cause of postponing for two

ter of the President with his present friends and the people; but, according to his own conceptions of that character before the President had the misfortune to think that the Senator and his friends were pursuing a policy dangerous to the union of the States. He was, as described by the Senator, all that was good according to his own consumption would be increased—more sugar houses would he built—and hundreds by the Senator, all that was good according to his own consumption would be injured by it? Not, surely, the sugar efficients; they would profit by it remensely: for, with the reduction of price, the consumption would be injured by it? Not, surely, the sugar efficients; they would profit by it remensely: for, with the reduction of price, the consumption would be increased—more surely the consumption would be injured by it? Not, surely, the sugar efficients; they would profit by it remensely: for, with the reduction of price, the consumption would be increased—more surely the consumption would SKETCH OF MR. FORSYTH'S SPEECH.

IN REPLY TO MS. MILLER.

Mr. PRESIDENT: We were told by the Semator who has just concluded, in the logaring of his extraordinary speech, that he included to publish his remarks for his own vining of the remarks for his own vining of the fallillment of this intention.

Of the long list of offences committed by Mr. Ven Buren, it was natural that the Senator is difficult to please. He Mr. Ven Buren, it was natural that the Senator is difficult to please. But how eas the fact in regard to should begin with those at home. He says of Gabinet. But how was the fact in regard to should begin with those at home. He says of Gabinet. But how was the fact in regard to should begin with those at home. He says of Governor Hamilton? If my memory deceives proach his den. Take the good of the bond of the grant of the grant of the grant of the commerce of the fact in regard to governor Hamilton? If my memory deceives proach his den. Take the group of the present duty on lord of the grant of branch of the alternative. He cannot hold

> 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 is, raised, qual to 5 cents per head upon the postory, and saw that it was one of those cases

again this morning. And so it is with the ments of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, under Senator. His facts, like the lady's, do not go the command of Col. Farquharson, to join to the point he must reach to effect his purpose. Each one is like unto the other, and all Major General Sir W. Cotton had had an like the seduction of that morning.

#### From the Banner of the Constitution. LOAF SUGAR.

Since the duty on tea has been reduced, it s quite natural that those who are fond of palateable 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. I'mis can be accoundished with perfect facility, and we now intend to prove it, in such a plain mamor 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.

sugar was sold at a low years ago. This sugar is used by most economical familes for their tea, and even the most expensive amilies find it quite good enough for their office .-

that five hundred rich planters may ride in Baron de Feucheres, who was satisfied in giveouches. It would be better for the coasumers of sugar to pensian the planters, and without the assistance of this woman: with allow them a contain sum if they would keep her co operation; it was easy to direct the their hadds off. Thus, suppose a purse were it seems, such a thing as an action to recover pulation (the amount of the tax upon a single tauce. They could not gain an auxiliary more damages for seduction, which may be brought pound a long sugar.) which would amount to useful to them. Madame de Feucheres, loa by an unfortunate lady who had listened too \$650,000; this sum ould afford a salary of lover, called on an advocate to bring a suit for support a plain country gentleman in comfort | see were closed against her. Every day she

#### From the New York Gazette. FROM JAMAICA.

We live received by the packet ship John

Major General Sir W. Cotton had had an interview with Gen. Robertson, and personally 100 of the woman whose victim he had be inspected the cave and beights, from whence the rebels were driven, and had expressed his entire approbation of the proceedings of Gen.

Other detachments of the St. Elizabeth's regiment had been moved to Chesterfield and that "slow poison" should wish to make it as Eldersley, with orders to scour the woods in those districts.

The Courant of January \$1, conta ns the

following notice-We are happy to learn, that the voluntary offer of capt. Percival, of the U.S schr to be serviceable at this period, has been duly appreciated by Com. Farquhar, who directed an officer to call on board the Porpoise, with a message from the commander of the North Star, The art of refining sugar has, within a few statiog that Com. Farquhar had requested his years, improved, in common with all other thanks might be conveyed to Lt. Comm't Perarts. The use of bullock's blood has been cival of the U.S. schr Porpoise, in the stronggreatly tended to diminish the expenses of well as for his politeness in bringing over the manufacture. In the year 1816, brown sugar. British consul from Carthagena; and subse-British consul 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 neigh bourhood had been scoured 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

to bed, and, upon her saying she could not, jumped out of bed, seized the child, and threw does not change its attitude for the rising, or meridian, or the setting sun. Elevating its broad face to the light of heaven, it stands unchanged and is found when he sets in the vestern, as it stood when he rose in the 'cas tern sky. Poetically understood, as Ovid describes heliotrope, the Senator is right, (what is good in poetry, is not always good in the South Carolinians, untrienally to the Senator is right, (what is good in poetry, is not always good in the South Carolinians, untrienally to the Senator t on the fire. His wife then ran out of the Now, if it was not for the duty upowaw su-gar, this quality of loaf sugar could a sold at butchered her on the spot; returning, he met a (what is good in poetry, is not always good in prose,) and the charge is that for interest sake the South Carolinians, untrienally to the Sentator, 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, honors and trusts foreign missions, &c. &c.—one of them being already before us, as the avantage of the beyond all human and son, but they defended to the themselves against him and he was obliged to give 12.1.2 cents or lowed to thirst tor blood unsatisfied, he started off, and themselves used to take it away upon paying only 12 cents to the being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by the for it, there being a bounty alloud, by t

GOOD SOCIETY IN-FRANCE.

mind of the old man, to whom long habit and the weakness of age left no power of resis-tance. They could not gain an auxiliary more ded with riches, was accessible only through was exposed to new humiliations, which des. troyed her happiness, although surrounded by enjoyments. The entree to the court was de nied to her; -the gates of the Palais Royal were opened to receive her. She was sented near the Dutches of Orleans and the young one, was the difficulty. All Frenchmen, of among he slaves. The Courant, of the 30th dame de Feucheres the entree to Court. He all professions, avoid that as the deadliest all to be a paragraphs under the head of the wrote to her affectionate letters, he went to done with her. At last, by the assistance of the party opposed to them at home, they might ton of every honorable and delicate mind.

The Courant, of the South ton of every honorable and delicate mind.

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Duke of Bourbon remained under the domincome. Soon after the events of July, 1830. be 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 Choulet, one of the officers of his palace, was alone in his confidence. He had or dered 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 Choulet, who was to accompany him: in 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 odious will made in favor of Madame de Feucheres, and the family the objects of his re pugnance. The 26th of August, in the evening, the prince expedited a second courier to M. de Choulet, to order him to be at St. Leu, the 27th at eight o'clock in the morning in-stead of ten. He perished the following night the victim of the most atrocious cruelty. A door opened into his alcove, one person kep the key of this door. He was found the next lay, the 27th, half suspended from the blinds of his sleeping chamber, by a loose cravat, his knees touching the floor. M. de Choulet ar rived 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. Len, accused the baron ess of Feucheeres and her nephew, M. Dawes who fled in a few days to England. This 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 for

gotton for the time all political subjects, to occupy myself with this deplorable affair, the details of which you will find in the Journals. It excites here the greatest scandal." We find in the London Courser, of the 6 h

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 ilready aware, was Sophia Dawes, was born at St. Helens 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 enumored 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 Colone's commission and she herself the title of reasonableness which will suggest itself to

the Barroness de Feucheres. Owing, how-A correspondent in the New York American gives the following statement:

The Controversy about the will of the Duke of 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 that dates.

Decrease Decrease of the Duke of this specified by the second to the largely engaged in the free trade system. He was at one time in possession of a gallon measure full of guiness, but the vicissitudes of his mode of life soon reduced him to poverty, and was a paintacking pilot and oyster dredger, and was reported to be largely engaged in the free trade system. He 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 Auntale, fourth son of Louis Philip, and the Buoness of Feurchers, the avowed mistress of the Duke of Bourbon. The following is a brief analysis of the history of this will.

Pagis, 8th Dec. 1831.

Als mode of life soon reduced him to poverty, and until within three, four, or five years, he was an intimate of the house of industry, from whence he was taken by his daughter. the Barroness, and placed in comfortable lodgings at Carisbrook, where he died about 18 months ago. The Baroness hus lately purchased considerable property at St. Heleu's, ogd has taken most of her relations to reside—ther. One of her brothers who was forget apprenticed to Mr. Germain, bookseller als orises, is now a Peer of France, with the title of Baron Dawes."

From the U. S. Telegraph.

#### From the U. S Telegraph. APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESEN-TATIVES.

The bill on this subject, has at length-been ordered to an engrossment for a third reading, and the ratio. from the numerous votes that have been taken, by year and nays, on this question, may now be considered as finally decided by the House at 47,700. We give the property of the number of the below a statement showing the number of Re-presentatives 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

9	THE FIFTH CEN	MSU4. AT A RATIO OF 47.700.		
١	D 14 31 K	No. Members.	Fractions	
1	Maine	8 1	17,833	
1	New Hampshire	5	30,826	
١	Massachusetts	12	38,007	
ğ	Rhode Island	2	1.799	
8	Conn cticut	C - C	11.465	
ı	Vermont	m. 5	42,117	
	New York	40	5.101	
,	New Jersey	6	93,723	
Į.	Pennsylvania	25	12,472	
J	Delaware	or Const	-27,732	
V	Maryland	6	24,243	
	Virginia	22	21,803	
١	North Carolina	13	19.647	
	South Caroina	9 300	25 725	
e	Georgia	Street Street	611	
ā	Kentucky	13	1,732	
		18	5.163	
į.	Uhio	19	29,532	
٥	THE STREET, ST	7	9,130	
0	Masissippi	2	14.953	
ģ	Illinois	100	14.047	
ì	Louisiana		28.804	
ÿ	Missouri	9-11-11	\$5,019	
1	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	24,008	
	Company of the Park	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE WOOD	
3		1	Maria de	
B	200	4 P. P. S.	acoust o	
1	ALCOHOL: CONTRACT OF THE	A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Print Co.	

From the Columbia Times. A table showing the population of State and Territory; the number of person a each over one hundred years of upo what proportion these hear to the population cach State and Territory according to t

census of 1830.		N 1 2 3 3	TEST STATE
	Pop. Over 1	00.	Service Control
Maine,	899 461	b pro.	1 to 79 332
N. Hampshire,	269,533	15	1 17,563
Vermont,	280,679	14	1 10,046
Massachusetts,	610,014	10.	1 50,83
Rhode Island,	97,210	TO THE P	16,20
Connecticut,	297.711	20	14,98
New York,	1,915,508	180	1 34.71
New Jersey,	620,779	14	1 2,91
Pennsylvania,	1,347.672	130	10,36
Delaware,	76,749	58	1 2.01
Maryland,	446,913.	963	1 1,70
Virginia,	1,211.272	479	1 2,52
N. Carolina,	738,470	301	1 2,42
S. Carolina,	581,458		1 2,42
Georgia,	516,567		1 2,18
Alabama,	508,997	87	1 9,55
Mississippi,	138,800		1 2,91
Louisiana,	215,575		1 179
Tennessee,	784,612		1 3.98
Kentucky,	638 844		1 14.14
Ohio,	987,679	42	1 22,39
Indiana,	351,582	19	1 17,98
Illinois,	157,575		1 18.1
Missouri,	140,074		1 2,74
D. of Columbia	39,859		1 9,21
Michigan Ter.			1 31,26
Arkansas, do	30,883		1 4.34
Florida do	34.729		1 17,30
P. Sln t	he above co	deulation	. fraction
remainders are	left out		N. Philip Lines

emainders 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 has 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, accessary 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 citizens of county, and in several in each of the cities of he 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 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 complaints, that many of our laws actually go into operation, sometimes even before the distribution of the limited number of copies usually sent to magnitude and a few others in authority, and while the people in general remain ignorant of the 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,

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 instituted a comparison between two subjects, in which I can find no resemblance whatever. If he can find a similar walkers to it.

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 implored 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 alaiso said, and I now repeat, that, I did not wish to injure the interest of the manufactures—all I require was instine. The Senator wish to injure the interest of the manufactures:—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 see?" dren 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 imagina-tion as fauctful as that of the Sanator from tion as fanciful as that of the Sanator 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 acasion, with the particular exception of 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 remo vals from, and but little part in appointments to office, except indeed, 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 protest against their removal. They were not removed. Whether the President had an intention to remove them, I know not. It is squally well known to the President, as 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 In truth, I interfere but little respecting appulationals. I sometimes take an interest for young gentlemen wishing to enter the service as exects 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 it give not who is appointed, provided the office be competently filled.

I am chargest, Mr. President by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay, with having con

from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay.] with having con stituted, (when President of the S-nate pro tempore. a Committee on Roads and Canals hostile to internal improvements, and, in con a page of land not succeeded in obtaining an appropriation for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. In a fermer speech, I alluded to the failure in procuring an appropriation for a is object, when an application was made two years since. I therefore could not have alluded to the memorial now before the Commit see; 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 of erous and the most delicate, I have ever yet had to perform. In the performance of it, it 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 had a right to be please the property of the perhaps. thinking, perhaps, that he had 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. In the Committee of Manufactures, 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 on Roads and Canals, I supposed, and I now aver, that I had appointed four of its number, who were friendly to Internal Improvements. By votes, while I have been a member of this Senate, will shew, that I have uniformly advocated appropriations for Roads uniformly advocated appropriations for Roads and Canals. [Mr. Clayremacked that I might (as Eastern men do.) have guessed, and gues sed better. Why did I not select Senator sed better. Why did I not select Senators from the East, he asked? I then remarked, that I was consident 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—viz. Mr. Sprague are on that Committee-viz. Mr. Spraguend Mr. Hill; from which I conclude that Mr and Mr. Hill; 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 tum, the the (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 unjustentional. I have seen newspaper crit. failed to accomplish this end, the failure has been unintentional. I have seen newspaper crit

. This Committee, which is thus misrepre seated, did, two days subsequently to the de fivery of Mr. Clay's speech, actually report a bill, for the subscription by the U. States, for the precise number of shares of the Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, which had been requested by the Company.

reference to the subject may avail to the desired extent.

THE TARIFF.

SPECH 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 on this subject, which that Senator may make I have said, Mr. President, on a former 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 any member in either House more so.] I en 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 outh 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 ad valorem duties. In the discussion which arose upon this bill, I had to contend with a member from Pittsburg, who doubted the constitution al right of Congress to impose duties for the benefit of the manufactures. I affirmed that the duties proposed were for revenue, and if in operation of the law was such, as including 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 include the manufacture and set the dently benefit the manufacturer: -and yet the Senator from Kentucky says, that I have always been hostile to the manufactures of the

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 ecretary of the Treasury [Mr. Dallas,] was, think, directed to prepare a tariff projet 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. owndes 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 ill realth of Mr. Lowndes, devolved in some neasure, the defence and necessary explana ions, of the bill, on me. The bill was warm opposed by Mr. Pickering and other Easern gentlemen, and more especially was their opposition directed to the proposed duty on ron and cotton fabrics. I advocated the bil throughout, and it passed with some slight nodification, 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 manufactures of the country.

The tariff law of 1816 was founded on ound principles, and it embraced all the in-terests of the nation It afforded sufficient encouragement to the manufacturers of the country. It contained nothing sectional, and the omestic manufactures grew up sturdily under . It had the effect completely to exclude ne importation from India of the coarse cot on fabrics. It was a revenue bill but incidentally of great advantage to our manufactures. Subsequently to the passage of the bill, the manufactures began to dictate to Congress and hence the act of 1924, against which lictation I raised my voice, and have invarialy done so ever since. I have no idea of doing any act contrary to the welfare of the whole, to subserve the pecuniary interest of selfish individuals.

deny the statement I have made respecting my course in Congress in relation to the subect of manufactures. He must admit, that ny hostility to the Manufacturers commenced ome time about the year 1822, the precise late I do not recollect I opposed the Tariff f 1924. This law induced men who were totally unacquainted with manufactures, to ener into the business, and, as an inevitable onsequence, many of them were ruined. In onsequence of their failures, the protection afforded by the Pariff of 1824, was deemed Sou h 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 clima 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 manufacture commenced in 1822, for he said that, old a e was, his knowledge did not go back so far as 1795. He would take the period mention ed by me, (1822.) and remarked that I had been in favor of manufacteres, but that I had turned—he would not use that expression—I uad abandoned manufactures. The Senator [Mr. Clay] then gave his gentleman like quo tation from Pope:

"Old politicians chime on wisdom past.

And totter on in blunders to the last."] I disdain, Mr. president, to notice the mises ble doggerel lines quoted by the Senator .-The quotation is alike unworthy of him -dis honorable to the Senate-and disgraceful to him who uses it, when applied to any member of this body.—What—totter? Although nome 20 years the senior of that Senator, stand as firm as he does, and perform the ar duous duties of my station, with as much fidelty as any Senator on this floor. No, Mr. Pre ant, I do not totter-that Senator will find that I shall always be ready to meet him here or elsewhere. I have already exposed the ab-berations of that Senator, and I pledge mpself 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 outh, that I had been uniformly and also histile to the manufactures 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 man-nufactures of the country, I owe it to myself to say, that this charge, come 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

orable men, who would be satisfied with such a modification of the present Tariff, as will be ike 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 opin ion to do any legislative act, which would in-jure 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 per centage should be substituted on the actual cost of the article. It should be a sai protection. I would reduce the duties on the raw materials of iron, wool, hemp, flax, &c. &c and repeal the duties altogether on dyb stuff-Such a system as this would give more efficient protection, to our manufactures, 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 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 n England? The English manufacturer pay a duty of one and a haif 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, cor-

dage, 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 accom panied by a sarcasm levelled at me. I pas hat by, however, as unworthy of notice could not have supposed that he had read tha law, for it was the only reason, I could possi-bly assign to myself, for his saying, "that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be im-peached, 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 done under the law.\*

I could, Mr. President, draw a picture, I refrain. [Here Mr. Clay, apparently under the influence of much excitement, called out: -draw it, -draw it, -I dure you, -I dare you A call to order proceeded from the Chair, and from several Senators.] No. Mr. President, shall pursue my own course, and take my own time. I shall not suffer receif to be compelled to take any course, by the mere dictation of that Senator. The respect I owe o 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 Smator,

"The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: riz:-The Vice President, Mr. Calloun-The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Marshall—The Secretary of State, Mr. Livingston-The Secretary of the Tressury, Mr. McLane; and the Attorney General, Mr. Taney-at their next meet ng after the above speech was delivered in the Squate, unanimously directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off the 3 per cents.

#### From the Richmond Enquirer. THE ONLY WITNESS

The Debates in the Senate have doubtless suggested this same remark to almost every were of two descriptions-those which grew out of his instructions to Mr. McLane, and those which were more personal to himselfhis agency in the cabinet and its dissolution, Hotel. A gentleman upon whose testimony the formation of the new one, his mission to he (Mr. Morse) would rely in any case, and London, &c &c —Other charges of a more who would, if necessary, make his oath of the private and delicate complexion were brought fact, had informed him that he, in company against him, in closed doors, by an honorable usufficient, and hence the abominable act of Senator from the South-but these are asha-1828, which almost all of us deprecate. The med to see the light! The friends of Mr. Clay dwelt principally upon the instructions-those of Mr. Calhoun principally upon the others. Mesers. Smith, Forsyth and Butler will

clear up the charges about the instructionsnot to speak of the President's having taken the whole responsibility of the obnexious passages upon his own shoulders. He authori zed Gen Smith so to announce it to the nation-He so communicated with Mr. Speight, one of the Representatives of North Carolina -thus shrinking from no responsibility-thus

acting like himself. The charges against Mr. V. B. himself are as various, and even more undefined, than the bucs of the rainbow. The sum total however of all is, that he is the Arch Magician-the Prince of Intriguers, the very diable boilieuxthe maker of cabinets, and the destroyer of cabinets-the manager who puts out and who puts in, all sorts of officers-he, who fomented the quarrel between the President and the vice President-roverned the President-administered all the functions of the Executive -broke up the old cabinet in all the fury of an earthquake-and amidst the storm adroit ly escaped across the Atlantic. Of course, if ie had remained in the United States, he would have been openly suspected of an at-tempt to work the wires, and intrigue, first for he Vice Presidency, and then the Presidency. In fact, the charge was made upon him, before his intention to go to London was ascertained-and it was marvellous to see with what facility his enemies could change their key, and raise a new Plot against him.

Such was the burthen of the charges against sim in the Senate.—But where is the specifi cations against him—the time, place and cir-cum-tance?—None.—And still more, where were the proofs?—where the witnesses? None! We beg Messrs, Miller and Poindexter's par-dons—Each of them had his charge—and Governor Poindexter alone had his proofs-He had a letter cut and dry in his pocket—and his w t less in the 'School for Scandal' "to take i oath of that."

We shall passover Gov. Miller's chargescharging the Ex-Secretary with brewing the quarrel between the President and Mr. Calhoun—and with obtaining the Post office ap-continents especially for his own creatures.— Mr. V. B. contradicted the first charge him self-and challenged Mr. Calboun for his proofs. Mr. C. spoke not .- The Postmaster General has peremptorily denied the last—and still Governor Miller speaks not!

the domestic manufactures shall so for have Governor Poindexter's witness is a certain 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

eccipt of your note, bearing date this morning it was this moment handed me, and although t is by no means desirable to stand in the attitude of a public accuser of any man holding high and responsible station in the gov ernment, yet inasmuch as I considered the subject matter of your inquiry as being one of no small degree of importance, I do not feel duction. It is painful to relate that the ulti-myself at liberty to shrink from the discharge mate and substantial interests of the yeomanmyself at liberty to shrink from the discharge I my duty, or withhold from an honorable Sen ator, approaching me in his senatorial capacity.
any information which I may be in possession
of, touching the subject of his inquiry. Never
tucless, I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks which may have been in-Now hear Mr. Clemnet again in the Uni

ed 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 secret session, it having been sent in by one of the door-keepers, while the subject was under de bate. And the first information Governor sident has recommended in relation to the tar-Moore had upon the subject, was derived iff, viz: concession and compromise. But unfrom the reading the letter in the Senate .-Neither of these gentlemen were requested by me to advance money, for the establishment of a press in Missippi or elsewhere, or to participate in any manner in such establishment; at my request, Gov. Poindexter, on my exhibiting to him satisfactory letters, vouching about combinations and coalitions; but one for my former good character and conduct, politely offered to furuish me with letters of ends of parties are determined to use every introduction to several gentlemen in Mississippi, acquainting them with the object of my visit to that country. No conversation over took place between him and myself, which re lated to any fact referred to in my letter, until in my opinion, materially strengthened our after the nomination of Mr. Van Buren was cause. I fear it has produced an apathy with rejected; and the same remarks are strictly some of our New York friends. I confess I pplicable to Gov. Moore. All that I asked am at a loss to account for their conduct my of these gentlemen was an introduction into a self. You will see by reference to the debates country where I was a stranger, which they in secret session, that the ostensible reason as

of a witness he is-upon what kind of PROOF Clay and his faction for rejecting him on that such charges are made before the highest tribunal in the land-and by what sort of in formers the character of Martin Van Buren is own authority, but acts under the direction of to be damned.—We have before us, in the N. the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of Y. Evening Post, the Proceedings of "a very which board of Commissioners, you (Mr Callarge and respectable meeting of the Demohoun,) are the presiding officer. The Com-missioners will probably direct what shall be lyn "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. Cle- men," as one of them termed it. And now ment, the late Post Muster of this village, had strange to relate, they have joined with the given some evidence against Mr. Van Buren; man who, by negligence, lost it, in politically out the citizens of Brooklyn know Clement too (as they hope,) killing the one who has regain well to be imposed upon for a moment, with the idea that he had written the truth to Mr. I had thought the instructions given to Mr. Poindexter. Many of them knew Olement to M'Lane met the approbation of all the then their sorrow-he had come amongst them. like a cabinet. But I am informed by the ex-Secrevampyre and sucked the blood from their very tary of the Navy, that it did not. Since which

Dyck introduced the following preamble and instructions. I view the whole transaction as

in the Senate of the U. States, a letter from which was attached to Adams and Clay .-Samuel E. Clemant, late Postmaster of this value, grossly implicating the Character of the President have played a hold fist in the dark in relation to this business. I know how to the position of the President have played a hold fist in the dark in relation to this business. I know how they can say to their constituents, they have to the president played a hold fist in the dark in relation to this business. I know how they can say to their constituents, they have to the president played a hold fist in the dark in relation to this business. I know how they can say to their constituents, they have once been strong friends of the President have played a hold fist in the dark in relation to this business. Van Buren-therefore.

of Samuel E. Clemant, and, of his conduct while resident of this village, we unlesitating Is pronounce that he is entitled to no credit, and is uiterly unworthy the countenance of any hono

reader; that the objections to Mr. Van Buren He said that too much had been already said statement: 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 with Clement, got introduced to the son of Mr. Van Buren on board a steam boat. They called to see him at the City Hotel, and th servant by mistake introduced them to the room in which Martin Van Buren sat. Clem ent 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 n secret session, any record of a private and familiar conversation."-The Boston Centi nel tries to clear Mr. P's. skirts of such conduct .- What says this Clay Journal? "We view Mr Poindexter's conduct in a different light. The fact is, Mr. Holmes of Maine proposed that a committee should be appointed to investigate the character and merits of Mr Van Burn: this proposition was rejected by V. B's irends in the Senate, who recommen ded that every member of the Senate should make injestigations for himself. While in pursuit of this investigation, this Clement, as volunter, wrote the letter in question to Mr. Poidexter, to be made use of as he thought proper. Thus did Clement stamp his own haracter with the infamy of reveal ing a pivate and confidential conversation: the information being thus honestly in posses-

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.

| Committees, but these Lhave disregarded.—
| I did not, however, expect any remarks on this subject from any Senator, and the observance extent.

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| Committees, but these Lhave disregarded.—
| I did not, however, expect any remarks on this country, if a pecuniar, advance of the conclusion of the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses the self.

| Committees, but these Lhave disregarded.—
| I did not, however, expect any remarks on the observance of the conclusion of the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to the desired per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to relate the observation of the subject of the second per to rely.) Mr. Clement thus expresses him to relate the observation of the desired per to rely.) Mr. Cl had hoped, that at this session of Congress, we should be able to have so modified the vents have seemed rather to make me doubt, than even to hope, there is the least possible chance to effect any thing like a beneficial rery of the country are but objects of a secondary nature, with the majority here. Mr. 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 turiff principles. Mr. Calhoun at the head of a small party, goes for an entire abandonment of the principle of proceeding. And thus the transfer means are much entire abandonment of the principle of pro-tection. And thus the two extremes are push ed to the very p int of desperation, and finally, we shall after all, break up and do nothing during this state of things. You have seen the course of policy which our venerable Pre fortunately for the country we are too weak thing I will say-that, in my opinion the Jag means in their power, to thwart the views of

the President. The conduct of some of our Southern Sens tors in voting to reject Mr. Van Buren, has not, politely offered to afford me."

sig ed by the opposition for his rejection, was Now, passing over these accounts of his relations to Mr. Poindexter, let us see what sort the West India Trade. I do not blame Mr. account. It was to be expected that the man, who, by his negligence, had lost that valua-ble trade, and failed in repeated efforts to regain it, would hardly be honorable enough to commend the man who had sagacity enough to regain it. But it is strange-nay, passing strange, that Mr. Calhoun and his partizans should join in the massacre. All who are con versant with the history of the times, know that Mr. Calhoun and his friends were the most clamorous of all inrelation to the loss of this "valuable trade and nursery for our sea-"Alter an appropriate preface, Mr. Van express orders to Mr. Van Buren, to give the the President has informed me that he gave a thrust at the President, intended by his ene Whereas, Mr. Senator Poindexter has read mies to disgrace him, and to cover the oduum have "done" us "much evil, the Lord re Resolved. That from our personal knowledge | ward" them "according to their works."

Your obedient servant,

"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 strange appeared, in a lone and distressed condition at the residence of Mr. William Chapman, a Andalusia, in this county. He asked protection for the night, which was readily granted. His reception being cordial, as he was consi dered an object of pity, he prolonged his stay In a short time he contracted an intimacy with Mrs. Chapman, which continued to inrease daily, until Mrs. Chapman's affections ocame 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. day C. Her friends and family saw it, and it aroused their warmest indignation. So open and barefaced was the woman's infamy, that no admonitions from her friends had the smallest effect upon her. She was repeatedly beard to express a wish that her husband was

"On the 16th of June this stranger left Ar dalusia, 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 the information being thus honestly in possession of Mr. P., it was his duty to lay it before the Senas. While making a proper use of the treaching of Clement, he probably despised the tritor."

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

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

Imarket. 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 pariour, 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 checken of which it was made. Ducks belonging to a neighboring The folowing is a letter from the Hon. Jesso Splight, one of the members of Congress frox North Carolina.

Fig. the N. G. Constitutionalist.

Massington, Feb. 4, 1832.

Mesere Editors.—This is the second day Mr. Claybas amused the Senate with his prescribed of the way and the other of barroing heat in his stomanch, be complained of suffering the most exeruciating pain, and womited at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes.

Clay is not-peaking what he believes, when he says, the taxes imposed on articles of consumption also them cheapest.—

The amounts to this:—Two merchants go tellurope and buy goods. When the variety of the very supposed at such that will be a suppleasant result. Accordingly, wheat he were not of the minutes of the minutes of the deliration of the

poison, and not by cholera morbus, as had been given out. In the course of the examination, said M. R., we shall lay before you a letter from Mrs. Chapman to Mina, in which Tariff as to have given something like general are several curious expressions, which can on-satisfaction. But I must say, that recent e- ly be explained by reference to this beinous

transaction. Mrs. Chapman ascribed her husband's death to a variety of causes To some she averred that he had died from eating a large quantity of chicken; to others she called the meat beel; to others, pork; to others, veal. In nine days after the death of Mr. Chapman, she was mar-Clay leads a party who are trying to supplant ried to Mins, and as soon as she became in General Jackson, and to effect which they formed that suspicious were excited against

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Porr 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 mischievous fabrication, calculated to give pain

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

IMPORTANT .- Wa learn respondence from Washington that he Charokees will derive no support from the Sourceme Court, and that it is probable up to may be a Treaty with them before the adjournment of Congress.—Milledgeville Union.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADEPHIA. 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.

James N. Barker, 1-39. Collector of the Customs, Philadelphia.

Sir For the information of our merchants, who may be inclined to avail thems lves 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 Unisa, through the Charge d'Affairs of the United States at St Petersburgh. 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 enterseize to the who may direct their enterprize to that quar-ter. I wish therefore, that the Books may be placed in some convenient place for reference in your office, and that publicity may be givon to this communication. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

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 but political papers of opposite opinions had got together and were consuming each other up, somewhat after the manner of the Kilkenne cats. Several packs. is ulterly unnourthy the countenance of any hono is unnourthy the ded in mystery."

Mr. Benjamin Wilson, an old gentlement aged about 75, who resided alone in a small building near Byram Bridge, in Greenwich, Conn., recenly came to his death in a most Jan. his brother called at his house on busid found the old gentleman in bed, in agonies of death—his flesh most dread-aned on many parts of his body, and wels almost entirely consumed; yet the atleman apparently had his senses, and from a few words he occasionally uttered before the 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 call-ed. 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 destrayed by the fire, and one of the bed words he occasionally uttered before destroyed by the fire, and one of the bed posts burned nearly in two. He died in a few hours after his situation was discov-

A Periles Adventure.—On Saturday evening last, about dark, anys the Muney Telegraph, while Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the island opposite Jersey abore, 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 breach in Muney Dam, and was rescued at the Milton Bridge

EAST

TUESDAY MOR We present our i the speech of Mr. F attentive perusal.

It would seem the in favor of the rejec likely to bring him at home and abroa home look upon hi to question his bond hia speak of th Mr. Bergen, one of York, as likely to r we trust will not be ard of Gov. Moore Telegraph, seems pobler feeling than strained by the influ

speech of our old at harsh, personal au Clay on the old sol Clay did not reach insertion in this pap propose commencin

aid "Thou shalt n

To the high tone such as are disposes with Mr. Clay, and ties, on articles man country, we recomm ter of Gen. Blair of it is recollected that is becoming the lan it would seem that Union ought to pau step. Elect Mr. Cl traie; rivet the chai tem upon the count sent high rate of du lions on wild and vi nal improvement at will then be admit and compromise, to ly defined limits of only path of salety

The Baltimore the hands of SA itor of the Delawat The abony Harker's editorial ample guarantee th Maryland will suffe and that the Balti conducted with ene itself against the c in Baltimore.

APPOINTMENTS By and with the adv George B. Porter vernor of the Michi Cass, resigned. Lucius Lyon, of Commissioner on the to ascertain, survey line of the State James Shannon, d'Affaires of the Ur of Central Americ resigned.
- Aifred P. Edwi Consul of the Unit

Hartwell Bost Land Office for th to sale at Batesvil kansas, from the f his present comm George B. Dame Public Moneys for ject to sale at Aug sippi, to be Recei District of Lands lus in the State B. Crutcher, dece THE EASTER

Mr. A. H. Ever the Legislature of was referred the si Eastern Boundary Holland, has mad pears in the Boston a distinct view of t tion, it takes the g King of the Nethe

rties, it not bei parties, it not bei points referred to tion of an entirely adopt this new bo cession of te ritor, the United States without the conses Massachusetts, wi terest in the ter-beded. CHESAPEAK

We understand briskly between states, through th thirty eight packs passed through si-ice. Another line adelphia and Balt tion, which will g

The hard con sentative to the the choice of Bern by a majority of 1 petitor Samuel J.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 6 1832.

We present our readers, in this day's paper the speech of Mr. Forsyth on the nomination

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 N York, as likely to result in a meeting. This we trust will not be the case; yet the bullying reard of Gov. Moore, published in the U. S.

Telegraph, seems to loave Mr. Borgen no choice, unless indeed, he is influenced by a 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 Mr. Clay, in which a harsh, personal strack had been made by Mr. Clay on the old soldier. The speech of Mr. Ciay did not reach us in time to admit of its insertion in this paper. In our next we propropose 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. Biair 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 Magistraie; rivet the chains of his American System upon the country by continuing the present migh 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.

tenublican has passed into The Baltimore the hands of SAMURE HARKER, Fsq. late edware Gazette and Watchman itor of the De

Harker's editorial labours, 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 and that the Battimore Republican, always conqueted 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 Cass, resigned. line of the State of Illinois.

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

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

Hartwell Boswell, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject

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

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

### THE EASTERN BOUNDARY QUES-

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 Ling of Holland, has made a long report, which ap-pears in the Boston papers. This report gives a distinct view of the present state of the ques-tion. It takes the ground that the decision of the in. It takes the ground that the decision of the Ring of the Netherlands is not binding on the parties, it not being 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 te ritory, which the Government of the United States has no authority to make, without the consent of the states of Maine and Masseshutt. Massachusetts, which have an immediate in terest in the territory, which would be so

### CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE

CANAL. We understand the trade has opened very briskly between this city and the Southern states, through the canal, 'I'wo 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.

National Gazette. NEW ORLEANS. Feb. 8. The hard contested election for Repre-sentative to the Legislature has resulted in the choice of Bernard Marigny, Jackson man, by a majority of 130 votes over his Clay com-

Betitor Samuel J. Peters.

For the Whig.

In that luminous commentary on the Bible ov Dr. Adam Clarke, there is a fund of know ledge 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 of Mr. Van Buren, and ask for it, as well as for an article from the Richmond Enquirer, an attentive perusal.

bear a striking similarity to mose recorded in the scriptures. A few evenings ago while engaged in a desultery perusal of this interesting work, my attention was attracted by the notes on 1 Sam. 4th Chap, which contains the contains the scriptures. 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 Benjamite in the text will be found to have

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

I came, I caw, 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 Britany, wrote as follows to King George II:-Sir, I have taken, sunk, burnt and destroye

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 at-tacked Field Marshal Alvinzi, the imperial general:-To-morrow I shall attack the enemy; i shall defeat them, and terminate the bu-." He did so, the imperialists were to tally 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 it meaning, and the brevity of its style:

"We have met the enemy, and they ar JONATHAN. ours."

