

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

THE TERMS

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



BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Limits between the
United States of America, and the United
Mexican States was concluded and signed by
the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, at
Mexico, on the 12th January, one thousand
eight hundred and twenty-eight:

Whereas, also, an additional article there-
to was concluded and signed by the Plen-
ipotentiaries of the two countries, at Mexi-
co, on the 5th April, one thousand eight
hundred and thirty-one, which Treaty and
additional article are word for word as fol-
lows:

The limits of the United States of America,
with the bordering territories of Mexico, hav-
ing been fixed and designated by a solemn
treaty, concluded and signed at Washington,
on the twenty-second day of February, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred
and nineteen, between the respective Plenipo-
tentiaries of the Government of the United
States of America, on the one part, and of that
of Spain on the other: And whereas, the said
treaty having been sanctioned at a period
when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish
Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to
confirm the validity of the aforesaid treaty of
limits, regarding it as still in force and bind-
ing between the United States of America and
the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the
United States of America has appointed Joel
Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary, and
the President of the United Mexican States their
Excellencies Sebastian Camacho and Jose
Ygnacio Esteva:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having ex-
changed their full powers, have agreed upon
and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
The dividing limits of the respective bor-
dering territories of the United States of America
and of the United Mexican States, being the
same as were agreed and fixed up-
on by the above mentioned treaty of Wash-
ington, concluded and signed on the twenty-
second day of February, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high
contracting parties will proceed forthwith to
carry into full effect the third and fourth ar-
ticles of said treaty, which are herein recited,
as follows:

ARTICLE II.
The boundary line between the two coun-
tries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on
the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river
Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the
western bank of that river, to the 32d degree
of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the
degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio
Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then, fol-
lowing the course of the Rio Roxo westward,
to the degree of longitude 100 west from Lon-
don, and 93 from Washington; then, cross-
ing the said Red river, and running thence by
a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence,
following the course of the southern bank of
the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42
north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude,
to the South sea: the whole being as laid down
in Melish's map of the United States, pub-
lished at Philadelphia, improved to the first of
January, 1818. But, if the source of the Ar-
kansas river shall be found to fall north or
south of latitude 42, then the line shall run
from the said source due south or north, as
the case may be, till it meets the said paral-
lel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said paral-
lel, to the South sea. All the islands in the
Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas riv-
ers, throughout the course thus described, to
belong to the United States; but the use of
the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine
to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and
Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said
boundary on their respective banks, shall be
common to the respective inhabitants of both
nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to
cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and
pretensions to the territories described by the
said line; that is to say, the United States her-
by cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce
forever, all their rights, claims, and preten-
sions to the territories lying west and south of
the above described line; and in like manner,
his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United
States all his rights, claims, and preten-
sions to any territories east and north of the
said line; and for himself, his heirs, and suc-
cessors, renounces all claim to the said terri-
tories forever.

ARTICLE III.

To fix this line with more precision, and to
place the landmarks which shall designate ex-
actly the limits of both nations, each of the
contracting parties shall appoint a commis-
sioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before
the termination of one year from the date of
the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches,
on the Red river, and proceed to run and
mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sa-
bine to the Red river, and from the Red riv-
er to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the
latitude of the source of the said river Arkan-
sas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and
stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the
South sea. They shall make out plans and
keep journals of their proceedings; and the re-
sult agreed upon by them shall be considered
as part of this treaty, and shall have the
same force as if it were inserted therein.—
The two Governments will amicably agree
respecting the necessary articles to be fur-

nished to those persons, and also as to their
respective escorts, should such be deemed nec-
essary.

ARTICLE IV.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the
ratifications shall be exchanged at Washing-
ton, within the term of four months, or sooner
if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipo-
tentiaries have signed the same, and have
hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this twelfth day of Janu-
ary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-eight, in the fifty-second
year of the Independence of the United States
of America, and in the eighth of that of the U-
nited Mexican States.

J. R. POINSETT. [L. S.]
S. CAMACHO. [L. S.]
J. Y. ESTEVA. [L. S.]

Additional Article to the Treaty of Limits con-
cluded between the United States of America
and the United Mexican States, on the 12th
day of January, 1828.

The time having elapsed which was stipu-
lated for the exchange of ratifications of the
Treaty of Limits between the United Mexi-
can States and the United States of America,
signed at Mexico on the 12th of January, 1828;
and both Republics being desirous that it
should be carried into full and complete ef-
fect, with all due solemnity, the President of
the United States of America has fully em-
powered, on his part, Anthony Butler, a citi-
zen thereof, and Charge d'Affaires of the said
United States in Mexico; and the Vice President
thereof, has, in like manner, fully em-
powered, on his part, their Excellencies Lu-
cas Alamán, Secretary of State and Foreign
Relations, and Rafael Mangino, Secretary of
the Treasury, who, after having exchanged
their mutual powers, found to be ample and
in form, have agreed, and do hereby agree,
on the following article:

The ratifications of the Treaty of Limits,
concluded on the 12th January, 1828, shall be
exchanged at the City of Washington, within
the term of one year, counting from the date
of this agreement, and sooner should it be
possible.

The present Additional Article shall have
the same force and effect as if it had been
inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty
of the 12th of January, 1828, and shall be
approved and ratified in the manner pre-
scribed by the Constitutions of the respective
States.

In faith of which, the said Plenipotentiaries
have hereunto set their hands and affixed their
respective seals. Done in Mexico, the fifth
of April, of the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-one, the fifty-fifth of the In-
dependence of the United States of America,
and the eleventh of that of the United Mexi-
can States.

A. BUTLER. [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO. [L. S.]

And whereas, the said Treaty has been duly
ratified on both parts, and the respective
ratifications of the same were exchanged at
Washington on the fifth day of April, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, by
Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the
United States of America, and Jose Mon-
tey, Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexi-
can States, on the part of their respective
Governments.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, An-
drew Jackson, President of the United States
of America, have caused the said treaty to be
made public, to the end that the same, and
every clause and article thereof, may be ob-
served and fulfilled with good faith, by the U-
nited States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand, and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth
day of April, in the year of our Lord
[L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
two, and of the Independence of the
United States the fifty-sixth.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
EDW. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

THE TARIFF.

REPORT OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

On the adjustment of the Tariff.

Treasury Department, April 27, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the
House of Representatives, of the 19th Janu-
ary, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to collect information as to certain man-
ufactures in the United States, and to com-
municate the same to the House, with such
suggestions as he may think useful, with a
view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with
such a tariff of duties on imports in his opin-
ion be best adapted to the advancement of the
public interest; the undersigned has the honor
to report, that, for the purpose of effectually
complying with the presumed object of the
House, as soon as proper agents could be se-
lected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which
is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States
north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio,
requesting their aid in collecting the informa-
tion desired, and also sought personal refer-
ences with eminent manufacturers, and other
gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been se-
lected as agents, declined acting; and owing
to that and other causes, with which it is not
necessary to trouble the House, more time has
been employed in executing the intentions of
the department than was anticipated. The im-
portance of dispatch was fully appreciated,
but, until the returns could be received, to
enable the undersigned to communicate the
facts called for by the House, he did not deem
himself authorized to submit any suggestions,
or recommend any particular modification of
existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to
come in, and have yet been only partially re-
ceived; but rather than incur greater delay,
at this advanced period of the session, or longer
disappoint the expectations of the House,
the undersigned has the honor to com-
municate the returns as far as they have come
to hand, and will continue to transmit others
as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of
the House as requires the Secretary of the
Treasury to communicate his own suggestions,
he is well aware of the delicacy and responsi-
bility of the task he has been instructed to
perform: he is profoundly sensible, however,
of the importance of the crisis which has in-
duced the demand; and he has entire confi-
dence in the liberal patriotism with which ev-

ery honest effort, for the adjustment of its ac-
knowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue
were the only object, or could alone guide
these suggestions, the task would be compar-
atively easy; but the crisis presents a differ-
ent and far more complicated subject. The
import system of the United States has been
for many years, incidentally, but so intimat-
ly connected with the growth and protection
of American capital and labor, as to have rais-
ed up great national interests, indispensable
to the prosperity of the country, and which
cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment
of the system. How far other interests, in
different portions of the Union, can be satisfi-
ed in the system now to be framed, without
injury to these important interests, is the ques-
tion which makes a compliance with the di-
rection of the House, a labor of great delicacy,
and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present re-
quire a general reduction of the revenue, it is
not believed practicable to preserve, for any
length of time, the degree of protection hith-
erto afforded to those interests which have
grown up under the present legislation. The
state of public feeling throughout an impor-
tant portion of the country, which, with great-
er or less intensity calls for a revision of the
existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both
patriotism and wisdom dictate that this senti-
ment should be respected, and as far as may
be compatible with the common weal, that it
be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive,
but under that obligation of duty which re-
quires that all be regarded with an equal eye;
and, under that no less solemn obligation, to
preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our
vested national interest.