Communicated.

Mr. Editor. Having read the substance of a new Law bout to be passed, as reported by Mr. Brawner; I was forcibly struck with the beauty and excellency of such a system. Independent of the advantages it will give us over the trades man 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 place the law provides that all who shall free given in the Times of the 15th inst.

GREAT AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD. the advantages it will give us over the trades slave hereafter shall pay the sum of fifty dol lars, which is as much as to say, no slave shall have 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, nothing but slave and slaveholders among us, nothing but slave and slaveholders among us, nothing but slaveholders to back out; we can train up our slaves to be Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, and Shoe makers, and in all respects equal the na-bobs of Jamaica. But the most delightful trait in this law will be, that all poor people will be taxed to send the free soloure

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

meeting of the members of the Centre rille bar was held on the afternoon of the 10th on the rich bottoms have been swept of ust to express to the Honorable L. Purnell, he regret felt on his retirement from the office of associate Judge of the second judicial district. Kensey Harrison, Esq. was called to the chair and Thos. Wright 3d, appointed Secretary when the following address was of-tered 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 un-mindful 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 bearts and not of compliment when we say your retire-ment 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, neier suitor 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 you retirement you carry with you our high res-pect—we offer you our best wishes for the res-toration of your health, and we trust, that in the tranquil scenes of retired life, the rest of your days may be unclouded and screne.

By Order, K. HARRISON, Chairman. THO. WRIGHT 3d. Sec'ry. Feb. 10th, 1832.

And upon motion, Mestra. 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.
Kensey 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, the state of the state and it is highly gratifying to me to know, that my official conduct me to with the approbation of so respectable and enlightened a portion of my fellow citizens, as the members of the Cen-treville 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. 1 pray you to communicate to the gentle men you represent, my profound acknowledge-ments for the testimonials of their esteem and good wishes, and that you and they may en joy, uninterrupted health and happiness, is

the other editors in the district will copy the

KENSEY HARRISON, Ch'mn. Test,-THO. WRIGHT, Sec'ry.

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 feet inches above low water mark.

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

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. ome of the houses the water was up in the scond story, and most of them near the ceil ings in the first. A great many light build-ings 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 cealing in Gen. La-Anewater was up to the ceating in Gen. Lacock's house, and his stable and other out houses, fences and hay stacks were all carried away, and his valuable Library destroyed. At Sharron the Foundry of Messrs. Darragh and Slow was torn Away, and at Fallston the Scyth 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 sus tained 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 pleasur

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 the extent to which the Russians are abhorred disastrous as the first accounts had led us to

It falls to our lot to-day to record the most 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

water mark has not yet heen 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 is was at the memorable floods of '84 and '13. The destruction of property accasioned 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 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 seerely-it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property-42 houses, we are inform ed, mostly small frames have been swept away from South Wheeling. The bridge over Wheel-ing 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. CF-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 cur rent.-Balt. Amer.

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

POLAND. The London Times, of the 7th January,

Says:
The lot of unhappy Peland, 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 respect to and of restainties 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 Suwannow 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 vanquish

the sincere wish of your Obd't Servant
LEMUEL PURNELL.
Feb. 10th, 1832.

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

Marshal Paskewitch, who, proud of his con-nests over the Poles and the Turks, now lumes himself only on the eminence to which he 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 their capital, where he is detested, surrounded with a guard of Baskirs, armed with bows and arrows, like an eastern poten-

The University of Warsaw has been shut Orders have been given to all the establishments of education to discontinue the use of he Polish language, and to allow the youth of revolutionary, as to have no further reverence in anguage, 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. 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 confiscation had long been abolished by Polish law. Thus the magnificent nobles of the Diet, the powerful Senators, and wealthy nun cios, whose sway 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 support ers of their country's cause in the late revolu tion, are in this predicament. Prince Czarto riski, 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, Paske-witch.

The Poles who remain at home in their own patriots, can do nothing to arrest such milita-ry oppression, and such barbarous injustice; but they manifest no inclination to display a

avish acquiescence.

As the Grand Duke Michael was lately pass ing through the streets of Warsaw, accompa-nied with a brilliant staff, he was shot at from a window, and the shot killed General Berk, rho 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 comendable, it may be taken as an evidence of in Poland, and of the little chance of permasuppose. It is stated that all the towns and neat tranquillity under their barbarous tyr

> 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 senti ment in that quarter. The Intelligencer has spoken of what we have given as expressions of feeling from different States, derived through of feeling from different States, derived through as these Islands are from Buenos Ayres, that because they once fell under the jurisdiction of the individual sent out from Spain to governed to call on us, and they shall see the letters which they affect to consider fictitious. It will be found that they proceed from men of high respectability, whose word may be re-lied 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 sar a few words-we are up in arms here; the Moore for his vote is strongly marked in the countenance of every friend of the adminission. The Hotels and Taverns of every de tration. We are all mortified and disappoinwaste, desolation and distress. The farms ted in the extreme-we are to have a meet. parts of the Union, attracted principally by ing 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. Mc. adirectly 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 nore; he has run counter to the feeling and vishes of those friends who were the most realous in his support, and has been found fighting in the ranks of a Clay, a Webster, a folmes, and other worthies whom he we knows to be obnoxious to the republicans who gave him his place in the Senate. Whatever bjections might have been urged against loore heretotore, his worst enemies have ne ver charged him with an abandonment of his friends before. I have no hesitation in saying, had his vote have been made known before th adjournment of the Legislature, he would have been invited, by an overwhelming majo-rity, to have yielded his place into the hands that gave it to him. I am so much mortified can hardly hold up my head; what to be dis-appointed by our friends and laughed at by ar enemies!-'tis too bad. (Shew this to whom you please: to Moore if he wishes it.) heard from your family a few days ago, they

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a South Carolina member of Congress, to a corres-pondent 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 peo-ple 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 seperate 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 for as some of the submission

A gentleman in this City has received a letter from General Lafayette dated the S1st of Dicember, in which he informs him that he had 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 Gevelor, of Philadelphia, respectfully informs Congress that he has finished a model of an Equestrian Statue, and a Bust of Geo. Washington, which

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 Vernet, from the Falkland Islands is thus announced on the 22d. "In the American schr. Harriet, of Connecticut, which ar rived in this port last Sunday, came passenger, the political and military Governor of the Falk-land Islands, D. Louis Vernet and his family. The said schooner has been seized for prose-cuting the Scal 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 Breakwater of Connecticut, engaged in the same illegal traffic, has as yet escaped with impunity. These events strikingly shew 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 allegated it will probably be recollected was allegated.

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 been used to cover with a show of authority acts injurious to our commerce, and to the property and liberty of our fellow citizens. It he 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 pre-tend, under the authority of the Government of Buenos Ayres. I have therefore given of ders for the despatch of an armed vessel, join our squadron in those seas, and aid in afford-ing 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 lal-ands.—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 nec s sary for providing a force adequate to the complet protection of our fellow citizens fishcomplet protection of our fellow citizens fish-ing and trading to those seas."
We should not be astonished if the message

of the President had reached Don Louis Vernet, and that he thought it prudent not to a wait the arrival of the frigate. The Falkland Islands have at different times been chimed by different European powers, but we believe were finally ceded to Spain about fifty years ago. That power then placed them un same governor as the province of Buenor 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 belong to any power, it is to Spain, but that power by alandoning them, virtually renounced all right to them long before the present government of Buenos Ayres had an exist-ence. N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21. mail has just brought us a confirmation of the reported rejection of the nomination of the Washington Course commenced this day, Mr. Van Buren, and the indignation against and never have we known our city to be so sion. The Hotels and Taverns of every description are crowded with strangers from all the great match race between Clars 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.

He has on hand, and intends conthe great match race between ginia. The match was for \$10,000. The Course has undergone several improvements, Kinley was his want of sincerity in the sup and is in beautiful order. The weather is deport of Gen. Jackson, and a fear that he would lightful for the sports of the turf, and the company to day was the most brilliant and numerous ever witnessed in the most flourishing pe-

riod 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 ly her length a head. The second heat was run in 8 minutes 54 seconds; Bonnets of Blue beating her antagonist; but Clara Fisher having become lamed, she was of course with-drawn on the third heat.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in Easton, on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th & 1th March

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 Sund y morning the 26th ult. at her father's residence in the Trappe, Anumd , laughter of James Chaplain, Esq. aged two years and nine months.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

By order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk:

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON AND SON, HAVE just received an assortment of fresh Easten, march 6 St

A PRESE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store

For Sale or Rent. The Dwelling House and Lot site ate on Dover Street recently occupied by John Beanett, Esq.

Also, The Dwelling House and Lot in Dover Street, occupid last year by

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

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS.

Baltimore, march 6 3w

NEW PIRM.

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 OR 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 car-N. B. They have just received an addition

al supply of Groceries and Liquors. The agency of the Davis' Plough having been transferred to them, Farmets 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.

As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am carrieted, 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 efficer as those are my directions.

er as those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

DANCING SCHOOL

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

in the most fashionable Paris, newest sty
Mr. M. will give also private instruct
Ladies and Gentlemen who should no
to join the School—all the fashionable
dances will be taught as soon as the
will be capable to learn them. Time,
and place for the School will be made in

in further advertisement.

N. B. Subscription papers are left Store of Kennard & Loveday, at in the Easton Hotel, and at the office Easton Gazette. march 6

WILLIAM L. JONES



RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to ra Fisher, sed the interest of branches. He has on hand, and intends con-stantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in his line, and having served a regular appren-ticeship at the above business with his brother, and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determination to pay the utmost atten-tion to any work which may be entrusted to his care; he hopes to receive a share of pa-tronage, and more particularly that of the cus-tomers of the shap.

tomers 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.

MARYLANDS TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, A. D. 1852.

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 sestate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each work 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 unnutes 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 count

Notice is hereby given,

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. Mellikin, 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 Soptember 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.

thirty two.

of William B. Mullikin, docas mar 6 5w The American, Baltimare, will please the above advertisement and send the quant to this office for payment.



Sheep, Cattle,

Horses. 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'lock. 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 a-mount, the cash will be required previous to Attendance given by GEORGE W. LEONARD, Adm'r.

of John C. Leonard, dsc'd.

PUBLIC SALE.

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





Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, top fodder, Corn

Cape, straw, &cc. &cc. Terms of Sale .- A credit of six months wil be given on all sums over five dollars, the pur chaser 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

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day March next, if fair, if not the next fair day of March next, it fair, it not the William Wil-all the personal estate of Capt. William Willis, deceased, at his late residence in Wye





Horses, and Hogs, together with all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Coarse Provender, Farming Utensits, one Gig and Harness, the Crop of Wheat growing on the ground. Also a quantity of salted Pork and Beef. The terms of Sale are a credit of six months

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.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

DY 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 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:—9 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, I old cart, one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 windsor hureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 windsor chairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the coods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. fa and officers lees' placed in my hans for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shift. 21 4w Feb. 21

### DOMSTIC GOODS.

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

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF "Wallham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourwille terms by the Package or Piece. G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 Sm

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

CHARLES REDMAN 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 , pabled to execute all orders in his line wit the aimost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash annot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer. Water Taylor Committee

#### COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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

MATERIALS ogether with PRIME SEASONED TIM-BER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen (being resolved to keep no others) to furnish Coaches, Barouches, Chariottees,



it the shortest notice, and of the most superio workmanship, not inferior even to the celebra-ted Ogle's of Philade'phia. 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 vork will please to call and pay their bills, as we must have money to keep up our stock.

Feb. 29 Sw [G & S] The Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above three times and send us his account.

PETER W. WILLIS



MALLER W. 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 Do L. ce and Muslin Collars. 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 easonable

February 21, 1832.

### CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber takes leave & inform his riends and the public generally, that he has ust returned from Baltimore, with a complete assortment of Cabinet Materials, and is prepared to accommodate them at a short notice, 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, will be able to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN MECONEKIN. N. B. As very light collections were made ast fall, the subscribsr trusts that persons inlebted to him, will take an early opportunity o call and settle.

Easton, Feb. 21

A TEACHER WANTED. HE Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a

Teacher; none need apply without ample reommendations Communications addressed to Edward B Hardcastle, Esq. will be punctually attend-

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, of-ers for sale the following BOOK and

THE ART OF DELINEATING

GARMENTS.

Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT-The Subscriber deems it useless to say

any thing more than merely to ask the trade 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 ru-ler 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 streef, between Gay and Frederick streets.

The Centreville Times, Fredericktown Herald, Chestertown Telegraph, and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above four Dorchester and Amoskeng Ticks times, and send their accounts to the office of Super. 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts he Baltimore Republican for payment.

### JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICES

SUCII 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 nine's Lottery Office, where he has on hand and inends 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 Cassi

meres Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths Ladies' super brown cloths Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian,

steel and granite mixt Cassimeres. Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans down Vestings. Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet. Super blue and black mixt and brown Satti-

Do white Welch and Extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.) Do red and green Flannels; and green surge and frieze Cloths.

Do printed Pian 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 & Bombazettes.
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.

Extra 5 4 French Merino and English Black Rombazeenes. Super black Italian Lustrings.

Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts. Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro 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 changeble and black Mandarine Silks and Black Crape de Lyons. Do black, white, Pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crape Lisse.

Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair core Cambries. Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cam brics for Carvets. Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss-Mus lins, Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackonet Muslins.

Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattings Super 44 and 54 plain and figured Bobi Do Thread and Bobbinett Edgings and In sertings, (rich Patterns.) Do French needle work'd muslin do.

Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some ve Do Tippets and Collarettes.
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and

Dantzic Capes Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker

Plain and Lithographic barege,poplin and silk Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'rich'fs & shawls

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls; Lupin's manufacture (warran ted all wool) Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shaws and Im.

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffita do do Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd, and faucy Belt Riboons

uper Flag, Bandauna, Pongee and fancy Handle'fs Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton

Handkerchiets. uper bronze and fashionable Prints large sup-

Do American and rich London Furnitures Do. plain strip'd and fancy check'd Ging-Ladies' super English and French black and

white silk Hose Ladies' and Misses' white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose Ladies' and misses' super, fancy embroidered white black and coloured horse skin glove

and mitts adies 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 curl, cotton and Linen Floss, Clark' spool cotton

Super Italian sewings and a good supply o 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 Buc-Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tassels Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses

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

Russia and heavy 10 4 Barnsley 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 Duffle Blankets Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for

servants.)

J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment

Mayence.

Hesse-Cassel, Pleisler, Brothers, Cassel.

Hanseatic Towns, M. A. Rottis-Child & Son, The Mayne

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 TOUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has established under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this ountry, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through he meditation whereof such valid claims as 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 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 For ign 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 Mort gage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Ca nal 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 Uni ted States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecu tion 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 united attention of the Hon Joseph M. White, Delegate in Congress rom Florida, and the Hou. R. H. WILDE, Member of Congress from Georgia, as asso rate Counsel in behalf of the claimants

In consequence of the numerous applica-tions that have been made, within a few nonths past, to the Agents of this Establish ent 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 not ce thereof to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in negotiating the sale of landed properv to purchasers of the above description lie is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers and proposals that may be ent 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 incidental expenses. The usual mercantile commission of 1 per cent. will be charged by this Office, for the collection and remittance of bills, dividends, ke., the purchase or sale of stocks, or for in vestment 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 ecords, or the intervention of legal proceed ngs, should be accompanied with an adequate emittance 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. PAL.VER, Actuary.

List of some of the principal Correspondents Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-

land, Germany and Holland. FRANCE. Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris. " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre " Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marscilles. Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Strasbourg Mr. Louis Pons,

Lyons. SWITZERLAND. Messrs. Marcuard & Co. Berne. " Hentssch & Co., Geneva. Lhardy, Brothers, Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich. Demolin & Co. Lausanne De Speyr, & Co., Dasle. " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg.

" Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne. " Getaz & Son. GERMANY.

Austria, Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna. George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Tricste. Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. Prussia, Bankers, Hopfensack & Dusseldorf

J. H. Brinck Elberfeldt. & Co., William Troost Sim-ons, Esq, U. S. Consul, Messrs. Ertzburger

& Sanmid, Bank-Augsburg. Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stabl and Federer Stuttgard.
Baron D'Eichthal. Carlsruhe.
C. F. Goehring,
Esq., U. S. Consul, Lcipzig.
Messrs. Bassenge Baden. Saxony,

& Co., Bankers, Dresden. Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover. Brunswick. Messrs. Loebbecke, Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula,

the Mayne Bankers, D. Neufville, Mertens & Co., Ernest Schwendler do Req., U. S. Consul, do

J. hn Cuthbert, Esq. Hamburg. M. Solomon Heine,

Banker, F. J. Wichelhausen, Esq. U. S. Con-Bremen. Mr. J. W. Karstens,

Banker, HOLLAND. Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam. J.W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Con-

Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, dec. 20

### Mail Arrangements, CORRECTED.

Easton Post Office,

Jan. 24, 1832. The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centreville, Church Hill, Sudler's Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgetown, Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. George Mills Received, and Arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tucsdays and Saturdays Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. George Leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sundays

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. to Snow Hill, will be closed at 12 o'clock every Tuesday and Saturday afternoon, and will return again from Cambridge same even-

ings by 9 o'clock.
The Mail for Saint Michaels will be close every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and will return the same evenings. The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalsburg,

Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening The Mail for Hillshorough, Denton, Greens borough; &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived

here same afternoons EDWARD MULLIKIN. Postmaster.

TO RENT, MIE House at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street, pposite 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 All persons indebted to the Subscriber are equested to call and settle their accounts on me before the first day of March next.

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 and no attention to my repeated colle 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 obd't serv' J. M. FAULKNER.

For Rent for the year 1832. A large and convenient FRAME DWELLING, in the town of St. Micentral part of the town, and has for many years been occupied as a store bouse. There s 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

THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Denton, Caroline county, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint

SKIPTON PACKET. THE undersigned having pur



Hester Ann.

and rented the granary formerly used by the the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freigh packet between Skipton Lunding and Balti 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 thic

We will engage to attend to all orders given by our employers, either for sale or pur-chase, on the best terms, one of the concern always attending in person for the transation of business.

JAMES REDMAN JOHN REDMAN. JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Wye, Jan. 17 ST. MICHAELS

STEAM MILLS 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 accomo date the public, I hope to merit there pa WALTER SPARKS.

jan. 17

CASH. THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,

St. Michaels.

from ten to twenty five years of ago, 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. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES.



HE 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 ar-

town, Monds, Head of Sassafras, Warwick, Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Georges, Newcastle and Wilmington, &c. will be closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, closed at half past 8 o'clock every Monday, o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 2 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and theace to o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and theace to Closed at half past 8 o'clock every blooms.

Wednesday and Friday morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton by t o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and theace to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday after from Cambridge to Annapolis

\$3,50

2,50

Wye Mills 2,00 Queenstown

Broad Creek BEP All baggage at the risk of the owners.
PERRY ROBINSON.
Easton, Jan. 24 1832,

TO RENT OR the remainder of the present year and possession given on the first of March, the OFFICE situated on Federal alley, di-OFFICE situated on Fructal distance of 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 Tal-V bot county in the State of Maryland, on the S1st day of January last, by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the peace in, and for the county and State aforesaid, as a run-0 away a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, o 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 roundabount, and trowsers [made on white warpl 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 Durchesser counts; that since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time

near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past. The owner of the obors described negro man is requested to come lease him, from his imprison erward and re-

J. M. FAULKNER, Shift. 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 sub-scribers at the reduced price of THREE

DOLLARS,per annum payable always in ad-In consequence of the other daily Papers in New York determining not to board vessels & receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers receive their news on Sunday, the Publishers of the Courier and Enquirer have lately invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a seperate news establishment consisting of one Schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, 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 content with the second to the content of the cont

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 concreed of Fanaties or Bigots, but on the contrary, incalculates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence and brotherly saffection

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 see sent is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commentary the Proprietors can with propriety office 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 numbor of the paper, which will be

publication may be examined. Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum Weckly Paper 5 per annum advance. Any person who may obtain eight sub-scribers to the weekly paper and remit the a-mount, shall be furnished with a copy gratis; and to companies of ten subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it

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

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

S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the sub-scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate at-tention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.

VOL. IV.--N PRINTED AND ERY TUESDA EDWARD M

PUBLISHER OF THE LA THE TE Are Two Dollars an Annum payable half year VERTISEMENTS are inserted Dollar; and continued FIVE CENTS per square.

OF HE CE OF : of the British ( Delivered in the Senate of 2d, 3d and LAY rose and a substantially as follows:-Mr. President, expressed gentleman from South Cai

gentleman from South Carthough, perhaps, not in thim, I entirely concur. I him, I entirely concur. I the decision on the system in this debate, involves the this growing country. O lieve, it would lead to dectress; general bank-ruptcy without benefit to any parother, the existing prospered and augmented, and the nue rapidly to advance in greatness, without prejudithe Confederacy.

Thus viewing the quest the humble but zealous ac interests of one State on but of the whole Union.

have I felt, more intensely weight of that share of weight of that share of belongs to me in these de before have I had more or have, to lament my want ers, the possession of whice to unfold to this Senate, this People, great truths in with the lasting welfare should, indeed, sink, over ed beneath the appalling task which lies before me, self sustained and fortified sciousness of the justness I have espoused, and by not presumptuous, that it of that Providence who hupon these United States. Eight years ago, it was

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crifices were every wher tate; that stop laws and r noney were adopted to a vernment to seize upon legitimate object, the a sinking fund, to redeem t that our commerce and n tened with a complete sir, if I were to select any since the adoption of the which exhibited a scene spread dismay and desol act'y that term of seven ately preceded the estab

1824. I have now to perform task of exhibiting an imp existing state of the unpa the country. On a gene cultivation extended, the face of the country impr ly and profitably emplo countenance exhibiting ment and happiness. An particulars, we have the lowly in value but in a degree; a ready, though ; ket for all the surplus p dustry; innumerable flo sing and gamboling on t plains, covered with rich our cities expanded, and ing up, as it were by e ports and imports increa and fully occupied; the r animated by the perpetu ning of countless steam sound and abundant; the wars nearly redcemed. public treasury overflo Congress, not to find sub to select the objects whi from the impost. If the were to be selected, of t which this People have

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would be exactly that pe which immediately follow

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country from gloom and and prosperity, has been American legislation, for dustry, instead of allow ly foreign legislation, dustry. The foes of the 1824, with great bold predicted, 1st. The ru nue and the arcation of to direct taxation. The Carolina, (Gen. Hays that the taxiff of 1924 tion of revenue to the millions of dollars 2d. our navigation. 3d. T mercial cities. And 4tl of the price of objects further decline in that exports. Every prediction has failed—atterly faile in of the public revenue sought to deter us from American System, we with its subversion, by public revenue produc Every branch of our na As to the desolation of us an example, the co and most commercial a Northern capital. I hassessed value of real

" See Appendix, A.

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

EDWARD MULLEKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS'OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

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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 countenance exhibiting tranquillity, contentment and happiness. And, if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a People out of debt; land rising lowly in value but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready, though not extravagant mar-ket for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and herds browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and 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 wars nearly redcemed, and to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress, not to find subjects 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 eswhich this People have enjoyed since the result of their present constitution, it tablishment of their present constitution is tables to all tables tables to all tables tables tables to all ta

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 industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign logislation, cherishing foreign in-dustry. The loes of the American System, in 1824, with great boldness and confidence, predicted, 1st. The ruin of the public revemillions of dollars 2d. The destruction of our navigation. 3d. The desolation of commercial 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-atterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue, with which they then sought to deter us from the adoption of the of forty millions of dollars; the manufacturers American System, we are now threatened of hats and caps produce an annual value of with its subversion, by the vast amount of the fifteen millions; the cabinet-makers, twelve public revenue produced by that System.— Every branch of our navigation has increased. As to the desolation of our cities, let us take, as an example, the condition of the dargest and most commercial of a l of them, the great Northern capital. I have, in my hands, the assessed value of real estate in the city of New

ing in the year of the passage of the tariff of the toba 182:, the amount of value of real estate was, tection.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Adventusions in the intermediate period, it settled down at \$52,019.730, exhibiting a decrease, in seven years, of \$5,779.705. During the first of the year 1925, after the passage of the tariff, it rose, and gradually ascending throughout the whole of the latter period of seven years, it finally, in 1831, reached the astonishing height of \$95,716.485! — 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 1924, that the tariff would destroy foreign

principles erroneous in theory, permeious in looked, in the general prosperity, the necessi-1 have now to perform the more pleasing practice—above all, if it be unconstitutional, it of encouraging our domestic manufactures, as is alleged, it ought to be forthwith abolish ed, and not a vestige of it suffered to remain. British orders in council; and our embargo, But, before we sanction this sweeping denunciation, let us look a little at this system, its magnitude, its ramifications, its duration, and measures, amounting to a total suspension, the high authorities which have sustained it. for the period of their duration, of our foreign We shall see that its foes will have accom commerce, afforded the most efficacious enplished comparatively nothing, after baving achieved their present aim of breaking down our iron founderies, our woollen, cotton and hemp manufactories, and our sugar plantations. 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 rood (1808) that South Carolina bore her high plains, covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded and whole villages spring ing up, as it were by encanatment; our exports and imports increased and increasing; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling upon the Capitol would occasion to the magnifectures is conductive to interest of the interest of the State, by adding new increases to the whole productions to the whole riod (1000) that South Carolina core her night community. But their prostration would not disfigure, nor produce greater effect upon the capital would not act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production in all its branches, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production of the beautiful domes to the magniful production of the whole system of production in all its branches, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production of the whole system of production in all its branches, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production in all its branches, and increasing the policy in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, and the capital production in all its branches, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production in all its branches, and increasing the policy in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, and the policy in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, and the policy in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, and the policy in an act of her Legislature, the preamble of which, and the production in all its branches, now before me, reads, "Whereas the especial production in all its branches, and the production in nificent edifice which they surmount. Why, of the State, by adding new incentives to sir, there is scarcely an interest, scarcely a industry, and as being the means of disposing,

> trade, from which all foreign tonnage is absofutely excluded.

> It includes all our foreign tonnage, with the inconsiderable exception made by treaties of reciprocity with a few foreign Pow-

tanners, cordwainers, tailors, cabinet-makers, ed at our commerce by Great Britain and hatters, tinners, brass workers, clock makers, France. It found all Europe tranquilly resucces makers, tallow-chandlers, trace-makers, ming the arts and the business of civil life. It coach makers, tallow-chandlers, trace-makers, rope-makers, cork-cutters, tobacconists, whipmakers, paper-makers, umbrella-makers, glassblowers, stocking-weavers, butter-makers, sad-dle and harness-makers, cutlers, brush-makers, book-binders, dairy men, milk-farmers, blacksmiths, type-founders, musical instrument makers, basket-makers, milliners, potters, choco-late-makers, floorcloth-makers, bounet-ma-kers, pocket book makers, card makers, gloenue and the accation of a pacessity to resort to direct taxation. The man from South Carolina, (Gen. Haya that the tariff of 1924 the perate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight the series of the large amount of eight the series of the large amount of eight the series of the serie The mechanics enumerated enjoy a measure of protection adapted to their several condi tions, 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

> combs, &c., seven millions; and the manufacturers of glass, five millions.
> It extends to all lower Louisians, the Delta

millions; the manufacturers of bonnets and

bats for the female sex, lace, artificial flowers,

† See Appendix B, for the document refer-See report in Appendix, marked C.

York, from 1917 to 1831.† This value is can-vassed, contested, scratinized, and adjudged by the proper sworn authorities. It is, there-fore, entitled to full credence. During the first term, commencing with 1817, and end-ing in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1831, the sword of walds of seal state was

tection.

The total amount of the capitalt vested in washeep, the land to sustain them, wool, woollen do manufactures, and woollen fabrics, and the subsistence of the various persons directly or indirectly employed in the growth and manufacture, of the article of wool, is estimated at one hundred and sixty-seven millions of dot-tiles. lars, and the number of persons at 153,000.

The value of iron, considered as a raw material, and of its manufactures, is estimated in at twenty-six millions of dollars per annual control of the capital vested and in the manufacture, and of the cost of raw material, are believed to amount annually, to a

non-intercourse, non importation, and war, followed in rapid succession. These national couragement to American manufactures; and, accordingly, they every where sprung up .-Whilst these measures of restriction and this state of war continued, the manufacturers were stimulated in their enterprises by every assurance of support, by public sentiment, to advantage, the surplus productions of the beneficence of this system.

It comprehends our coasting tonnage and unexampled state of the world, their establishment 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 rival articles, pro-

Peace under the treaty of Ghent, returned in 1815, but there did not return with it the goiden days which preceded the edicts levellfound Europe no longer the consumer of our surplus, and the employer of our navigation, but excluding, or licavily burdening, almost all the productions of our agriculture; and our rivals in manufactures, in oavigation, 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 lamented citizen, then at the head of the trea-

at the session of 1816, was the result of pinoin was, that the measure was unconstituples which he thought applicable to the When, sir, I contended with you, side by It has been said that the tariff of was a measure of mere revenue; and only reduced the war duties to a peace It is true, that the question then ow much, and in what way, should the duties of the war be reduced? Now, e question is, on what articles shall the future revenue to the wants of the Gov Then it was deemed an inquiry of it importance, as it should be now, how ction should be made, so as to seeme encouragement to our domestic indus Phat this was a leading object in the ar-neat of the tariff of 1816, I well remember, is demonstrated by the language of Mr.

tion 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 Washington 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 are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixion's line, on the North they are, at least under-

presented to our consideration, but whether we shall break down and destroy a long established 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 are we not bound by the sale of Western productions, on the one most revered authorities. And are we not bound not deliberately 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 repeated and deliberate acts of Government, performed at distant and frequent intervals. In follow, if we did not purchase British fabrics, that it might not be the interest of England to Intervals. In full confidence that the policy was firmly and 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 accomodated heir industry. Can we expose to utter and rretrievable ruin this countless multitude, without justly incurring the reproach of violating I shall not discuss the constitutional ques-

mented citizen, then at the head of the treasury, (Mr. Dallas) was required, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, under date the 23d day of February, 1815, to present from hissilence, brought forward he objection. The recent Free trade Convention and the actual condition of the country. He wish the actual condition of the country. He had the circle of a whole year to perform the work. consulted merchants, manufacturers, and opened an extension size correspondence. The report which he people of the U. States, from a high source, during the past year, treating in the past year, treating the past year, treating in the past year, treating the past year, treating the past year, treating the past year, treating in the past year, treating the past year, treating the past year, treating the past year, treating in the past year, treating in the past year, treating in the past year, treating the past year, treating in the past year, treating the past year, treating the past year, and, by a sort of protestation against any con-clusion from his silence, brought forward the ob-creased production; but I believe it to be

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are interpreted South of Mason's and Dixion's line, on the North they are, at least understood to favor the establishment of a judicious between the joined in the adoption of those resolutions, but when, about Christmast, he applied to one of the current of the sound of his South Carolina neighbors to purchase the natives of the Emerald Isle. In some of the 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 for it; & he declared if that were the patriotism in ally, part and parcel of this continent, and 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 taking bills, or the evidences of deposite in the banks, carried these home, and disposing of them to the merchant, he bought his goods, of foreign or domestic manufacture, in return. Such is the circuitous nature of trade and remittance, which no nation understands better than Great Britain.

Nor has the system, which has been the pation. Without meaning any disrespect to those who raise it, if it be debateable, it has been sufficiently debated. The gentleman growing country. I cannot speak of North from South Carolina suffered it to fall unnoticed from his budget; and it was not until after he had closed his speech and resumed his seat, that it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the district of the manner of the whole seat, that it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the seat it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the seat it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the seat it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the seat it occurred to him that he had forgotton it, when he again addressed the Senate of the seat and the labors of his pen, in the form of a memorial to Congress, have been engaged, to overthrow the American

now in my eye, a member of this body, upon pinoin was, that the measure was unconstitutional.]

When, sir, I contended with you, side by side, and with perhaps less zeal than you exhibited, in 1816, I did not understand you then to consider the policy forbidden by the constitution.

[The Vice President again interposed, and said that the constitutional question was not debated at that time, and that he had never extremed at the time, and that he had never extremed at the constitution of the constitution, than formally announced, as being contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced, as seeing contrary to the provisions of that incomplete the constitution, than formally announced as the constitution of the principle of the constitution, than formally announced as the constitution of the constitution, then formally announced the constitution of the principle of the constitution.

does he manifest his gratitude? By aiming vital blow at a system, endeared 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 Government, during thirty years, and he is still at heart an alien. The authority of his name been engaged, to overthrow the American system and to substitute the foreign. Go home to your native Europe, and there inculcate, upon her sovereigns, your Utopian doctrines of free trade, and when you have prevailed upon them to unseal their ports, and freely admit the produce of Pennsylvania, and other States, come back, and we shall be prepared to become converts, and to adopt your laith.

" See Appendix, A.

less rates of duty than they are justly charge-able tith, which he effects by varying their denominations, or slightly changing their forms. This man, at a former, session of the Senate, caused to be presented a memorial signed by some 150 presented workers in iron. It these a grafilermen man a superfitting print. Of these a gentleman made a careful inquiry and examination, and he ascertained that there were only about ten of the denomination represented; the rest were tavern keepers, por-ter's merchant's clerks, hackney coachmen Sec. I have the most respectable authority, in black and white, for this statement.

[Here Gen. Hayne asked, who? and was be a manufacturer? Mr. Clay replied, Col. Murray, of New York, a gentleman of the highest standing for honor, probity, and vera city; that he did not know whether he was a ufacturer or not, but the gentleman might

manufacturer or no., Sarchet got up the late peti-take him as one. "]
Whether Mr. Sarchet got up the late peti-

tion presented to the Senate, from the jour-neymen thilors of Philadelphia, or not, I do not know. But I should not be surprised if it were a movement of his, and if we should find that he has cabbaged from other classes of society to swell out the number of signa-

To the facts manufactured by Mr. Sarchet and the theories by Mr. Gallatin, there was yet wanting one circumstatice to recommend them to favorable consideration, and that was the authority of some high name. There was no difficulty in obtaining one from a British repositor. The honorable gentleman has repository. The Bosorante general address-cited a speech of my Lond Goderich, address-ed to the British Parliament, in favor of free trude, and full of deep regret that old England ald not possibly conform her practice of eral doctrines of unfettered commerce, so ear

Sir, said Mr. C. I know my Lord Goderic very well, although my acquaintance with him was prior to his being summoned to the Brit-ish House of Peers. We both signed the convention between the United States and Great Britain of 1815. He is an honorable man frank, possessing business, but ordinary tal-ents, about the stature and complexion of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina, a few years older than he, and every drop of blood running in his veins being pure and un adulterated Anglo Saxon blood. It he were to live to the age of Methuselah, he could not make a speech of such ability and eloquence as that which the gentleman from South Car-olina recently delivered to the Senate; and there would be much more fitness in my Lord G steries making quotations from the speece of the honorable gentleman, than his quoting, as authority, the theoretical doctrines of my Lord Goderich. We are too much in the habit of looking abroad, not merely for manufactured articles, but for the sanction of hig names, to support favorite theories. I have seen, and closely observed, the British Parlis ment, and without derogating from its justing elevated character, I have no hesitation in saying, that in all the attributes of order, dignity patriolism and eloquence, the American Congress would not suffer, in the smallest degree,

by a comparison with it.
I distake this resort to authority, and espe cially foreign and interested authority, for the support of principles of public policy. I would greatly prefer to meet gentlemen upon the oad ground of fact, of experience, and of r ason, but since they will appeal to British, names and authority, I feel myself compelled to imitate their bad example. Allow me to a ote from the speech of a member of the British Parliament, bearing the same family name with ms Lord Goderich, but whether or note relation of his, I do not know. The members of the relation of his, I do not know. ber alluded to was arguing against the violabe the system of gentlemen to the best interests of America-and he went on to say:

themst by 'free trade' was nothing more or less than, by means of the great albantages we enjoy ed, to get a monopoly of all her markets for our manufactures, and to prevent them, one and all. from ever becoming manufacturing nations.— When the system of reciprocity and free trade hal been proposed to a French ambassador, his remark was, that the plan was excellent i theory, but, to make it fair in practice, it would be necessary to defer the attempt to put it in execution for half a century, until France should be on the same footing with Great Britain, in marine, in manufactures, in capital and the many other peculiar advantages which it now enjoyed. The policy that France act ed on, was that of encouraging its native man afactures, and it was a wise policy; because i it were freely to admit our manufactures, it would speedily be reduced to the rank of an agricultural nation; and therefore a poor na-tion, as all must be that depend exclusively upon agriculture. America acted too upo the same principle with France. America le cislated for futurity—legislated for an increas-ing population. America, too, was prosper ing under this system. In twenty years America would be independent of manufactures altogether. since the peace, France, Germany, America and all other countries of the world, had pro needed upon the principle of encouraging and protecting native manufactures."

called "free trade, 'so earnestly and eloquent ly recommended to our adoption, is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced pon us by Great Britain during the existence our calonial vassalage. The whole system in considered by Joshua Gree," with eximination of the Union; and which has different which I have been furnished by directly attacked an administration that is than once declined renewing the negotiation, and placed her refusal upon objections which con from these, that the South Carolina policy now, is identical with the long cherished itself, of avenging the indignity thus offered to our previous negotiation and to claims which were part of the British empire. In that work the author contends-

But I have said that the system nominally

"1. That manufactures, in the American Great Britain, with its dependencies, is chat there is a redeeming spirit in the people, coubless as well able to subsist within itself and those whom we have the honor to represent, arising People, fit for all the arts of peace and twar. We have provisions in abundance, and twar. We have provisions in abundance, and the character of the couple of the character rose of the best sort, and are able to raise of our country, which has restored the purity with the whole nation the continued blessings of cothing, and want nothing either for use or peace and prosperity.

In the fervent hope that your Excellency might have from our colonies: So that we may yet be spared many years to bless and a night make such an intercourse of trade a- dorn the only free nation upon earth, we reong ourselves, or between us and them, as main ould maintain a vast navigation. But we ought always to keep a watchful eye over our commiss, to restrain them from etting op any of the manufactures which are carried on in

Mr. Clay subsequently understood that Col.

Ireland was in, when they began the Woollen manufactory, and, as their numbers increase, will fall upon manufactures for clothing th melves, if due care be not taken to find em ployment for them in raising such productions may enable them to furnish themselves with

all their necessaries from us."
Then it was the object of this British economist to adapt the means or wealth of the co-lonists to the supply required by their necessi ties, and to make the mother country the source of that supply. Now it seems the policy is only so far to be reversed, that we must continue to import necessaries from Great Bri tain, in order to enable her to purchase raw

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Albany Argus. CORRESPONDENCE. Letter of the Republican Members of the Net York Legislature, to the President. Albany, February 9, 1832. Po his Excellency Andrew Jackson,

Fresident of the United States, 'The undersigned in the performance of by the republican members of the legislature of the state of New York, have the bonor to transmit herewith, the proceedings of a meet ing held by them in the Capital of this state, on the 3d instant. In doing so, they cannot restrain the expression of the strong feelings of indignation with which they view the act to which those proceedings refer.

A great majority of the citizens of this state have given repeated evidences of the high es-timation in which they have held your admin stration of the affairs of the nation .- The inflexible integrity which has marked every act of your public life-the more than military courage, with which the responsibilities of your high station have been assumed, and the constant regard manifested by you to the puri ty of the Constitution, have strengthened their attachment to your person and your govern ment; and they have not been regardless of he manner in which the splendid career of a military life, has been followed by the many ignal blessings which our civil administration

has bestowed upon our country.

This state witnessed with pride, the selec tion of Mr Van Buren by your Excellency as your Secretary of State: Our citizens indi given repeated evidences of their confidence in him. With the watchfulness becoming a free people, they had regarded his conduct. in the various stations to which he had been called, by the constitutituted authorities of the state. They had witnessed his attachment under all circumstances, to the principles of the democracy of the country, and they had then recently evinced the extent of their confidence by elevating him to the highest office whithin their gift. They felt that your Excel lency's removal of him to a wider sphere was an act of justice at once to his capacity, honesty and fidelity to the constitution, and to the character of this state and the feelings of its people. They cheerfully acquiesced in that removal and freely surrendered their most distinguished fellow citizen to your call because they recognised in it, a lditional con-firmation of the high hopes they had imbibed of the character of your administration. They saw with undissembled pleasure, his efforts, to did your Excellency in your successful attempt to restore the government to its purity; and when his withdrawal from the high sta-

tion, to which your partiality had exalted him, tion of the treaty of Methuen—that treaty, not less fatal to the interests of Portugal than would peace against the attacks of those who were aike enemies to your person and your principles, they beheld in your continued confidence in him, irrefragible proof; that no combinaother nations to join with us in adopting the tion could close the eyes of your Excellency Other nations knew, as well as the noble Lord considerations, arrest your efforts for the comopposite, and those who acted with him, what we mon welfare. They saw, that amid the assaults made upon your principles by unfaith-ul servants, the honor of your country was not lost to your view, and they felt, that the same ardent patriotism which had been manifested on the walls of New Orleans, had been brought into the administration of the govern They saw and felt this, in the effort made by your Excellency, to acquire by frank and honest negotiation, that for which we had warred with Great Britain; which had been abandoned if not surrendered by subtle diplo-

> least, had not been silent. The people of this whole country, felt indeed that their confidence in your Excellency was not misplaced, for they saw and knew could for a moment affect your ardent desire to promote the common weal.

macy; and upon which your Excellency, at

It is true they were aware that there were nor and citizens in this Union, who could justify and hands. participate in this surrender of "free trade and ailor's rights,' who could 'calculate the value of Union,' and who could laugh at our calamiies in a period of war and general distress But they could not believe that such feelings could sway any branch of our hitherto unsulfi-ed government, and least of all, that they would ever dare combine to impede the attempt of your Excellency, to secure that for our counour money, and for which thousands of our cit-

Your Excellency has ever appreciated the feelings of the people of this country, and it had in the elections which terminated in the will not now be difficult for you to judge of change of the administration, and the general those which pervade this whole community, explained and illustrated in a work our country, which has impaired the hitherto might be successfully made to recover it, impaired as far back as the year 1750, entire exalted character of our national senate— posed upon me the duty of undertaking the "The trade and navigation of Great Bri which has insulted a state that yields to none licy of Grent Britain, which remains the its character, in the person of its favorite son. ome as it was when the thirteen colonies But we should be unmindful of our duty, if we failed in the expression of our sympathy with your Excellency's feelings of mortification, at this degradation of the country you colonies, should be discouraged or prohibited. have loved so well. Yet be assured, sir.

of the government, and has shed abroad upon

Your sincere friends, and Very humble sevants,

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. Wushington Feb. 23 1832: Gentlemen-I have had the honor to re

resolutions passed "at a meeting of the Republican members of the Legislature of N. York" on the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the nomination of Martin Van Buen as Minister to England.

I am profoundly grateful for the appri-tion which that distinguished body of gra-publican fellow citizens of New-York have that occasion been pleased to express-past administration of the affairs placed charge by the people of the United States, and for their generous offers of contin the rectitude of my intentions, my reliance, in all the vicissitudes of my public life, has been upon the virtue and patriotism of an ealigh tened people. Their generous support has been my shield and my stay, when, in times past, the zealous performance of the arduous military duties allotted to me, though crowner with success, was sought to be made a gro New York, assures me that services not less faithful in the civil administration will not be ess successfully defended.

When such reliance fails the public vant, public liberty will be in danger; for if the people become insensible to indignities of-fered to those, who with pure intentions devote themselves to the advancement of the safety and happiness of the country public virtue will cease to be respected, and public trusts will be sought for other rewards than

those of patriotism.
I cannot withhold my entire concu with the republican members of the legisla-ture in their high estimation of their emiaent fellow citizen, whom they have so generously come forward to sust e.n. To this I will add the assurance of my uncliminished respect for his great public and private worth, and my full confidence in the integrity of his charac-

In calling him to the department of state from the exalted station he then occupied by the sullrages of the people of his native state. was not influenced more by his ackn ed talents and public services, than by neral wish and expectation of the Re Party throughout the Union. The signal ability and success which distinguishes ministration of the duties of that department, we fully justified the selection.

I ove it to the late Secretary of State. myself, and to the American people, on this ceasion to state, that as far as is me, he had no participation whatever in the occurrence relative to myself and the second officer of the government, or in the dissolution of the late cabinet; and that there is no ground for imputing to him the having advi-sed those removals from office which, in the discharge of my constitutional functions, it was deemed proper to make. During his continuance in the cabinet, his exertions were directed, to produce harmony among its members; and he uniformly endeavored to sustain his colleagues. His final resignation was a sacrifice of official station to what he deemed the best interests of the country.

Mr. McLane, our then minister to London. having proviously asked permission to return it was my own auxious desire to commit the important points remaining open in our rela tions with Great Britain, to a successor in whose peculiar fitness and capacity I had equal confidence; and to my selection, Mr. Van Buren yielded a rejuctant assent. In urging upon him that sacrifice, I did not doubt that I was doing the best for the county, and acting in coincidence with the public wish; and it certainly could not have been afficipated that, in the manner of successfully conducting and terminating an important and complex negotiation, which had previously rereived the sanction of both houses of congres there would have been found motives for em-

rupting an important foreign negotiation. I can never be led to doubt, that, in the instructions under which that negotiation relawas conducted and successfully concluded, the people of the United States will find nothing eitheir derogatory to the national dignity and honor, or improper for such an occa-

berrassing the executive action and for inter-

Those parts of the instructions which have been used to justify the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's nomination by the Senate of the U. States, proceeded from my own suggestion: were the result of my own deliberate investi gation and reflection; and now, as when they were dictated, appear to me to be entirely proper and consonant to my public duty.

I feel, gentlemen, that I am incapable of tarnishing the pride or dignity of that country, whose glory, both in the field and in the civi administration, it has been my object to elevate: and I leel assured that the exaited attiabroad, and the prosperity with which they are blessed at home, fully attest that their honor and happiness have been unsulfied in my

West India Islands, upon terms mutually satisfactory to the United States and Great Bri-tain, had been an object of constant solicitude with our government from its origin. During the long and vexatious history of this subject various propositions had been made with but partial success; and in the administration of my immediate predecessor, more than one at-

ruption of the trade.
The acknowledged importance of this branch of trade, the influence it was believed to have expectation on the part of the people, that renewed efforts, on frank and decisive grounds, posed upon me the duty of undertaking the

had at various times been made upon the part

of our government. The American government, notwithstandng, continued its efforts to obtain a participation in the trade. It waived the claims at first nsisted upon, as well as the objection to the imposition by Great Britain of higher duties pon the produce of the United States when mported into the West Indies, than upon the produce of her own possessions, which objecion had been taken in 1819 in a desputen of

the then Serretary of State.

A participation in the trade with the British Vest India Islands could not have been, at ay time, demanded as a right, any more than in that to the British European ports In the posture of affairs already adverted to theretore, the Executive could ask nothing more than to be permitted to engage in it upon the terms assented to by his predecessor; and which were the same as those previously offered by Great Britain herself. Even these had been denied to the late administration, and or reasons arising from the views entertained by the British government of our conduct in ceive your letter of the 9th inst. inclosing the the past negotiations.

It was foreseen that this refusal might be depending for its permanelles upon our own repeated and on the same grounds. When it became the duty of the Executive, rather than disappoint the expectations of the people and wholly abandon the trade, to continue the application it was willing to accept; upon terms as favorable and was willing to accept; upon terms as favorable and the same grounds. plication, it was proper to meet the objection to the past acts of the American Adminis tration, which objection, as had been foreseen, vas actually made and for some time insist

ed upon.

It is undoubtedly the duty of all to sustain, by an undivided and patriotic front, the action of the constituted authorities towards foreign by, the assurance of my highest regard and nations: and this duty requires, that during the continuance of an administration in office, nothing should be done to embarrass the executive intercourse in its foreign policy, unless up on a conviction that it is errroneous. A thor ough change in the administration, however, raises up other authorities of equal dignity, and equally entitled to respect; and an open adoption of a different course implies no separof reproach: and this manifestation on the adoption of a different course implies no separ-part of my fellow citizens of the great date of ation of the different parts of the government: nor does an admission of the inexpediency or impracticability of previous demands imply awant of respect for those who may have maintained them. To defend the claims, or pretensions, as

they had been indiscriminately called, on citier side, in the previous correspondence, which had been for a time urged by the late administration, would have been to defend what that idministration, by waiving them, had admitted to be untenable; und if that which had been by them conceded to be inexpedient, could not be sustained as proper, I perceive nothing de rogatory, and surely nothing wrong, in conlucting the negotiation upon the common and established principle, that in a change of ad ministration there may be a corresponding change in the policy and counsels of the gov ernment. This principle exists and is acted upon, in the diplomatic and public transactions of all nations. The fact of its existence in the of all nations. recent change of the administration of the A erican government, was as notorious as the circulation of the American press could make it; and while its influence upon the policy of reign nations was both natural and reasonale, it was proper, according to my sense " duty, frankly, to avow it, if the interests of the people of the United States should so require.

Such was the motive, and such and nothing more; is the true import of the instructions, taken as a whole, which I directed to be giv-en to our minister at London, and which neither expressed nor implied condemnation of the government of the United States, nor of the late administration, further than had been implied by their own acts and admissions.

I could not reconcile it to my sense and public duty, or of national dignity, that the United States should suffer continued injury or injustice, because a former administration had insisted upon terms, which it had subsequently waived, or had failed seasonably to accept an offer which it had afterwards been willing to ambrace. The conduct of previous admin-istrations was not to be discussed either for censure or defence; and only in case "the omission of this government to accept of the terms proposed when heretofore offered,' should "be urged as an objection now," it was the duty of the minister "to make the British government sensible of the injustice and inexpediency of such a course.

Both the right and the propriety of setting up the past acts of previous administrations to justify the exclusion of the United States from trade allowed to all other nations, was dis tinctly denied; and the instructions authorised the minister to state that such a course to wards the United States "under existing circumstances, would be unjust in itself, and

-the tone of feeling which a course so unwis and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated by the con sciousness that Great Britain has, by orders is council, opened her coloniel ports to Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar omishe act the 5th July, 1825:" that he could not press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British ministry;" and the prejudicial influence of a course on the part of the British go vernment so unwise and unjust upon the future relations of the two countries, was clear bearings and relations that reach beyond the mmediate question under discussion. If the British government should decline an

arrangement "on the ground of a change of opinion, or in order to promote her own interests," a prompt avowal of that purpose was demanded, but if they should not be prepared to take that ground "but suffer themselves to desire that the United States, should in expiation of supposed past encroachments, be driven to the necessity of retracing their legislathat no considerations of a private nature tude which the American people maintain tive steps without knowledge of its effect, and wholly dependent upon the indulgence Great Britain," they were to be made sensible of the impracticability of that course, and to be taught to expect such measures on our A participation in the trade with the British part as would vindicate our national interests and honor. To announce distinctly to Great Britain that we would not submit to continued injustice, on the ground of any objection to he past conduct of the American government whether it were right or wrong, was the obvi ous import of the whole instructions

If the Executive had caused it to be stated Great Britain, that finding his predecessors try for which we had expended millions of tempt to adjust it had ended in a total inter- to have been in error, and was implied by subsequently waiving the terms they had ad-vocated, and had in expiation of those errors. abandoned the trade to the pleasure of the British government, the interests of the Uni fed States would have suffered, and their honor been reproached; but in excluding such considerations, as inappropriate and unjust. and in clearly avowing his purpose not to sub mit to such treatment, he hoped to promote he interests of his fellow citizens, and sustain

the bonor and dignity of the country. In all this, gentleman, I have the approbation of my judgment and conscience. Acting upon the principle, early announced, of asking nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong. I asked that only of which the justice could not be denied. I asked particition in the trade, upon terms just to he U. States, and mutually advantageous to ooth countries. I directed a simple and dis inet proposition, in conformity with these principles to be submitted to the British Gov erament; and resolving to be content with nothing less, I ultimately arranged the trade upon the basis of that proposition, without re-traction, modification or change. If the naional honor had not been thought tarnished by retracing our steps, by claiming more and ultimately consenting to take less, and in fact obtaing nothing, I feel assured that in requiring that which my predecessors had conce ded to be enough, and obtaining all that was demanded, my countrymen will see no stain upon their dignity, their pride, or their honor. If I required greater satisfaction than I derive from a review of this subject, I should

ble as those which regulate the trade under our conventions with Great Britain, and which have been sought without success from the earliest periods of our history.

onsideration. ANDREW JACKSON.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS,

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, March 3, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, a messaged was received from the President of the U. States transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the British colonia. il trade. Several petitions were presented and bills reported, among the latter of which was one by Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, providing for refunding, in all cases, the duties on iron imported for the use of rail roads. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of Virginia, for certain revolutionary services, and the South Carolina claims ill, were read a third time and passed. The Senate, afterwards, passed into the considera-

In the House of Representatives, a variety of private bills were reported. Mr. Root sub-mitted a series of amendments to the Consti-tution of the United States, providing that the ote of the several States, for election of President and Vice President, shall be given in he manner by which the most numerous branch of the State Legislature is elected, and, that the candidate having the highest humber of votes, shall be entitled to the whole electoral vote of the State, thus abolishing the eectoral districts, and substituting in lieu thereof the system of voting by general ticket. It further provides that, in the event of an equaly of electoral votes between the two highest andidates, the President should be chosen by the two Houses of Congress, in joint ballot, and the Vice President by the Senate; and, also, that the former shall be ineligible for re-election.

Monday, March 5, 1832. The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wick liffe proposed an amendment to the Revoluvisions to the militia and younteers who fought in the Indian war, on the western routier. until 1794, which was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 6, 1832. IN SENATE yesterday after the transac tion of some minor business,—The Senate ac cording to the order of the day, resumed th until past 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives .- Mr. Ad ams presented a memorual from certain citizens of N. York in behalf of two American citizens. (Missionaries) unprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Georgia. The memorial being read, Mr. Adams mov-

Mr. Speight moved that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Allairs. Mr. Bell, chairman of the Committee on In

dian Affairs, thought, all things considered, his committee was the only appropriate one to which the memorial could be sent. Mr. Adams said that the House would disose of the memorial in such a manner as it should think, -for himself he could hardly say should think,—for minsen as to a yet higher degree, the reenings of a which course would be the most proper—per-sonally he should prefer that it should go to already wrought up to a higher pitch than she could bear, and who only wanted the applicato a Select Committee. The subject was one ly announced in the declaration that "it has cently taken place in another part of the Cap-

on which, but for the accidental circumstance of his baving charge of this memorial, it had not been his intention to trouble the House during the session. An incident which had reitol, (the Supreme Court Room,) presented to that House and to the People of the United States the subject of this memorial with a soemnity which had never before belonged to it. Possessing all confidence in the Committee on Indian Affairs, it had still appeared to him more appropriate, under these circcumstances, to move for a select committee. He had Mr. Wayne stated, that for the very rea-

him inexpedient, especially that reason which had respect to a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The memorial went indirectly to reproach the State of Georgia with the course she had pursued respecting the Indians within her limits, and also with the operation of her laws upon particu az individuals. If a iecision had been given by which those laws of Georgia were declared to be unconstitutiond, with what propriety could the House now act on the memorial before it, before the subsequent course of Georgia should be known: rle understood that a mandate had gone to the Court below to correct its errors; the reasons on which it was founded would soon be laid before the public; and though Mr. W. did not believe that it was the wish or design of the gentleman from Massachusetts to throw into the scale of public sefftiment a decision of the House of Representatives, by the adop tion of an elaborate report from a select com mitte; yet such it was manifest would be the consequence of the motion he had made.— Why should such a committee be raised? Was vestigate what the Supreme Court might have doner. Before the House passed on the me-morial, it ought to have the opinion of the Supreme Court before it-then they might the House, whether such a reference as was roposed would be respectful either to the General Government or to a Sovereign State?-To give through the report of a committee an ex parte statement of, what were the laws of Georgia-of what had hitherto been doneand of what dught yet to be done in reference to the Indians within her limits? He trusted he had said enough to show that such a measure would be improper. But if further legislation was needed, he would give the House a reason why the memorial should be sent to the Comwhy the memorial should be sent to the Com-mittee on Indian Affairs. That Commit-tee had the interest of the Indians, as well as the interests of the United States in consonant with the uniform law of the country. roference to the Indians, under its peculiar charge; and it was for them to inquire whethfind it in the gratitude I feel for the success or Congress had done all in the way of legisla-which has crowned my efforts. I shall al- tion, which it ought to do on the subject; and theman from Georgia had alluded, did or did ways possess the gratitying recollection, that irany thing lurther was wanted, that committee not arise, but if they did, there was an obvi-

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, now said, that it was not his intention to offer any disrespect to the gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there was no one who cherishthe gentleman who introduced this memorial, as he believed there we no one who cherished towards him a higher degree of veneration; yet he felt himself at liberty to say what he was well convinced the people of his State would say, were they personally present. And that was, that the gentlemen who had drawn up and presented that memorial were doing what they had no right to the were meddling. what they had no right to do—were meddling with what did not concern them, and were acting impertmently in the presentation of such

He was almost afraid to trust him

tude and spirit which became phia ians which he was very sure never be tude and spirit which became phila rans, and which he was very sure new to executed till Georgia was made a maning wilderness. As to the memorial, Georgia would treat it as it deserved; with sovereign contempt, and for himself he did not care where it went, though he should suppose the most proper reference would be to the Committee on Forcign Relations, since it seemed now to be setted that the Cherokees constituted an independent foreign Ringdom. The gentleman had referred to his resolution with respect to the Bank, but there was a clear difference to tween this and the question—it was expressly declared in the charter of the United States Bank, that when its affairs were examined by the House, that task should be performed by a select committee. This was the reason why be had moved that his resolution should be referred to such a committee, although the be referred to such a committee, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had said that the two cases were similar, yet he should say God forbid that Georgia should ever put herself on a footing with the Bank of the United States, and whenever she was so treated he should always repel the attack. Georgia stood should always repet the attack. Georgia stood upon a co-equal footing with the other Sfales; and far very far above the speculating footing of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. C. said that he had risen for the express purpose of shewing his contempt for that memorial; and he would, therefore, move an

amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, which was, that this me-

morial should be referred to . Select Commit-

tee, provided the State of New York should first consent that a Committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the manner in which that State had treated the Indians within her limits. He would ask the Representatives from that State what they would think of an inquiry into the conduct of the State of New York in sending off her Indians to Green Bay to freeze to death, after first consideration of the Apparticulant Bill—the question being on the Amendment offered thereto by Mr. Webster on Thursday last.—
The subject was debated by Messrs. Webster Marcy, Clayton, Foot, Bibb, and Sprague, State. This memorial, he was confident, was State. This memorial, he was confident, was not the act of that State, but it would turn out, on investigation, to be the work of a few of her citizens who were dressed in black gowns-who professed to minister in holy things, and made many fanatical pretensions o superior benevolence, humanity, piety, love o the Indians, and all that-who thought that Georgia had not piety enough—that she had not sufficient regard to the principle of humanity, and who therefore were graciously willing to take the State of Georgia into their holy keeping. The memorial proceeded from a few pragmatical individuals, who were disposed to be busy bodies in other men's matters. If the House had any respect for a sister State. a sovereign State, they would repel such memorialists as these—they would throw such a memorial under the table, and not aggravate tion of a match to blow the Union into ten thousand fragments; when there was not a State South of the Potomac, which was not, at this moment, under the highest degree of excitement, whose People were not rising against oppression, and by town-meetings and every other form of expressing public opinion, were endeavoring to bring the United States to a sense of justice. Would that House con-sent to make itself the instrument of adding excitement to excitement, till they should rend the Union to pieces? A few steps more, and they would bring those States to a condition like that, in which the colonies were immediately before the rupture with Great Britain. He warned,—he cautioned gentlemen; he would not stoop to entreat them. Memorials like these could be got up at any time by a set of deluded fanatics. Congress should look to the condition of the old States, and not by a ons given by the gentleman from Massachusetts, in favor of referring the memorial to a scient committe, such reference appeared to reckless and unfeeling course provoke them yet farther. He prayed gentlemen to consider. He warned the House to proceed with prudence and consideration, and though he

> varned them to disregard such a memorial. Mr. Pendleton, of New York, said that the gentleman from Georgia had great reaon to distrust himself in reference to the important question before the House. He be-lieved the House had seldom witnessed greater emotion on a more inadequate occasion. The gentleman seemed to imagine that the netition which had been presented, came from the State of New York.

would not implore them, yet he earnestly

[Here Mr. Clayton, speaking across, said he had corrected himself. But it was no such thing-It was a petition from citizens of the United States, who possessed, by the Constitution, a right which no gentleman there was competent to question, to present their wishes, hopes and opinions, to the House of Representaties. What was the question? The memorial pre-sented a statement of what had been the law t for a select committee of that House to in- from the earliest period of our National History until the present time. A law which was publicly known in the nation, and which was sustained by the treaties of the United States Supreme Court before it—then they might see how far the action of that Court had fallen short; and in what respect it needed aid from the action of that House. He put it to the House whether seek of the put it to been committed to

Mr. P. asked whether there was the least portion or ingredient of novelty in the statements which the petition presented. Was this a new attempt to resist the encroachments of Georgia? Far from it. The petitioners stood up for a law, which while this country possessed any thing that could be called antiqui-ty, might claim that antiquity, having been coeval with the existence of the Government. Such memorialists were not to be charged He was not prepared to say whether, in so-lecting of two Committees, any of the grave I have not disappointed the expectations of might present it to the House in the shape of our propriety in sending the memorial to a semy countrymen, who under an arrangement a law, or of a report. As one of the Repreor of the Speaker, so adso emmently requisite in this, however, he meant Committee on Indian Al tee had been organized to such a question as the at this time, would be n ference to the subject, would not be thought to was often called the sor The use of that express a begging of the question hand, Georgia was no gentleman, in calling chief thing in dispute. n solemn and recent de Court gave to the sub for a select committee, alone was sufficient to d of such a committee. Mr. Thompson of marks in reply memorial be la mis tion the year an appeared for the motion After a protracted a

and length as only to

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nitted to the committee on the State of the Uni Wednesday, bill to increase the pay sistent surgeons of the The resolution submitt ting the Committee on bia to inquire into the ex the issuing of bank not tion than five dollars in sidered and agreed to. Bill was taken up, a favor of the bill, the o it. Before the Senat sler withdrew the am-some days ago, and off a austitute: That the H shall be composed of s bers chosen within each the representative population as the and fifty-six bears to Il population of the Unite addition of such memb of Representives neare than the omission of a State not exceeding or sand persons."
In the House of Re petitions and memori referred. Mr. Thoma Committee on the Dis ed a resolution of inqu of granting some squa Corporations of Wash Alexandria, for the pr

> laid upon the table fo with the rule of the from the Committee read twice, and com DEMOCRATIC ST

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By letters from I following:-On Tuesday, the met pursuant to adje proceeding to a baile ed by Mr. Lewis pl Support the nomina Vice President, Mr. proposed as a substi port the candidate a National Conve having a Jackson re This proposal elicite was finally negative The Convention t tenth ballot resulted Wilkins 67, Geo. M Buren 1, and accord of Allegheny, was Benjamin W. Rich resolution to suppowas adopted without

instructing the Ele M. Dallas for Vice the death or declinat sed with but little o The nomination mocratic candidate mous. To morrow STATE OF T

Wilkins -59 6 Buchanan 10 Van Buren 4 From the New Y

Dallas

4th 5th 50 6:

LATEST F By the packet she shall, we have rec papers to January 17th, both inclusiv don are anticipated phia. From Liver ter. We subjoin It is said that all be elevated to the viously to the intr into the House of the Earl of Muni

perience during to great talants and qualify him. The Spitalfields an answer to their Board of Trade, I that the governme favor of that brane

The ship Dov Besten on Sunday January 21st, and tive correspondent partticulars.

at the latest dates Reform Bill. '1' Poers has been de

or of the Speaker, so advised, would place on such a committee the talents and the temper so emmently 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 relection 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 blouse would not be thought to interiers with what was often called the sovereignty of Georgia. The use of that expression, however, was but a begging of the question. In the matter in hand, Georgia was not sovereign, and the gentleman, in calling her so, assumed the solemn and recent decision of the Supreme Court gave to the subject additional imporfor a select committee, and this consideration alone was sufficient to decide his vote in favor of such a committee.

Mr. Thompson of marks in replemental be for the marks in reply
memorial be fall to table, on which motion the year an avere called, when there appeared for the motion 91—against it 92, fter a protracted and animated debate length as only to be interrupted at a cour of the sitting by a call for the pre-

rious question, the memorial was finally com-

It is the committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

Wednesday, March 7, 1822.

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 synchlonest of prohibition. bia to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of bank notes of a less denomina-tion than five dollars in said District, was considered and agreed to. The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and debated by Messra Clayton, Tazewell, and Ewing, Mr. Tazewell it. Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Web-afer 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 mem-bers chosen within each State, as shall bear to the representative population of such State, the same proportion as the number two hundred ty-six bears to the whole representative population of the United States; and of one ad-ditional member to every State in which the addition of such member will bring its number of Representives 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 thou-

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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. McDufthe Committee on Public Lands. Mr. McDuffic, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution of inquiry into the pen-sions and allowances to Indians who were hostile to the United States during the late war founded on treaties existing before the wars 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 and 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 following:-

On Tuesday, the 6th inst, the Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and previous to proceeding to a bailot, a resolution was offered by Mr. Lewis pledging the Convention to support the nomination about to be made of Vice President, Mr. Sterigere 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."

The Convention then proceeded to the no-mination of Vice President, which on the tenth ballot resulted as follows, viz. William and generally understood, before the election Wilkins 67, Geo. M. Dallas 63, Martin Van of a legislature which is to appoint the suc-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 in which it is declared he has violated the instructing the Electors to support George M. Dallas for Vice President in the event of the death or declination of Judge Wilkins, pas-

red with but little opposition.
The nomination of George Wolf as the democratic candidate for Governor was mani-mous. To morrow we will be able to give our readers more precise information.
STATE OF THE BALLOTINGS. 4th 5th 6th 7th 6th 9th 10th 59 62 63 62 62 62 93

59 63 63 64 64 65 Buchanan 10 4 4 4 4 8 Van Buren 4 8 2 2 2 2 1

### From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 6. LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the packet ship Brittania, Captain Mar-chall, we have received our files of London papers to January 16th and Liverpool to the 17th, both inclusive. The dates from Lon don are anticipated by an arrival at Philadel phia. From Liverpool the intelligence is la-ter. We subjoin a few items: It is said that all the sons of the kings are to

the elevated to the dignity of the Peerage previously to the introduction of the reform bill
into the House of At no distant perior
the Earl of Muns pected to be appointed governor general andia; for which his experience during his residence there, and his great talants and acquirements eimmently Court Journal.

quatify him. Court Journal.

The Spitalfields silk weavers have received an answer to their memorial addressed to the Board of Trade, from which it would appear

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 Dover, Capt. Nye, arrived at Roston on Sunday, bringing Liverpool papers January 21st, and London to the 20th, both inclusive. From slips furnished by our attentive correspondents of the Daily Advertiser & Commercial Gazette, we derive the following twetterlands.

Parliament re assembled on the 17th, but

### 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 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 1828 went into operation. We ask them to point out a single instance of increasing prosperity in the of the right of suffrage at this important elecagricultural states, unless that prosperity has been brought about by the immediate vicinity of a rail road, canal, or some large manufacluring establishment.

Could we, on the Eastern Shore of Mary land expect ever to feel the enlivening influence of large expenditures of the public reve nue in our immediate vicinty; 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, woollen, or other manufactories in our immediate neighbourhood, to employ the young, feeble and female population of our country, and make them profitable consumers of our agericultural products, then indeed might our interest controul our principles, and make us advocates of Mr. Clay's doctrines.—
But having nothing to expect from works of internal improvement; having no means of might our interest controll our principles, and purpose, are willing to deprive one-half the erecting manufacturing establishments in our people already complaining of inequality of ties, and laws of the United States. country with any prospect of profit, we protest representation. 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 an expense of a called session of the legislawealth 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 you may be enchained by fetters of your own By letters from flarrisburg we collect the forging, before you are sensible of your condition.

forth a valedictory address to his constituents, the city of Annapolis shall form the 1st district, and be entitled to elect 4 delegates, Bula which he announces his "determination to decline a re-election " It is certainly very cle This proposal elicited considerable debate and with his services; but, as he seems to think was finally negatived, yeas 44, nays 88. "it is due to [his] own honor and much more to [his] comfort, that it should be distinctly and generally understood, before the election trust reposed in him, and that he is worthy of their confidence.

> The Flood at Ciacinnati.- The papers of that city of the 22d, 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-flour 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 Visiter," a family newspaper published in Baltimore, by C. F. Cloud and L. A. Wilmer, can be seen at this office; -where subscribers, will be re-

WILLIAM A. SPENCER, Esq. has been appointed by the Attorney General of Maryland, Deputy Attorney General, for Quoen Ann'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 Puzzle-logy" is that man, woman or youth, who can

Pauli dimidium totum per quantas ultime facit bie me sedere.

Cherokee Case .- The opinions of the judges at the latest dates had done nothing with the Reform Bill. The Liverpool Journal says there can be no doubt an ample creation of Poers has been decided upon to earry the bill.

a triumph at the Presidential election. By the body or the State at large such number of division of the State, made in this bill, the large electors of President and Vice President as and populous counties of Allegany, Washington & Frederick, are thrown into one district, & are to elect 3 members, Baltimore city and county are thrown into another district, & are to elect 5 members. These two districts, known to elect 5 members. to be favorable to the present administration. and electing 8 members to this primary college, being overpowered by the remaining

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 the South, from the oppression (real or imastate to one or the other of the candidates; ginary) of the Tariff, will now be hurried up they have not feared the result in any division of the State by which their voi ces could be heard, but to be thus deprived tion, is what freemen will never submit to.

districts, which will elect members favorable

These large and populous counties and the city of Baltimore, are already excited against Cabinet. If he carry us safely through this the rotten borough system of our present representation in the House of Delegates. Let be styled the second father of his country. 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 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U 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 then of these zealots for Mr. Clay, who, for the sake of attaining their own unholy

MR. BRAWNER'S SUBSTITUTE.