Fully impressed with these considerations,
and in the belief that, by their resolutions,
the House has required suggestions for a general
reduction of duties on the articles comprehend-
ed in the existing tariff, the undersigned has
felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject
in that spirit, and has now the honor to sub-
mit the result of his investigation and reflec-
tion in the form of a bill accompanying this
letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect
scheme, as to embody those suggestions which
he has been called upon to make in a definite
and intelligible shape; and, while looking to
the patriotic object of the resolution, which
has also guided his own judgment, he cheer-
fully assumes the responsibility of the scheme
presented, he will derive no less gratification
if that object can be better attained by any
other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a to-
tal repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828,
from and after the third of March, 1832, and
a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be
raised, by a new system of duties, to the ex-
isting expenditures of the government, and to
such other necessary expenditures as the ex-
ecutive of the public service may require, and
Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in the
late annual report from this department, of
the amount to be received into the Treasury
from customs, in the year 1832, was founded,
chiefly upon the importations of the year 1831;
and the receipts from that source will not be
paid to the public debt within the time
proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if
at all, reduced, consistently with that object,
earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the
bill to take effect in March, 1832, the amount
which, according to the principles adopted in
forming the estimates for 1832, may be esti-
mated as the receipts from the customs in
1832, will be about \$18,000,000, which sum
after providing for the payment of the debt in
that year, would leave, for all other objects,
\$15,500,000.

Should the public expenditures amount to
\$15,000,000 after the payment of the debt in
1832, there would be a surplus in that year of
only \$500,000.

No allowance, however, is made in this es-
timate for the effects of a diminished import-
ation, or an unusual re-exportation of those ar-
ticles which may be included in the reduced
tariff, and might not be necessary for the con-
sumption of the country before the reduced
tariff should go into operation.

Yet, however equally a prospective reduc-
tion may enable the importers to adjust the
supply to the demand, it is believed that a
considerable reduction should be made for
these contingencies. It is doubtful whether
they would leave any surplus, but if any, a
small one. And in carrying into effect a gen-
eral change like this, it would be imprudent to
incur the risk of a scanty or defective revenue,
merely to avoid the chance of a small sur-
plus.

If a reduction of \$10,000,000, or upwards,
should be made, to go into operation immedi-
ately, it would effect not only the future re-
venue, but that which has already accrued, and
which forms the chief basis of the receipts in-
to the Treasury during the present year.—
Whatever amount, receivable from the cus-
toms in this year may be now in bond, it can-
not be doubted, that before these bonds be
come due, a re-exportation would take place
of all such articles as should be included in the
reduced tariff, and be in a situation to entitle
them to drawback. Such articles could not
enter into competition with those imported
under the reduced tariff, and would necessari-
ly be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduc-
tion to go into operation, the advantage, which
all parties interested—the producer, manufac-
turer, importer, consumer—would derive from
timely notice of any important change in the
rates of duty, is a consideration which also
ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be pro-
vided for, an annual revenue of \$15,000,000 is
estimated to be necessary. Of this amount,
until Congress shall otherwise determine, the
sum of \$3,000,000 may be estimated to be re-
ceived from the public lands. Should Con-
gress hereafter determine to dispense with
this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby
occasioned may readily be raised by a small
augmentation of the duties proposed by the
bill upon the class of articles which are taxed
solely for the purpose of revenue, or may be
distributed among the whole.

The remaining \$12,000,000 is proposed to
raise exclusively from duties on imports, in the
manner particularly provided for in the bill.—
It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole
annual revenue from customs calculated upon
the importations of the year ending on the
30th September 1830, after deducting re-ex-
ports, will be reduced more than \$10,-
000,000, and upon that portion of them com-
monly called protected articles, more than

\$3,000,000; and also, that the rate of the
whole duty from customs calculated upon the
cost of the imported merchandise in the same
year exclusive of all charges, will be reduced
from about twenty-five per cent. to about twen-
ty-seven per cent. The difference, however,
between the rate of duties since 1830, and that
under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing
to the reductions already made in the duties
on tea, coffee, molasses, salt.

A great number of articles of the first ne-
cessity, or partaking of the character of raw
materials, have been relieved from duty alto-
gether; and on many of the necessities of life,
and those principally consumed by the poor
classes, a duty almost nominal has been im-
posed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed
by the undersigned, in favor of a prospective
and gradual reduction of the existing duty on
articles embraced by the protective system;
but it has been departed from in the bill, in
reference to respectable opinions from other
quarters, but principally to what is understood
to be the wish of the manufacturers them-
selves, who prefer a system permanent in its
character to one liable to change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer
a reasonable scheme of compromise, and
the adjustment of existing differences,
which should not avoid the incongruity in the
year of 1832, from the extravagant duty on the
raw materials, and the well founded objec-
tion to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw
material, and especially the grower of wool,
will receive an ample indemnity for the con-
stant and gradual reduction of the existing duty
on articles embraced by the protective system;
and that the adjustment of existing differences,
which should not avoid the incongruity in the
year of 1832, from the extravagant duty on the
raw materials, and the well founded objec-
tion to the system of minimums.

The system of minimums is regarded as
imposing an unnecessary and extravagant rate
of duty, and as encouraging the commission
of frauds difficult, if not impossible to prevent.
It is believed that the effect, already, has been
to exclude the fair American importer, in a
great degree, from the trade, and to leave it
in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the
requirements imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this
system can be defended, is the security it af-
fords to the manufacturer against the superior
capital of his foreign rival, and occasional ex-
cessive influx of the foreign merchandise.—
But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount
upon the actual value of the goods, fairly as-
sured under the guard of not less effectual
protection, may accomplish the same object
more effectually.

From information derived principally
from the statements of eminent manufac-
turers, beyond that on the raw material,
and, of itself, equalizes the cost of the do-
mestic and foreign article, and affords a
greater protection to the manufacturer against
foreign competition in the ordinary course of
trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the
raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all
other articles of general consumption, the A-
merican manufacturer may, as is believed,
bring his merchandise into market upon terms
of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not
doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed
by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty
on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard
against the superiority of foreign capital, and
the fluctuations of trade. It is a rule of profit
in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other
branch of industry not necessarily exposed to
greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely,
on coarse wool not raised in the United States,
aid on the coarser denominations of cloths,
is believed to be a concession due to the south
aid to the southwestern portions of the Union,
and which may be made without serious detri-
ment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advan-
tages from all interests, any scheme of adjust-
ment must be considered as hopeless.
The bill now submitted, proposes to raise
the revenue, with as little inconvenience as
possible to all parts of the Union; it designs
to leave all the great national interests ade-
quately protected, while it lessens the duty
of raw materials and articles of necessity.—
Greater protection might be given, and the
growth, both of the raw material and of the
manufactures, might be more rapidly encour-
aged.

It is believed, however, that by the
sale of duties in the bill, the advancement and
prosperity of each will be certainly attained;
and it is for those interested to consider, wheth-
er it be wiser and more patriotic to con-
tinue with a certain and permanent, though
more gradual process, than by continuing the
extreme protection to endanger their own in-
terest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of
the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE.

Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. the SPEAKERS,

of the House of Representatives.

The bill accompanying the Secretary's Re-
port is as follows:

ALL further altering the duties on imports,
and for other purposes, accompanying the
Secretary of the Treasury's Report to the
House of Representatives, of the 27th of
April, 1832.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That from and af-
ter the 1st day of March, 1833, the act enti-
tled "An act in alteration of the several acts
imposing duties on imports," approved the
10th of May, 1828, shall be repealed; except
as far as the same may be necessary for the
recovery and collection of all duties which
shall have accrued under the said act, and for
the recovery, collection, distribution, and for-
feiture of all fines, penalties, and forfeit-
ures, which may have been incurred under
the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in
all the duties now imposed by law on the im-
portation of articles hereinafter mentioned,
the shall be levied, collected, and paid, the
following duties, that is to say:

1st. On wool, unmanufactured, the value
wreaf, at the place of exportation, shall not
exceed ten cents per pound, five per cent. ad
valorem, and when the value shall exceed ten
cents per pound, twenty per cent. ad valorem:

Provided, that wool imported on the skin shall
be estimated, as to weight and value, as other
wool.

2d. On manufactures of wool, or of which
wool is a component part, not otherwise spe-
cified, the value whereof shall not exceed fifty
cents a square yard, ten per cent. ad val-
orem; on worsted stuff goods, and woollen
and worsted yarn, twenty per cent.; on mit-
s, gloves, bindings, blankets, hosiery, and car-
pets and carpeting, twenty-five per cent.; on
flannels and baizes, and all other manufactures
of wool, or of which wool is a component part,
thirty per cent.; and on ready made clothing,
fifty per cent.

3d. On all manufactures of cotton, or of
which cotton shall be a component part, twenty-
five per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that all
manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton
shall be a component part, not dyed, colored,
printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty
cents per square yard, and if dyed, colored,
printed, or stained, shall be valued at thirty
five cents per square yard; and on nankeens
imported direct from China, twenty per
cent. ad valorem.

4th. On all stamped, printed, or painted
floor cloths, forty three cents a square yard;
on oil cloths, of all kinds other than that usu-
ally denominated floor cloth, and on floor
matting, usually made of flags or other mate-
rials, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

5th. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufac-
tured in whole, or in part, by rolling, ninety
cents per 112 lbs.

6th. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly, or
in part, by rolling, thirty dollars per ton.—
Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops,
or other form less finished than iron in bars
or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, ex-
cept castings, shall be rated as iron in bars
or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

7th. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per 112 lbs.;
on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified,
one and a half cents per lb.; on all other cast-
ing of iron, not otherwise specified one cent
per lb.

8th. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding
number fourteen, five cents per lb.; over num-
ber fourteen, nine cents per lb.

9th. On round iron, or braziers' rods, of
three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch
diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or
spike rods, or nail plates, slip, rolled, or ham-
mered; and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron;
and on iron slit, rolled, or hammered for band
iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents
per lb.; on iron spikes, four cents per lb.; on
iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per lb.,
on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding
seven ounces to the thousand, five cents
per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces,
the thousand, five cents per lb.; on square
wire, used for the manufacture of stretch-
ers for umbrellas, twelve per cent. ad val-
orem; on anvils and anchors, and all parts
thereof, manufactured in whole or in part,
two cents per lb.; on iron cables or chains,
or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in
part, three cents per lb. and no drawback
shall be allowed on the exportation of iron
cables or parts thereof, on mill cranks and mill
irons, of wrought iron, four cents per lb.; on
mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmiths'
hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per
lb.; on hammers, one dollar and fifty cents
each; on files, two dollars and fifty cents
each; on all other fire arms, thirty per cent.
ad valorem.

10th. On axes, adzes, hatches, drawing
knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks,
scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or
steel, bridge bits of all descriptions, steel yards
and scale beams, socket chisels, vices and
screws of iron, called wood screws, thirty
per cent. ad valorem: Provided, that said ar-
ticles shall not be imported at a less rate of du-
ty than would have been chargeable on the
material constituting their chief value, if im-
ported in an unmanufactured state.

11th. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents
per 112 lbs.

12th. On japanned wares of all kinds, on
plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufac-
tures, not otherwise specified, made of brass,
iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which
either of these metals is a component materi-
al, a duty of twenty five per cent. ad valorem:
Provided, that all articles manufactured, in
whole, of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron,
or of iron wire, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt,
or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the
greatest weight, and which are not otherwise
specified, shall pay the same duty per lb. that
is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop,
bolt or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same
number respectively: Provided, also, that the
said last mentioned rates shall not be less
than the said duty of twenty-five per cent. ad
valorem.

13th. That all scrap and old iron shall pay
a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton;
that nothing shall be deemed old iron that has
not been in actual use; and all pieces of iron
(except old) of more than six inches in length,
shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron,
as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly.

14th. On unmanufactured hemp, fifty dollars
per ton; on said duck, ten cents a square yard;
and on cotton bagging, three and a half cents
a square yard.

15th. On all manufactures of silk, or of which
silk shall be a component part, coming from
beyond the Cape of Good Hope, twenty-five
per cent. ad valorem; and on all other man-
ufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a
component part, twenty per cent.

16th. On brown sugar and syrup for making
sugar, two and a half cents per pound; and on
white clayed, or powdered sugar, three and
one-half cents per pound.

17th. On salt, five cents per fifty-six pounds.

18th. On coffee, half a cent per pound.

19th. On teas of all kinds imported from
China, and other places east of Cape Good
Hope, and in vessels of the United States, one
cent per pound. On all teas imported from
any other place, or in vessels other than
vessels of the U. States, ten cents per pound.

20th. On slates of all kinds, twenty-five per
cent. ad valorem.

21st. On window glass, not above 8 by 10
inches in size, 3 dollars per hundred square
feet; not above 10 by 12 inches, 3 dollars and
50 cents per hundred square feet; and if above
10 by 12 inches, 4 dollars per hundred square
feet: Provided, that all window glass import-
ed in plates, uncut, shall be charged with the
highest rates of duty hereby imposed.

22d. On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces
and less, one dollar per gross; and not ex-
ceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-
five cents per gross.

23d. On the wines of France, viz: red wines,
in casks, 6 cents a gallon; white wines in casks,
10 cents a gallon; and wines of all sorts, in bot-
tles, 22 cents a gallon.

24th. On the following articles, an ad val-
orem duty of 15 per cent, viz: barley; grass; or
straw baskets; composition wax; or amber
beads; all other beads not

lorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall in every such appraisal be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: Provided, that, in cases where the same goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereupon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, and in any matter or thing which they may deem material, in ascertaining the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath, of any letters, accounts, or invoices in his possession, relating to the same; for which purpose they are hereby authorized to administer oaths: and if any person so called, shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States fifty dollars, and such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers may make of the goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries or such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, in consideration of the duties imposed on the several articles used in the construction and fitting of ships and vessels, there be allowed a drawback at the rate of two dollars per ton on registered vessels; of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton on enrolled and licensed vessels, except steamboats; and fifty cents per ton on steamboats; such drawback to be paid as the case may be, to the owners of enrolled licensed vessels on the taking out of the enrollment and license for the first time, if such vessels shall not have been previously registered; and to the owners of registered vessels on clearing, for the first time, for a foreign port or place, other than an adjoining State or Territory, or the West Indies, provided, that such vessels shall not have been previously enrolled and licensed; and in case registered vessels not previously enrolled and licensed shall, in the first instance, clear out for a foreign port or place, in an adjoining State or Territory, or the West Indies, then the drawback to such vessel is only to be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which from and after the third day of March aforesaid, shall be imported in ships or vessels of the United States: Provided that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported after said day, in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said 3d day of March upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed, in the existing laws at the time.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said 3d day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all duties, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in and enacted by this act. And that so much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever goods composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same packages charged

at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such packages, and so charged as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved the 28th of May, 1830, as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the average value of the whole, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That, whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly or in part of wool or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, approved on the 28th day of May, 1830, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at custom house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said 3d day of March, 1833, the ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased; or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added to all charges, except insurance, from the foreign port of exportation to the United States.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, First Session.
Saturday, April 28.
IN SENATE.
On Friday, leave of absence for one week, from Monday next, was granted to Mr. Webster, on motion of Mr. Silsbee. Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, with an amendment. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain friendly Creek Indians. Mr. King also introduced a resolution, authorizing the payment to the State of Alabama of two per cent on the sales of public lands in that State. A motion was made by Mr. Grundy, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; and another by Mr. Foot, to take up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The motion to go into Executive business was lost, the vote being—yeas 18, nays 19. The Pension bill was then discussed, but there was no time to take up a motion to adjourn was put and carried. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Foot, after leave being given, moved that the Appropriation bill, with the several amendments of the Senate, should be referred to a select committee, with a view that they would expedite the passing of the bill, and examine into the several changes made therein by the amendments of the Senate. After some discussion, and a motion of Mr. Adams, to postpone the motion until Monday next, also a motion, made by Mr. Spright, to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, were severally lost, the yeas and nays being—yeas 10, nays 11. The Speaker directed Gov. Houston to be brought to the Bar of the House. After which he informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Key, the Counsel for the accused, in which he stated that he was prevented by serious indisposition from concluding the arguments he had intended to urge in his behalf. Mr. Cave Johnson thereupon moved that the further proceedings in the case should be postponed until 11 o'clock. A motion to adjourn on motion of Mr. McDuffie, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, with the several amendments returned therewith by the Senate. The amendments making increased appropriations for pay and compensation, &c. to the Clerks in the Land Office, the Surveyor General's Office, and in the Treasury, were severally rejected.

The appropriation of \$9,000 for the District Attorney of the Territory of Florida, was after some explanation from Mr. White reduced to \$7,500.

The amendment increasing the amount to be paid for the boat of Jefferson, from \$4,000 to \$5,000 was not concurred in.

Upon the amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$9,000 for an outfit of a Minister to France, an animated and lengthened discussion arose, in which Messrs. McDuffie, Archer, Wilde, E. Everett, Ingersoll, Barringer, Wayne, Adams, Barbour, Clayton, Burgess, Drayton & Burd, participated; when the question on the concurrence, being taken by Yeas and Nays, stood as follows: Yeas 81, Nays 93. So the amendment was not concurred in.