(As amended by Mr. Johnson.) for the Bill reported by Mr. Hant
Entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled
An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regu-

Whereas, The congress of the United States have not acted definitively upon the apportionment bill fixing the ratio of repreentatives, 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 doesned more expedient to adopt some measure to answer the exigency of the occasion, than to subject the state to

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, 'That for the purpose and the voters in said districts shall on the first Monday in October next, elect eighteen electoral delegates in manner as follows:-St Mr. Senator Holmes, of Maine, has put Aone Arundel and Montgomery counties and trict, 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 he 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, eith er 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 hosen and elected, shall meet on the first Wednesday in December, then next ensuing such election, and vote for president and vicepresident of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance there-

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

vice president. Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the returns of menibers elected to the primary college, shall be made and certified as returns of elections of electors of the senate of this state now are made, and the names of the persons chosen as electors by said col-lege, and the proceedings of the same shall be certi-fied 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 o-therwise, the members of said college, shall fill such vacancy, by the election of a person fill such vacancy, by the election of a person from the county in which it may arise; and he same rule 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 he it enacted, That if any two

or more persons, voted for as electors of pre-sident and vice president, shall have an equal number of votes, and no election can be made after three ballottings, 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 Annapolis, Thursday, 8th March, 1832. Dear Sir,—The House of Delegates have this day passed a Bill to Gerrymandei 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 parties, without distinction of parties, and we are equalof Electors of President and Vice President by General Ticket. By the Bill now adopted by the House of Delegates, the State is divided they do, the sense of the friends of reform) call

Our readers will permit us to call their at- into four districts; Harford and the Eastern for a popular representation in one department Our readers will permit us to call their attention to the following bill received by last nights mail from our friend Mr. Roberts, a Delegate from Queen Ann's, which confirms what we had previously received in a letter what we had previously received in a letter what lengths the opposition will go to insure a triumph at the Presidential election. By the next Legislature those who know that all po-litical 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 on 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 Calinet. If he carry us safely through this even of South Carolina, while Indiana, Illiwar of the political elements, he may in truth HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION.

WASHINGTON, March 5. THE CHEROKEE CASE.

Samuel A. Worcester vs. The State

On Saturday last, Mr. Chief Justice Marsh. ALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinett county in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee

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 conventablished that this right was merely conven-tional 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 af-fected 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 the Indians in favor of the nation or govern-ment whose subjects were the first discove-rers: That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, and uniformly recognised the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of a tradition 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 discoverers 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 state. o succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress u iformboth 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 shewed also that this had been the established course of things recognised by Georgia her-self, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evidenced by her solemn acts, compacts and laws. He the 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 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 repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. And he conmember of said college, or elector of president and laws of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defend cluded by maintaining that the party defend ant 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 ex end her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for dischedience to those laws in the Chero-

Mr. Justice McLean delivered a separate

sented.

From the Ballimore Republican, From the Baltimore Republican,
The subjoined resolutions submitted to the
House of Delegates on Friday last by Mr.
Laurenson, will doutless receive as they cortainly 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 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 neutralised by Calvert; or Washington, Harford and Anne Arandel, 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

portant question, the members from the large counties, without distinction of parties, are

tion of two succeeding years. We shall look anxiously for the fate of the proposition, and for the futher 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 before 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. Laurenson submitted the following

preamble and orders: Whereas, the fourth section of the 3d ar ticle of the constitution of the United States guarantees to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and all free re-publican governments, are founded on the authority, instituted for the benefit, and should reflect the will of the people; in whom is in-herent, all political power, and who have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of gov-

And whereas, no state can be said to enjoy

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 nine hundred and thirteen; and of this number five contiguous counties contain two hundred and thirty eight thousand and seventy nine, being twenty nine thousand two hundred and forty five more than one half; on Washington Street and that she has just thousand the 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 its measures, and is consequently a violation of the guarantee of the United States, and repugnant to the unalienable rights of the peo-

ole,—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 mem-bers of the house of delegates, that every free white male citizen, shall have an equal repreights in that house;"

Which was read. And on motion by Mr. Laurenson, Made the order of the day for Tuesday ext. 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 renerable Senator Gen. Samuel Smith:

"Resolved. That the thanks of this convention he, and they are hereby tendered to Gen-eral Samuel Smith, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Maryland, for the enightened 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 the assure him of the high sense entertained by the State Rights and Free Trade Party of this rights and interests upon teat important and interesting occasion."

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

The Bill relating to Free Negroes and Mulattoes, reported by the Joint Committee occlock last night, at which hour it passed-ayes 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. Taney, of Calvert county, member of the Senate, and brother to the Attorney Gen of the U. S. left this city on a visit to Balti-more, a few days since. Yesterday his remains were brought here on their way to the place of his late residence. The usual expression of respect were adopted and a procession con-sisting of the members of both branches of the legislature, the executive, judiciary, &c. pro-ceeded 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 Sen-

I'mson Aleberry, to be receiver of Public Monies for the district of lands subject to sale opihion, concurring, in all things, in the opin-on of the Court. Mr. Justice Baldwin dis-George B. Damero, appointed Receiver at

### MARRIED

On Thursday the 29d ult., by the Rev. A braham Jump, Mr. William Collison, to Miss Rebecca Saulsbury, both of Caroline county.

### DIED

In this county, on Sunday morning last. Mrs. Chapman, consert of Mr. Wrightson Chapman. On the same day, Mr. Minty Rice, of this county.

NOTICE. WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY, having declined

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

March 13 3t

### Agricultural Notice.

THE Trurtees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Bos on, the residence of Martin Goldsborough, on Thursday the 21d just. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested R. SPENCER, Secry

### NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton held in the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturday the 51st instant, at 11 o'lock, to which all are respectfully i wital. There will be sever-al aid ess s deliver don this occasion.

Notice is hereby given,
That the Commissioners for Palbot 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 Falbot county, for the purpose of making a re-valua-tion and assessment of the real and personal

tion and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of Assembly passed at the present session, entitled "Au 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.

for Talbot county.

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

Millinery and Mantua Making

MRS. RIDGATIAY HAVING served a regular trade at the a-bove branches bega leave respectfully to inform the ladies of Talhot and the adjacent counties that she has taken a stand formerly

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnets.

returned from Baltimore with a general

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-

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millenery business, a young Girl be-tweeen the age of 13 and 14 years, of good

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the white male citizen, shall have an equal representation, and consequently equal political the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriet

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 dol-lars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved accurity bearing inter-est from the day of sule, before the articles are removed—on all sum o and und r five. dollars the cash will be required-Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attend-

Incomine DENT, and of Mrs. Harriet Bennett, dec'd marche 13

### FOR SALE.

A T three o'clock this afternoon will be offer-ed at the Court House door, some valuable double and Single Beds, Bed Steads and furniture also some Tables, Side Boards, chairs, &c .- Of sums above five dollars a credit will be given of six months upon the purchoser's giving a note with approved secu-rity, for all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required. No property to be delivered before a compliance with the terms SOLCMON BARROT, Auc. march 13

TALEST COUNTY ORPHANS COURT, ON application of Edward Mullikin, Administrator of William B. Mullikin, late

ministrator 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 colings 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

affixed this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration the personal estate of William Blikin, late of Talbot county deceased; all sons having claims against the said deceased as the said session 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 flay of February, A. D. Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

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

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

## PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH

Denton, Maryland:

Offers his services to his friends and old curtomers, 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.

The wounds inflicted by thine eyes, The mortal wound to hope and me, Which naught, alas, can cicatrize, Nor time, nor absence, far from thec. 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'r did passion light A flame more pure or more intense, Love all these arms at once employs, And wounds and dazzies and destroys,

What I say unto you, I say unto all-watch. Mark 13. 57.

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

atch-when false Friendship's voice, with syre Would lure thy steps from Wiedom's perfect way

Then let thy spirit list to II im alone, Who in temptation's hour, bids watch and pray

Watch -- when the scoffer's keen and bitter jest, Would angry passion's therp reply beguile; Let prayer, a ramport prove, to guard the breast Gainst the barb'd arrows of the scorper's smile

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

Watch-and the Saviour's latest prayer shall guar From this world's evil hour, thy fainting heart; His grace and love shell prove a blest reward-

His peace, increasing faith and joy impart: Ppis. Watch.

FATALITY AMONG CHILDRES .- The Jeffer sonian Gazette, a paper published at Sfras burgh, Pennsylvania, states that a singular tetakir now prevails among children along that lize of the Blue Mountains. A child of Mr. Haller, tavern keeper at the Wind 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 Sceretary of the Treasury, by order of the President, issued a distress was rant for the balance which appeared to b due on the book of the treasury. Mr. Nouis plead an account in offset, which was allowed in the court below. The United States appear ed, and the appeal was dismis ed-not be cause the Supreme court believed Mr Nours had a just claim, but for want of jurisdiction of the case. We had hoped to see the case brought to the consideration of Congres, by the Executive. An amendment to law is cellicate and the country against most flagurant abuses.

It is believed that instructions are about to to and if possible, ascertain the late of the un to and if possible, ascertain the late of the un fortunate sailors who were unconsciously en paired in a next and durable manner. Per-gaged in a traudulent enterprise to the North sons having Clocks to clean, will do well to coast of that country some lifteen years since, give him a call Also all kinds of GH DING, ted Ogle's of Philade'phia. Gentlemen dispoand were sent to the mines, and nave not since such as watch cases, sword mounting, &c. &c. been beard of; the captain (since died) and other officers having narrowly escaped the same punishment by precipitate flight .- Boston Commercial Gazette.

Currents at the Atlantic Ocean .- A meta cylinder, containing a printed nouce, has been found Vivero, a small port on the North coast of Spain, which had been thrown into the sea from H. M. S. Chanticleer, 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. 51 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 supercificial current setting it a mile and a quarter in each twenty lour hours.

Increase and Multiply. -Since the discovery of the new world, our English gardens have produced 2,545 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 first of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 210,-000 varieties - Londopaper.

NOTICE.

THE Citizens of Talbot generally are here ormed that there will be a Public Meet f the Friends of the cause of Temperance e Donrt 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 addresmarch 6

A PRESE ASSORTMENT OF CARDEN SEEDS. Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store SAMUEL W. SPENCER. Easton, march 6

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI-

TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

WEIG OFFICES SUCH AS HAND BILLS.

POSTING BILLS. CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS. VISITING AND OTHER CARDS, MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS. ELECTION TICKETS, Se. Se.

### FIEW FEBLIS

Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer TAVING purchased the entire Stock of for sale keeping, constantly on band

A FULL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GCODS

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

nestly 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 imme

To all whom it may concern. 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 ohn W. Jenkins with which I am entres ed, his is therefore to notify all persons indeuter to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this just. (March) and close their accounts, o herwise, they will be called upon by an offi cer us those are my directions.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for

march 6, 1882.

### DANCING SCHOOL.

F. D. MALLET, Professor of Dancing, ba he honor to acquaint his friends and the pubic that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accom-plishment of Dancing in its various branches a 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 pupilwill 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 aston fi zette.

WILLIAM L. JONES,



RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to s friends and the public in the line of his but ness, and informs them that he has purchased the interest of his brother B. R. 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 condantly keeping, a good supply of Materials in is line, and having served a regular appren ticeship at the above business with his brother and 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 pa-tronage, and more particularly that of the cus

sons having Clocks to clean, will do well to will be handsomely and neatly executed -Highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

The public's obedient servant, WILLIAM L. JONES.

#### PETULB W. WILLIES CLOCK AND WATCH MA MA KOW. 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.
"UHAINS, KEYS and SEALS." N. B. Persons having clocks in the country

vill be waited on at their residence. Charges easonable. February 21, 1832.

For Sale or Rent. The Dwelling House and Lot situ ate on Dover Street recently occupied by John Bennett, Esq.

Also, The Dwelling House and Lot in Dover Street, occupid last year by

The above property will be sold low for cash or paper will be received in payment, or upog credit f well secured. Apply to PHILIP WALLIS. Baltimore, march 6 Sw

### 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 Dilla hay, will be sold at public Auction to the highest bidder for Cash, at the residence of said Dillahay, at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY tife 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 hairs, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the aforementioned Heary Diltahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi. is and of-ficers fees placed in my hans 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

GARDEN SEEDS.

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

### DOMETIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY corner of Baltimore, has

### a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "FXETER" "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourwhile terms by the Package or Piece. G. C.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m

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

CHABLES BEDMAN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends 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 bimself that he will nabled to execute all orders in his line with he utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country product will be taken in exchange for work, if the cash annot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint customer. feb. 28

### CABITTON WARE.

THE subscriber takes leave to inform h riends and the public generally, that he has ust returned from Baltimore, with a complete ssortment of Cabinet Materials, and is pre pared 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 MECONEKIN.

N. B. As very light collections were made last fall, the subscriber trusts that persons indebted to how, will take an early opportunity to call and settle...

### COACH, GIG AND HARNESS F.M.IKI.YG.

THE subscribers beg leave to in form the Citizens of Talout and the ad jacent counties, that they still continue to car ty on the above business, in all its variou branches. They have on hand, and have made arrang ments to keep constantly, a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS logether with PRIME SEASONED TIM BER, which will enable them, with the assistance of the most experienced Workmen (being resolved to keep no others) to Jurnish Coaches, B. trouches, Chariotices, Gigs, &c.



markmanshin, not interior even to the celebra sed 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 for from a generous public, and believe we shall merit and obtain an increase of patro nage. We will exchange new work for old. (the difference to be paid in cash.) or if the money is not conveniently had, will take coun try 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 Feb. 28 Sw [G & S]
The Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the

bove 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

### THE ART OF DELINEATING GARMENTS.

Accompanied by the patent MATHEMAT-ICAL RI'LER, by Otis Madison.
The Subscriber deems it us less to say have a plan of marking out Garments, which

any thing more than merely to ask the trade to examine it:—then if it be a thing desirable 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 pla be desirable, those who examine this work will probably purchase it. PRICE \$10.

W. W. HILTON, No. 40 Market street, between Gay and Bavaria, 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.

### A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Denton Academy are desirous of immediately employing a Teacher; none need apply without ample re-Communications addressed to Edward B lardcastle, Esq. will be punctually attend 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. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., psyable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencay has established under the special auspices and patronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with cminent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commerthe meditation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively rewith 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 authority, or Notary Public, and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be per fected, and legalized by the appropriate For eign Consul. Having official and responsible Sub-Agent in the principal cities and county towns of the

United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof re spectively, will be received, and efficiently at tended to in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants Orders for the investment of funds in Mort gage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Ca

sylvania. Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully The French Government having assumed the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the Uni ted States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations, &ce , 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 vill receive the united attention of the Hor JOSEPH M. WHITE, Delegate in Congress from Florida, and the Hon. R. H. WILDE, Member of Congress from Georgia, as asso

crate Counsel in behalf of the claimants. In consequence of the numerous applica tions that have been made, within a few months past, to the Agents of this Establish ment in France, Switzerland, Germany and Holiand, by persons of respectability and pro perty, 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, plant tions, farms, ce., and the most eligible section for their location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice there-of to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them is services, and the ficilities of this Establishuent, in negotiating the sale of landed propery to purchasers of the above description fe 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.

ollection and remittance of bills, dividends, see, the purchase or sale of stocks, or for in restment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent, on the Commissions established by New York Chamber of Commerce.

Applications to this Agency, in cases quiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate emittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and al 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. PAL. ER, Actuary.

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

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

SWITZERLAND. Messrs. Marcuard & Co. " Hentssch & Co.. " Lhardy, lirothers,

Neutchatel " Finsler, Brothers & Co., Zurich. " Demolin & Co, Lausanne. " De Speyr, & Co., Baste. " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., " Zurgilgen & Mayr, Fribourg. " Getaz & Son,

GERMANY. Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Messrs, Sheckler, Bros. Vienna. Tricste. Bankers, Berlin. Hopfensack & Dusseldorf

J. H. Brinck Elberfeldt. William Troost Simons, Esq., U. S. Consul, Messrs. Ertzburger & Schmid, Bank

Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and Augsburg. Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal, Cartsrule. C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Lcipzig. Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover.

Messrs. Loebbecke,

Brothers,

Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Darmstudt. Messrs. Muller &. Hesse-Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothers, Cassel. Hesse Casset, Plenter, M.A. Roths- S Frankfort or child & Son, the Mayne Bankers, D. Neufville, Mer-

tens & Co., Ernest Schwendler, do Esq., U. S. Consul,

Brunswick

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hamburg. M. Solomon Heine, Banker, F. J. Wichelhausen,

Esq. U. S. Con-sul, Bremen. Mr. J. W. Karstens, Banker, HOLLAND.

Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam, J. W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Consul. Messis Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants,

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGES



THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge ia Broad Creek, Queenstown and Wye Milis

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 ar-

rive there by 5 o clock P M.

Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge
Ferry at 5 past 5 P M. or immediately after
the mail is received, and arrive at Esston 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 nal Loans of the States of New York, Penno'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 Wye Mills Queenstown " Broad Creek

PERRY RUBINSON. Mail Arrangements,

All baggage at the risk of the owners

CORRECTED. Easton Post Office, Jan. 24, 1832.

The Northern Mail, for Wye Mills, Centre ille, Church Hill, Sudler's K Roads, Chestertown, Union House, Millington, Georgelown, K Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick Middletown, Del. Summit Bridge, St. Geor ges. 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

very 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 Wed-

nesd y morning.

Returning, will arrive at Easton every Monday and Friday afternoon. 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 increantile commission of 1 per cent, will be charged by this Office for the content of the content of

every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o clock, and will return the same evenings.
The Mail for Laurel, Del. by Federalsburg,

by 7 o'clock. The Mail for Hillshorough, Denton, Greensborough, &c. will be closed at 9 o'clock, P. lished on fine paper, with new type; and to M. every Monday and Friday, having arrived place it within the reach of all classes of the here same afternoons.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, jan 24

TO RENT.

THE House at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street, pposite the Market House, as a Shoe Store & ted Thirteen thousand dollars in a seperate Dwelling; for the remainder of the present news establishment cossissing of one Schooner year to a punctual tenant the terms will be of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the nemoderate. Enquire of John Camper or the cessary row-boats. This establishment is subscriber.

THOMAS S. COOK. Easton, Feb. 14 Easton, Feb. 14 Sw All persons indebted to the Subscriber are equested to call and settle their accounts on before the first day of March next.

Sheriff's last notice for 1831. AVING 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 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

The Public's obd't serv't
J. M. FAULKNER. Dec. 13

own.

THE undersigned having pur

SKIPTON PACKET.

## Hester Ann.

and rented the granary formerly used by th the late Edward McDaniel, will run a freigh packet between Skipton Landing and Balti 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 wye fivers; and every exertion will be used to give the fullest accommodation to those who may wish to employ us.

At the gradary we keep always a large supply of bags, which persons can have the use of, who wish to haul down grain for this

We will engage to attend to all orders giv en by our employers, either for sale or pur-chase, on the best terms, one of the concern dways attending in person for the transation

> JAMES REDMAN JOHN REDMAN. JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Wye, Jan. 17

ST. MICHAELS STEAM MINGS

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above Mill for the year 1852, and from an experience of 12 years at the business, with a disposition to please and accomo date the public, I hope to merit there patronge WALTER SPARKS, St. Michaels.

CASH. THE subscriber wishes to purchase from NEGROES.

rom 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. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Contreville, will meet immediate at-

For Rent for the year 1832, A large and convenient FRAME chaels. 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 is attached to the Dwelling House, a property Kitchen and Smoke House. To approved temants, the above property will be rented on accommodating terms, and put in good repair.

Apply to THOMAS H. W. LAMBDIN, Or to the Rev'd THOMAS HANNA, Saint Michaels

TO RENT

POR the remainder of the present year and possession given on the first of March, the OFFICE situated on Federal alley, 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 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 aforessid, as a runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD."

of dack complexion, aged about 21 years, a sect 5 inches high—has we 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 shart, country kersey roundabount, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed casinet vest, white yarn stockings and old shoes. Reuten says he was free born, but was bound an apprentice to a certain Mr. James Wright, of Dorchesser county; that since the decase 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 obove 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, Shir.

Easton, Feb. 7.

THE WELKLY Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer. ON Saturday, the 28th January, amount recovered of delayed or litigated Hunting Creek Mills, &c. will be closed at 9 the proprietors of the Morning Courier claims; 5 per cent on sales of land and real o'clock every Tuesday evening, and returning and New York Enquirer, intend publishing on estate; and for all other Agency business, the will arrive at Easton every Thursday evening 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-

community, it will be afforded to sub-scribers at the reduced price of THREE DOLLARS,per annum payable always in ad-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 invessupported at an annual expense of Nine thou-sand dollars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated

brough the country with great despatch, long

before they reach the harbour.
In its politics, the Courier & Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the princi-ples 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 Inteligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. n morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, incalculates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence 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 huadred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commenare referred to, as attarding the only commentary 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 a Master in the United States in ord 1 pecimen of the publishing man be a pecimen of the

publication may be e

Daily Paper 610 per annum.

Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum.

Weekly Paper 3 per annum.

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

ECF Editors of papers with whom we exchange, are requested to give the above an in-sertion, and the favour will be reciprocated.

SPEECH OF HEN IN DEFENCE OF THE SYSTEM
Against the British Col Delivered in the Senate of the

EVERY TUESDAY

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Are Two Dollars and Annum payable half yearly vertisementary inserted d Dollar; and continued we sire cents per square.

2d, 3d and 6
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"I should, therefore, this care of the government to en sible means, to encourage a silk, hemo, flax, iron, [Schemmered in England] poing them competent bounties and sending over judicious sons, at the public charge atruct them in the most promangement, which, in n would lay a foundation a considering the commanding colonies along the sea coast; nience of navigable rivers in cheapness of land, and the e provisions; great numbers transports themselves thith such improvements. Now, such improvements. Now, been filled with fears that the been filled with fears that the couraged to raise rough me up for themselves, a little re move all those jealousies of They have never thrown or yet that we have heard of law was made to prohibit throwsfer's mill, or doubling with any machine whatever send it us raise. And, as the providing rough materials providing rough materials encouragement be given iffar, &cc. doubtless they w flax, &cc. doubtless they wi manufacture, if not prevente stop the progress of any suc is proposed that no weaver tiherty to set up any looms we tering at an office kept for the name and place of abod man -that shall work with particular inhabitant shall be any linen or woollen made of ning, they should not be ab-liberty that they now make ry to a weaver (who shall Governor) and have it wrou of the family, but not to be in a private manner, nor ex-ket or fair, upon pain of for "And, inasmuch as they

with all their iron manuface except what is used in the and other country works, on ports being supposed to be infecture which they allow it been carried on among they shall, for time to commanufacture of any under shilling nail, horse nails exciting nails and engines, for weaving stockings, be put of the shill with the shilling that is the shift of the weaving stockings, be put ry smith sho keeps a com-shall register his name a and the name of every ser-employ, which licence sha every year, and pay for this at such trade. The be prohibited from weaving spinning or working at any manufacts than making it into pig or also be prohibited from stockings, or leather, of ar

"And, inasmuch as they I with all their iron manufac

vilege they now enjoy. O will turn their industry to The author then proposed and Plantations with statistical accounts mitted manufactures, to go and prevent the danger of British industry.

"It is hoped that this the heat that some people for destroying the iron tions, and pulling down the people of the transport of the transp

tion will not abridge the

king away, in a violent m and properties—preventi from getting their plou other utensils, mended; facture of ship building, the liberty of making bol things proper for carryin which article returns are our woollen manufacture Such is the picture of upon the mother country supplies, drawn by a v mong the number of the har them the means of t

ting a forge, or mendin who was willing to pro-property as far as was c amount interests of the ent State. their essential supplies.
"If we examine into the inhabitants of our of their product redo far for, out of all that earry back clothing t tions for their families

mefchandise and man After showing how t solute expenditure, in "All these advantages tations, besides the mo estates, and the high

estates, and the high which is very consider great care ought to be affairs of the colonists put under too many ditto go on cheerfully.

New England, an have not commodities send us in return for ry clothing, but are utiles; and therefere an with them. And wh

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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 colonists dependent upon the mother country for their neccessary supplies, drawn by a writer who was not among the number of those who desired to debar them the means of building a vessel, erecting a forge, or mending a ploughshare, but who was willing to premote their growth and property, as far as was consistent with the paramount interests of the manufacturing or parent State.

ent State.

the advantages to Great Britain from the colonists dependent on her for their essential supplies.

"If we examine into the circumstances of the inhabitants of our plantations and of our sive, 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 earry back clothing and other accommoda-tions for their families; all of which is of the merchandise and manufacture of this king

After showing how this system tends to concentrate all the surplus of acquisition over absolute expenditure, in England, he says:

'All these advantages we receive by the plantations, 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 colonists, that the planters be not put under too many difficulties, but encouraged

go on cheerfully.
"New England, and the northern colonies, have not commodities and products enough to send us in return for purchasing their necessa-ry clothing, but are under very great difficul-ties; and therefore any ordinary sort will sell-with them. And when they have grown out

the heat that some people would have shown, for destroying the iron works on the plantations, and pulling down all their forges—taking away, in a violent manner, their estates and properties—preventics the husbandmen from getting their ploughshares, carts, and other utensils, mended; destroying the manufacture of ship building, by depriving them of the liberty of making bolts, spikes, and other things proper for carrying on that work, by sistence.

sistence.

The erroneous principle which the argument 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 hound to shape their policy in reference to the shills of foreign Powers, it must be true on ability of foreign Powers, it must be true on both sides of the Allantic. And this reciprocal obligation ought to be emphatically regarded towards the nation supplying the raw material, by the manufacturing nation, because the industry of the latter gives four or five va lues to what had been produced by the indus-

try of the former. But, does Great Britain practise towards But, does Great Britain practise towards us upon the principles which we are now required to observe in regard to her? The exports to the United kingdom, as appears from the same treasury statement just adverted to, during cleven 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 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 absolutely ruined by it, if the unfavorable balance had not been neutralized by more profitable com-nerce with other parts of the world. Qfall nations Great Britain has the least cause to complain of the trade between the two countries. 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

"See Appendix, D, for the residue of the quotation whichwas intendedto be made. it

do prolibited from weaving either lines of wooling, or spinning or combing of wool, and the proposed of the pr the raw material to the manufacturer; he buys the iron, the bread, the meal, the coal, and diture in South Carolina; they may be greater onto the manufacturer in south Carolina; they may be greater onto the meal, the coal, and diture in South Carolina; they may be greater onto the meal, the coal, and diture in South Carolina; they may be greater onto the meal, the coal, and the associates, obtain ing corporate privileges, are enabled to prosecute, under one superintending head, their butter in South Carolina; they may be greater on the coal, and the associates, obtain the coal, and the coal, and the associates, obtain the coal, and the associates, obtain the coal, and the coal

shown to be impracticable. To other foreign nations? She has already pushed her sup-plies to them to the utmost extent. The ultimate 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 Brisain the two hundred thousand bales which, no we find markets for them? Whither shall are the two hundred thousand bales which, no

THE TEST AND ALL AND A

sume this immense increase of cotton fabrics. (General Hayne said that he did not mean that the increase of one hundred and fifty

ain the two hundred thousand bales which, no longer being manufactured in the U. States, we go? To what country, whose ports have not swould 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 existing system. To which Air, Clay replied that he had seen the argument so stated in some of the ingenious essays from the South what he had seen the argument so stated in some of the ingenious essays from the South what he had seen the argument so stated in some of the fine arts of design and engraving.—And is the fact not indisputable, that all steeps of consumption, effected by the chint-disputable, that all steeps of consumption, effected by the chint-disputable, that all steeps of consumption, effected by the chint-disputable, that all steeps of advancing the cotton planting interest, and you inflict a positive injury without the smallest practical benefit of the cotton planter of the country, whether his ideas of the precise operation of the existing the cotton planting interest, and you inflict a positive injury without the smallest practical benefit of the cotton planter of the country, whether his ideas of the precise operation of the existing the cotton planter of the country, whether his ideas of the precise operation of the existing cotton.

Carolina press, and would therefore answer of the Cuntry without the summary of the cotton planter of the country was all other including cotton.

And is the fact not indisputable, that all steers of consumption, effected by the chint-disputable, that all steers of a lour agricultural and other produce, and the steers of the cotton planting cotton.

And is the fact not indisputable, that all steers of the tariff, are chesper and better, since the tariff, are chesper and better, since the tariff, are chesp

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-yards—about two thirds of our whole contry to be contented and satisfied with the Sys-tem, unless the second proposition, which I

a framers of our constitution, by granting over to Congress to lay imposts, and proint they did not regard them as equivalent toes the common sease of mankind. An art duty fastens upon, and incorporates it includes the common sease of mankind. An art duty fastens upon, and incorporates it includes the common sease of mankind. An art duty fastens upon, and incorporates it includes the common sease of mankind. An art duty fastens upon, and incorporates it includes the cannot escape from it—it pursues and incorporates it includes the cannot escape from it—it pursues and incorporates it includes the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is over a market. The supply is above or ignored the market it is laid. The cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is normally the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is not the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is not the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is not the cannot escape from it—it pursues and it is not the cannot escape from it is it is

cottons to Asia, for Asiatic consumption!—
And my honorable friend from Massachusetts,
now in my eye, (Mr. Silsbee) informed me,
that on his departure from home, among the
last orders that he gave, one was for the exproceive industry. The cotton grower sells the raw finaterial to the manufacture; he buys the raw finaterial to the manufacture in South Carolina; they may be greater than have stated, in respect to other parts as manufacture shall have stated, in respect to other parts than have and of the counterparts than have stated, in respect to the hamerican specific than have not constituted and state, would not be sumption. It is a beautiful manufacture, com-bining great mechanical skill with acientific tem, unless the second proposition, which I mean presently also 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 of drapers?

gable in dvance. ght aubt the agratis; who as-lars, it

bjection sted to money time of at they of the or their

half the quantity of cotton which Great Britain did in 1816! We possess three great advantages; 1st., The raw material. 2d. Wa bor of females. In England, males spin with the mule & weave; in this country women and girls spin with the throstle & superintend the power loom. And can there be any employment more appropriate? Who has not been delighted with contemplation. lighted with contemplating the clock-work re-gularity of a large cotton manufactory? I have often visited them, at Cincinnati and other places, and alw sys with increased admiration. The women, separated from the othration. The women, separated from the other sex, work in apartments, large, airy, well warmed, and spacious. Neatly dressed, with ruddy complexions, and happy countenances, they watch the work before them, mend the broken threads, and replace the exhausted balls or broaches. At stated hours they are called to their meals, and go and return with light and cheerful step. At night they sepa rate, and repair to their respective houses, un-der the care of a mother, guardian, or friend. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thou has to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Accordingly, we behold them, on that sacred day, assembled together in His temples, and in devotional attitudes and with pious countenances, offering their prayers to Heaven for all its blessing, of which it is not the least that a system of polier has been adopted by their country, which admits of their obtaining com ortable subsis trace. Manufactures have brought into pro shor, which, without them, would be lost to le country.

In respect to woollens, every gentleman's

own observation and experience will enable which has taken place in most of these articles since the tariff of 1824. It would have been still greater, but for the high duty of the raw material imposed for the particular benefit the farming interest. But, without going in to particular details, I shall limit myself to it ng the attention of the Senate to a single article of general and necessary use. The protection given to flannels in 1828, was fully equate. It has enabled the American man acturer to obtain complete possession of the merican market; and now, let us look at the feet. I have before me a statement from a highly respectable mercantile house, showing the price of four descriptions of flanner, du ring six years. The average price of them in 1826, was thirty-eight and three quarte cents, in 1827, thirty-eight; in 1828, (the year of the tariff) forty six, in 1829, thirty-six, in 1830, (notwith-standing the advance in the price of wool) thirty-two; and in 1831, thirty-two and one quarter. These facts require no comment. I have before me another statement of a practical and respectable man, well versed in the flannel manufacture in Americ and England, demonstrating that the cost of manufacture is precisely the same in both toun res; and that, although a yard of flance which would sell in England at lifteen cents would command here twenty-two, the difference be tween the duties in the two countries, which are paid on the 6 ounces of wool contained in a yard of flannel. Brown sugar, during ten years, from 1792

to 1802 with a duty or one and a half cents per pound, averaged fourteen cents per pound.-The same art.cle, during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, with a duty of three cents, has aver aged only eight cents per pound. Nails, with a duty of five cents per pound, are selling at six cents. Window glass, eight by ten part to the tariff of 1824, sold at twelve or thirteen dollars per hundred feet; it now sells for three

dollars seventy-five cents.

The gentleman from South Carolina, sens ble of the incontestible fact of the very great reduction in the prices of the necessaries life, protected by the American System, has felt the full force of it, and has presented vari ous explanations of the causes to which he as cribes it. The first is the dimmished produc tion of the precious metals, in consequence of they are extracted, and the consequent increase of their value relative to that of the commodities for which they are exchanged. But, I this be the true cause of the reduction of price its operation ought to have been general, on all objects, and of course upon cotton among the rest. And, in point of fact, the diminished price o. that staple is not greater than the di ginution of the value of other staples of our agriculture. Flour, which commanded, some years ago, ten or twelve dollars per barrel, is now sold for five. The fall of tobacco has been still more. The Kite foot of Maryland, which sold at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred, now produces only four or five That of Virginia has sustained as equal decline. Beef, pork, every article, almost, produced by the farmer, has decreased in value. Ought not South Carolina then to submit qui etly to a state of things, which is general, and proceeds from an uncontrollable cause? Ought she to ascribe to the "accursed" tariff what results from the calamities of civil and foreign war, raging in many countries.

implicitly. I do not believe that the diminduction of the precious metals, if that be the fact, satisfactorily accounts for the fall in prices: For, I think that the augmentation of the currency of the world, by means of banks, public stocks, and other facilities arising out of exchange and credit, has more than sup plied any deficiency in the amount of the pre

It is further urged that the restoration of seace in Europe, after the battle of Waterloo, and the consequent return to peaceful pur suits of large masses of its poulation, by greatly increasing the aggregate amount of effective labor, had a tendency to lower prices; and loubtedly such ought to have been its na tural tendency. The same cause, however, must also have operated to reduce the price of our agricultural produce, for which there was no longer the same demand in peace as in war-and it did so operate. But its influence on the price of manufactured articles, between Le general peace of Europe in 1815, and the a tion of our tariff in 1824, was less sensibly fait, because, perhaps a much larger portion of the labor, liberated by the disbandment of arnuics, was absorbed by manufactures than by agriculture. It is also contended that the ination and improvement of labor saving machinery have tended to lessen the price of manufactured objects of consumption; and un doubtedly this cause has had some effect.— Ought not America to contribute her quota of

manufactured articles, and that is, COMPETI

United States, at this time, manufacture one affairs of mankind, none is greater than that of competition. It is action and reaction. It operates between individuals in the sume na

> in their combination, they produce efficiency, symmetry, and perfection. By the American System this vast power has been excited in A merica, and brought into being to act in co peration or collision with European industry Europe sets within itself, and with America; and America acts within itself, and with Europe. The cousequence is, the reduction of prices in both hemispheres. Nor is it to argue, from the reduction of prices in Europe. to her own presumed skill and labor, exclu-sively. We affect her prices, and she affects ours. This must always be the case, at least in reference to any articles as to which there is not a total non-intercourse; and if our industry, by diminishing the demand for supplies, should produce a dimention in the price of those supplies, it would be very unfair to as cribe that reduction to her ingenuity, instead of placing it to the credit of our own skill and exerted industry.
>
> Practical men understand very well this

state of the case, whether they do or do not comprehend the causes which produce it. -1 have in my possession a letter from a res pectable merchant, well known to me, in which he says, after complaining of the o, e ation of the tariff of 1823, on the articles to which it applies, some of which he had impor-ed, and that, his purchases having been nade in England, before the passage of ariff was known, it produced such an effect upon the English market, that the articles for it really appears that, when additional duties are laid upon an article, it then benot probably happen, where the supply of the mand, unless, upon the supposition of the in creased duty having excited or stimulated the

measure of the home production.