Monday, April 30.
The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dodridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, was negatived, Yeas 83, Nays 51—two thirds being required. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the counsel, (Mr. Key,) the trial of General Houston was further postponed until this day half past 11 o'clock. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1833, was taken up. A long and animated debate arose upon the proposition to concur with the Committee of the Whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate striking from the bill \$10,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France. Messrs. McDuffie, Wickliffe, E. Everett, Ingersoll, and Doddridge, supported the amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Wayne, Drayton and Adams. The latter gentlemen, called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question of concurring in the disagreement of the Committee of the Whole to said amendment, which was ordered, and were, Yeas 102, Nays 77. So the amendment proposed by the Senate was rejected. Without disposing of some other amendments to the bill, adopted by the Senate, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

Tuesday, May 1.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the resolution of March 30th, instructing that Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of the 3d Auditor and the 2d Comptroller, made a report thereon, concluding with a motion for the discharge of the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. At an early hour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; in which they were engaged till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Houston was again conducted to the bar of the House by the Sergeant at Arms. In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, (the counsel for the accused,) on motion of Mr. Irving, further proceedings in the trial were postponed until this day, at eleven o'clock. The House resumed the consideration of the general appropriation bill, and the amendments of the Senate thereto, which were severally disposed of either by concurrence, further amendment, or disagreement.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
Mr. Clayton, from the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, made a detailed report, accompanied with a mass of documents which he moved, without reading, be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

Mr. McDuffie rose and explained at length upon some of the facts which he said, were stated in the report, in order to obviate the unfavorable effect they might produce if not understood. He was followed by Mr. Clayton in reply, and in vindication of the report, which he said, was principally a statement of facts, and not of opinions, or inferences. Mr. Adams remarked that he did not know whether there was a single sentence in the report in which he concurred, believing as he did that the Committee had transcended the power given them by the resolution under which they acted—that the report had been very recently drawn up, and that he should take an early occasion to present some views on the subject, in the form of a report of the minority of the Committee.—Mr. Campbell defended the course of the Committee, and went into some details of statements in regard to the propriety of the course the Committee adopted, &c. Mr. McDuffie had made a further explanation, Mr. Wayne moved to postpone the subject to Monday next, to give the minority of the Committee an opportunity of presenting their report—which was negatived. Mr. Wickliffe made some brief observations upon the statement of Mr. Campbell, relative to deferring the redemption of the 3 per cent stock. After some remarks by Messrs. Thomas, of Maryland, and Johnson, of Kentucky, in defense of the report, and by Mr. Watmough respecting a report from the minority of the Committee, the motion of Mr. Clayton was carried. The report itself not having been read, nor in any other way laid before the House, it would be difficult at this time to render either the criticism or the defense of it, which occupied nearly the whole day's sitting, intelligible to ourselves, or to our readers. Mr. Clay moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose of moving that 10,000 additional copies of the report be printed. This motion was lost, yeas 88, nays 84—two thirds being required. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 2.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill regulating duties on imports and the mode of their payment; which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. King called up the bill and report from the Committee on Manufactures respecting the disposition of the Public Lands, and he moved their report to the Committee on the Public Lands. After some discussion, the bill was laid on the table, for the present. The General Appropriation Bill, returned from the House, was taken up, and the Senate proceeded to consider amendments. The Senate determined to insist on the amendments making appropriations for the removal of the bar from the east pass of Pascagoula river, and for deepening the Passagoula river, and for deepening the Passagoula river. On the motion to lay the amendments on the table, the yeas and nays were—yeas 23, nays 21. The motion to insist on the amendment, striking out the appropriation for the pedestrian state of Vashington, was agreed to. The amendment having been disposed of, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, the trial of Gen. Houston was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Plummer resumed his remarks upon the subject of the charges made against the Collector of the port of New Orleans, before he had concluded his House passed to the consideration of the orders of the day. The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians, as a preventive of the small pox, were concurred in. The House took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on a former day, to extend the provisions of the bill to those who fought in the Indian wars of the West up to 1795, was advocated by Messrs. Daniel, McKennon, Allan, Lecher, Barringer, and Wickliffe, and opposed by Mr. J. Davis, and was lost, yeas 62, nays 106. Mr. Blair, of S. Carolina, then moved an amendment, for the purpose of including in the provisions of the bill, the militia who fought in the battles of King's Mountain and Red Bank. The House, which was lost, 48 yeas, 111 nays. Mr. Bell then moved an amendment granting to Captains and officers of superior rank, who served two years or more in the revolutionary army, two sections of land—to all commissioned officers below the rank of Captain who served for the same period, one section of land; and to non-commissioned officers and private who served for the same period, half a section of land. To Captains and officers of superior rank who served less than two years or more than nine months, one half the respective quantities of land above named; and to those who served less than nine months, or quarter of the above proportion. This amendment was lost, yeas 51, nays 122. Mr. Letellor then moved an amendment, extending Western frontiers from 1775 up to 1783 in the provisions of the bill, which was adopted. An amendment made in Committee striking off six months and inserting three months as the least period of service for which a person should be paid a pension, was concurred in, yeas 98, nays 73. Mr. Craig moved to strike out the section repealing the restriction of property which had been added in Committee, and insert instead a limitation of property to \$1,000—beyond the possession of which, an applicant should receive a pension—which was lost—yeas 73, nays 102. Some other amendments were moved, but were not concurred in. The House then granted seven years pension to the widows of those who, if alive, would be entitled to the benefit of the bill, which was lost yeas 39, nays 138. Mr. E. Condit moved the adjournment of several sections to the bill providing for the widows of those who, if living would have been entitled to the provisions of the

of 1832. This amendment was cut off by the previous question, which was moved by Mr. J. Davis, and sustained—Yeas 81, Nays 60.—The main question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and carried. The House at a few minutes past five o'clock, adjourned.

(By Request.)
From the Baltimore Republican.
THE PEOPLE, THE STATES & THE UNION.
I am sorry to see respectable Editors permit themselves the use of the term *Anti-Unionists*, as applied to any class or part of the citizens of these states.

When any considerable number of the people, in any part of the Union, shall have declared themselves opposed to the Union, it may be not only lawful, but useful, to give them a name; as yet, however, I hear only of calculating the value of it, and this is a calculation as necessary certainly, in one part, as in another, in the north as in the south, and can do no harm any where, to any body. It is one of the people of the larger counties of this state are now making, in order that the majority of the citizens of Maryland may recover their just rights; it is equally lawful for a minority, thinking itself aggrieved to make it. Such calculations preclude the foundation of our free republican constitution, and it should not be supposed, that our patriotic ancestors intended to make forms of government which would not protect the rights of the minorities, as well as those of the majorities, in all future times. In fact, it is only when those constitutions are violated in terms, or in principles, by those who have derived power by them, that constitutions, or the foundation of civil society, are referred to for any such purpose.

As to Maryland, for instance, the constitution declared not only that our *conscience and opinions* should be free, but that our rights and duties, equal, that is, equal to every citizen, not only as to his enjoyments, but his contributions; and will any honest politician assert or pretend that Maryland is so governed; or that without tax on wealth or income, but all her revenue raised by licenses on certain professions, or by sumptuary laws? In like manner, the constitution of the United States declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people;" and will any honest politician pretend that the people, or the states, gave to the general government a jurisdiction over the persons or territory of the Indians or others within the acknowledged boundaries of the states? And yet, the states must have lost it, if they cannot enforce such jurisdiction over felonies or other crimes therein committed. So also, the same constitution declared, "that all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;" and that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." And, will any such honest politician pretend, that protective duties upon specific articles, even beyond the expenses of the government, are *uniform duties* when those articles are all made in one part of the country and none in another, or that it is not a preference for one or more states, with or without ports, when the regulations of commerce, or revenue, do, or are thought to destroy or depress the resources of one or more states, for the relief or emolument of others?

Down to this day, the extreme south has never given the least cause of alarm, to the constitution of the Union. How has it been elsewhere? Not to dwell on the history of the Massachusetts Shays, or the Pennsylvania Fries; what was the conduct of the Kentuckians, when they apprehended the Mississippi would be forever closed, by a foreign nation which occupied its mouth? I apprehend they made some calculations relative to the value of the Union, before they entered into a correspondence with the governors or agents of Spain. The outlet for their trade by the Mississippi, was of invaluable consequence to the citizens of the west; but, to them alone, for the interest of the Atlantic states was directly opposite—yet, every member of the Confederacy, and the south in particular, would have joined in hostilities to procure this outlet, if that resort had been necessary; they knew the government of Washington would spare no pains or expense to obtain it peacefully, as it was obtained, by one of his successors, and they only reproached the Kentuckians for their impatience and precipitancy.