The great law of price is determined by supply and demand. Whatever affects either thecis the price. If the supply is increased the demand-remaining the same the price delines; if the demand is increased, the supply emaining the same, the price advances oth supply and demand are undiminishe the price is stationary, and the price is influenced exactly in portion to the degree of dis turbance to the demand or supply. It i mere ore a great error to suppose that an exsting or new duty necessarily becomes a com-ponent element, to its exact amount, of price if the proportions of dem nd and supply arvaried by the duty, either in augmenting th supply, or diminishing the demand, or vice versa, price is affected, to the extent of that variation. But the duty never becomes an integral part of the price, except in the in stances were the demand and the supply re main, after the daty is imposed, pressely what they were before, or the demand is mcreased, and the supply remains stationary.

Competition, therefore, wherever existing whether at home or abroad, is the parent cause of cheapness., If a high duty excites productic article exceeds the amount which had been previously unported, the price will fall. Schator from Missouri Three cents of the other lead mines, afterwards fell to one and a half cents per pound. Now it is obvious, that

the doty did not, in this case, enter into the price: for it was twice the amount of the price. What produced the fall? It was stimulated production at home, excited by the tempta tion of the exclusive possession of the home market. This state of things could not last, Men would not continue an unprofitable pur suit; some abandoned the business, or the to nountity produced was diminish ing prices have been the consequence But break down the domestic supply, place us a gain in a state of dependence on the foreign source, and can it be doubted that we should ultimately have to supply ourselves at dearest rates? It is not fair to credit the foreign mar ket with the depression of prices produced there by the influence of our competition .bet the competition be withdrawn, and their prices would instantly rise. On this subject great mistakes are committed. I have seen some most erroneous reasoning, in a late report of Mr Lee, of the Free Trade Conven tion, in regard to the article o. sugar. He calculates the total amount of brown sugar pro duced in the world, and then states what is made in Louisiana is not more than two and a half per cent, of the total. Although his data may be questioned, let us assume their truth, and what might be the result? Price being determined by the proportions of supply and demand, it is evident that, when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall. And the fall is not always reguted by the amount of that excess. If the market, at a given price, required five or fif-

ty million of hogisheads of sugar, a surplus of only a few hundred might material influence the price, and diffuse itself throughout the whole mass. Add, therefore, the eighty or one hundred thousand hog-heads of Louisiana sugar to the entire mass produced in other parts of the world, and it cannot be doubted that a material reduction of the price of the article, throughout Europe and America, would lake place. Louisiana sugar substituing foreign sugar, in the home market, to ne amount of its agonal produce would force an equal amount of foreign sugar into other markets, which being glutted, the price would necessarily decline, and this decline of price would press portions of the foreign sugar inte-competition, in the United States, with Louisi ana sugar, the price of which would also be brought down. The fact has been in exact conformity with this theory. But now let s suppose the Louisiana sugar to be entirely withdrawn from the general consumption -what then would happen? A new demand would be created in America and foreign su gar to the extent of the eighty or one hundred thousand hogsheads made in Louisiana, less amount, by that quantity, would be sent to the European marke s,& the price would con sequently every where rise. It is not, there fore, those who, by keeping on duties, keep down prices, that tax the People, but those

this cause, and has she not, by her skill and extraordinary adaptation to the arts, in truth, largely contributed to it?

This brings me to consider what, I appresent to the ausses in the reduction of the prices of the causes of the prices of the causes of the causes of the causes of the ca who, by repealing duties, would raise prices. broad, and enter fairly into competition with transfectured articles, and that is, comparing the tricks. By compelition, 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 possession of the home market, which the do-

mestic article had obtained. The repeal, therefore, would have no legitimate effect.—But might not the foreign article be imported n vast quantities, to glut our markets, break down our establishments, and ultimately, to enable the foreigner to monopolize the supply of our consumption? America is the greatest the property of the consumption of the consu foreign market for European manufactures. It is that to which European attention is con-stantly directed. If a great house becomes bankrupt, there, its storehouses are emptted and the goods are shipped to America, where a consequence of our auctions, and our cus

om house credits, the greatest facilities are plorded in the sale of them Combination mong manufacturers might take place, or ven the operations of foreign Governments tabushments A repeal, therefore, of one pro-tecting duty, from some one or all of these causes, would be followed by flooding the country with the foreign fabric, surcharging ne market, reducing the price, and a con picte prostration of our manufactories; after which the foreigner would leisurely look about which he foreigner would residely how about to indemnify himself in the increased prices which he would be enabled to command by his monopoly of the supply of our consumption. What American cauzen, after the Gorenment had displayed this vacillating policy would be again tempted to place the smalles considence in the public faith, and adjenture

once more in this branch of industry.

Gentlemen have allowed to the manufactur ing portions of the community no peace; they have been constantly threstened with the over turow of the American System. From the year 1820, if not from 1816, down to this time, they have been held in a condition of constant aiarm and insecurity. Nothing is more pre-judicial to the great interests of a nation than unsettled and varying policy. Although every appeal to the National Legislature has been responded to, in conformity with the wishes and sentiments of the great majority of the People, measures of protection have only been car ple, measures of protection have only ried by such small majornies, as to excite hopes, ried by such small majornies, as to excite hopes, on the one hand, and lears on the other. I developed, let its energies be fully put forth, letn have trang they, and, my word for it, the degree of perfection in the arts which it will exhibit, will be greater than that which has been presented, astonishing as our progress has been. Aithough some branches of our manufactures might, and, in foreign markets, now do, fearlessly contend with similar foreign fabrics, there are many others, yet in their intancy, struggling with the difficulties which encompass them. We should look at the whole "that which attains a specuy materny is of "small value, and is destined to a brief caistence. It is the order of Providence, that powers gradually developed, shall alone atfain permanency and perfection. Thus must "it be with our national institutions and national character itself."

Tied most sensibly, Mr. President, how nuch I have trespassed upon the Senate.— My apology is a deep and deliberate conviction, that the great cause under debate involves accounts for an extraordinary fact stated by a fine prosperity and the destany of the Uni-Wenny identificate which has such extended to me by the Senate, and for which I shall ever retain sentiments of lasting gatitude, is to proceed, with as li the delay as practicable, to the conclusion of a discourse which has not been nore tedious to the Senate than exhausting to

[To be concluded in our next.]

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE CHER-Or.EES.
REPORT of the Committee to whom was re-

as related to the entorcement of the law making it penal under certain restrictions for white persons to reside within the limits of the Cherokee nation

The committee to whom was referred so ruch of his Excellency the governor's communication, as relates to the enforcement of the law, making it penal under certain restrictions, for white persons to reside within the mits of the Cherokee Nation, together with the documents in relation to that subject, have bestowed upon the subject, such reflections, and given it such investigation as its import ance merits. It does not appear to your committee, so far as the people of Georgie re concerned, at all necessary, to enter into a defence of this matter of the Government Our people with one accord, your committee believe, approve both the policy and the law and the manner of its enforcements. The pol cy of the State, toward the Cherokee tribe o Indians-in regard to the unsettled lands with in ner limits, and particularly in reference to he missionaries who have made themselves buoxious to the penalty of the act of the l st Legislature-has been and stall is already the subject of misrepresentation, and the theme of vituperation. We have been represented. as usurping rights, which belong to the In dians, as exercising dominion over a people

nissionaries of the Cross. A regard to the moral sense of the people of the Union, and a just respect to the char actor of the State, your committee believe, require, that upon this subject, facts should be xhibited, and the principles of action, which have governed the State, should be well un-

By a law of the State, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, all white persons, except agents of the United States, are prohibited from residing within its territory, occupied by the Cherokees, unless authorzed by license from the Governor or his agent, up on taking an oath to support the constitutio and laws of this State. The right of the State to pass this law, results as a necessary conseuence to the right which she has to the soil ad jurisdiction, over the Cherokee lands .ight of jurisdiction is co-extensive with her chartered limits, and embraces the per sons and things, within those limits. No enlightened perist of the present day, no one fa miliar with the custom, which has governed all the States of the Union, who have had Indian tribes within their limits, or who is con versant with the policy of the Federal Government, since the administration of Mr. Mouroe, for a moment doubt, the right the State, to extend her criminal laws over the whole of her chartered limits. This is not a vexed question. At all events, its elucidation does ot constitute a part of the duty of your com-

mi the upon the present occasion. The reason and necessity of the law, are as obvious as the right to enact it. A leading The latter position is made manifest by adobject with the General Government has been verting to the fact, that, before that passage

Indians West of the Mis been held by the most benevoient, and also, the most distinguished of our statesmen, the only means left to the Government, to save the wretched remnants of this once numerous a d powerful nation, from moral rais as individuals, and total extinction of the tribe ear after year, the tribes within the States have been seen to decrease in numbers, and to sink lower in crime, depravity and in sin.— The parental arm of the Government, has been extended to their relief, and the Federal and State Governments have united their ef-forts to remove them from their present habi-tis ons, and locate them beyond the Missis-It was an object of peculiar interest

Georgie, to acquire a speedy possession of her Cherokee lands. Too long had the gov-ernment delayed to fiquidate the Indian pos-

session. She had become justly jeal of her rights, and her people had become im-patient of the restrictions imposed by the delay of the Federal Government to fulfit her treaty obligations. The Cherokee tribe had assum ed the attitude of an independant nation; with Government and laws distinct from, and independent of, the State authority.

The discovery of immense mineral wealth, within the limits of the nation, acting upon the avarice and cupidity of men, had brought into the territory, a numerous body of men, lawiess, abandoned, and hostife to the policy of the State. These circumstances imperiously asked of the State decisive and promp action, and on these accounts, she enacted laws, abrogating the Cherokee Government, making it penal to dig gold, and punishing residence within the territory, unless the resident would take an oath to observe the Constitution and laws of the State .- The exclusion of all white persons from the Cherokee lands, was the dictate of policy and necessity .- It was well ascertained that the efforts of whites, resident in the nation, were directed to a predissuaded the Indians from emigrating, en couraged them in their ideas of independence, misrepresented the policy and intents of the Government, and thwarted by all the means within heir power, the vi-ws of the State. It became necessary, therefore, that the State should abandond her policy and cease her efforts to remove the Indians, or rid herself, of the seifish, and corrupt whites who had set tled among them. Hence the passage of the act, making it penal to reside within the limvery different from the shord period which is allotted for the duration of individual life.— to observe the Constitution and life an oath The nonorable gentlema from South Caroli State. The eath and the license, it was no weil and eloquently said in 1824, "No great thought, would be a sufficient protection of interest of any country ever yet grew op in a the policy of the State, from any attempts to day; no new branch or industry can become defeat it, by surin as might think proper to firmly and profitably established, but in a remain. To cauch as were well disposed to the benevolent views of the State the oath "long course of years; every thing, indeed, the benevolent views of the State the oath exclude such as were hostile to her interest & policy. And the fact of permitting a residence there upon such terms, proces that the law was intended to operate upon such only, as were defeating the great objects of the State.

Removal of the whites was not so much desir ed, as the destruction of the influence, which was at war with the interest of Georgia. It is worthy of remark, that the Federal go vernment, acting "in loco parentis" to the Inpower over whites, resident in the nation, that Generia seek - the exercise, in the subsection

from the War Department in the following sorder-"You are to allow no white person to enter and settle on the Judian lands within your agency, who shall not on entering present to you, approved testimonials of his good character for adustry, honesty and sobriety, nor then, without the consent of the Indians And if after permission is given under such testimonials, the person or persons to whom it is given, shall become lazy, dishonest, inte p rate, or n my way setting vicious examples before the Indians, exciting against each doom which their perverse obstinacy, or misferred so much of the Governor's Message other, or inflaming their jealousy, and suspicion against the General Government, or any of its acis towards them, or attempting to degrade in their eyes the agents of government, thereby destroying their influence over the Indians by false accusations or otherwise, you will forthwith order such person or persons out of the Indian country." It is here seen, that Georgia, in her savereign character, and in the exercise of an indubitable right, has acarcely assumed as much power over these persons as the Federal Government thought proper to commit to her agents, who were to a great extent irresponsible-Both governments had mainly in view the same object, in the sup pression of any influence among the Indians adverse to their benevolent designs towards taem, and yet not a few of thos who admit and justify the measures of the General Go vernment, condemn and reprobate the law of this State. Your committee are of opinion that when this matter is understood, it will he admitted that all which Georgia has done. was made necessary in order to effect the re-

moval of the Indians. Let those too who clamor so much about Indian rights, and who ween so much over la dian sufferings, know, that this law was no cessary to the protection of the persons and property of the Indians from the violence, the intrigues and corruptions of the whites. Here free and independent, and as disregarding the it is well understood, that white men are the sacred character and holy functions of the greatest enemies to the Indians, whether in the character of the sedish, avaricious and ambitious resident within their limits, or the character of the political knave, or canting anatic without their lunits. At no time have Indian rights been better protected, and at no ime has the Cherokee tribe exhibited more widence of peace, quiet and protection, than ince the extension of our laws over them.-The Georgia jurisdiction has been their shield Not only so, out the law, excluding the whites, was intended to extend, and does now extend rotection to those who are willing to evade its penalties, by complying with its terms.guarantee to such, of more of right, than they ver enjoyed there. By a strange perversion principle, or a wretched ignorance of facts. a mild and benevolent policy have been cor-rupted into the veriest despotism—and that aw which created a right for the white man nathe Cherokee country, which he had not before, and protected him in the enjoyment of it, has been denounced as arbitrary, unjust and unholy. At no time under the intercourse aws, have the Indians been so effectually proected, and at so little cost, as under the laws of Georgia. Your committee have said, that the act of the General Assembly was necessato carry into effect the benign policy of the State, in reference to the Indians, that it ope rated as a protection to them, from the rapacity and violence of the whites, and that so far from its being an unwarrantable proscripion of them, it actually conferred privileges which, of right, they have not before possessed.

sitions of the law, he became, ipso facto, enti-lled to such residence, and all the benefits it tled to such residence, and all the benefits re-conferred. It is true, that many were upon the soil at the moment of passing the act, but their residence was assumed, and only tolera-ted by the State. They were only residents at the sufference of the State. The missiona-ries themselves will not deny, but that their condition, in the Cherokee nation, under the jurisdiction of Georgia, was greatly preferrable, to what it was under the dominion of the

sippi, there, under the protection of the Government, and free, alike from the crimes and cupidity of the white man, to live in their own peculiar way, the happy and lordly master of the refuger adventurers of said of the refuger adventurers of said. ary, are within its provisions—all classes, all grades, and all professions are alike liable to its penalties. Our law in this, as well as all other cases, aims at no individual or indiunsparing rigor and unreleating severity— Your committee, declare that no objection can be urged against the State, with any proprie-ty, upon the score of its inequality, for the

y remute to put all persons interested upon their guard; and ample opportunity was af forded, for a knowledge of its existence and its provisions-No m in was entrapped,and all who offended against it sinned against the authority of the State, with a perfect knowledge of the consequence. Most of those per sons who were residents of the Cherokee countries. try, either removed from the State or submit ted to the requirements of the law. The boar-of Directors of the United Brethren's mission at Salem, believing that the object of the mission to the Cherokees, under the peculia circumstances of the State, and the Indians could not be effected, instructed their mis sionaries to remove from the country. Ac ing as your committee believe, from a sense of respect to the laws and authorities of Georgia, they were unwilling to interfere with he laws or policy. In the conduct of those and trusive and devoted missionaries of the Cross, is exhibited in bold relief the pure and sublime principles of our holy religion. Some with the conditions of residence, prescribed in the law. These individuals were either mis sionaries, or persons who were under their The most conspicuous and telented of these adividuals are the Rev. S. Worcester and Dr. E. Butler, missionaries of the American board of foreign missions.

These persons had long been coversant with

The law, to whose penalty they became ob-noxious, was known to them. The law had raised within their hearing, its grarning voice, and admonished them of their duty; but the Governor of the State, reflectant to enforce upon them, the penalty of the law, respecting their sacred profession, and respecting still more the most holy cause in which they were engaged, kindly and politely, and in the spirit allochuseanes, we may them yet again of their crime and sovited these away from their rule. A personal address was made to each of them y his Excellency, and ten days given for their removal.-All this did not avail. They not my persisted in their illegal residence, but ventured upon justification of their crime in iers were then given to arrest them, that they night feel the full penalty of our laws "since such was their voluntary choice" crested, tried and convicted and now inmate of the State prison, they suffer the melancholy guided zeal has brought upon them. What reproach could be cast upon th

he policy of the General Government, and with the rights as well as the laws of Georgia.

State for their conviction, and what justifica ion or extenuation can be had for their viola ion of the laws of the State? None. N nan would hesitate to pronounce them the villul perpetrators of their own misfortunes .f it be said that they were residents upon nose lands by permission of the United States overnment, and therefore the State had no ight to pungish them, your committee aner that the government of the United State as no power to bestow a right which is aderse to the rights of Georgia, and that this permission was good to them so long as the state acquiesced in it, and no longer, and the enacting of the law, making the residence criminal, is a declaration of the State's dissen to it. If it is said, that their residence was he State could not make it penal-your com mittee answer: the Indians, it is true, have a right of occupancy; but this right of occupan y is personal to themselves, and cannot be by ienidelegated to any person whatever; the re fore, their consent to a residence is no justifica ion. The ultimate fee to the lands is in Geor gia, and so far as Georgia and all the world except the Indians) is concerned, she is the bsolute unquilified owner. As your commit tee before remarked, the right of jurisdiction

is in Georgia, and of consequence there is no

limit to her right of penal enactment. The State owned the lands, and it was perfectly competent for her to prescribe such terms to residence upon them as she deemed fit and expedient. It will not be denied that state has the right to prescribe such condition to a residence upon the State House Square in the town of Milledgeville, as she may think nt. So far as all the world, except the Indians,is concerned, there is ne difference between the title which the State has to her State House quare, and her title to the Cherokee lands. In ither case, the grant is in her, and can never be divested but by her own act. If it is said that the State did require the missionaries to take an oath, which in conscience they could not take, or suffer the penalty of the law, you committee answer that the State involved the missionaries in no such desperate dilemma. the oath was taken, it was a voluntary act, and the oath could have been avoided by renoval from our limits. If the penalty was suf fered, it was a voluntary act, which might have been avoided, either by taking the oath or removing from the limits. The missionaries were left free to choose between the oath the penalty of the law, and removal; and they chose the penalty of the law. Why then should the State be consured for an act which was the result of the choice, on the part of the missionaries? and which your committee fear was sought by them, either for the pur poses of political effect or to exhibit them selves to a sympathizing fraternity, as sufferen

for righteousness' sake. They surely cannot claim for themselves exemption from the operation of the laws of

of revelation. She is the auxiliary of the fruits sionary, in teaching the Heathen the great truths of Christianity, and her constitution and laws are passed upon the principles and doctrines of him who spake as never man spake. Still the law is no respector of persons—and he who violates it, whether Jew or Gentile, Christian or Infidel, Mahometan or Pagan, must expect to meet its sanctions and feel its penalties. It is for the missionaries to reconstillations are the sanctions.

cile their precepts with their practice, and to prove to the world, that the religion which they profess allows, much less encourages, dis-obedience to laws, insubordination, and resisagents of the United States.

The law which has excited so much feeling tance to the powers that be. It remains for them to show, that resistance to rightful civil authority is either a Christian & y, or a Christhe meek and law-abiding Moravian Missionary, are within its provisions—all classes, all grades, and all professions are alike liable to its penalties. Our law in this, as well as all other cases, aims at no ladividual or individuals, and recognizes no exemptions. And had the most falented, or the most dignified or our sons, resided within the limits of our lands in the possession of the Cherokee Indians, without having taken the oath, the law would have been administered to such an one, with unsparing rigor and unrelenting severity uals to the Governor, the reason of their refusal to obey the laws of Georgia, is assigned to be, that they did not believe the State had the be, that they did not believe the State had the right of jurisdiction over the country, and believing as they did, they could not do violence, to their consciences by taking the oath. Your committee believe, that scruples as to the oath should have removed all scruples as to their duty to remove. They cannot deny the right of all men, to judge for themselves, of the constitutionality or removants of any law law. The law of the last legislature, herein adverted to, the not according to its provisions, take effect immediately. The commencement of its operation was fixed, at a 1 me, sufficient

stitutionality, or propriety of any law; but is a new idea, that the law, is to such an one so judging, is to fail of its effect and become a nullity. Those who do assume this original, natural right, and act upon it, as the missionaries have done, must expect to suffer as they are suffering, the consequences of their ras The Rev. S. A. Worcester and Dr. E. But ler, were warned of the existence of the law, they have violated. They were politely invited to remove and time given for their removal. They resisted the authority of the Sia e, and repelled with disdain, the kind offlices of the Governor in their behalf. They were arested, defende I by enlightened counsel, tried pefore a court distinguished for its legal wis-low and its benevalent feeling, and convicted, and sentenced. Still the authority of the State followed them with anxious solicite elieve them, still kindness and mercy and for bearance, would have stayed the execution of ry, they were met with the offer of pardon opon the easy terms of removal from the territory, or taking the oath. This offer they
repelled.—These overtures of mercy they
heeded not, and entered the Penitentiary, a
living monument of fanaticism, political knavery, or egregious folly. Notwithstanding all
th a things, Georgia has been ranked among the

Despotsons of the East, and her late benevo-lent, honest and talented Gavernor, placed a-mong the Neroes, Dionysiuses and Draces of infamous memory. From the enlightened, the candid and the pious of all parties and all creeds, the State must receive a judgment, not only of acquittal of error or crime, but of high commendation.
Resolved, That the Committee recommend Resolved. That the Committee recommend, and do hereby recommend, to the General Assembly, the printing of forty copies of this report, for each member of the State delegation in Congress, and that his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward to our delegation in Congress, forty copies each, of the report.

Read, and agreed to, unanimously.

Attest, THOS. STOCKS, Presid't.

IVERSON L. HARRIS, Sec'ry.

In the House of Representatives, December 1831. ber, 1831.-Read and concurred

Attest, ASBURY HULL, Speaker, WM. C. DAWSON, Clerk. Approved, Dec. 24th, 1831. WILSON LUMPKIN, Governor

Office of the New York Courier & Enquirer, Saturday, March 10-2 P. M. THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EU-ROPE

Our news schooner the Courier and Enquirer, boarded yesterday, sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, the packet ship Sampson, Capt. Chadwick, and arrived at the city this morning at 11 o'clock. We are indebted to Capt. Chadwick for a London evening paper of the 6th February, and have received by the Sampson our regular files of Lloyd's Shipping Lists, and London papers to the morning of that

The Sampson sailed from Portsmouth on the evening of the 7th February.

A conspiracy of some importance, has been discovered at Paris, but immediately put down; the debates in the Chambers on the Budget continues, and at times are as acrimonious and violent as usual. 'I're celebrated Sect of. !! Simonians have attracted the attention of government,—the Chief has been seized and the

Hall in which they held their sittings closed.
England and France have taken a decided step in Belgian Affairs. They have ratified the Treaty agreed on by the London Conference. The two governments it is said have held the most decided language to the other powers—The seizure of M. Stevens, the Ghent Editor is justified by Leopold's government, on the ground that he instigated the Belgian troops to desert. The question of the demolition of the Belgian fortresses, it is asserted has been arranged. The Belgian government it is stated in an article from Brussels desirous to establish as soon as possible commercial relations with the United States, intends to send thither immediately M. Desire Behrens, Minister-Resident,

The Reform Bill is still dragging on slowly in the House of Commons. Sir Henry Par-nell, the Secretary of War, has resigned. He absented himself from the House on a question embracing the foreign policy adopted by the British government.

Four of the Bristol rioters have been hung,

the rest pardoned. The court martial on Cap-tain Warrington was still sitting. An immense mob had collected at Manchester, in obedience to the call of the Political Union Society. and been dispersed by the civil and military authority.

The state of Italy is very unsettled. All exportations of bullion from England to the continent had ceased, but the Exchanges had not yet sufficiently risen to bring it back

Don Pedro had taken formal leave of Louis Phillippo, preparatory to embarking on his projected invasion of Portugal. He was dres-sed in a Portuguese Field Marshal's uniform.

CONSPIRACY IN PARIS. "For some time past, the Carlist party, or persons acting in its name, have been seeking an apportunity to strike a decisive flow a for many years, the removal of the Cherokee of the act, no white citizen could claim his recution entrusted to ag distribute money in the cause, and even lowance. Each of the produce a hundred i

rhe Carlists, from force of from 15,000 rise in arms in one nig of the names were time of action arrived ands of the government was a coalition between Republicans, who, ho present order of thing ed, they were to assegress to choose between public. If the former London, Feb. 6 —'I turday, with the Mess ted yesterday, reach add but little to the previously arrived, re Paris was in perfect

connected with the P tainly in itself of a su The news from Ita The General Grabow al of the Austrian patches from Colone Colonel requested th trian army to favour tifical troops into Bo ded by a considerable the civic guards ha

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gna. It is said that with de Metternich has a government a diplo declares that Austria ferred in the affairs of by a spirit of conque ervative feeling, and ed her to intervene pect to Romania.

Council Offic Total from com Newcastle Gateshead North Shield, &c. Walker Haddington, N. Brita Tranent North Brita Preston Pans Musselburgh Edinburgh

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Vorle Convention, Convention in Ohio conclusive demo the Maysville veto nal improvements, American System. ject, the Muskingu pion of Free Tra "We omitted to Tariff Meeting what Cincinnati in Ja recommendation of It fared something The delegates cou a complete failur legate from Za but found no meet The monopolists of duce the Western

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pay high prices fo tic manufactures when they could j idea that Ohio growth of sheep. recently converse pectable inhabita that it is all fol wool-raising coun a few sheep-just which every fami otherwise be lost for the simple rea He says that air raise sheep, upon projectors; and wool to expo ed to import it. Ohio, now in thi manufacturing to ter not being neighborhood s them himself. liged to import nia, in order to tended that she

> From the L The Hardwa have rendered country, by a re othusiness. On a meeting and a quire "into the matters as they with the rever meeting, held o which was una sing the sentime coment we con portant that in

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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 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 accomplish ed, they were to assemble a National Con-gress to choose betwen a Monarchy and a Republic. If the former was decided upon, Hen

ry V. was to be immediately proclaimed.

London, Feb. 6 — The Paris papers of Sa turday, with the Messager des Chambres, da ted 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 pre-sent or formerly in official employments, and connected with the Police. The plot is cer tainly in itself of a sufficiently serious charac-

ITALY.

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

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 interferred in the affairs of Italy, was not actuated by a spirit of conquest, but merely by a con-servative feeling, and that this motive induced her to intervene a second time with respect to Romania.

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CHOLERA MORBUS. Council Office, Whiteball, Feb. 4.

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AT THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	Cases.		Death
Sunderland	586	100	202
Newcastle	903		289
Gateshead	399		142
North Shield, &c.	183		47
Walker	81		22
Killinsworth	8		3
Hetton, &c.	946		72
Haddington, N. Britain	n,&c. 83	500	48
Tranent North Britain			45
Preston Pans	49		9
North Berwick	8	538	4
Musselburgh	244		93
Edinburgh	. 5	Harris -	2
AT ANY CLOSE STREET, BUT AND ANY	Vi America	300	-
with the division of the	8,970	100	978
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the disease bas ce			373
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N. B.—No reports	5,498 received	frem	1,069 Kirki

WM. MACLEAN, O. 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 l'ariff State Convention in Ohio, is deserving of notice, as a conclusive demonstration that Ohio, since the Maysville veto cut off the chance of internal improvements, cares not a straw for the American System. In speaking of this sub ject, 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 in duce the Western people to forward their sel

In truth, the people of Ohio have no interest in the system of high duties, unless they consider themselves benefitted by having to pay high prices for all the foreign and domes-tic manufactures they get from the eastward, when they could just as readily get them a 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 reswool-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, rained their projectors; and that, so far from Ohio's having wool to export, in some parts she is oblig-ed 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 hatter in Zanesville, which is the largest ter 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 Pennsylva-nia, 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 opera-tion of the Tariff upon their particular branch of business. On the 31st of January they held a meeting and appointed a committee to in-quire "into the tariff on hardware, and such matters as they might think proper, connected with the revenue faws." At a subsequent meeting, held on the 20th of February, that committee reported a Memorial to Congress.

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, centaining 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 lecline 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 axhibite, an-der 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 is \$20-affording the most conclusive and incontrovertible proof that our Tariff has had no influence whatever in bringing down pri es. 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 rate iron of which they are composed, viz. Bed screws, at 3 1-2 cents per pound, round iron race chains at 4 cents a pound.

We have not a doubt, that, if the rope ma kers, ship carpenters, riggers, sail makers coopers, draymen, and slop 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 a dopted 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 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 man- ted from the Chair, it was unanimously Resolvdate 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 sub-mit to a decree, which puts the seal upon her with the seal upon her ed, after a short time returned and reported ditti, felons and savages, into a sovereign and mously agreed to and adopted by the meeting mously agreed to and adopted by the meeting Resolved, that viewing the late act of a mathe protection of the national government.-We have as much respect for the judgment of Law, and throwing the appointment of them the Supreme Court, as for that of any judicial into the hands of the Governor and Council body on earth. They are, however, but men, as unconstitutional, arbitary and tyrannical, and and mer, too, partaking of all the passions of our nature. They have heard but one side of and privileges: Therefore, Resolved, That : this case argued, and in support of it, all the Committee of seventeen persons be appointed 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 pectable inhabitant of that State. He says flect that every member of the court, who that it is all folly to talk of Ohio's being a concurred in this decission, is either auti-Jackson or anti Masonic, or both; that each of the counsel who argued the case, is an opposing candulate 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 o Gen. Juckson? 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 manufacturing town in the State, to purchase own opinions. As we said, when we first for him what are called hat-bodies—the hatful 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. EKT, and JUSEPH TANEY, Esqs. presided. The meeting adopted, with great our own public servants, rights which constitute the difference between large and freemen, inetlicient and useless; and to aggravate the course of the administration of proving the course of the administration of General Jackson, and recommending him for re election, as the means of promoting the best interests of the control of the State of Maryland. which was unanimously accepted, as expressing the sentiments of the meeting. This document we consider as one of the most important that his ever been laid before Conperture of the propriety and expediency of the proposed ne-

cution 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 produce a hundred men, and each of them liad delivered a list of names forming a full manner to the gross absurdities of a system of a suitable delegation from the 4th Congression of all the books, to de all other acts and things which they may be and reported the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan papers & decuments now in their possession, & and each of them 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 and in regard in the cause, and even to pay them a daily all other acts and things which they may be all other acts and things which they may be a decument of a suitable delegation from the 4th Congression is had by the legal and proper tribuses then taken on engrossing the pall and reported the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan papers & decuments now in their possession, & and reported the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan papers & decuments now in their possession, & and reported the bill without amendment. The committee finally rose, and reported the bill without amendment 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—Yess, 78: Navs, 95, and so 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 intel-

igence 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 Resolved, That William D. Mercer, John Evans, Henry D. Miller, Major John N. 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 continued peace and prosperity of the country.

In the city of Baltimore in May next.

The chairman then proceeded to appoint the following persons as a committee for the purposes expressed in the first resolution, to wit.—For the 1st district—George Biddle,

The Legislature of Maryland closed its sesplement to the electoral law was passed, to take offect in the event of the State losing one of Thomas and Stephen John Magraw. her present number in the electoral college of Resolved, That the proceedings of this mee-President and Vice President. By this law ung be published in the Paltimore Republi-Baltimore city elects two electors, Baltimore can Harford Republican and Washington county one, the remainder of the Western Shore, with the exception of Marford 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

In Cecil County.

At as numerous and respectable a meeting of the Jackson Republican Voters of Cecil county, as was ever before held in said county, held agreeably to public notice at Mr. Kin-kead'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 appeigt a Committee for the purpose of corresponding with such upon the subject of nominating a Delegate om this Congressional District, to meet the Jackson Repuplican 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 staed, That a Committee of five persons be ap pointed by the Chair, for the purpose of draftng such Resolutions as they may think expresthe following Resolutions, which were unani

jority of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, in repealing the County Commissioners tending to deprive the people of this County of their dearest and, most inestimable rights 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 authorised and direc ted 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 Maryand, having at the last October Election elec ted Benedict Cradock, Willam Mackey, Alexander Scott, John Marnes 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 egally and constitution-

ally elected: Therefore,
Resolved, That the attempt made by th Legislature of the State of Maryland to de-prive the Voters of this County of the rights and privileges thus granted them by the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, s unconstitutional, arbitary 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 consti-tutionally elected for the term of three years, and throwing the power of appointment into 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, of Electors of President and Vice President, or of Sheriffs of the county, whose political opinions might render them obnoxious to that body, and by throw ing them into the hands of that irresponsible body the Governor and Council, thus render the inestimable right of suffrage, and of choosing

wisdom and constitutionality of the measures pursued by the President of the United States not only remains unimpaired, but has encreas-ed, as the result of those measures have been he increased happiness and prosperity of our

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support by all fair means the person who shall a nominated as a candidate for the Vice Pre entency of the United States at the Jackson lican Convention to be held in the city

vans, Henry D. Miller, Major John N. ack, and Robert Evans (of James) consti ute a committee for the purpose of meeting and acting with such committees as may be appointed by our republican brethren of appointed by our republican brethren of Kent and Harford counties, relative to the commination and appointment of a delegate to represent this Congressional district in the Jackson Republican Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next.

Noble Pennington, Edward Oldham, and Augustus J. Nowland.—For the 2d district—Lambert D. Nowland, Adam Whann, John The Legislature of Maryland closed its session on Wednesday night last, having passed its Ford, Benjamin C. Cowan, and William Reynolds.—For the 3d district.—Stephen H. 380 laws, mostly of a private nature. A supam Cameron.-For the 4th district-

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 be tween Mr. McLane and the British Government was adopted, after having been so mod-ified by the mover as to apply only to the corlaws passed, to make room for more weighty matters.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN MEETING.

In Cecil County.

At as numerous and respectable a meeting of the largest passed and making the whole numher of representatives 256, this amendment, he supported in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Forsyth moved to strike out that part of the amendment, which allows re-

> well, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Webster and Mr. Clayton, taking part therein. Mr. Clayton in the floor for this day.
>
> In the House of Representatives, the disof the Bank of the U. Stars was resumed.—
> Messrs. Root, Crawford, Evans, of Maine,
>
> Roots of the Roots and the appointment of a Comand Beardsley, severally addressed the mittee, to meet in the recess of Congress, to House. The former gentleman proposed as examine into the general arrangement of the an amendment, that the Select Committee Bank, was next considered. Mr. Wayne adshould be chosen by ballot. At four o'- dressed the House for about two hours in fa-

tion, the debate was continued. Mr. Taze-

to-day. Friday, March 9, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, after the receptio. and reference of petitions and memorials, and ordering a number of House bills to a third reading, the apportionment bill was resumed, as the unfinished business. The question, which was on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike his father last week in Danbury. King street out that portion of Mr. Webster's amendment. which provides for the representation of fracions 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. Beardsley, 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 draits or checks, the aleged usurious practices, and corruption of printers, editors and lawyers, by that institution, requiring a scrutiny before the renewal of the charter by Congress. Mr. Root replied with much ani-mation; 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 ayes 88, noes 92. Mr Wayne then moved a further amendment, providing that a select committee should be ap-pointed, 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 pature, of that institution. Mr. Burges rose to propose a further amendment; but, before was read, the House, at half past 4 o'clock djourned.