If we look back to the period immediately preceding the late General Peace, we shall find some similarity between the present state of things in this country and that which then existed here. The generous South had drawn the sword against blockades and impressments, in opposition to the opinions of the North. The object of the war appeared to interest the latter chiefly, as Navigators; yet it hesitated in the contest, it disputed, it remonstrated. The privations of which it complained, produced perplexing excitements, and a calculation of the value of the Union, was or was about to be made. Now read the lesson offered by the history of that day.

What did the generous South—though bleeding at every pore, and trumpeting too—it remonstrated, it disputed, it remonstrated, it hesitated—made peace—the excitement in the North was allayed, and the Union became as dear as ever, to North and South.

And, what has the generous South since done? why, pursuant to that harmony thus restored, and in feelings of a brotherly kindness, it has paid, or partly paid, by its own sacrifices, the monies reluctantly advanced by the North at that time, though wholly spent in defence of its own Territory.

With respect to its present grievances, what does the South? Why, it seeks in the terms of the confederacy, a principle by which it can be relieved without dissolving the Union, or separating from it, in abhorrence of a conflict, but, by those who dare not advocate passive obedience, or deny the right of the people, to resist oppression, it is told, that insurrection, and that alone, is a remedy; as if a conflict was sought, and the Union not worth preserving!

Every thing in life has a tendency to change; and men may not stop the course of nature.

Children born long since the formation of the union of these states, have already witnessed the separation of another continent near us, from a parent country—the separation of Greece from Turkey—the Belgians from the Hollanders; and they see even in the attempt of the Poles to put off the Russian government, abundant evidence that death it self, or threats of death, do not deter men from seeking justice. This is emphatically the case with the people of the United States, and it is told, that insurrection, and that alone, is a remedy; as if a conflict was sought, and the Union not worth preserving!

Every thing in life has a tendency to change; and men may not stop the course of nature.

Children born long since the formation of the union of these states, have already witnessed the separation of another continent near us, from a parent country—the separation of Greece from Turkey—the Belgians from the Hollanders; and they see even in the attempt of the Poles to put off the Russian government, abundant evidence that death it self, or threats of death, do not deter men from seeking justice. This is emphatically the case with the people of the United States, and it is told, that insurrection, and that alone, is a remedy; as if a conflict was sought, and the Union not worth preserving!

may rest assured that in matters of importance, they will not forget the advantages to be gained; any more than the losses to be suffered; but, if they should, it would be the duty, not only of those who are interested, but also of the indifferent, to bring them to their recollection. No civil society is united and organized but by the relinquishment of some things, called rights, for the benefit of the whole. This union was the effect of compromise, and when, through ignorance or error, this people shall be unwilling to compromise, it must and will terminate, peaceably or forcibly. Let then, all those who have calculated, and find the union worth preserving, as in truth it is, and highly so, yield and soothe every approach to a contrary sentiment or conclusion, whether it be on the part of certain professions, or on that of districts of country; which, though apparently wrong at first, will eventually be right.

O. B.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.
To the Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal.
Dear Brethren:—The Philadelphia annual conference commenced its session in this town on the 11th inst., and closed to-day at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.; Bishops McKendree and Hodge were present, and in tolerable health. Nine preachers were admitted on trial; thirteen were continued on trial; sixteen were admitted into full connection; eighteen (travelling and local) were ordained deacons; five were ordained elders; one is located; twenty four were returned supernumerary; and seven returned superannuated; three had died. The total number of members within the bounds of this conference is 49,045; increase this year 510. The preachers are all agreed in affirming that this has been one of the most delightful sessions they recollect. The romantic situation of this pleasant town, the hospitality of our friends, the general harmony of sentiment and feeling, and above all, the gracious presence of the Great Head of the Church in all the services connected with the conference, leave upon our minds a delightful retrospect, as we go forth to fields of future labor.

The next conference will be held in Newark, N. J., on the 17th of April, 1833.

Very respectfully,
ZOROR G. COCKMAN.
Wilmingon, Del., April 19, 1833.

Philadelphia District.—Manning Force, P. E. Ezekiel Cooper, sup., conference missionary. Philadelphia.—St. Georges—George G. Cookman, Francis Hodgson, William Cooper, Jefferson Lewis. Union—Joseph Hollich, Thomas F. Sargent, sup. St. Johns—Henry G. King, James Smith, Jr., sup. Fifth-street—Joseph Bussing, James Mitchell, sup. Kensington—Bartholomew Weed, James Smith, sup. Asbury—Edwin L. James, Strasburg and Columbia—Thomas Miller, Eliphath Reed, John Edwards. Chester—William Ryder, James B. Ayres, John Talley, sup. West Chester and Marshallton—Thomas Norveigen, Levi Scott, sup. Waynesburg—George Woolsey, Jacob Gruber. Reading—Joseph Whitcomb, Lancaster—John Edmund, Dau phin—David Best, Richard W. Thomas—Germantown—John Finley, John Nichols, sup. Bristol—Edward Page, Asbury Z. Boring.

Chesapeake District.—Lawrence M. Combs, P. E. Smyrna—Richard M. Greenbank, James Nichols. Dover—Solomon Sharp, Thomas Hickey. Caroline—Lott Warfield, John L. Leathart. Talbot—Levi Storke, William Urie. Queen Anne's—William Barnes, William Connolly. Kent—Thomas I. Thompson, Robert Williams. Talbot, Wm. Spry, Calhoun Morris, sup. E. Kion—Benjamin Benson.—Wilmington—Joseph Lybrand.

Delaware District.—David Dailey, P. E. Dorchester—William Leonard, Enoch Reed, Cambridge—John Bell, Manlove Hazell, Salisbury—William Allen, Samuel M. Elwell, Annamesset—James A. Massey, George Willshire Accomac—Asa Smith, Samuel D. Jones, W. Quinn, sup. W. B. Snead, sup. Snowhill—Josiah Humphries, Shepherd Drain, William Bishop, sup. Lewistown—Daniel Lambdin, John S. Porter. Milford—John Bayne.

East Jersey District.—Henry White, P. E. Burlington—Jesse Thompson, Josiah P. Canfield. Daniel Parish, sup. Femberton—William Williams, Charles T. Ford, D. P. Dider, sup. James Campbell, sup. Packeron—William Lummis, David W. Bartine. Barnegatown—Henry Bucher, Edward Stout, James Moore, sup. Cumberland and Cape May—William W. Foulkes, Nathaniel Chiew, Burlington—Wm A. Wiggins, Gloucester—John Henry, Jacob Loudenslager, Salem—Waters Burrows, Wm. M. Stephens, Thomas Ware, sup. Camden—John Walker.

East Jersey District.—Charles Pitman, P. E. New Brunswick—Robert Grey. Freehold—David Bartine, Thomas G. Stewart. Trenton—Solomon Higgins, Richard W. Pether bridge, sup. Crosswicks—Thomas Neal, P. E. D. Day. Kennington—William H. Bull, Essex—John Woodson, John Buckley. Morristown—John Kennedy. Belleville—James Dandy. Bloomfield—L. M. Freyman, Ben jamin Day. Orange—Edmund S. Jones. Newark—John J. Mathias, A. Atwood. Elizabethtown—Thomas Morrel, sup., William A. Wilmer. Rahway—William Granville, Isaac N. Fetch. Staten Island—John K. Shaw. New Providence—George Brown. Somers set mission—John L. Glider, one to be supplied. Bergen Neck mission—James M. Farlane.

Asbury District.—George Banghart, P. E. Potomac—Phaenah A. Ogden. Easton—Joseph M. Cool, Abm. K. Street. Asbury—Joseph Long, Francis A. Morrel. Warren—Jacob Levensher, Ann Gearheart, C. A. Lippencott, J. Wiener, sup. Stroudsburg—Thomas Miller, Oliver Badgley, Wm. Colbert, sup. Milford—Wm. Bloomer, another to be supplied. Hamburg—Samuel Grace, Solgwick Railing. Newton—James Ayres, Bromwell Andrew. Haverstraw—James V. Potts, Wm. Baker. Patterson—John Potts. Port Carbon mission—Joseph Chattle.

Thomas Davies, sup., without an appointment.

The following is a list of the Delegates to the General Conference:—Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Ware, John Potts, Lawrence M. Combs, Charles Pitman, Manning Force, Joseph Lybrand, David Dailey, Solomon Higgins, Henry White, Henry Boehm, George Banghart, Thomas Neal, William Torbert, Wm. Leonard, Lott Warfield, Solomon Sharp, John Kennedy.

From the Sag Harbor Corroctor of Saturday.
An Albatross was killed from on board the ship Potosi, (of this port) having a label suspended from its neck, with the following cut on the same:—"Ship Acasta, (of this port) H. H. Maister; Oct. 12th, 4 whale." The Acasta was in about 4, W. long, when the Albatross was dispatched, and the Potosi was in lat. 38, S. long. 44, W. about the 12th of Nov. following, when the bird was delivered—a distance of about 2000 miles.

From the National Gazette.
The Trial of Mina at Doylestown terminated on Friday evening. The Jury, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of Guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment, charging the prisoner as principal in the first and second degrees. The cause was commenced on Tuesday morning last. The evidence was closed on Thursday, when Mr. Reed summed up on the part of the Commonwealth. He was followed by Messrs. McDowell and Rush for the prisoner, and Attorney General in reply for the prosecution. The prisoner's conduct throughout the trial generally displayed levity and indifference; although, as we learn, when the verdict was explained to him by his counsel, he evinced considerable agitation. He has since made a confession, fully implicating himself and his accomplice—the woman.

The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Lino Amalia Exposy Mina, reveal events scarcely equalled in the wildest romances. On the very day of his discharge from the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar, is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican Grandee, taken into favor, wins the criminal affection of Mrs. C., plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, exposes his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge, is again admitted into a prison, under the charge of murder by poison. The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his history is shrouded, his extraordinary faculty of deceiving even the most penetrating, his apparent enjoyment of the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the direful effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own pain and grief, give a romantic aspect to an affair which we trust will never again be equalled in our country. These remarks have been called forth by the perusal of the report of the trial of Mrs. Chapman, prepared by Mr. Du Bois, and published by G. W. Menzies. Drawn up with great care and particular skill, that report contains matter of the deepest interest to the lawyer, the physician and the general reader. Among the most striking points is that of the origin of the investigation which has just terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed "Lucretia," addressed to Mina at Washington, taken out of that post office to trace Mina, who had been swindling, is sent to the Police of Philadelphia. Thrown aside as of no authority, because anonymous, it is taken up by high constable Blaney, and exhibits to him this striking sentence:—"But no, Lino, when I pause for a moment, I am constrained to acknowledge that I do not believe that God will permit either you or me to bask in the shade of the grave." Now Mr. Blaney had been a Drifter; had printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mr. C. well; and this led to the enquiry which has had such a dreadful issue.

Murder will rise, The 'all the world conceal, and men's eyes.

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interred, no vestiges of poison lost; no traces of inflammation obscured.

Mina is seized in Boston just one day before his intended marriage to a niece of his wife; and another day would have placed in his hands a large sum of money procured by the base fraud, and he would have carried off both his prizes to some South American country.

These romantic incidents give great interest to the very able speeches of the counsel on both sides of this curious case.

The entire emptiness of the stomach of Mr. Chapman rendered very difficult the detection of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the ex chemical investigation taken together furnished strong evidence of the use of arsenic. These, together with the purchase of arsenic by Mina, and his confessions of guilt, lent the jury in his case no alternative, and a verdict of guilty was rendered, decides the fate of a being, who, for his years, knows perhaps no equal in dissimulation, no parallel in crime, and no rival in recklessness.

From the Boston Morning Post.
Parliamentary Privilege.—Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in England, in the case of Lord Abington, who took occasion to print a speech made in parliament, in which he charged Mr. Sermon, an attorney, with gross fraud, laid down the following law:—"But the privilege of parliament, in the case, examined to wit, spoken in the House of Lords, and confined to its use. He also laid down the following position:—"That a member of parliament cannot certainly a right to publish his speech, but that speech should not be made the vehicle of slander against any individual; if it was, it was a libel." [L'Espresso & Rep 227]

In the constitution of the United States, the provision of parliamentary privileges in debate, is as follows:—"For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." The commentary by Mr. Jefferson is, "But this is reserved to things done in the House, in a parliamentary course. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentum to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty."

In the case of Coffin vs Coffin, 4 Mass. Reports, page 1, Chief Justice Parsons, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, lays down the following positions on this subject:—"When a representative is not acting as a member of the House, he is not entitled to any privileges above his fellow citizens; nor are the rights of the people affected, if he is placed on the same ground on which his constituents stand."

"But, to consider every malicious slander, uttered by a citizen, who is a representative, as within his privilege, because it was uttered within the walls of Representative's Chamber, to another member, would be to extend the privilege further than was intended to the people; or than is consistent with sound policy, and would render the Representatives' Chamber a sanctuary for calumny—an effect which never has been, and I confidently trust, never will be, endured by any House of Representatives of Massachusetts."

"A struggle for privileges, in this State, would be a contest against the people, to wrest from them what they have not chosen to grant. And it may be added, that the grant of privileges is a restraint on the rights of private citizens, which cannot be further restrained but by some constitutional law."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.
The Steam Boat POLARIS, a short time after her last Cincinnati, on her upward passage, came in contact with the Hornet, which was coming into port, by which considerable injury was done. We regret to say, the Captain of the Hornet, was killed, and another person very seriously injured. Particulars not ascertained.

In our last, we said some notice of the relation to the late election, and Frederick. This, we repeat, not so much to shew the folly and taken, and attempted Editorial writer for the principles on which subject of representation. In the first article this subject, in reference attempted in ouring to the city of B counties a representation, we expressly the Senate, may, be client guaranty to differ in opinion, from principle." We thought important, eral representation House of Delegates, served. Yet, notwithstanding our remarks, advocating the principle, according to population. There are various tions which prevail in fact all governments form. The absolute son may be said to of his people. such as the govern France, a composition is adopted. nobility, the wealth, try are all representation, the wealth a try united, form the In the House of L stating of the nobility presented.

The abuses which ed of, and attempted representation of f moons, consist in the principle of representation is complained of, and is said to be too influence of certain great, altogether wealth and population principles now rapidly spreading.

By the constitution the election of the the principle of population is taken and, while in the or an equality of not so much how cenance, as from concession to the fedecacy.

The different adopted different most of them, population is est popular branch however the fed others, an arbit of the two princ In none, except o formation exte or unsafe, is ex ple, which is ap state.

This distinct the framers of the The cities of B time, were not in wealth or po equality of rep they were the than the other say. It was of courtesy th represented at.

The case is napolis, which diction of our portan city o a mere county ter, while the standing in w or 10 of the e relative wants a beside, and h is not quite a Under this we have thoy an increased ted to the ci wants dema support of e while her w will be unju hold it. Bu her claim to claim also The interest ally of the different re and the larg that, in the station at tice would we shall be principle. servation o ity of rep members said before

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1832.

In our last, we said, that we should take some notice of the remarks of the Gazette, in relation to the late conventions in Baltimore and Frederick. This pledge we shall now redeem, not so much, however, with a view to shew the folly and absurdity of the grounds taken, and attempted to be maintained by the Editorial writer for that paper, as to set forth the principles on which our opinions on the subject of representation are based.

In the first article which we published on this subject, in reference to the reform at present attempted in our State Constitution, giving to the city of Baltimore and the large counties a representation according to population, we expressly said, "the federal form of the Senate, may, by some, be deemed a sufficient guaranty to the small counties. We differ in opinion, from such as maintain this principle." We then went on to say, we thought it important, that the principle of federal representation should be retained in the House of Delegates, and wished to see it preserved. Yet, notwithstanding this express disclaimer, our remarks have been alluded to, as advocating the principle of representation according to population.

There are various principles of representation which prevail in different governments; in fact all governments, must recognise it in some form. The absolute monarch in his own person may be said to represent the whole body of his people. In a limited monarchy, such as the governments of England and France, a compound principle of representation is adopted. There the Aristocracy or nobility, the wealth, and population of the country are all represented. In the House of Commons, the wealth and population of the country united, form the basis of representation: In the House of Lords, the Aristocracy, consisting of the nobility and Clergy, are alone represented.

The abuses which are at present complained of, and attempted to be reformed in the representation of the British House of Commons, consist in the existing restrictions of the principle of representation. The right of suffrage is complained of as too restricted; the standard of property qualification in voters, is said to be too high, and the weight and influence of certain boroughs is alleged to be too great, altogether disproportionate to their wealth and population. Such then are the principles now maintained in England, and rapidly spreading throughout Europe.

By the constitution of the United States in the election of the House of Representatives, the principle of representation according to population is taken as the true and only standard, while in the Senate, the Federal feature, or an equality of representation is adopted, not so much however, from its intrinsic excellence, as from a spirit of compromise and concession to the smaller members of the confederacy.

The different States of the Union, have adopted different principles of representation in most of them, representation according to population is established as the basis, in the popular branch of the legislature; in some however the Federal feature prevails, while in others, an arbitrary standard, or a compound of the two principles has been agreed upon. In none, except our own state, as far as our information extends, has it been deemed unjust or unsafe, to extend to cities, the same principle, which is applied to other sections of the state.

This distinction never was contemplated by the framers of the constitution of Maryland. The cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, at that time, were not of sufficient importance, either in wealth or population, to entitle them to an equality of representation, with the counties; they were therefore placed lower in grade, than the other members of the state confederacy. It was looked upon, more as a matter of courtesy than of right, that they should be represented at all.