Saturday, March 10, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, many private bills were passed, and others matured. The apportionment 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. Dickerson has the floor for Monday. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

Monday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ver 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. Barstow, the vote of 'Thursday, rejecting the amendment offered to Mr. Clayton's 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 consideration of the subject was arrested, by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Some time was spent in Commit

erett, from the Committee on the Library, re-ported 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 resolu-tion 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 ad

Tuesday, March 13, 1832. In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the Apportionment 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 provider for the representation of fractions. The sub ject 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 44,000, as the ratio in the bill which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading,

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the House resumed the conside ation 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 cho sen 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. Jen-ifer 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 McAdamizing Pennsylvania Avenue. A bill was reported for the relief of Columbia College, in the District of Columbia. Mr. Dallas, from the Select Com mittee to which was referred the application of the U. 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 Legis-lative and Documentary History of the United States Bank was adopted, after a long debate, in which Messrs. Hill, Ffelinghuyen, Benton, B. Turpin, trustee for the sale of the real established. Smith Ruckner, Holmes, Forsyth Johnston, Smith, Buckner, Holmes, Forsyth Foot, and Kane took part.
In the House of Representatives, bills grant-

ing pensions to numerous individuals, were repensions. The House, at an early hour, re sumed the consideration of the resolution pro posing an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank presentatives for fractions; and upon this moby Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen Buffie briefly, in favor of the amendment.— The question was then taken by year and nays, clock, Mr. Beardsley gave way to a motion vor of his amendment, but without having for an adjournment, and is entitled to the floor concluded, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, he vor of his amendment, but without having gave way to a motion for an adjournment, which was carried.

> MURDER - We understand, says the by shooting him. It is said the son ha 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 fa ther while sitting by the fire.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. In compliance with previous notice, a meet-ing 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 M. l'homas Martin, appointed Secretary pro tem.

At the call from the Chair, the Secretary

rose and briefly stated the object of the meet ing, 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 meet

ing, that a Temperance Society be formed, to be called, the Temperance Society of Talbot 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 inser-On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet early in June, of which due notice will hereaf-

ter be given. LOTT WARFIELD, Chairman. Thos Martin, Secretary.

MARRIED

- In Caroline county Court, Sitting on the Chancery side thereof,
March Term, 1852.

ORDERED that the sale of the lands and

O real property of Clement Fowler, made to Thomas R. Brooks, by William Turner, Prustee for the sale of certain lands and real property of the said Clement Fowler, in the ase of Jeremiah Mullikin and Mary E. Mullikin his wife, complainants, against the said Ofement Fowler, defendant, and reported by he said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in October next provided a copy of this order, be inserted once each of three successive weeks in one the newspapers published in Easton, in Tal-bot county, before the first day of June, in the year aforesaid. The report of the Trus-tee states the amount of sales to be \$443 50. WILLIAM B. MARTIN

ARA SPENCE WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy.
Test, Joseph Richardson, Clerk.

BALTIMORE PRICES, MARCH 16. GRAIN-Wheat, white, per bushel Resolved, That in accordance with the second golden rule, we will ask nothing that is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that the bill was rejected.

Monday, March 12, 1832.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Every the Committee on the Library, resolved. Do. best red Do. ordinary to good (Md.) Corn. white Do. yellow Rye Outs

JOHN MANROSS. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl.

67

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice. Denton, Caroline county, } March 20, 1832 3m

TAILORING.

THE subscriber having served his appren-ticeship in Philadelphia with one of the 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 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 rowing recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, E. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Co.

House Yours Respectfully, JOHN SEE.

MOTICE.

March 20

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

JAMES GARDETTE DENTIST.

OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. E may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G not having made suitable arrange-ments for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Reference.Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston, J. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

In Caroline County Court, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

March Term, 1832. tate of Frederick Purnell, deceased, in the cause of Isaac Purnell Pendleton and Serena C. Pendleton, alias Serena Pendleton, infants, by John Boon, their maxt friend and guardian, against Thomas Burchenal administrator of Frederick Purnell, deceased, and lease Purnell and MarthaElizabeth Purnell, infants and of the United States—the amendment offered heirs of the said Frederick Paruell, and reported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be by ballot, being under discussion, Mr. Collier shewn, on or before the second Monday in addressed the House at length, and Mr Mc-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 edunty, before the twentieth day of May in the year last a-

foresaid. 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, Cik.
march 20 3w EASTON PACKET.

LEONARD. Capt. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

Will commence her regular nates from Easton Point to Baltimore on Sunday next, the 18th instant, leaving Easton Point every Sanday orman, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning at the same hour. Passengers wil 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 receiv-

ed and punctually attended to.

ROBINSON LEONARD.

N. B. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson and S., 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

itended to. Easton, march 20 3w

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 belongs 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 anils in them. The owner of the above described colored boy is requested to come forward, MARRIED
On Tuesday e ening last, by the Rev. Mr.
Warfield, the Rev. Manlove Hazel, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Mrs. Julianna Stevany, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore, County Jail.

march 13-20 Sw County Jail.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY, having declined business, as the keeper of a public house in Easton, begs leave to present his sincere acknowledgements 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 St

For Sale or Rent. The Dwelling House and Lot situ-

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

The above property will be sold low for easi or paper will be received in payment, or ut on a long credit if well secured,

Apply to PHILIP. WALLIS.

Baltimore, march 6 Sw.

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, Shently fell a wither'd leaf: I look'd, and thought!

Over my head an ancient willow tree-My hand, all indolent and listlessly, 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-

Gladuess, or tears?

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

Another leaf upon the stream I throw, Seeking my fond lute'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 zephry's pinion flieth, The wild winds track

Ohi shall I cast a vow more dear Upon this faithless stream?-my hand, with Hath started back.

My feeble heart its weakness knoweth well, Yet cannot banish that dark gloomy spell-That vague affright:

The sick heart heedeth 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 hearth; Yet slow and ill: \*.

And in the night, around that willow tree And its prophetic leaves, my memory Did wander still.



### BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public No. 6.] AN ACT to provide for the payment of ar- navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and puorearages in the naval service, chargeable to he property; for assistance rendered to vessels the enumerated contingent prior to the first in distress, for incidental labor at navy yagus, day of January, one thousand eight hundred not applicable to any other appropriation; for and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re- steam engines; for candles, oil, and fue', for presentatives 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 arrearages connected with the naval service, and chargeable to the with the naval service, and chargeable to the contingent enumerated prior to January the first, one thousand eight bundred and thirty-two, and which have been or may be approved and passed by the proper accounting officers of the marine corps, one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and sixty

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 transfer and thirty two.

For the revolutionary pensioners, nice 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 ry, one hundred and sixty five thousand and

thirty-nine dollars.

For pensions to the widows and orphan three thousand dollars. APPROVED, February 24, 1832.

[Public No. 8.]

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifica-tions for the year one thousand eight hun-dred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-ca in Congress assembled, 'That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated for

hundred and thirty-two, viz:

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

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, one

bendred thousand dollars.

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

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

For arrearages incurred in the preservation of the Pea Patch Island, two thousand dol-

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, seventy two

For Fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand

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

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

For the Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, forty six thousand dollars.
For fortifications at Charleston, thirty thou sand dollars.
For fortifications at Pensacola, one hun-

For Fort at Mobile Point, eighty sever thousand two hundred dollars. For contingencies of fortifications, ten thou

sand dollars. Approved, February 24, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 9]

AN ACT making appropriations for the na-val 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 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 bundred and nine thousand nine bundred and twenty seven dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval construc tions, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty eight thousand five hun-

dred and thirty dollars.
For provisions, four hundred and twenty aine thousand one hundred and seventy five

dollars. For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear 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 dol For improvements and necessary repairs of

navy yards, viz:
For the navy yard at Portsmouth, forty one share of public patronage, and a continuance thousand one hundred and thirty four dol-

ars.
For the navy yard at Boston, eighty five housand 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 dol-For the navy yard at Washington forty two

bousand 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

For defraying expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description: for whartage and dockage, stor age and rent, travelling expenses of orticers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers other man those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for tuneral exenses; for commissions, clerk hire; and office ent, stationary, and thei to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruit ng, for apprehending asserters; for compen sation to judge advocates: for oer diem allow-ances for persons attending courts martial and cours of enquiry, and for others engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationary of every de-scription, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronom-eters, 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 carts, timber wheels and workmen's tools of every description; for Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress. postage of letters on public service; for pilotce: for cabin furniture of vessels in commis-

> be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and hity thousand For contingent expenses for objects not

> coal and other fuel for forges, tounderies, and

vessels in commission and in orothary; for

repairs and buildings of magazines and pow-

der houses, for preparing moulds for ships to

For subsistence for non-commissioned offi cers, musicians, and privates, and washer wo men 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 eigh ollars. For contingent expenses, fourteen thousan

dollars. For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and ixty nine dollars. Approved, February 24, 1832.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Commissioners for Palbot 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-valua-tion and assessment of the real and personal property of said county, under an act of As embly passed at the present session, entitled An act for the re-valuation of real and peronal property in Talbot county."

Notice is further given, that they will on he same day proceed to appoint Constables

or Talbot county. By order of the Commissioners, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. March 13

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from TIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES.

rom 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. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber of the subscri scriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

Agricultural Notice. THE Trurtees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Boston, the residence of Martin Goldsborough, on Thursday the 22d instat 10 o'clock, A. M., at which a punctual at tendance of the members is particularly requested. R. SPENCER, Secry

NOTICE. THERE will be a meeting of the Female Sunday School Society of Easton held n the Episcopal Church in Easton, on Saturlay the 31st instant, at 11 o'lock, to which all

are respectfully invited. There will be several addresses delivered on this occasion.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Waltham" "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

MEW BURNIO

dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and attendkeeping, constantly on hand A FULL SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS of all kinds. They most respectfully solicit a

N B. They have just received an addition

al supply of Groceries and Liquors. The agency of the Davis' Plough having been transferred to them, Farmers can be supplied with Ploughs and Castings imme-R & S.

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 ohn W Jenkins with which I ain courusted, this is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward on or before the 20th of this just (March) and close their accounts, o therwise, they will be called upon by an olh

cer as those are my directions.
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for march 6, 1832. [G]

UNITED STATES MAIL



THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapoles for Easton and Cambridge, his care; he hopes to receive a share of patronage, and more particularly that of the customage, and more particularly that of the customage is the customage of the customage is the on Mondays and Fridays, viz:

Major Jones' packet Sloop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages, by 11. and Easton the same fternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Puesdays 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 & past 5 P M. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturday leave Easton at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sunday 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,

A. M. same days. are from Cambridge to Annapolis Easton

Wye Mills 2.00 Queenstown

Broad Creek

All baggage at the risk of the owners
PERRY ROBINSON. Easton, Jan 24 1832,

Sheriff's last notice for 1831. AVING in my former notice. shewn 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 torbearance, 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 bersons. Prompt attention to this nouce may

ave the good feelings of many as well as my The Public's obd't serv't
J. M. FAULKNER.

DANCING SCHOOL. F. D. MALLET, Professor of Dancing, has he honor to acquaint his friends and the pub-

lie that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accom-plishment of Dancing in its various branches n the most tashionable 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.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF CARDEN DEEDS. Just received and for sale, at the Drug Store SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

Easton, march 6

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MRS. RIDGAWAY

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

Leghorn, Straw and other Bonnels, 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

N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl be tween the age of 13 and 14 years, of good family. March 13

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY the

21st instant, at Peach Blossom part of

the personal estate of the late Mrs. Harriet 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 dol lars, the purchaser or purchasers giving Robt. Rose & Rich'd. P. Spencer note with approved security bearing interest of Goods of Mr. Lambert Reardon, intended the control of the con

> ance given by THEODORE DENNY, adm'r. of Mrs. Harriet Bennett, dec'd

PETER W. WILLIS. CLOCK AND 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 sinds 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,



RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to is friends and the public in the line of his bued the interest of his brother B. R. Jones 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 is line, and having served a regular appren ticeship at the above business with his brother. and worked some time in Baltimore; added to a determina ion to pay the utmost attention to any work which may be entrusted to

omers of the sh 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 -

The public's obedient servant, WILLIAM L. JONES.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING. SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.

CHARLES REDMAN ESPECTFULLY 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 bimself that he will be mabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country product will be taken in exchange for work, if the cast cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patrouage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.

RUNAWAY.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Tal-VV 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 away a negro man by the name of for the county and State aforesaid, as a run-

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, o feet 5 inches high-has we sears or his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow .-The clothing he had on when rommitted consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabount, and trowsers Sarony, [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. Hanover, James Wright, of Dorchesser county; that Brunswick, since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time

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, Shiff of Talbot county. Easton, Feb. 7.

CIRCULAR.

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

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has es-tablished under the special auspices and pa-tronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with cini-nent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-cial relations with the United States; through the meditation whereof such valid claims as 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 thority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be per-fected, and legalized by the appropriate For-

eign 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 re-spectively, will be received, and efficiently at-tended to in behalf of American, as well as

Foreign claimants. Orders for the investment of funds in Mort age of Freehold property, or in the purchase Public Securities of the United States, Ca al Loans of the States of New York, Pennylvania, Obio, &c. punctually and faithfully xecuted.

The French Government having assume the payment of a sum, equal to about \$5,000,000, under the late Treaty with the Uni ted States, as a full indemnity for the claims of American citizens for French spoliations, &c., this Agency will attend to the prosecu-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 assocrate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applica tions 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 pro perty, 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 there-of to land owners, and others whom it may interest, at the same time tendering to them his services, and the facilities of this Establishment, in megotiating the sale of landed property to purchasers of the above description -He is prepared to receive and transmit to said Agents, all offers and proposals that may be ent to this Office for the sale of lands, &c., which must embrace statements of all the necessary particulars and details for the a remittance, in each case, of \$10, to cover the incidental expenses.

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 through the country with great despatch, long 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 rerecords, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges letters must be addressed (post paid) to the the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New York.

AARON II. PAL VER, Actuary. List of some of the principal Correspondents Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-land, Germany and Holland.

FRANCE. Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre " Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles.
" Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Stra bourg. Mr Louis Pons, SWITZERLAND. Messrs. Marcuard & Co. Berne

Geneva

" Hentssch & Co.,

" Lhardy, Brothers,

" Finsler, Brothers & Co., " Demolin & Co. Lausanne " De Speyr, & Co., Basle. " Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg " Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne. " Getaz & Son, GERMANY. Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul. Tricste. Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. Bankers, Berlin. Hopfensack &

J. H. Brinck Dusseldorf Elberfeldt. William Troost Simons, Esq, U. S. Consul. Messrs. Ertzburger Bavaria. & Schmid, Bankers, . Augsburg. Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and

C. F. Goehring, Esq., U. S. Consul, Leipzig. Messra. Bussenge & Co , Bankers, Dresden. Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover. Messrs. Loebbecke, Brunswick Brothers, Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Messrs. Muller &

Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal. Carlsruhe.

in December last past.

The owner of the obove described negro Hesse Cassel. Pleister, Brothers, Cassel. Hunscatic Towns, M. A. Roths - Frankfort on child & Son, the Mayne Bankers, D. Neufville, Mertens & Co., Ernest Schwendler,

John Cuthbert, Esq. Hambers. Mr Solomon Heine, Lanker, F. J. Wichelhausen,

Esq. U. S. Con-sul, Mr. J. W. Karstens, Bremen Banker, HOLLAND.

Messrs. Hope & Co., Bankers, Amsterdam. J. W. Parker, Esq., U.S. Con-Messrs. Baggen, Parker & Dixon, Merchants, dec. 20

MARYLANDS

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. February Term, A. D. 1832. ON application of Edward Mullikin, Adas 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 of Magistrate, Municipal authority or Nature Published once in each week for nistrator of William B. Mullikin, late 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 co pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have bereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of February, in the year 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 btained 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 deceassame 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

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

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

THE WEEKLY Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer. ()N 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 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 invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a separate news establishment consisting of one Schooner The usual mercantile commission of 1 per of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, and the necent. will be charged by this Office, for the cessary row-boats. This establishment is supported at an annual expense of Nine shousand dollars, and vessels from Europe are boarded at sea and their news disseminated

before they reach the harbour.
In its politics, the Counter & Enquirer is purely Democratic—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General quiring the investigation of claims, search of 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 and disbursements attending the same; and all creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the conletters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States) in the Office of peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence and brotherly affection astead 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 commentary the Proprietors can with propriety offer on the quality of the matter which will be ound 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 Pagable in Senii-weely Paper 4 per annum advance. Any person who may obtain eight subsoribers to the weekly paper and remit the u-mount, 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

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

GARDEN SEEDS.

T. H. DAWSON AND SON, HAVE just received an assortment of fresh Easton, march 6 3t

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPER TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE WHICH OFFICES

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

EVERY TUESDA EDWARD. PUBLISHER OF THE THE

Are Two Dellars Annum payable half ye VERTISEMENTS are inse DOLLAR; and continu FIVE CENTS per square

SPEECH OF IN DEFENCE OF . SYST Against the British Delivered in the Senate 2d, 3d : [CONCL I have now to consid two propositions which nounced. That is, 2dly. That, under th merican System, the p ture command a highe do without it, by the c

ket; and, by the augin duced by manufacturing larges our powers of c mestic and foreign arti maxims which are uni all writers and all men differ as to the relative eign and the home ma latter great value and is nearer to us; beyond legislation; and undist tudes to which all into more or less exposed. ity of a large manufac of a good road, or of a connects their farms w If the pursuits of all same, although they w the greatest abundance duce of their industry time, be in extreme articles of human subs ity of the general occ all exchanges, all com diversity of the vocati a community that the those salutary exchan general prosperity.

versity, the more extermating is the circle of eign markets were fre the reception of our as its bulky nature, and rior, and the dangers tions of it could never eign market. But, le ory, clear as it is, and eration of the system

In considering this stance that excites ou with which the amou creased. Does not t strate that the cuttive been so very unpro were rumous, would nually engaged in it? was eighty one million hundred and four million three hundred million est surprise is, that i even its present pric augmentation of qua done it but for the co causes, by which th labrics has been gre quence of their redu ion; 2d, the improv chinery; and Sdly, material. The cro eighty-eight million twenty-one millions of 1823, when the a hundred and sever double that of 1819 more than half a n crop of 1824, amo of pounds less tha year, produced a m If there be any fo

with the most valuab

minished produce of precious metals, or in the South; and, the practice which quoting authority, of newspapers, fo ask permission of t cle from a Souther eral Hayne reques whether it was not paper expressing Clay stated that i City Gazette, one, and most respecta timents on the ques the people of Sou comprises a full of cotton, and assi creased production Let us suppose cotton, which has can System, were 000" bales, which sorbs, were throw of foreign countri duction in the pri

ed law of price, sup the fact of this gre to account, satisfac

price of cotton? Is

yond that single fac

be any truth in th Mr. Clay state tity which was go lieved it much g mation justifies the report of the returns show a 250,000 bales; t employs near 40 children; that the 131,489; that the 155,723; the an \$32,036 76; the ber of mils, 795 of cloth made, 2 ment does not co

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

VOL. IV .-- NO. 29.

EASTON, MD .-- TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 185.

ats their farms with some great capital. onnects their farms with some gerfectly the same, although they would be in possession of the greatest abundance of the particular produce of their industry, they might, at the same time, be in extreme want of other necessary articles of human subsistence. The uniform-

quence of their reduced prices; 1st, competi tion; 2d, the improvement of labor saving ma-chinery; and 3dly, the low price of the raw material. The crop of 1819 amounting to eighty-eight millions of pounds, produced twenty-one millions of dollars; and the crop more than half a milion of dollars; and the crop of 1824, amounting to thirty millions of pounds less than that of the preceding year, produced a million and a half of dollars

If there be any foundation for the established law of price, supply, and demand, ought not the fact of this great increase of the supply to account, satisfactorily, for the alleged low price of cotton? Is it necessary to look be yond that single fact to the tariff—to the di-minished produce of the mines furnishing the precious metals, or to any other cause, for newspapers, for favorite theories, I must ask permission of the Senate to read an article from a Southern newspaper. (Here General Hayne requested Mr. Clay to give the name of the authority, that it might appear whether it was not some other than a Soul paper expressing Southern sentiments. Mr. Clay stated that it was from the Charleston Gazette, one, he believed; of the oldest City Gazette, one, he believed, of the sand most respectable prints in that City, al and most respectable prints in that the sand most respectable prints in that might be its sen though he was not sure what might be its sen timents on the question which at present divides the people of South Carolina.) The article comprises a full explanation of the low price of cotton, and assigns it to its true cause-increased production.

Let us suppose that the home demand for cotton, which has been created by the Ameri-can System, were to cease, and that the 200, 000° bales, which the home market now absorbs, were thrown into the glutted markets of foreign countries, would not the effect inevitably be to produce a further and great reduction in the price of the article? If there be any truth in the facts and principles which

\*Mr Clay stated that he assumed the quantity which was generally computed, but he be-lieved it much greater, and subsequent information justifies his belief. It appears from the report of the Cotton Committee, appoint ed by the New York Convention, that partial returns show a consumption of upwards of 250,000 bales; that the cotton manufacture employs near 40,000 females, and about 5,000 children; that the total dependents on if are 131,489; that the annual wages paid are \$12, 155,723; the annual value of its products, \$32,036 76; the capital, \$44,914,984; the num ber of mi is, 795; of spindles, 1,246,503; and of cloth made, 260,461,990 yards. This state ment does not comprehend the western man-

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

FULLIBIES OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per damand, and extend the consumption of the two material; and that, but for extended to make the most of the article shows the solid proper than it now is. The error of the opposite or gament is, in assuming the thing, which, being defined the whole fails; that is, it assumes, the would be search and abundant products; by employing the article shows the solid the whole fails; that is, it assumes, the would continued weekly for TWENTY UNION.

SPEECH OF HENRY OLAY,

IN DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN

In the continued of the strict of the protection of the two propositions and communicates additional intelligence, and domestic.

It have before stated, and endeavored to illustrate, the different proposition of the two beauting from the manufactures. He would foster be the means the model and modulering in roins. I never had the book of being in South Carolina; but I have now to proceed to notice some objections which have been urged against the report of the duties on unprotected articles. The continued to me importance of the action of the struggle for power between the lower and upp-report to modely it. I shall forbeatly the state of pullering and protect of the action and of the stories of its children and the proposition and the strictles of the supprose of the continued to the internal trade. I would foster be the means and of the stories of its children and the proposition of the struggle for power between the lower and upp-rice of the action of the supprise of the continuence of the action of the supprise of the continuence of the action of the supprise of the duties on unprotected articles. I have beard, too, of the struggle for power between the lower and upp-rice to medity it. I shall forbeatly it is shall forbeatly it in the proposition and of the stories of its children and the proposition and the supprise of the action of the cardinal proposition an

what would be the condition of the farming country of the United States—of all that portion which lies north, east, and west of James River, including a large part of North Carolina, if a home market did not exist for this immense amount of agricultural produce? Without that market, where could it be sold? In foreign markets? If their restrictive laws ity of the general occupation would preclude in foreign markets? If their restrictive laws all exchanges, all commerce. It is only in the diversity of the vocations of the members of a community that the means can be found for tion to their present supplies, which must be those salutary exchanges which conduce to the general prosperity. And, the greater that diversity, the more extensive and the more animating is the circle of exchange. Even if formation of the Senate to Great Britain mating is the circle of exchange. Even if foreign markets were freely and widely open to
the reception of our agricultural produce, from
its bulky nature, and the distance of the interior, and the stangers of the ocean, large portions of it could never profitably reach the foreign market. But, let us quit this field of theory, clear as it is, and look at the practical operation of the system of protection, beginning
with the most valuable staple of our agriculture.

In considering this staple, the first circumstance that excites our surprise, is the rapidity
with whigh the amount of it has annually increased. Does not this fact, however, demon
strate that the cuttivation of it could not have
been so very unprofitable? If the business
were runnous, would more and more have an
nually engaged in it? The quantity in 1816
was eightly one millions; and, in 1836 two
hundred and four millions; and, in 1836 two
hundred and four millions; and, in 1830, near markets. I shall content myself by calling the attention of the Senate to Great Britain

was eighty one millions of pounds; in 1826 two in whose behalf we are called upon to legislate few observations on a delicate subject, which hundred and four millions; and, in 1830, near so that we may enable her to purchase our I approach with all the respect that is due to three hundred millions! The ground of great cotton! Great Britain, that thinks only of its serious and grave nature. They have not, est surprise is, that it has been able to sustain herself in her own legislation! When have indeed, been rendered necessary by the speech even its present price with such an enormous we experienced justice, much less favor, at augmentation of quantity. It could not have her hands? When did she shape her legislation forbearance to notice the topic was commen A dine it but for the combined operation of three causes, by which the consumption of cotton causes, by which the consumption of cotton the consumption of cotton causes, by which the consumption of cotton to the consumption of cotton causes, by which the consumption of cotton to the consumption of cotton causes, by which the consumption of cotton causes are caused to cause the consumption of cotton causes are caused to cause the cause of cause caused to cause the cause of cause caused to cause the cause caused to cause caused t supercilious. Not more separated from the rest of the world by the sea that girts her island, than she is separated in feeling, sympathy, or friendly consideration of their wel-fare. Gentlemen, in supposing it impracti-"the instinct of self interest might have taugh twenty one millions of dollars; and the crop of 1823, when the amount was swelled to one har in manufactures, do injustice to the skill hundred and seventy four millions, (almost double that of 1819) produced a less sum, by more than half a million of dollars; and the second country article embraced. to gun, ship to ship, fleet to fleet, and army to army. And I have no doubt we are destin-ed to achieve equal success in the more useful, if not nobler contest for superiority in the

items, for which a demand is created in the home market, by the operation of the American System; but I should exhaust the patience of the Senate. Where, where, should we find a market for all these articles, if it did not ex-

And allow me, Mr. President, to say, that, of all the agricultural parts of the United States which are benefitted by the operation of this system, none are equally so with those which border the Chesapeake bay, the lower parts of North Carolina, Virginia, & the two shores of Maryland. Their facilities of transporta-tion and proximity to the North give them de-

cided advantages,
But, if all this reasoning were totally fallacious—if the price of manufactured articles were really higher, under the American System, than without it, I should still argue that high or low prices were themselves relative—relative to the ability to pay them. It is in vain to tempt, to tantalize us with the lower prices of European fabrics than our own, it we have nothing wherewith to purchase them.

If, by the home exchanges, we can be supplied with necessary, even if they are dearer and worse, articles of American production than worse, articles of American production than the fereign, it is better than not to be supplied at all. And how would the large portion of our country which I have described, be supplied, but for the home exchanges? A poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, has nothing with which to purchase foreign fabrics. To them they are exceeds qually beyond their reach, whether their cost be a dollar or a guinea. It is in this view of the matter that Great Britain, by her vast wealth—her exerted and protected industry—is enabled to bear a burthen of taxation which when compared to that of other nations, appears enormous; but which, when her immense rich es are compared to theirs, is light and trivial The gentleman from South Carolina has drawn a lively and flattering picture of our coasts, bays, rivers, and harbors; and he ar-gues that these proclaimed the design of Pro-

sidered as the British Colonial System.

3. That the American System is beneficial to all parts of the Union, and absolutely necessary to much the larger portion.

4. That the price of the great staple cotton, and of all our chief productions of agriculture has been sustained and upheld, and a

decline averted by the protective system.

5. That, if the foreign demand for cotton has been at all diminished, by the operation of that system, the diminution has been more than compensated in the additional demand

created at home. 6. That the constant tendency of the sys

riously contended with her, man to man, gun out any other participation on our part than simple consent to receive them. [Here Gen. Hayne rose, and remarked that the passages, which immediately preceded and followed the paragraph cited, he thought, plainly indicated his meaning, which related to evasions of the arts of civil life. his meaning, which related to evasions of the I could extend and dwell on the long list of system, by illicit introduction of goods, which articles—the hemp, iron, lead, coal, and other items, for which a demand is created in the South Carolina 1 I am happy to hear this explanation. But, sir, it is impossible to conceal from our view the facts that there is great excitement in South Carolina; that the protective system is openly and violently denoun the solution! This subject is well understood ist at home? What would be the condition cod in popular meetings; and that the Legisthe practice which has been introduced, of quoting authority, and still less the authority of newspapers, for favorite theories. I must jects of prime necessity? What would not be the certain and inevitable decline in the price its steps. With respect to this Union, Mr. of all these articles, but for the home market? President, the truth cannot be too generally And allow me, Mr. President, to say, that, of it is necessary to the whole and to all the parts
-necessary to those parts, indeed, in different degrees, but vitally pecessary beach; & that that threatens to disturb codessolve it, coming from any of the parts, would be quite as indiscreet and improper, as would be threats from the residue to exclude those parts from the pale of its benefits. The great principle, which lies at the foundation of all free Government, lies at the foundation of all free Government, is, that the majority must govern; from which there is or can be no appeal but to the sword. That majority ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately, and constitutionally, but govern it must, subject only to that terrible appeal. If ever one, or several States, being a minority, can, by menucing a dissolution of the Union, succeed in forming an abandonment of great measures, deemed essential to the in terests and prosperity of the whole, the Union from that moment, is practically gone. I may linger on, in form and name, spirit has fled forever! Entertaining these deliberate opinions, I would entreat the patri otic People of South Carolina—the land of Marion, Sumpter, and Pickens—of Rutledge, Laurens, the Pinckneys, and Lowndes—of living and present names, which I would men tion if they were not living or present—to nause, solemnly pause! and contemplate the frightful precipics which lies directly before them. To retreat may be fearful and morti-fying to their gallantry and pride, but it is to retreat to the Union, to salety, and to those

brethren, with whom, or with those ancestors, they, or their ancestors, have won, on fields of glory, imperishable renown. To advance, is to rush on certain and inevitable disgrace and destruction.
We have been told of deserted castles, of

and this new wealth communicates additional ability to consume which acts on all the objects contributing to human comfort and enjoyment.

Against the British Colonial System:

Delivered in the Senate of the U. S. February 2d, 3d and 6th.

[concurred]

I have now to consider the remaining of the two propositions which I have already announced. That is, 2dly. That, under the operation of the American System, the products of our agricult.

and this new wealth communicates additional ability to consume which acts on all the objects contributing to human comfort and enjoyment. I liave hitherto considered the question in reference only to a state of psace; but a sea son of war ought not to be entirely overlooked. Under the operation of laws, abolishing the continuities that the operation of laws, abolishing the present contributing to human comfort and enjoyment. The human comfort and enjoyment to be entirely overlooked. When the source of an equal distribution of esponsible primage of an equal distribution of esponsible productions of an equal distribution of esponsible production of eaction imported into the two ports of Bosion and Providence as one of war ought not to be entirely overlooked. We have enjoyed near twenty years of peace; but who can tell when the storm of war shall again break forth? Have we forgotten, so soon, the privations to which, not merely our brave soldiers and our gallant tars were subjected, but the sole entirely overlooked. We have enjoyed near twenty years of peace; but who can tell when the storm of war shall again break forth? Have we forgotten, the sole persons of the descendants of illustrations to which, not merely our brave soldiers and our gallant tars were subjected, but the sole entirely overlooked. When the operation of laws, abolishing the contribution of laws, are ferrence only to a state of peace; but a sea son of war ought not to be entirely ov

West of the mountains, including Louisiana, are deeply interested in the preservation of that System, would they be reconciled to its overthrow? Can it be expected that two-thirds, if not three-fourths, of the peeple of the United States would consent to the destruction of a policy, believed to be indispensably necessary to prosperity?—When, too, this sacrifice is made, at the instance of a single interest, which they verily believe will not be promoted by it? In estimating the degree of peril which may be incident to two opposite courses of human polinications. The poor attracting the period of the people, and especially for the poor, that I have ever support ed the American System. It affords them interest of the postponement, and supplies the utility of the postponement. icy, the statesman would be short sighted who icy, the statesman would be short sighted who should content himself with viewing only the wils, real or imaginary, which belong to that course which is in practical operation. He should lift himself up to the contemplation of the should lift himself up to the contemplation of the share of foreign luxuries; whilst the system of might inevitably attend the adoption of the alternative course. What would be the conforming and which are beyond their lift would be wise to accept them. If the characteristics which is about 126; and he thinks lit would be wise to accept them. might inevitably attend the adoption of the alternative course. What would be the condition of this Union, if Pennsylvania and New dition of this Union, if Pennsylvania and New would posess no means to purchase. dition of this Union, if Pennsylvania and New p York, those mammoth members of our confederacy, were firmly persuaded that their industry was paralysed, and their prosperity blight a cel, by the enforcement of the British Colonial to System, under the delusive name of free trade? They are now tranquil, and happy, and contented, conscious of their welfare, and feeling a salutary and rapid circulation of the products of home manufactures and home industry inframelout all litely great arteries. But let a that be checked let them feel that a foreign system is to predominate, and the sources of system is to predominate, and the sources of their subsistence and comfort dried up; let New England and the West, and the Middle New England and the West, and the Middle exposes us to the influence of her numerous States, all feel that they too are the victims of a agents, factors and merchants. And it is not mistaken policy, and let these vast portions among the smallest recommendations of the

with leading considerations which prompted gress She has, moreover, no colonies the adoption of the present constitution?—The ducing the article in abundance, whose industry she might be tempted to encourage.

The honourable gentleman from Maryland, imposts on foreign goods. They stripped themselves of all power to protect their own manufactures, by the most efficacious means. ment, inactive, unexecuted, and lifeless?

power should remain in the Federal Government of the Government of

Carolina has carefully selected, for ludicrous effect, a number of the unprotected articles, cosmetics, perfumes, oranges, &c. I must say, that this exhibition of the gentleman is not in keeping with the candor which he has generally displayed; that he knows very well that the duties upon these articles are triking, and that it is of hittle consequence whether they are repealed or retained. Both systems, the American and the foreign, comprehend some articles which may be deemed luxuries. The Senate knows that the unprotected articles which what he does. two command a higher price than they would do without it by the creation of a home market is mong the established maxim which are universally recognised is finding corn, and 7,772 bankels of the home market is smong the established maxim which are universally recognised in finding the condensation. It is nearer to us, beyond the country of the home market, none dony to the latter great value and high consideration. It is nearer to us, beyond the control of foreign altered value and high consideration. It is nearer to us, beyond the control of foreign the figure of the control of the c

The constant complaint of South Carolina against the tariff, is, that it checks importations, and disables foreign powers from pur-chasing the agricultural productions of the United States. The effect of the resolution will be to increase importations, not so much it is true, from Great Britain, as from other powers, but not the less acceptable on that decount. It is a misjortune that so large a portion of our foreign commerce concentrates in one nation; it subjects us too much to the legislation and the policy of that nation and of our country despair of any favorable measure before the Senate, that its tendency change, and then, indeed, might we tremble for the continuance and safety of this Uniour great revolutionary ally—the land of our war of cotton, and h

of encouragement -the imposition of duties on sary that I should take some notice of his ob rival foreign fabrics. Did they create that servations. The honorable gentleman stated great trust? Did they voluntarily subject that he had been accused of partiality to the themselves to this self restriction, that the power should remain in the Federal Governmore groundless and malicious charge prefer red against a calumniated man. Since this question has been agitated in the public coun

was not there altogether uninformed of what was not there altogether uninformed of what was passing in the world. I regularly received the Register of my excellent friend (Mr. Niles) published in Baltimore, the National Intelligencer, and other papers. There are two errors to which gantlemen are sometimes lies.

utility of the postponement.
We are told by the Gentleman from Mary-land, that offers have been made to the Se acter of the bank is renewed, that stock will be probably worth much more than its present price, if not renewed, much less. Would it be fair in Government whelst the question is pending and undecided, to make such an ex-change? The difference in value between a stock bearing three per cent. and one bearing stock bearing three per cent. and one bearing any seven per cent., must be really much greater than the difference between 96 and 126 per cent. Supposing them to be perpetual annuities, the one would be worth more than twice the value of the other. But my objection to the Treasury plan is, that it is not necessary to execute it—to continue these duties as the Secretary proposes. The Secretary has a debt of twenty-four millions to pay; he has, from the accruing receipts of this year, four teen millions, and we are now told by the Senator from Maryland, that this sum of fourteen millions is exclusive of any of the dutourteen millions is exclusive of any of the duties accruing this year. He proposes to raise And need I remind you, sir, that this dereliction of the duty of protecting our domestic industry, and abandonment of it to the fate of foreign legislation, would be directly at war of collections and the manufacture of th eight millions, and two millions, make up the sum required, of twenty four millions, without the side of the duties to which the resolution relates.