The case is now changed with them. Annapolis, which was in 1770, the time of the adoption of our State Constitution, the more important city of the two, has dwindled down to a mere county town, in commercial character, while the city of Baltimore has attained a standing in wealth and population, equal to 8 or 10 of the counties of the state. Her legislative wants are equal to those of all the state beside, and her contributions in taxes, nearly, if not quite as great.

Under this view of the whole subject then, we have thought, and do still maintain, that an increased representation ought to be granted to the city of Baltimore. Her legislative wants demand it, her contributions to the support of the State government justify it, while her wealth and population both say it will be unjust in the counties longer to withhold it. But, while we admit the justice of her claim to an increase of representation, we claim also a protection to the small counties. The interests of many of the counties, especially of the Eastern Shore, are so materially different from those of the city of Baltimore and the larger counties of the Western Shore, that in the adoption of the principle of representation according to population, great injustice would be done them. This being the case, we shall be as unwilling as any to adopt the principle. We see no safety, but in the preservation of the federal principle, of an equality of representation amongst the different members of the state confederacy. As we said before, we are willing to see Baltimore

city constitute a county, and give her a representation equal to the counties; or if need be, let her constitute two counties, with each an equality of representation; and let the larger counties of Washington, Frederick and Baltimore, be subdivided, so as to make one or more additional counties. By these means the present principle of representation may be preserved, and by no other.

Having thus given our views, as distinctly as the limits of our paper will allow, we will now turn our attention a moment to the writer for the Gazette.

He commenced his remarks on the subject of this contemplated reform, by denouncing the principles avowed by its advocates (which, in fact, will be found to be nothing more or less than those advocated and supported by our fathers of the revolution) as "reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages have deemed rational and just"—as "perversions of all that is right, to effect all that is wrong."

These are sweeping clauses, and contain serious charges, against the individuals holding seats in these conventions, but as the gentleman specifies none of the guardian principles which will be reversed, none of the rights which will be perverted, nor wrongs which will be effected, we must be permitted to pass them by.

In his second effort on this subject he begins with a tirade of abuse of the population of the city of Baltimore, and of all other populous cities in the world, denouncing them as mobocrats, madmen, as rapacious speculators, regulating the prices of their markets by the prevalence of the North or South wind. Such language conveys stronger evidence of the ignorance and prejudice of the writer, than of the vice, or bad character of the people against whom he rails—Has there ever been known a population so mild and virtuous, that in crowds, no violence of conduct would ever occur? Does he believe that our population, closely compacted, would be different in character, from that of most large towns? If however, Baltimore is not an exception to all general rules, and her population of a worse character than that of any other city of the Union, we see no cause, why in our State, city population should not be entitled to as much weight, as it possesses in other States. On the score of speculation, we would ask the gentleman, should he happen at any time to be so fortunate, as to reach the market when adverse winds had prevailed, & the price of corn or wheat was in consequence above its fair level, would he esteem it immoral or unjust to take such advanced price? Did the merchants of Easton, (whom we believe to be as honest and fair dealers as any on earth) during the severe frost of last winter, make no advances on their groceries in consequence of the scarcity? Is not this in fact the very fundamental principle of speculation? If any man would say he would not practice it, and yet would engage in trade, we should at once suspect his honesty.

He says in another part of his remarks, that "population is but one of the many, and the least and most inconsiderable of all the ratios or measurements of representation, except in cases of confederacies"—We should like the gentleman to explain his meaning in this sentence. We understand the term "ratio or measurement" (or apportionment) of representation, as specially applicable to confederacies. How is a "ratio or measurement" (or apportionment) to be made, where there is but one member? We are conscious of our own dullness, but really, we are disposed to think the gentleman here does not understand himself. Will he favour us with his other "ratios or measurements of representation, a thousand times more important." He may mean that population is but one of many principles, on which to base representation. In this we agree with him, but that it is the least important, or that there are others, a thousand times more important in a republican government we have never before seen asserted. If this gentleman has such clear conceptions in relation to the doctrine of representation, why does he withhold them from the public? now is the accepted time to shew the beauty of our constitution; now is the time to immortalize himself by stepping forward and exhibiting his mastery hand in this great work.

In his last editorial article on this subject, after moralizing awhile on the perversion of the objects of conventions, he has foisted into his service, matter altogether foreign to the subject, and wishes to impress on the public mind, that the reform is to be extended to the limitation of the tenure of judicial and other offices. Where has the gentleman discovered this object? It has not made its appearance in any of the resolutions or proceedings published. Why have the city of Baltimore and the large counties, more interest in changing the tenure of these offices, than the small counties? These are foreign troops, and had as well not be impressed into his service. They may be found to turn their arms on those who employ them.

We now leave the subject, and the articles of the Gazette to a discerning public. In their hands we shall all have justice done us. In leaving the subject we again invoke a spirit of compromise and concession.

On Thursday, before the House of Representatives, Mr. Key, counsel for Gen. Houston, concluded his defence, and Gen. H. asked and obtained leave to address the House in person, which he would do the next day.

The report of the majority of the select committee appointed to investigate the con-

cerns of the United States Bank, is received by us; but as a counter report may be expected from the minority, we forbear any remarks until this shall be received. The great length of the paper now laid before Congress, prevents us from publishing it entire, consistently with other engagements.

We give, this morning, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of a call of the House of Representatives, with a view to a modification of the Tariff laws. It is only necessary to call the attention of our readers to a document of such interest as this, to all portions of the American people. We therefore refrain from any comments, at least at this time.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Canada, at New York from Liverpool, brings London and Liverpool advices to the 31st March. The Courier and Enquirer furnishes the following items of intelligence:

The cholera, it appears, has broken out in Paris. The spot where it is stated to have commenced, is an island on the river Seine, and very densely populated by the lower classes chiefly. It is not probable, we think, that the ravages of this disease in France will be more serious than they have been in England, in a more circumscribed space, their general habits of temperance are much greater than those of the same class in the latter country. We perceive mention made of one case of spasmodic cholera, at Calais, but in the intermediate space between that place and the capital it does not seem to have been noticed. The London journals continue to give the official accounts of the progress of the disorder in Great Britain, but beyond that, it hardly excites their attention. An Order in Council of the British Government, has been published, directing that vessels with passengers bound to this continent shall be provided with a medical man and medicine chest. A very necessary precaution we think under present circumstances.

Count Orloff, the Russian diplomatist, had arrived at London from the Hague, and it is again stated with much confidence, that the ratification of the 24 articles relating to the separation of Holland and Belgium is about to take place. We have however, received so many similar statements and been so often deceived, that it shall attach little value to the present, until it comes through an official channel.

There is nothing further from Ancona, although the occupation of that place by the French is still a fertile subject of discussion among the newspapers. The second reading of the Reform Bill, which was to have taken place in the House of Lords on the 5th, was postponed at the request of Lord Wharfedale, to the 9th April. The reformers seem to consider this indicative of an intention on the part of Lord Wharfedale, who had previously voted against the bill, to give it a more favourable reception in its present shape; indeed the Marquis of Londonderry plainly said that he supposed Lord Wharfedale asked for the postponement, because he and his friends had not yet had time enough to adduce votes for those wavering counsellors they had lately shown in the debates.

From the New York Courier, May 1. LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND. At an early hour this morning, we received our files of papers brought by the London packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano. She was boarded last night by our news schooner Eclipse. The London dates brought us, by her, are to the evening of the 31st, those by the Atlantic Telegraph of the 2nd April. The official Cholera Report is one day later. Under date of the 31st March, it states that there were 87 new cases in London, and 44 deaths, since the preceding day. In the country 33 new cases and 16 deaths.

Mr. Chauvart, whose antidotes against poisons and the effects of fire have rendered him so celebrated, has furnished the editors of the Richmond Compiler with the following prescriptions, including one for the benefit of the fair sex:

"1. Antidote for Oxalic Acid—Use two or three ounces of Carbonate of Soda—one ounce at a time in a tumbler of water—in the of the stomach pump and whitening, now used by the medical faculty—So soon as the Soda reaches the acid, the patient immediately vomits, and the stomach is relieved.

"2. Recipe for the Fair Sex—Instead of using paint, use Cocchineal powdered, very small quantity—tie it in a piece of linen, wet it, and rub it on the face—afterwards take a lump of alum and rub it on the face also, then wipe the face dry with a handkerchief. This will preserve the face from any kind of pimples and wrinkles, and produce a beautiful rosy color."

"3. Cure for the Bite of a Mad dog—Mr. C. has also found the cure for the bite of a mad-dog. To prove the efficacy of his antidote, he will give ten dollars for a mad dog to bite six other dogs—he will let three of the dogs die, and the other three he will restore, to convince the faculty of his skill in Chemistry. He will also cure the bite of a Rattle snake, by a different process.

"What he uses for the one kind of poison will not counteract the effect of another—all his antidotes are entirely different."