The gentleman from Maryland insists that

the General Government has been liberal to-wards the West in its appropriations of public lands for internal improvements; and, as to fortifications, he contends that the expendi-tures near the mouth of the Mississippi, are for its especial benefit The appropriations o land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois o land to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama, have been liberal; but it is not to be overlooked, that the General Govern-

the tion

acts pen-offer I be ion. try, the 172

e of they the their ex-in-ted,

date it to the fact of the payment of the pub lic debt. And the alternative is or may be the duties on the unprotected articles, or to preserve the duties on unprotected articles, and endanger, if not destroy, the System. Let us then adopt the measures before us, which will the adopt the measures before us, which will the same time. The object was too immense for any one of them to grasp al man, the merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic; and the cotton planter more than all. A few months ago, there was no diversity of opinion as to the expediency of this measure. All, then, seemed to unite in the selection of these objects, for a repeal of duties which were not produced within the country. Such a repeal did not touch our domestic industry, violated no principle, offended no pre-

Can we not all, whatever may be car favorite theories, cordially unite on this neutral ground?—When that is occupied, let us look beyond it, and see if any thing can be done, in the field of protection, to modify, to improve it, or to satisfy those who are opposed to the System. Our Southern brethren believed it is included to the modern of the satisfy the sand askits relieve that it is injurious to them, and ask its re peal. We believe that its abandonment will be prejudicial to them, and ruinous to every other section of the Union. However strong their convictions may be, they are not stonger than ours. Between the points of the preservation of the System and its absolute repeal, there is no principal of union. If it can be about to operate immoderately on any quarter; if the measure of protection to any article can be demonstrated to be undue and inordinate, it would be the duty of Congress to interpose and apply a remedy. And none will co operate more heartily than I shall, in the performance of that duty. It is quite proba-ble that beneficial modifications of the System may be made, without imparing its efficacy. But to make it fulfil the purposes of its intsitution, the measure of protection ought to be adequate. If it be not, all interests will be injuriously affected. The manufacturer, crip the consequence. This is the spirit, and these are the principles only, on which it seems to me, that a setlement of this great question can be made, satisfactorily to all parts

### THE CHEROKEE CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Manshall, January Term, 1932. SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, US. THE STATE OF

Georgia.

This cause, in every point of view in which it can be placed, is of the deepest interest.

The defendant is a State, a member of the Union, which has exercised the powers of government over a People who deny its jurisdic-fion, and are under the protection of the Uni-

The plaintiff is a citizen of the State of Vermont, condemned to hard labor for four years in the penitentiary of Georgia, under color of In act which he alleges to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United

The legislative power of a State, the controlling power of the constitution and laws of the United States, the rights, if they have any, the political existence of a once numerous and powerful People, the personal liberty of a cit-izen, are all involved in the subject now to be

The court after thus speaking of the importance of the case go on to inquire in reference to their jurisdiction, which argument being of little interest to most of our readers. we omit, that we may thus be enabled to give them as clear a view of the important points of the case, as the limits of our paper will ad-

The indictment, charges the plaintiff in error and others, being white persons, with the offence of "residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation, without a licence," and [The charters of Connecticut, Rhode Island, "without having taken the oath to support and Pennsylvania and Maryland, are cited to defend the Constitution and laws of the State

mongst the Cherokees as a missionary: that "at present waste and desolate." It recites, the said Cherokees are a sovereign and independent nation, that their rights of self-government have been repeatedly acknowledged by the United States in treaties formed with them, &c. and that the laws of Georgia onwhich this persecution is founded "are ree pugnant to the aforesaid treaties, which according to the Constitution of the United States, compose a part of the supreme law of the land; and that these laws of Georgia are, therefore, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect; that the said laws of Georgia are also kee Nation and the said United States of A. these grants asserted a title against Europe merica, as above recited: also, that the said ans only, and were considered as blank paper laws of Georgia are unconstitutional and void, so far the rights of the natives were concern-because they interfere with, and attempt to ed. The power of war is given only for de-regulate and control the intercourse with the fence; not for conquest. asid Cherokee Nation, which, by the said Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

The charters contain passages, showing one of their objects to be the civilization of the Indians, and their conversion to Christiany—ob

The Court then, in examination of the plea proceeds to say,]

America, separated from Europe by a wide ocean, was inhabited by a distinct People, divided into separate nations, independent of European Nations, on so much of the America continent as lies between the Mississipp each other and of the rest of the world, having sons into this Western World. They found

it in possession of a people who had made all progress in agriculture or mannfactures. and whose general employment was war, hunting and fishing.

Did these adventurers, by sailing along the coast, and occasionally landing on it, acquire for the several Governments to whom they be longed, or by whom they were commissione a rightful property in the soil, from the At latic to the Pacific; or rightful dominion over the numerous people who occupied it? Or has nature, or the great Creator of all thingsconferred their rights over hunters and fisher man, or agriculturists and manufacturers.

But power. war, corquest, give right which, after possession, are conceded by the world, and which can never be controverted

dependent upon the foreign. But the reverby those on whom they descended. We prottine term was understood by them. nue ought to be reduced, so as to accommoceed, then, to the actual state of things, have contain it is the state of things. in our recollection might shed some light on-

benefit all classes: the farmer, the professionerful to submit to the exclusive or reasonable pretensions of any single potentate. void bloody conflicts, which might terminate

nations of Europe to establish some principle which all would acknowledge, and which should decide their respective rights as between themselves. This principle, saugested by the actual state of things, was "that discovery gave title to the Government by whose subgainst all other European Governments, which title might be consummated by per-

This principle, acknowledged by all Europeans, because it was the interest of all to acdiscovery, as its inevitable consequence, the sole right of acquiring the soil, and making settlements on it. It was an exclusive princi-ple, which shut out the right of competition among those who had agreed to it; not one which could annul the previous rights of those who had not agreed to it. It regulated the right given by discovery among the European dissoverers; but could not effect the rights of those already in possession, either as aboriginal occupants, or as occupants by virtue of a discovery made before the memory of man. t gave the exclusive right to purchase, but lid not found that right on a denial of the right of the possessor to sell.

The relation between the Europeans and

the natives was determined in each case by the particular Government which asserted and could maintain this pre-emptive privilege in the particular place. The United States succeeded to all the claims of Great Britain, both pled in his exertions, will produce less perfect territorial and political; but no attempt, so far and dearer fabrics, and the consumer will feel as is known, has been made to enlarge them So far as they existed merely in theory, or were in their nature only exclusive of the claims of other European nations, they still retain their original character, and remain dormant. So far as they have been practically exerted, they exist in fact, are understood by both parties, are asserted by the one, and admitted by the

> Soon after Great Britain determined on planting colonies in America, the king granted charters to companies of his subjects, who associated for the purpose of carrying the views of the crown into effect, and of enriching themselves. The first of these charters was made before possession was taken of any parof the country. They purport generally to convey the soil, from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This soil was occupied by numerous and warlike nations, equally willing and able to defend their possesions. The extravagant and absurdidea, that the feeble settlements made on the seacoast, or the companies under whom they were made, acquired legitimate power by them to govern the people, or occu-py the lands from sea to sea, did not enter the mind of any man. They were well under-stood to convey the title, which, according to the common law of European sovereigns respecting America, they might rightfully convey, and no more. This was the exclusive right of purchasing such lands as the natives were willing The crown could not be understood to sell. to grant what the crown did not affect to claim, nor was it so understood.

> The power of making war is conferred by these charters on the colonies, but the defen-sive war alone seems to have been contempla ted. In the first charter to the first and second colonies, they are empowered, "fo their several defences to encounter, expulse repel, and resist, all persons who shall, without, license," attempt to inhabit "without several colonies, or that shall enterprise, or attempt at any time hereafter, the least detriment or annoyance of the said several colo

[The charters of Connecticut, Rhode Island, establish this fact.]

The de fendant pleads that he is a citizen of the State of Vermont, and has resided a-"and whereas our provinces in North Ameri ca have been frequently ravaged by Indian en emies, more especially that of South Carolina which, in the late war, by the neighboring savages, was laid waste by fire and sword, and great numbers of the English inhabitants mis erably massacred; and our loving subject who now inhabit there, by reason of the smallness of their numbers, will, in case of any new war, be exposed to the like calamities, in asmuch as their whole Southern frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said savages."

The motives for planting the new colon unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the various contracts formed by and between the aforesaid Choroto sea. They demonstrate the truth, that

> jects to be accomplished by concilating con duct, and good example; not by extermina

and the Atlantic, explain their claims and the institutions of their own, and govering themsolves by their own laws. It is difficult to
comprehend the proposition, that the inhabitants of either quarter of the globe could
have rightful original claims of dominion over
the lands of the other, or over the lands

Bloody conflicts arose between them, which discovery of one was admitted by all to exclude the claim of any other; the extent of that dis-Bloody conflicts arose between them, which they occupied: or that the discovery of either by the other should give the discoverer rights in the country discovered which annul the pre-existing rights of its ancient possessors.

Bloody conflicts arose between them, which gave importance and security to neighbouring nations. Fierce and warlike in their char c ter, they might be formidable enemies, or effective friends. Instead of rousing their regave importance and security to neighbouring ter, they might be formidable enemies, or effective friends. Instead of rousing their re After laying concealed for a series of ages, the enterprise of Europe, guiding by nautical science, conducted some of her adventurous ance was sought by flattering professions, and purchased by rich presents. The English, the French and the Spaniards; were equally competitors for their friendship and their aid. Not well acquainted with the exact meaning of words, nor supposing it to be material whether they were called the subject, or the children of their father in Europe; lavish in protessions of duty, and affection, in retur or the rich presents they received, as long a eir actual independence was untouched, anheir right to self government acknowledges hey were willing to profess dependence on he Power which furnished supplies of which hey were in absolute need, and restrained rangerous introders from entering their coun-

\*11. Wheaton, 573.

Certain it is, that our history furnishes no

example, from the first settlement of our country, of any attempt, on the part of the crown to interfere with the internal affairs of the ladians, farther than keep out the agents of foreign Powers, who, as traders or otherwise, might seduce them into foreign alliances.— The King purchased their lands when they were willing to sell, at a price they were will ling to take; but never coerced a surrender of them. He also purchased their alliance and dependence by subsides; but never intraded and take possession of their country: To obdisastrously to all, it was necessary for the into the interior of their affairs, or interfered with their self government, so far as respected themselves only.

The general views of Great Britain, with

regard to the Indians, were detailed by Mr. Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs, in a speech delivered at Mobile, in the presence of jects or by whose authority it was made, a | several persons of distinction, soon after the peace of 1763. Towards the conclusion he says, "lastly, I inform you that it is the King's orders to all his Governors and subjects reat the Indians with justice and he nd to forbear all encroachments on the teritories allotted to them; accordingly all individuals are prohibited from purchasing any your lands; but, as you know, that your white brethren cannot feed you when you visi: them unless you give them ground to plant, it is ex-pected that you will code lands to the king for that purpose. But, whenever you shall bepleased to surrender any of your territories to his Majesty, it must be done, for the future, at a public meeting of your nation, when the governors of the provinces, or the superinter shall be present, and obtain the consent of all your people. The boundaries of your bunting will be accurately fixed, and no settlement per faithfully kept, so it is expected that you, also, will be careful strictly to observe

The proclamaton issued by the King of Great Britain, in 1763, soon after the ratification of the articles of peace, forbids the govof survey; or pass patents upon any lands ble of signing his name. It is probable the whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us (the King) as aforesaid, are

The treaty is introduced with the declara-

The proclamation proceeds, "and we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve, mder our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories" "lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea, from the west and northwest as aforesaid: and we do bereby strictly torbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases, or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and licence for that purpose first obtained."

"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons, whatever, who have, either villully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not taving been ecded by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements"

A proclamation, 1504 by Governor Gage, n 1772, contains the following passage:-Whereas many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King, upon this subject, have undertaken to make selftements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made within the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whitend the said nations;" particularly on Ouaba che, the proclamation orders such persons to quit these countries without delay. Such was the policy of Great Britain to

wards the Indian nations inhabiting the terripeans; such her claims, and such her practical exposition of the charters she had grant maintaining the relations of of go erning themselves, under her protection and she made treaties with them, the obligation of which she acknowledged.

This was the settled state of things when the war of our Revolution commenced. The nfluence of our enemy was established; her resources enabled her to keep up that influence; and the colonists had much cause for the apprehension that the Indian nations would. the allies of Great Britain, add their arms to hers. This, as was to be expected, became an object of great solicitude to Congress .-Far from advancing a claim to their lands, or asserting any right of dominion over them. Congress resolved "that the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indian nations, appears to be a subject of the utmost momen

to tacse colonies.

The early journals of Congress exhibit the most anxious desire to conciliate the Indian nations. Three Indian departments, were es tablished; and commissions appointed in each to treat with the Indians in their respective departments, in the name & on behalf of the united colonies, in order to preserve peace and friendship with the said Indians, and to pre-vent their taking any part in the present com-

The most strenuous exertions were made to procure those supplies on which Indian friendship was supposed to depend, and ev ery thing which might excite hostility was a

The first treaty was made with the Dela wares, in September, 1778. The language of equality in which it i frawn, evinces the temper with which the ne gotiation was undertaken, and the opinio which then prevailed in the United States. "1st. That all offences or acts of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties a gainst the other, be mutually for given, and bu ried in the depth of oblivion, never more to

be had in remembrance... "2d. That a perpetual peace and friendship shall, from henceforth, take place and subsisbetween the contracting parties aforesaid through all succeeding generations; and i either of the parties are engaged in a just ar necessary war, with any other nation or na tions, that then each shall assist the other, in due proportion to their abilities, till their case mies are brought to reasonable terms of ac

commodation." &c.
3d. The third article stipulates among oth er things, a free passage for the America troops through the Delaware nation, and er gages that they shall be furnished with pro isions and other necessaries at their value.

"4th. For the better security of the peace and friendship now entered into by the cor tracting parties against all intractions of the same by the citizens of either party, to the prejudice of the other, neither party shall preceed to the refliction of puntsuments on the citizens of the other, otherwise than by secuing the offender or offenders, by impriso ment, or any other competent means, till a far and importial trial can be had by judges or jucles of both parties, as near as can be to the Laws, customs, and usages of the contracting parties, and natural justice," &c

5th. Tue afth aracle regulates the trade be tween the contracting parties, in a manner

entirely equal. 6th. The sixth article is entitled to peculiar

attention, as it contains a disclaimer of deigns which were, at that time, ascribed to the United States, by their enemies, and from the imputation of which Congress was then peculiarly anxious to free the Government. It is these words: Whereas the enemies of the Inited States have endeavored, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion that it is the design of the States aforesaid to extirpate the Indians, viate such false suggestion the United States do engage to guaranty to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their territorial rights, in the fullest and most ample manner, as it hath been bounded by former trea-ties, as long as the said Delaware nation shall

abide by and hold fast, the chain of friendship now entered into." The parties further agree, that other tribes, friendly to the interest of the United States, may be invited to form a State, whereof the

Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress. This treaty, in its language, and in its provisions, is formed, as near as may be, on the

model of treaties between the crowned heads of Europe.

The sixth article shows how Congress then treated the injurious calumny of cherishing

designs unfriendly to the political and civil rights of the Indians.

During the war of the revolution, the Che rokees took part with the British. After its termination, the United States, though desirous of peace, did not feel its necessity so strongly as while the war continued. Their political situation being changed they might mitted to be made upon them. As you may very well think it advisable to assume a high-be assured that all treaties with you will be er tone, and to impress on the Cherokees the same respect for Congress which was before felt for the King of Great Britain. This may account for the language of the treaty of Hope well. There is the more reason for supposing that the Cherokee chiefs were not very ical judges of the language, from the fact that | qually inconceivable that they could have supernors of any of the colonics to grant warrants every one makes his mark; no chief wascapa-

reserved to the said ladians, or any of tion, that "The commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions."

When the United States gave peace, did they not also receive it? Were not both paries desirous of it? If we consult the history of the day, does it not inform us that the U nited States were at least as anxious to obtain it as the Cherokees? We may ask, further: Did the Cherokees come to the seat of the A. merican Government to solicit peace; or, did the American Commissioners go to them to obtain it? The treaty was made at Hopewell, not at N. York. The word "give," then, has no real importance attached to it. The first and second articles stipulate for the mutual restoration of prisoners, and are of

Course equal.

The third article acknowledges the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other Power.

This stipulation is found in Indian treaties, generally. It was introduced into their treaties with Great Britain; and may probably be ound in those with other European Powers. its origin may be traced to the nature of their mouning is discerned in their relative situa-

The general law of European sovereigns, respecting their claims in America, limited the intercourse of Indians, in a great degree, to the particular potentate, whose ultimate right of domain was acknowledged by the others .-This was the general state of things in time f peace.-It was sometimes changed in war. The consequence was, that their supplies were derived chiefly from that nation, and able to their comfort, in the shape of were received from the same hand. What was of still more importance, the strong band of Government was interposed to restrain the disorderly and licentious from intrusions into their country, from encroachments on their lands, and from those acts of violence which were often attended by reciprocal murder .-The Indians perceived in this protection, only what was beneficial to themselves -an engagement to punish aggressions on them. It in volved practically no claim to their lands, no lominion over their persons. It merely bound the nation to the British crown, as a dependentally, claiming the protection of a powerful friend and neighbor, and receiving the adantages of that protection, without involving surrender of their national character.

This is the true meaning of the stipulation; and is undoubtedly the sense in which it was made. Neither the British Government, nor ne Cherokees, ever understood it otherwise The same slipulation entered into with the United States, is undoubtedly to be construed in the same manner. They receive the Cherokee nation into their favor and protection. The Cherokees acknowledge themselves to be inder the protection of the United States, and of no other Power. Protection does not imply the destruction of the protected. The manner in which this stipulation was understood by the American Government, is ex-

The fourth article draws the boundary be ween the Imians and the citizens of the United States. But in describing this boundary, the term "allotted," and the term "hunting ground" are used.

Is it reasonable to suppose, that the Indians who could not write, and most probably could not read, who certainly were not critical judges of our language, should distinguish the word "allotted" from the words "marked out." The actual subject of contract was the their attention may very well be supposed to have been confined to that subject. When, in fact, they were coding n fact, they were ceding lands to the United States, and describing the extent of their cesum, it may very well be supposed that they night not understand the term employed, as ndicating that instead of granting they were receiving lands. If the term would admit of o other signification, which is not conceded, its being misunderstood is so apparent, results o necessarily from the whole transaction, that must, we think, he taken in the sense in which it was most obviously used.

So with respect to the words "hussing grounds," Hunting was at that time the prinipal occupation of the Indians, and their land as more used for that purpose than for any ther, It could not, however, be supposed at any intention existed of restricting the il use of the lands they reserved.

To the United States, it could be a matter f no concern, whether their whole territory vas devoted to hunting grounds, or whether a occasional village, an occasional corn field, errupted, and gave some variety to the

take their lands, or to interfere with their in-

the United States from any citizen who has settled or shall settle on the lands allotted to the Indians, for their hunting grounds; and stipulates that, if he shall not remove within six months, the Indians may punish him.

The 6th and 7th articles stipulate for the unishment of the citizens of either country. who may commit offences on or aganist the citizens of the other. The only considered the Cherokees as a nation.
The 9th article is in these words: "For the

as they think proper."

To construe the expression "managing all the United States. their affairs," into a surrender of self-govern ment, would be, we think, a perversion of their necessary meaning, and a departure from the construction, which has been uniformly put on them. The great subject of the article the claim, with the profession that their motive was, "the benefit and comfort of the in-dians, and the prevention of injuries or oppressions." This may be true, as respects the regulation of all minirs connected with their trade, but cannot be true, as respects the man agement of all their affairs. The most important of these, is the cession of their lands, and security against intruders on them. Is it credible, that they could have considered themselves as surrendering to the United States the right to dictate their future cessions, and the terms on which they should be made? or to compel their submission to the violence of disorderly and licentious intruders? It is eposed themselves, by a phrase thus slipped in to an article, on another and most interesting subject, to have divested themselves of the right of self-government on subjects not connected with trade. Such a measure could no be "for their benefit and comfort," or for the prevention of injuries and oppression. Such a construction would be inconsistent with the spirit of this and of all subsequent treaties; especially of those articles which recognize the right of the Cherokees to declare hostilities, and to make war. It would convert a

treaty of peace coverily into an act, annihila-ting the political existence of one of the par-ties. Ilad such a result been intended, it would have been openly arowed. This treaty contains a few terms capable of being used in a sense which could not have been intended at the time, and which is inconsistent with the practical construction which has always been put upon them; but its essential articles treat with the Cherokees as a nation capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; and ascertain the boundaies between them and the United States. .

The treaty of Hopewell seems not to have established a solid peace. To accommodal the differences still existing between the State of Georgia and the Cherokee nation, the trea-

manent peace and friendship, and of removing all causes of war, is honestly avowed, and, in pursuance of this desire, the first article declares, that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the Cherokee nation.

the said precincts and limits of the said ed; she considered them as nations capable of their trade confined to it. Goods, indispenunder the protection of the United States of rope; offered to negotiate treaties with them, America, and of no other sovereign whatever. and actually did negotiate Treaties with America, and of no other sovereign whatever. The meaning of this has been already ex-plained. The Indian nations were, from their

situation, necessarily dependent on some for eign potentate for the supply of their essential wants, and for their protection from lawless and injurious intrusions into their country .-That power was naturally termed their protec tor. They had been arranged under the protection of Great Britain; but the extinguishment of the British power in their neighborhood, and the establishment of that of the Uni ted States in its place, led naturally to the declaration on the part of the Cherokees, that they were under the protection of the United States, and of no other Power. They assumed the relation with the United States which had before subsisted with Great Britain.

This relation was that of a nation claiming and receiving the protection of one more powerful; not that of individuals abandoning their national character, and submiting as subjects to the laws of a master. The third article contains a perfectly equal

stipulation for the surrender of prisoners.
The fourth article declares, that "the our dary between the United States and the Cher okee nation shall be as follows: "Beginning," &c. We hear no more of "allotments" or o "hunting grounds."-A boundary is described, plained by the language and acts of our first between nation and nation by mutual consent.

The national character of each, the ability of each, to establish this boundary, is acknowledged by the other. To preclude forever all disoutes, it is agreed that it shall be plainly marked by commissioners, to be appointed by each party; and in order to extinguish forever all claim of the Cherokees to the ceded lands, an additional consideration is to be paid by the United States. For this additional consideration the Cherokees release all right to the ceded land, forever.

By the fifth article, the Cherokees allow the acceptance of these cessions is an acknow ladgement of the right of the Cherokees to make or withhold them.

By the 6th article it is agreed, on the part of the Cherokees, that the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of reg ulating their trade. No claim is made to the "management of all their affairs." The stipulation has already been explained. The observation may be repeated, that the stipulation is itself an admission of their right to make or

By the severth article, the United States solemnly guaranty to the Cherokee nation all heir lands not hereby coded.

The eighth article relinquishes to the Cher okees any citizens of the United States who may settle on their lands, and the ninth for ads any critizen of the United States to hunt on their hands, or to enter, their country with out a passport.

The remaining articles are equal, and con ain stipulations which would be made with a nation admitted to be capable of governing it

to imply a right in the British Government to their lands, assuming the duty of-protection, and of course of pledging the faith of the U. ternal Government.

States for that protection, has bee
The 5th article withdraws the protection of renewed, and is now in full force. States for that protection, has been frequently

To the general pledge of protection have been added several specific pledges deemed valuable by the Indians. Some of these restrain the citizens of the United States from encroachments on the Cherokee country, and provide for the punishment of intruders.

From the commencement of our Government, Congress passed acts to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indians, which be drawn from them is, that the United States treat them as nations, respect their rights. and manifest a firm purpose to afford that protection which treaties stipulate. All these benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for acts, and especially that of 1802, which is the prevention of injuries or oppressions on still in force, manifestly consider the several the part of the citizens or Indians, the United Indian nations as distinct political communi-States in Congress assembled, shall have the ties, having territorial boundaries, within which sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade their authority is exclusive, and having a right with the Indians, and managing all their affairs, to all the lands within these boundaries which is not only acknowledged, but guarantyed by

In 1819, Congress passed an act for promoting those humane designs of civilizing the eighboring Indians, which had long been the Indian trade. The influence it gave, made it desirable that Congress should possist. The Commissionary has been desirable that the Indian trade. the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own consent, to employ capable persons of good moral character, to it them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and artthmetic; and for performing such other duties as may be enjoined according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct in the discharge of their duties."

heir duties."
This act avowedly contemplates the preservation of the Indian nations as an object sought by the U. S. and proposes to effect this object by civilizing and converting them from hunters into agriculturalists. Though the hunters into agriculturalists.
Cherokees had already made considerable progress in this improvement, it cannot be do ed that the general words of the acts comprehend them. Their advance in the "habits and arts of civilization," rather encouraged perseverance in the laudable exertions still to meliorate their condition. This act furnishes strong additional evidence of a settled purpose to lix the Indians in their country by given them security at home.

The treaties and laws of U. S. contemplate

the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the States; and provide that all intercourse with them shall be carried on exclusively by the Government of the Union.
Is this the rightful exercise of power, or is it

usurpation.
While these States were colonies, this power, in its atmost extent, was admitted to reide in the Crown. When our Revolutionary struggle commenced, Congress was com-posed of an assemblage of deputies, acting un-der specific powers granted by the Legisla-tures, or conventions of the several colonies. of Georgia and the Chefokee nation, the treaty of Holstein was negotiated, in July, 1791. It was a great popular movement, not perfectly organized, nor were the respective powhad been then adopted, and the Government, having more intrinsic capacity to enforce its just claims, was represented by a confining superiority—

We hear no more of giving peace to the Chermanner of the second of the s

in which the representatives of all were assem-bled, and which would command the confi-dence of all; Congress therefore, was considered as invested with the powers of war and peace, and Congress dissolved our connexion with the mother country, and declared these United Colonies to be independent States .- Without any written definition of powers, the United States at the several Courts of Eu-France. From the same necessity, and on the same principles, Congress assumed the management of Indian affairs; first in the name of these United Colonies, and afterwards in the name of the U. States. Early attempts were made at negotiation, and to regulate trade with them. These not proving successful, war vas carried on under the direction and with he forces of the U. States, and the efforts to make peace by treaty were earnest and incessant. The Confederation found Congress in the exercise of the same powers of peace and war, in our relations with Indian nations, as

with those of Europe. Such was the state of things when the Confederation was adopted. That instrument surrendered the powers of peace and war to Congress, and prohibited them to the States, respectively, unless a State be actually invaded, "or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such State, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the U. States in Congress assembled can be consulted." This instrument also gave the United States in Congress assembled the sole and exclusive right of "regulating the trade and managing all the affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the States: Provided, That the Legislative power of any State within its own limits be not nfringed or violated." The ambiguous phrases which follow the

grant of power to the United States, was so construed by the States of North Carolina and seorgia as to annul the power itself. The liscontents and confusion resulting from these conflicting claims, produced representations to Congress, which were referred to a committee, who made their report in 1787. The report does not assent to the construction of the two States, but recommends an accommoda-tion, by liberal cessions of territory, or by an admission on their part, of the powers claimed by Congress. The correct exposition of this article is rendered unnecessary by the adoption of our existing constitution. That instrument confers on Congress the powers of war and peace; of making treaties, and of reg ulating commerce with foreign nations, an among the several States, and with the Indian is thes. These powers comprehend all that is required for the regulation of our intercourse with the Indians. They are not limited by any restrictions on their free action. The shackles imposed on this power, in the Conederation, are discarded. The Indian nations had already been con-

sidered as distinct, independent political com-munities retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil, from time immemorial, with the single exception of that imposed by irresistible power, which excluded them from intercourse with any other European potentate than the first discoverer of the coast of the particular region claimed and this was a restriction which these European potentates imposed on themselves, as veil as on the Indians. The very term "na-These terms had been used in their treaties with Great Britain, and had never been misunderstood. They had never been supposed right of self-government; thus guarantying well as the fidules. The very term means with Great Britain, and had never been misunderstood. They had never been supposed right of self-government; thus guarantying well as those to be made, to be the supreme

law of the land, has n the previous treaties with and, consequently admits ties. The words "treat words of our own lang diplomatic and legislative selves, having each a defi stood meaning. We have dians as we have applie nations of the earth. The

in the same sense. Georgia, herself, has evidence that her former ject concurred with those sister States, and by the United States. Various ture have been cited in t ing the gontract of cess 1802, all tending to prov the universal conviction tions possessed a full rig occupied, until that right ed by the U. States, will their territory was separa State within whose charte reside, by a boundary lin ties; that, within their bo sed rights with which no and that the whole powe tercourse with them, was ed States. A review of the of Georgia, would occup is the less necessary, be accurately detailed in bar. Her new series of abandonment of these have commenced in Dec In opposition to this or by the undisputed occup to this recognition of the ced by our history, in e which we have passed, granted by the monarch

unct region, parcelling aession of others, whom and did not attempt to sion made of his claims t The actual state of the all history since, explain the King of Great Be peace, could cede only crown. These newly a rive no aid from the arti in Indian treaties, extend protection of Great Br associated with others, i to self-government. Th ed treaties with them settled doctrine of the a weaker power does n pendences its right to associating with a stron tection. A weak state, its safety, may place its tion of one more powe to be a State. Example wanting in Europe. "tory States, (says V as long as self-governm independent authority

tration of the State." more than one State holding its right of self guarantee & profection community, occupying boundaries accurately laws of Georgia can ha the citizens of Geor themselves, or in confo course between the U Government of the Ur The act of the St which the plaintiff in is consequently void,

lity. Can this court r lately adopted by the relation to the Chero to its extra territorial though complete, so the subject. But it the review which h and we think it is, th repugnant to the co ties of the United S They interfere for Cherokee nation, th cording to the settle stitution, are com Government of the They are in dire

repeated in a succes country from Georg the land within t pledge the faith of strain their citizens and recognize the nation to govern its They are in equal Congress for regularity giving effect to the The forcible seiz plaintiff in error, w tion, with its perm

violation of the act Magistrate to exerc plaintiff in error? was seized and fo under the guardian ing the country in king it under the States. He was se der the sanction o Union, those duti adopted by Cong was appredended der color of a law be repugnant to treaties, of the ment, liable to th dered for properl jurisdiction of thi clear when the je erty, and inflicts dishment could discence. The plan rested in the ope

tess entitled to t It is the opinion ment-of the Sup Gwinnett, in the Samuel A. Word itentiary of the pant to the cons the United Stat reversed at 1 at

The Suprem finished its sess Judges have g

law of the land, has a dopted and sanctione the previous treaties with the Indian nationed and, consequently admits their rank among those Powers who are capable of making treaties. The words "treaty" and "nation" are words of our own language, selected in our diplomatic and legislative proceedings, by ourselves, having each a definite and well under-stood meaning. We have applied them to In-dians as we have applied them to the other nations of the earth. They are applied to all in the same sense.

Georgia, herself, has furnished conclusive

evidence that her former opinions on this sub-ject concurred with those entertained by her sister States, and by the Government of the United States. Various acts of her Legislature have been cited in the argument, including the contract of cession made in the year 1802, all tending to prove her acquiescence in the universal conviction that the Indian nations possessed a full right to the lands they occupied, until that right should be extinguish ed by the U. States, with their consent; that their territory was separated from that of any State within whose chartered limits they might reside, by a boundary line, established by treaties; that, within their boundary, they posses-sed rights with which no State could interfere; and that the whole power, regulating the in-tercourse with them, was vested in the Unit-ed States. A review of these acts, on the part of Georgia, would occupy too much time, and is the less necessary, because they have been accurately detailed in the argument at the bar. Her new series of laws, manifesting her abandonment of these opinions, appears to have commenced in December 1828.

In opposition to this original right possessed by the undisputed occupants of every country, to this recognition of that right, which is evin which we have passed, is placed the charters granted by the monarch of a distant and disnuct region, parcelling out a territory in possession of others, whom he could not remove, and did not attempt to remove, and the ces-

sion made of his claims by the treaty of peace.

The actual state of things at the time, and all history since, explain these charters; and the King of Great Britain, at the treaty of peace, could cede only what belonged to his crown. These newly asserted titles can derive no aid from the articles so often repeated in Indian treaties, extending to them, first, the protection of Great Britain, and afterwards, that of the United States. These articles are associated with others, recognizing their title to self-government. The very fact of repeated treaties with them recognizes it; and the settled doctrine of the Law of nations is, that a weaker power does not surrender its independence—its right to self-go ernment—by associating with a stronger, and taking its protection. A weak state, in order to provide for its safety, may place itself under the protection of one more powerful, without stripping itself of the right of government, and ceasing to be a State. Examples of this kind are not wanting in Europe. "Tributary and feudatory States, (says Vattel,) do not thereby cease to be sovereign and independent States, as long as self-government, and sovereign and independent authority is left in the adminisguarantee & protection of one or more allies. The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no lorce, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter, but with the assent of the Oherskees themselves, or in conformity with treaties and with the acts of Congress. The whole inter-course between the U. States and this nation

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The act of the State of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error was prosecuted is consequently void, and the judgment an nullity. Can this court revise and reverse it?

If the objection to the system of legislation

is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the

ament of the United States.

lately adopted by the Legislature of Georgia in relation to the Cherokee nation, was confined to its extra territorial operation, the objection, though complete, so far as it respected mere the subject. But it goes much further. If the review which has been taken be correct, and we think it is, the acts of Georgia are rerepugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

They interfere forcibly with the relation es-tablished between the United States and the Cherokee nation, the regulation of which, ac-cording to the settled principles of our con-stitution, are committed exclusively to the

Government of the Union.

They are in direct hostility with treaties, repeated in a succession of years, which mark out the boundary that separates the Cherokee country from Georgia; guaranty to them all the land within their boundary; solemnly pledge the faith of the United States to restrain their citizens from trespassing on it; and recognize the pre-existing power of the nation to govern itself.

They are in equal hostility with the acts of Congress for regulating this intercourse and giving effect to the treaties.

The forcible seizure and abduction of the plaintiff in error, who was residing in the na-tion, with its permission and by authority of the President of the United States, is also a violation of the acts which authorise the Chief

Magistrate to exercise this authority.

Will these powerful considerations avail the plaintiff in error? We think they will. He was seized and forcibly carried away while under the guardianship of treaties guarantying the country in which he resided, and ta-States. He was seized while performing, unfor the sanction of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, those duties which the humane policy adopted by Congress had recommended .- He was appredended, tried, and condemned, under color of a law which has been shown to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States. Had a judg ment, liable to the same objections, beemrendered for property, none would question the jurisdiction of this court. It cannot be less clear when the judgment affects personal libetty, and inflicts disgraceful punishment, if pun-ishment could disgrace when inflicted on inno-cence. The plaintiff in error is not less interested in the operation of this unconstitutional law than if it affected his property. He is not less entitled to the protection of the constitution, laws, and treaties, of his country.

It is the opinion of this court that the judg-Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, condemning Samuel A. Worcester to hard labor, in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, for four years, was pronounced by that court under color of a law which is void, as being repugnent to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and ought, therefore; to be reversed a: d annulled.

finished its session on Saturday last, and the alty as that last mentioned. Judges have gone to their respective Circuits.

EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 27, 1832.

Synopsis of the Negro Lows.

The laws relative to negroes and slaves, passed at the late session of the Legislature, are too long to admit of an entire insertion in our paper; for the information of our readers, however, we give below, such of the features of the laws, as are thought by us of most im-

The law, providing for the transportation of such free negroes as are willing to leave the State, authorises the Governor and Council to appoint three managers, with authority to draw from the treasury of the State, a sum not exceeding \$20,000 in any one year, to be applied to the removal to Liberia, or some other place beyond the State, all free persons of colour who are willing to emigrate, with all such as may hereafter become free, and to support them in their new place of abode, for such a length of time, as may be deemed ne-

supporting themselves.
It makes it the duty of the Clerks of the several county Courts and Registers of Wills (under a penalty of ten dollars for each omission) to send an extract from each deed of manumission, or will, manumitting a slave or slaves, giving the name, age, &c. of each slave so manumitted to the said Board of Managers, whose duty it is made, to inform the American or State Colonization Society thereof, and if and had reached an alarming height. they refuse or preject to transport them, to cause such slaves to be transported: The expence of transporting the slaves, thus receiving their freedom, to be paid out of their hire after they shall thus have received their freedom, if not otherwise provided for .-Where slaves thus manumitted cannot be removed without separating families, they are at liberty to renounce their freedom, and remain

The money necessary to carry this law into operation to be borrowed by the State, on cer-tificates of loan, of \$1000 each, bearing interest not exceeding 5 per cent, redeemable in 15 years; -The interest and principal of which,

is to be paid by an annual	evy as lonows:
By Baltimore county	\$3,244,66
Harford	356,66
Cecil	390,66
Kent	281,00
Queen Ann's	375,33
. Talbot	276,00
Caroline	150,00
St. Mary's	263,33
Charles	446,66
Calvert	160,66
Dorchester	367,33
Somerset	369,33
· Worcester	327,33
Allegany	158,00
Washington	491.31
Frederick	944,66
Anne Arundel	654,00
Prince Georges	512,66
Montgomery	340,66
The Shariff's of the seve	ral counties are re

quired to make an enumeration of the free tration of the State." At the present day, more than one State may be considered as holding its right of self government under the Clerks of the counties, and by them to be recorded.

The provisions of this law not to extend to such negroes as are entitled to their freedom by will or deed recorded before the

passage of this law.

The law providing for the better government of such free negroes as remain in the State, prohibits free negroes, residing out of the State, from coming into it and remaining, for a space exceeding 10 days, under a penalty of 500; on refusal or neglect to pay the fine, the Sheriff is empowered to arrest and sell them for the same.

All persons are prohibited from hiring free negroes, thus coming into the State, under a penalty of \$20 for each offence. All free negroes, who shall leave the State for a greater length of time than thirty days, without having left with the clerk of the county a written statement of his intention to return, or unless detained by sickness or coersion, shall be con-

dered as residing out of th Persons engaged in navigating any boat or vessel, under a white commander, or any wagoner or hired servant, travelling with his master or employer, or such as may lawfully come into this State and be detained by sickness or other casualty, are exempted from the operation of this law.

All persons prohibited from bringing into this State to reside, any negro slave, under penalty of prosecution and lorfciture of pro-

perty in the same.

To such as may be brought, freedom is immediately granted, on condition of their emigration to Liberia or leaving the State forthwith; and it is also made the duty of the Sheriffs to arrest all such slaves as are unwilling to emigrate, and to sell them to the colonization society, or other persons, who will remove them beyond the limits of the State. Negroes prohibited from keeping a firelock.

or other military wespon, powder or lead, without an annual license from the County Court Any free negro, disregarding this provision of the law, on conviction of first offence, simi pay cost of prosecution and toricit such aims, to the use of the informer; on conviction tor the second, or subsequent offence, in addition to the costs of prosecution and forfeiture, shall be punished with 39 lashes, or subject to the Penalties of felony.

Negroes are prohibited from attending any

place of public worship, where the services are not conducted by a white licensed preacher, or some respectable wnite person authorised by an ordained or licensed preacher: where meetings are held contrary to the provisions of this law, they shall be held as unlawful and tumultuous; and it is made the duty of the constables to disperse them under a penalty of, not less than \$5, nor more than \$20, at the discretion of the justice of the peace, to whom

complaint is made.

All free negroes who are found associating with slaves, or in conjunction with slaves, found guilty of a felony, to be subject to same

punishment as slaves.
It is made unlawful to purchase from any ne gro, bacon, pork, beef, mutton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rye or oats, unless in case of a free negro he or she shall produce a certificate from a justice of the peace, or three respecta-ble persons, of the neighborhood, that he or believe said negro came honestly in possession of the article offered for sale; or case of a slave, without the written authority of his or her owner. Persons offending against this law to be subject to a fine of \$5 or when the article is of more than that value to

the value of the article.

1: is also made unlawful for any retailer &c. to sell ordent spirits, ganpowder, shot, or lead, to any iree negro, mulatto, or slave, without a permit, in case of a free negro, from a justice of the peace, or, in case of a slave by the writ-The Supreme Court of the United States ten authority of his owner, under a like pen-

free negroes found guilty of any crime, Nat. Int. | commutted after the passage of this act, not

of the court, be banished to a foreighn coun-

The new License Law .- By the provisions of this act, persons engaged in trade, whose stock of goods on hand at the principal season of sale, does not exceed 1,000 dollars, pay as heretofore, a license of \$12; if the stock be More than \$1,000 & not more than \$2,000 \$15

2,000 " " 5,000 5,000 " " 10,000 10,000 20,000 20,000 Females engaged in vending millinery, or

other small articles of merchandize, other than spirituous liquors, to pay six dollars, provided the stock does not exceed \$500 at the principal season of sale. LATEST FROM EUROPE. CHOLERA IN

LONDON. The news is to the 16th Feb. from London, and the 16th from Plymouth. The items of the greatest

interest are those in regard to the spread of the cholera. It reached London on the 12th of Feb. 10 as do not report, according to the above resocases and 7 deaths occurred in 24 hours on the 15th lution, and report his proceedings to the Go-16 cases, 7 deaths; 16th, 12 cases, 4 deaths. The disease is chiefly confined, as yet, to Southwark. In Legislature. the North of England, out of 4452 cases, 1331 deaths had occurred. In Edinburg, 6 deaths, and in Glas-

All was tranquil at Paris. The agitation in Ire

More of Presidents' Jackson's diplomacy.

More of Presidents' Jackson's diplomacy.

"The following is an extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Feb. 1:—

"The American ship: captured by the Portuguese naval forces before Terceira are about to be restored. The Portuguese commander ho ordered the capture is to be suspende: for a year, and an indemnity of nearly 600,000 is to be spaid by the Portuguese treasury to the American merchants who may have suffered losses by the detention of the vessels."

The following gentlemen compose the Se lect Committee, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to examine into the proceedings of the Bank of the United States:—Messrs, Clayton, Adams, Cambreleng, McDuffie, Johnson of Ky., Thomas of Md., and Watmough, who are to report on or before the 25th of April next.

townships, give, for Dinsmoor, the Republican candidate for Governor, 4112 votes, for Bartlett, the Clay candidate, 2706. Diusmoor's republican gain since the election of 1831, is 830 votes.

MARRIED

Hambleton, Esq. all of this county.
At Baltimore on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Elbert, Mr. William Harrison Brown, to Miss Lavinia, secon daughter of Mr. John Brescup, all of that cit

On Wednesday morning 21st instant, Mrs. Clementine Stevens, consort of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of this town, after a long and dis-tressing illness, which she bore with the ut-most patience and resignation—leaving a husband and two children to lament their irreparable loss. Sensible of her approaching disso-

lution, she testilied her willingness to die, and gave a lively evidence that she has been cal on sternal inheritance in Heaven.

On Sunday morning last, after a short illness, Miss Sophia Goldsborough, of this own, after a short illness, in the 63d year of

her age. In this county ou Saturday, Samuel Watts

The meeting of the Female Sunday School Society, advertised to take place on Satur day next, will be held at 3 o'clock this after noon, at the Episcopal church, in Easton. Mr. Stockon is expected to address the meeting.

NOTICE. THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore will meet in Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 18th of next month, April, to grant lincen. ces to qualified Applicants to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland. march 27

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has just received and is now opening at the corner store, near the Market House,

a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Among which are some superior Ginghams and very handsome Calicoes of the newes style; also a general assortment of Domestic Plaids, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks Oznaburgs, coarse Linens, &c. with a variety of fancy articles, together with a complete as-

Groceries, Liquors, Fruits, Queens and Slone Ware, &c. All of which he will sell at fair prices for

EDWARD S. HOPKINS. march 27 3w N. B. The highest prices paid for Quills nd Feathers.

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A HANDSOME SUPPLYY OF SADDLERY.

of the latest fushions, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SALE OF A VALUABLE BEAL ESTATE.

BY a Decree and order of the honorable Judges of Talbot county Court, at May Term, 1831, the undersigned Commissioners will of-

fer at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the town of Easten, on

TUESDAY the first day of May next.

Sarah Haskins, with the Improvements adjoining the town of Easton, containing by late survey. ing by late survey. 184 acres of Land. The sale will be made between the hours of 12 and

3 o'clock on said day. JOHN EDMONDSON. LAMBERT REARDON, JOHN ROGERS,

March 27

punishable by hanging, may in the discretion BRANCH BANK AT MASTON. March 22d 1932.

THE President and Directors of the Farma Dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which instance and for the use of John Stevens, Jr. will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

By the House of Delegales, MARCH 14th, 1882.

RESOLVED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant General to give notice, in such papers in this state as he may think most likely to convey general information, to all officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his department on or before the first day of November next. Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike

from his records the names of all such officers vernor on or before the meeting of the next

Adjutant General's Office, ? The officers of the Militia are required to

give due attention to the above resolutions.
RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.) March 27 Adjutant General Md. Ma. March 27 St The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen Bell Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chester town; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cam-bridge; Whig Easton; Herald, Princess Anne;

LOTTERY LAW. A Bill, Entitled a further additional supple

ment to an Act to amend the Lottery Sys-Section 1. Be it enacted by the General As-New Hampshire Election.—Returns from 24 sembly of Maryland, That whenever the commissioners of Lotteries shall have dispose and date for Governor, 4112 voles, for Bart ed of a license or licences for the term of a year, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provision of an act passed at this ses sion, chapter seventy nine, the said Commis-ioners shall be, and they are hereby authoris-ed to grant, on the payment of seventy five dul-On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Warfield, Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins, to Miss Henrietta Hambleton, daughter of Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. all of this county. orauthorised by the said Commissioners; Prostamped, countersigned or signed by the said Commissioners, or one of them, as required by law; and provided also. That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designated therefor, in such license, and by the person or persons to whom such license shall be granted or assigned; and that licenses which shall be granted under an act. shall be assigned only in the manner provided for the assignment of licenses in the second section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, at Detember Session, 1831. Given under our hands at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of March, 1832.

GEORGE G. BREWER, JOS. H. NICHOLSON. Cl'k Senate Md.

Editors of country papers in Mary land will publish the above four times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotte-

march 97 4t

TO RENT

For the balance of the present year, a snug FARM, near Easton, with thirty nine bushels of wheat and 18 bushels of Rye, seeded on it. The farm consists of three fields of about 65 thousand corn hills each. The dwelling house commodious and in good repair; attached to it is an elegant garden and an orchard. Possession can be given immediately; but the present occupant would prefer occupying the iouse a few weeks. The fencing and usual preparations for a crop have been made. For particulars enquire of the Editor. 3d mo: 27

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni expoand to me directed and delivered, by the cierk thereof, one at the suit of John Goldsborough, against Henry Dillahay, and Spedden Seymour, the other at the suit of Wil liam Bromwell, against Henry Dillahay,-House, in the town of Easton, on TUES-DAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:-4 head of horses, 10 head of cattle, one yoke of oxen, 12 head of hogs, one gig and harness, 4 heas, bedsteads and furniture, 18 windsor chairs, one sideboard, 2 end dining tables, and 4 carts; also, his right, title, interest and claim, of in and to, 2 houses and lots, situated in Trappe town, in Talbot county; all RESPECTFULLY informs tenements, of Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned write of expo, and the interest and costs due, and to become due thereon.

WM. TOWNSEND late Shift. march 27

Sheriff's Sale. DY 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 Dillahay; will will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash; at the front door of the court the transfer of Eastern on Tillestoay house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—two houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse, one old cart, one bureau, one sideboard, 12 windsor chairs, S Beds, bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow, all seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the before chattels, lands and tenements of the belore mentioned Henry Dillahay, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned fi.fa. and officer's fees, in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and interest and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shiff, March 27

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, is sued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerk thereof, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the Aministrator De bonis Non of Peter Stevens dec'd, against James Cain and Thomas Bullen, will be exposed to public sale, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the front to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clook, P. M. the following property to wit-All that parcel of land, of which the said James Cain died possessed, viz:-Part 'Marsh Land,' near 'Parsons' Landing,' containing 165 acres of land more or less, also part of Boznan's Addition,' and 'Sandy Hill,' containing 192 acres of land more or less, and part of True Trust, containing 24 acres of land more or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less; all seized as the lands and tenemore or less. ments, of the aforesaid James Cam, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vends, expo. and the interest ar ! costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, his industry, attention to business and sourceissued out of Talbot county court, and
ty, gives personal attention, to the smallest
matter entrusted to his care, and I have no
matter entrusted to his care, and I have no Chamberlaine and wife, against Thomas M. Cooper, will be sold at public Vendue for cash to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the town of Kaston on TUESDAY the 24th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property viz all that farm or plantation belonging to itm, the said Thomas M. Cooper, situate in the Chap Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hagers Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National Intelligencer, Washington; will publish the a-containing the quantity of 82 acres of land bove once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.

\*\*Containing the quantity of 82 acres of land more or less adjoining, the lands of Charles Morgan and William Benny, seized as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Cooper to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of Vendi. Expo. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. At tendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

march 27

MARYLANDS. TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT

February Term, A. D. 1832. ON application of Nicholas B. Newnam. Administrator of Benedict Nevenam, late of Talbot county deceased-It is ordered. that he give the notice required by law fo creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceed ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-

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 Administra tion on the personal estate of Benedict Newsons having claims against the said deceas ed's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of Oc tober next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

thirty-two.
NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r. of Benedict Newnam, deceased.

mar 27 3w . MABYLANDS

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

MARCH 17, 1832. ON application of Jacob C. Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law. law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Centreville Times and Eastern Shore Public Advertiser, and also in the Eastern-Shore

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of March in the year of our Lord, 1832. THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to this order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Richardson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's es tate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-scriber, at or before the 29th of October, 1832, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of March, 1832. JACOB C. RICHARDSON, Adm'r. of Thomas Richardson, deceased.

The splendid thorough bred Stallion John of Roanoke

Will resume his stand in Easton for the ensuing season on the first day of April, and will continue at the same place through-

THE TERMS ARE:

§12 the Spring's chance, payable on or before the first day of September next, and §18
to insure a mare with foal, payable on or before the first day of February next.

Mares sent from a distance will be furnished with pasturage and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars
are handbills.

see handbills.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH,
RICHARD SPENCER. Easton, march 27 . tf

### EASTON PACKET SCHOONER ARIEL,



Captain Thomas P. Townsend, Master, THE subscriber, grateful for the confidence reposed in him by a generous public, begs eave to inform his numerous friends and custemers and the public generally, that he con-tinues to run the substantial and fast sailing

Schooner ABUBIL

is a packet boat between Easton Point and Baltimore; and that her regular trips will com-mence for the Season on Wednesday, the 28th. mence for the Season on Wednesday, the 28th March instant, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock and regularly every Wednesday at the same hour, throughout the season, wind and weather permitting. Returning she will leave Baltimore on Saturdays at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Ariel has just been put in very complete order for the accommodation of passengers and reception of freight, and can perform her trips in as short a time and with as much regularity, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully ty, as any sail boat in the bay, as was fully proved by her performances last year. Captain Townsend who is well known for

doubt will continue to give enttire satisfaction

to the public.

All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and Son's Drug Store, in Easton, will be faithfully attended to,

The public's obedient servant. N. B. All persons indebted to the subscri-ber, as administrator of Wm. Benny, dec'd, are requested to make payment prior to the 10th April hext; as no indulgence can be granted

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Adm'r.
Easton March 27 St

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore County, on the 7th day of March; 1832, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself MATTHEW DIGGS, says he belongs to Francis Keys, of the City of Washington, D C. Said colored man is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inchies high .-Had on when committed, a blue cloth coat, black cloth pantaloons; black velvet vest, fine linen shirt, for hat and boots. The owner of the above described colored man 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; march 17-27-3w

WAS committed to the Jail of March, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, Esq a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself HENRY WILLIAMS, says he was born in the Island of Barbadoes, one of the West Indies, says he is free born. Said colored man is about 80 years of age, 5 feet 94 inches high. Had on when committed a blue round-about and pantaloons, (cloth), cotton shirt and pair of old shoes, has a scar over his left eye brow and marked with the small Pox, says he belongs to the United States Navy, and has deserted from the service. The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come ferward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden

march 17-27 Baltimore County Jai'.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-timore County, on the 10th day of March, 1832, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Jus-tice of the Peace, in and for the City of Balbe excluded from all beneat of the swenty-seventh calls himself JOHN JACKSTAN, and Given under my hand this twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. Eighteen hundred and county, Md. Said colored man is about 24 timore, as a runaway, a colored Man who calls himself JOHN JACKSON, says he is mulatto. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, blue corded cloth pantaloons, white wool hat and course shoes. er of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove proper-ty, pay charges and take him away, oth-erwise he will be discharged according to

> DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden. march 17—27 Bultimore County Jail.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Montgom-ery County on the 27th day of Febuary last, a bright mulatto boy, who calls himself

HENRY WILLIAMS. says he belongs to Cook Fitzhhagh, of Fairfax county, Virginia; he is 5 feet 64 inches high; home made grey pantaloons and roundabout, and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come prepared to prove the same; otherwise he will be discharged

according to law.

WM. O'NEALE, jr. Sh'ff.

of Montgomory County.

March 27

BASHAW.

THIS fine Jackass having now established THIS fine Jackass having now established the superiority of his progeny, over all others that have been among us, will stand the ensuing season at the Trappe, on Saturdays, at Easton, or the farm of one of the subscribers, in its immediate vicinity, on Mondays and Tucadays, and the residue of the week, in the Chappel district.

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, which may be paid by five dollars by the 25th of October. Insurance, Ten dollars, but eight will be received in full, by the 28th of February. Twenty five cents to the groom. A distinct understanding must be had with one of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription of the subscription. standing must be had with one of the succeptors, or an authorised agent, in every case relating to insurance, and the person insuring, will be held answerable for the amount thereof, in case of sale or transfer.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH,

W. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Talbot county, March 27 Sw

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY, having declined business, as the keeper of a public house in Easton, begs leave to present his sincere acknowledgements 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 early day and make payment. All persons who have claims against him are requested to present them for settlement.

March 13

Jesus-I my cross have taken, All to leave, and follow thee; Naked, poor, despised, forsaken-Thou, from hence, my all shalt be! Perish every fond ambition-· All I've sought, or hoped, or known; Yet how rich is my condition-God and heaven are all my own!

Let the world despise and leave me-They have left my Saviour too: Human hopes and looks deceive me, Thou art not, like them, untrue; And whilst thou shalt smile upon me, God of wisdon, love and might, Friends may hate, and foes may scorn me-Show thy face and all is right.

Go, then, earthly fame and treasure-Come disaster, seorn, and pain; In thy service, pain is pleasure, With thy favour, loss is gain: I have called thee Abba Father-I have set my heart on thee, Storms may howl, and clouds may gather-All must work for good to me!

Soul! then know thy full salvation-Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care; Joy to find in every station, Something still to do or bear! Think what spirit dwells within thee-Think what heavenly bliss is thine; Think that Jesus died to save thee-Child of Heaven-canst thou repine?

Haste thee on, from grace to glory, Armed by faith, and winged by prayer-Heaven's eternal day's before thee-God's own hand shall guide me there, Soon shall close thy earthly mission, Soon shall pass thy pilgim days, Hope shall change to glad fruition-Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

From the Baltimore American. By the Cadmus, at this port from Rio de Janeiro, the following address from W. H. D. C. WRIGHT, Esq. has been received, and is

handed to us for publication:-Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 18th, 1832.

TO MY COUNTRYMEN: Having been removed from the Consulate of the United States at this place, "by request of the Brazillian Government," and knowing there will arise many conjectures as to the cause of such request, and placing a value upon your good opinion beyond estimation, I cannot in justice to aspect, consent or your remaining ignorant of the fact in relation

The subjoined letter from Mr. Livingston, received on the 18th ult., conveyed to me the first intimation of my having incurred the displeasure of this government. In utter ignorance of the complaints against me, but confident in the correctness of my whole course, I was prompted more by curiosity than any other motive, to seek for information on the subject; and my inquiries have resulted in as-certaining, that I have been complained of as

possessing "a troublesome disposition."

I have filled the Consulate of the United States at this place for the last six years— During which time, upon two occasions (the retirement of Mr. Raguet, and the decease of Mr. Tudor) all the duties of Charge des Affairs devolved upon, and were discharged by me at this Court, for spaces of time making together twenty five months. Upon one or as much forbearance as consistent with my both of those occasions, it must have been, duty to the American character and to my that I rendered myself troublesome to this government, as in my Consular capacity I well, but still apprehend he will not find my not within reach of its higher functionaries—

Begging your indulgence for thus occupying did not correspond with them—and could not have given them offence.

As far as consistent with the honor of our

government, I always endeavoured to preserve the atmost harmony between it and this government, but many acts of injustice having been practised upon our commerce, in the ports of this Empire, during the periods of my diplomatic services, please or displease this government, it was my duty to complain. As an American identified with my country, It is true, I was sensible to every act of insult or injury offered her, but my private feelings were always held subservient to my public trusts, and unless truths were offensive, my communications should not have been excep-tionable.

I cannot tax our public journals to detail the various occurrences against which it became my duty to remonstrate; but as an index to Margaretta and Aspasia of Baltimore, Orient of Philadelphia, Thule of New York, Ceres of Duxbury, Hardy of Marblehead, and ship Maria Tufton of Portsmouth, N. H., all of which occurred during the short space of time embraced between the 28th of August and

17th October, 1830.

It is certain that I never permitted any violation of the rights of the citizens or of the commerce of our country to pass unnoticed.

My language was invariably that of an American, sensible of the dignity of his government, and the justice of his demands—never service ating, but always courteous. Our or supplicating, but always courteous. Our government is in possession of my correspon-dence, and to it I refer for a confirmation of

iny statement.

If the neglect of my duties (the forbearing to complain of the most palpable wrongs) was necessary to the enjoyment of the good will or this government, then will every American congratulate me, that I am not in possession of its friendship.

Begging your indulgence for thus bringing

myself to your consideration, in the defence of my conduct, in the situations in which I have had the honor to serve you, I remain your devoted fellow citizen,

W. H. D. C. WRIGHT.

Department of State,
Washington, 3d November, 1831.
W. H. D. C. Wright, Esq. Rio Janeiro. SIR—It gives me great concern to inform the necessity upon the pressing solicitation of the Brazilian government, through its Charge

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 e ently 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 incident to your station, under the most unfavora-ble circumstances, and of those which occasionally 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 established usage in such cases, and the courtesy due from one nation to another, he was ob-liged to take the step he did.

Jam, sir, very respectfelly,
Your obd't. serv't.
(Signed) EDW'D. LIVINGSTON.

Letter from Mr. Rebillo to Mr. Wright.

Washington, 14th August, 1827. 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 newspapers, and for every one of your troubles and ourteous attentions.

Your government has appointed Mr. W. Tudor, Charge des d'Affaires for Rio; it is to be expected, that he will try every thing in his power to accommodate matters, with that courtesy, and politoness always useful, and that has been more than once forgotten by U. S. Agents there, declaring themselves servants of governments foreign to them, and treading under foot the laws of neutrality. I must declare to you, now that peace is made, that if the state of war had continued, probably more than one of the U.S. Agents near H. I. B. Majesty, would have had to evacuate the country.

I remain sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed)
JOZE SILVESTRE REBELLO. W. H. D. C. Wright, Esq. U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro.

Letter from Mr. Wright to Mr. Rebello RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 30th, 1827. Sir-Your letter under date of the 14th o August, has been received, and I beg that for all my unimportant services in facilitating your correspondence with your government, you will be pleased to consider yourself under no

In reply to the sequel of your letter I have ted States agents, is a subject for the judgment of their government; that your re-marks upon the conduct of those in Brazil are presumptuous and unfounded, and not dictated by that courtesy and politeness you so strongly recommend.

Your lessons upon politeness to Mr. Tudor, you will please convey through some other medium, and not make a private correspondence with me, a vehicle for impertinent remarks.

With due respect, (Signed) W. H. D. C. WRIGHT. To J. S. Rebello, Esq. Charge des Affaires of Brazil, U. S. A. W. H. D. C. WRIGHT.

Letter from Mr. Wright to Mr. Clay. RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. Soth, 1827. Sir-I have received a most estraordinary letter from Mr. Rebello, which I have the hou-

I have had no previous correspondence with him, except to a letter I received from him some months since, requesting that his corres-pondence should pass through the Consulate. assented in the most polite terms in which could indite a letter.

forced upon me. Although I have felt it my duty on some occasions to make strenuous remonstrances against the acts of this Government, I am not sensible of having given it offence; on the contrary I believe my communications have received as much attention as a-

Mr. Rebello has certainly ill-timed and mis-placed his indelicate remarks. I have used

Begging your indulgence for thus occupying your attention with unofficial matters,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Most resp'y. your obt. servt. gned) W. H. D. C. WRIGHT. (Signed) W. H. D. C. W. To the Hon. Henry Clay, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

o.-W. H. D. C. W.

JAMES GARDETTE. DENTIST. OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. E may be consulted in the various bran-J. Ches 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. Ecclestor. 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 es tate of Frederick Purnell, deceased, in the cause of Isaac Purnell Pendleton and Serena C. Pendleton, alias Serena Pendleton, infants by John Boon, their next friend and guardian, gainst Thomas Burct enal administrator of Frederick Purnell, deceased, and Isaac Purnell and Martha Elizabeth Purnell, infants an heirs of the said Frederick Purnell, and re ported by the said trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be hewn, on or before the second Monday is 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 suc cessive weeks in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the twentieth day of May in the year last a

The report of the Trustee states the amoun of the sale to be \$6001,00.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy.
Test, JOS. RICHARDSON, Clk. Test, march 20

### easton packet, LEONARD.

Capt. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master, Sunday next, the 18th instant, leav-ing Easton Point every Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock for Baltimore, return-ing 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 receiv ed 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 Leghorn, tra w and other Bonnets, attended to.

Easton, march 20 3w

Sheriff's last notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice. shewn the necessity of every good citi zen, 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 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 obd't serv't
J. M. FAULKNER. Dec. 13

DANCING SCHOOL. F. D. MALLET, Professor of Dancing, has the honor to acquaint his friends and the publie that he has returned to Easton, and proposes giving instructions, in the polite accom-plishment of Dancing in its various branches n 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 pupil 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.

TAILORING.

march 6

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

Yours Respectfully, JOHN SEE.

In Caroline county Court,

Sitting on the Chancery side thered,

March Term, 1932. RDERED that the sale of the lands an o Thomas R. Brooks, by William Turner Trustee for the sale of certain lands and real property of the said Clement Fowler, in the ase of Jeremiah Mullikin and Mary E. Mul-I take the liberty also to enclose a copy of likin his wife, complainants, against the said my reply to Mr. Rebello, to show you that I Clement Fowler, defendant, and reported by have made it personal, forbearing to introduce his government in a correspondence he has forced upon me. Although I have felt it my n 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 Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$443 50. WILLIAM B. MARTIN ARA SPENCE WILLIAM TINGLE.

True copy, t, Joseph Richardson, Člerk. march 20

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 \*With Buenos Ayres, he must have alluded calls himself GEORGE BOOSE, says he belongs 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 cost, 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

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 runaway a negro man by the name of

"REUBEN LOWD." of dark complexion, aged about 2 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 roundabount, and trowsers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark nixed easinet 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 Dorchesser county; that since the decase of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, ear Upper Hunting Creek, until some tim n December last past.
The owner of the obove described negre man is requested to come forward and re

lease him, from his imprisonment within the J. M. FAULKNER, Shiff

of Talbot county. Easton, Feb. 7.

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'lock, to which all Will commence her regular routes from Easton Point to Baltimore on al addresses delivered on this occasion.

Millinery and Mantua Making.

MES. RIDGAWAY

HAVING served a regular time at the a bove branches, begs have 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

TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF MILLINERY AND FANCY GOOD'S.

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-N. B. Mrs. R. will take as an apprentice to learn the Millinery business, a young Girl be-tweeen the age of 13 and 14 years, of good

Clock &

JOHN MANBOSS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

repared at short notice. Denton, Caroline county, ?

March 20, 1832 3m 5

PETER W. WILLIS,



Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cus femers, 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 vill be waited on at their residence. Charges easonable. February 21, 1882.

a general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 3m To all whom it may concern. To all whom it may concern.

I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted customary Commissions established by the provided a copy of this order, be inserted once to me will please call and make payment to him immediately.

. J. W. JENKINS.

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 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.



Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, 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 afternoop. 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 a 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 b'elock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock,

2,50 " Wye Mills 2,00 Queenstown 1,75 Brond 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,

rom ten to twenty five years of age, of both will be given in cash. Apply to the subscri-cer, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centraville, will meet immediate at tention. THOS. W. OVERLEY.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 Wall-street,

NEW-Y CRE, ecember, 1331

DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, having Claims, Dehts, Inheritances, &c., payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agencey has esablished under the special auspices and patronage of distinguised individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with emi-nent Bankers, &c. in the principal Ports and Capitals of Foreign Governments in commer-cial relations with the United States; through the meditation 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 au-thority, 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 For-

eign 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 atended 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, Ca And general agent, for collecting debts. con-eyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds. Leases, Wills, and Loans of the States of New York, Penn-nsolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. sylvania. 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 claim of American citizens for French spoliations &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 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 asso-ciate Counsel in behalf of the claimants.

In consequence of the numerous applica tions 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 form the citizens of this place, that he is done posed, should they think proper, to offer them a specimen in his line. Call at the office or rown recently occupied by P. Francis Thomas, Esq. next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court next door to S. Lowe, Esq. opposite the Court location in this country; the undersigned has been induced to give this public notice therement, in negotiating the sale of landed 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 S.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 in vestment of capital; 5 to 10 per cent. on the amount recovered of delayed or litigated Courier & Enquirer are published Daily, and 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 As I am determined to close the concerns of John W. Jenkins with which I am entrusted, 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. PAL-MER, Actuary.

> List of some of the principal Correspondents Agents, and Bankers, of the American and Foreign Agency, in France, Switzer-land, Germany and Holland. FRANCE.

Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, " Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre " Fitch, Brothers & Co., Marseilles.
" Ratisbonne, Broth's, Bankers, Stra-bourg. Mr. Louis Pons, SWITZERLAND. Lajons. Messrs. Marcuard & Co. Berne. Hentssch & Co.,

Geneva.

Neufchatel
Zurich. " Lhardy, Brothers, Finsler, Brothers & Co., Demolin & Co., " De Speyr, & Co.,
" Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Basle. Fribourg. " Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne. " Getaz & Son, GERMANY. Messrs. Geymuller &

Co., Bankers, Vienna. George Moore, Esq. U. S. Consul, Trieste. Messrs. Sheckler, Bros. Bankers, Berlin. Hopfensack & J. H. Brinck Dusseldor & Co., Elberfeldt. William Troost Simons, Esq, U. S. Consul, Messrs. Ertzburger Bavaria. & Schmid, Bank-Augsburg. Wurtemberg, Messrs. Stahl and

Federer Stuttgard. Baron D'Eichthal. Carlsruhe. Baden. C. F. Goehring, Esq., U.S. Consul, Leipzig. saxony, Messrs. Bassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden. Mr. Joseph Berend, Hanover. Messrs. Loebbecke, Hesse & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Brunswick

Messrs, Muller &. Hesse Cassel, Pleiffer, Brothers, Mayence. Cassel. Hanseatic Towns, M. A. Roths- | Frankforton child & Son, the Mayne Bankers, D. Neufville, Mer-.tens & Co., Ernest Schwendler, Esq., U.S. Consul,

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

February Term, A. D. 1832, ON application of Edward Mollikin, Administrator of William B. M. History ministrator 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 co

pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of February, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-

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; 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, Adm'r. of William B. Mullikin, deceased. 3w

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

THE WEEKLY Morning Courier & N.Y. Enquirer. ()N 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 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 invested Thirteen thousand dollars in a seperate news establishment consisting of one Schooner of ninety tons, one of sixty tons, 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, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals however, it does not In morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, incalculates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerence and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake."

is known to be more than an hundred per cent greater than any other paper. These facts are referred to, as affording the only commentary 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.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable m Terms: Semi-weely Paper 4 per annum. Weekly Paper 8 per annum advance.

Weekly Paper 8 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 cach page annum. 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 mount received, as a remuneration for their Editors of papers with whom we ex-

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING. SCYTHE CRADLING, &c.

sertion, and the favour will be reciprocated.

CHARLES REDMAN PESPECTFULLY 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 bimself 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 mo-

cannot be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint feb. 28

JOB PRINTING EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPED TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE Which ordices

HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTERS, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS,
MAGISTRATES, and all other BI ANSK
ELECTION TICKETS, &c. &c.

EVERY TUESDAY EDWARD M PUBLISHER OF THE LA

Are Two Dollars a Annum payable half yea CESTISEMENTS are inserte DOLLAR; and continued

PORT The following lines, w uthor of the "Pleasures o the most beautiful of the nating poet. They were co Mommy, which was exh years ago. The treat alth to many of our readers, ca 'And thou hast walked about Ist Thebes' streets three th

When the Memonium wa And time had not begun to Those temples, palaces and Of which the very ruins ar Speak! for thou long enough Thou hast a tongue—come Thou 'rt standing on thy l

Revisiting the glimpses of Not like thin ghosts, or di But with thy bones, and f Tell us-for doubtless the

To whom we should assig Was Cheops, or Cephrene Of either Pyramid that be Is Pompey's pillar really a Had Thebes a hundred gat Perchance thou wast a Ma By oath to tell the Myster Then say what secret melo In Memnon's statue which

Are vain, for priesterait n Perhaps that very hand, Has hob-a-nob'd with Pha Or dropp'd a half penny in Or doff'd thine own to let Or held, by Solomon's ow A torch at the great templ I need not ask thee if that

Has any Roman soldier m

Perhaps thou wast a Prie

For thou wast dead, and Ere Romulus and Remus Antiquity appears to have Long after thy primeval r Thou could'st develop, if Might tell us what those How the world looked wh And the great deluge stil

Or was it then so old tha Contained no record of i Still silent incommunica Art.sworn to secrecy? th But prithee tell us some Reveal the secrets of thy Since in the world of sp number'd?

Since first thy form was We have above ground The Roman empire has New worlds have risen-And countless kings have While not a fragment o Did'st thou not hear the

Marched armies o'er tread, O'erthrew O-iris, Orus And shook the Pyrami When the gigantic Me If the tomb's secrets m The nature of thy priv A heart has throbb'd be

And tears adown that

When the great Persian

Have children climb'd What was thy name a Statue of flesh-immo Imperishable type of Posthumous man, wh And standest undecay Thou wilt hear nothi When the great tru warning.

Why should this wor If its undying guest O let us keep the sou In living virture; the Although corruption Th' immortal spirit LIGHT

JOE BUNI A TALE Every body in heard of Joe B cranks by him of famous tellow in buckwacking ru garded by all the the beau ideal o

Yankeu clodhop His fame for And all the ol

He was the firer picked his te rious other fash the remembrane purpose now to