"4. Tooth-ache—No one has yet discovered a remedy for the tooth-ache, except Mr. C. Experience has convinced him of its efficacy—it has been tried all over the world, and has met with great success—nothing has been discovered till the present to supersede the necessity of tooth drawers.

"5. Cure for a Burn—Scrape the inside of an Irish potato: mix sweet oil and turpentine so as to make a poultice of the mixture, and apply it to the burn immediately, and it will extract the heat."

The London True Sun, of the 17th ultimo has this paragraph relative to the liberty of the Press of Egypt—N. Y. Gazette.

"We have had occasion to advert to the high liberality of the Press of Egypt, in giving encouragement to persons of all nations to reside there, and to his anxiety for the improvement of that country, which has reflected on him such high honor. In a late number, we mentioned his having taken possession of Jerusalem, and abolished all those oppressive exactions of the Turks which weighed down the Christians there, also those pilgrims who visited the holy sepulchre. We understand further that orders have been received here from this enterprising man to build a carriage for the conveyance of persons from Alexandria to Cairo, and which will be sent out accordingly with a proper coachman. This is a further proof that he is resolved to continue on the high road of usefulness to his subjects."

The number of letters that passed through the Prussian Post offices in 1830 was nearly 37,655,586.

POST OFFICE, 24th APRIL, 1832.

Persons indebted for postage, are earnestly requested to come forward and pay without delay. As the drafts of the Postmaster General must be met promptly by deputy Post masters, the Post-master at Easton has determined to continue no accounts for postage with persons who disregard this notice.

Arad Israel, Esq. was yesterday afternoon appointed Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the place of the late William Gibson, deceased. In announcing the appointment, Chief Justice Archer paid a handsome and well merited tribute to his long experience, great urbanity, and peculiar fitness for the office.

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, Mr. Stephen Denny to Miss Maria, third daughter of Foster Maynard, Esq. all of this county.

At Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Todd, Mr. Stephen Burgess of Talbot county, to Miss Mary E. Satterfield, of the former place. On the 24th ult. at New Ark, New Jersey, by the Rev. Henry Bascom, the Rev. James Nicols, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Patience W. Tunis, of the former place. On the 1st of May, by the Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, Doct. Frisby Tighman, of Washington county, to Miss Henrietta T. Hemsliey, of Queen Anne's county.

On the 24 of May, Mr. Thomas Brown, to Margaret A. Meredith.

DIED

In this county on Wednesday last, Mr. Geo. Henry Pickering.

In this town on Wednesday night last, after a short illness, THOMAS PEARSON SMITH, Esq. Mr. S. was the editor of the "Republican Star" a paper he established in this place and conducted to the day of his death, a period of nearly thirty three years. He was an affectionate brother, a kind master and a good citizen.

Departed this life, on Sunday evening last, WILLIAM GIBSON, late Clerk of Baltimore County Court, in the 79th year of his age. In Philadelphia on Friday the 31th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. Anna Maria Jacobs, wife of the Rev. Cyrus H. Jacobs, and daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq. of this county.

This interesting young lady was married the 19th July last, and a few days after left this county for the residence of her husband. Her child hood, her gayeties, her ripening years, her marriage, now hang upon the memory of the writer of this notice like a deeply impressed vision of the imagination. Like the vision, she has suddenly fled, and fled too, to return no more forever. How aptly may her life be compared to the flower of the field. But yesterday it sprang up, budged and bloomed, and altho' severed from the parent stock by the tenderest hand, to-day it is withered and gone. But that, which we all most admired, the mind, the soul, now blooms in eternal life, on that Stock, whence no hand shall sever it.

BALTIMORE PRICES, May 5.

GRAIN—Wheat, white, per bushel \$1 30 a — Do. best red 1 15 a — Do. red, to good (Md.) 95 a 110 Corn, white 47 a 48 Do. yellow 48 a 49 Oats 35 a 36 Clover seed, (store) \$5 75 a 6 00 Timothy do. 2 PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. 1 50 a —

NOTICE.

The meeting of the Temperance Society which was advertised for Saturday last, was postponed until Tuesday the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. when it is probable that an address will be delivered.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Commissioners of Talbot county, I am directed to advertise all property on which taxes are due for the years 1830 and '31, if not paid on or before the 20th inst.

B. BRACCO, Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

may 8

Six Cents Reward.

ROBERT HENRY of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of September, 1831, a bound boy named HENRY VOSS, about 18 years of age, not very well grown for his age, with light hair and full face. The above reward, but no thanks will be given to whoever will return the said boy to the subscriber.

JAMES M. STANTON, Caroline county.

may 2d, 1832—may 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore County on the 14th day of April, 1832, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself WILLIAM LLOYD, says he belongs to Thomas G. of Centerville, Queen Anne's County, E. Shore, Md. Said colored man is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar under the left jaw, one of his fingers stiff on the right hand. Had on when committed a small colored roundabout white Marseilles vest, kersey pantaloons, fur hat and good coarse shoes. 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.

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

may 8

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore County on the 20th day of April, 1832, by G. Dickson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for Baltimore county; as a runaway, a colored man by the name of TOM GIDDON, but says his name is NATHAN HARRISON, and belongs to Carlisle Whiteing, (of Fairfax county, Virginia) living near Alexandria. Said colored man is about 43 years of age, six feet high, has a scar on his breast, a small scar on the right eye lid. Had on when committed a black fur hat, drab linen shirt, coat, brown cloth vest, coarse linen shirt, and lousy pantaloons, old shoes. 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.

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

may 8

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit: PURSUANT to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Ezekiel Cooper, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Ezekiel Cooper, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court house in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October. Given under my hand this 17th day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS, True Copy—Test.

May 8 Sw Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit: PURSUANT to the act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Richard Nicols, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Richard Nicols, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court house, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next October. Given under my hand this 24th day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

True Copy—Test.

May 8 Sw Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

Millington Bank.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the books will be opened by the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscription for Stock, at the House of Samuel R. Clayland, in the Town of Millington, formerly Head of Chester, on the fifth day of May next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M. of that day—also in the Town of Centerville, at the house of Francis Arlett on Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon. And at Chester in the House of Charles Stranberg, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May from 9 o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

April 24 Sw

The Eastern Shore papers will publish this to the amount of \$1 50 cents and send their bills to the office of Centerville Times for payment.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestic DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA TOW LINENS and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importations. Easton, April 24

A SITUATION.

WANTED in a Dry Goods Store in Easton, an intelligent active youth, who can be well recommended. Apply at the Whig office.

April 24 Sw

SYLVESTER'S OFFICE.

No. 33, Market street Baltimore. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY Class No. 7, for 1832.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn in Richmond, on FRIDAY, May 11, 1832.

60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

YATES & MINTYRE, Managers.

100 of \$1,000.

1 of \$20,000 is \$20,000

1 of 10,000 is 10,000

1 of 5,000 is 5,000

1 of 3,000 is 3,000

1 of 1,000 is 1,000

100 of 500 is 50,000

100 of 100 is 10,000

100 of 50 is 5,000

100 of 25 is 2,500

100 of 10 is 1,000

100 of 5 is 500

100 of 2 is 200

100 of 1 is 100

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

100 of 5 cents is 5,000

100 of 2 cents is 2,000

100 of 1 cent is 1,000

100 of 50 cents is 50,000

100 of 25 cents is 25,000

100 of 10 cents is 10,000

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Secrets of the Senate.—The National Intelligence Bureau has certain statements which have appeared in the papers respecting a debate which is said to have taken place in the Senate of the U. S. while in secret session, in which Mr. Hill is said to have given a picture of the political course of Mr. Webster and his friends and express a great degree of indignation at it, on the ground of its being a violation of the rules of the Senate, which requires that what takes place in that body shall not be divulged until the injunction of secrecy shall have been removed by its order; and to show that it is such a violation they lay before us the rules which relate to the case.

They are certainly correct in condemning the violation of these rules, so long as it shall be considered proper to retain them; but it is marvellous to us that the sharp sighted editors of the Intelligence have been so tardy in discovering the error. They have been in the constant practice, for some time past, of violating the same rules. Scarcely a thing could occur in the Senate in secret session, but they could tell us of it, and have told us of it, before the injunction of secrecy was removed; and so numerous have been the instances of the kind, that we took occasion to notice the fact some days since, but although they have discovered that it is wrong for others to do as they have done, and have undertaken to censure it, they have not attempted to explain, justify or apologise for their own conduct.

The Steam Boat Yellow Stone left this port on Saturday last, for the river whose name she bears. This boat belongs to the American Fur Company, and is employed in the transportation of the stores for their trade, and in the return of the produce of their labor and capital. This is her second trip; she being the first steam boat that has ever attempted to ascend the Missouri as high as her point of destination. Success attend her, and may the spirit and enterprise of her adventurous owners meet an ample reward.—St. Louis Times.

We learn that the Hon. CLEMENT DORSEY, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, a Judge of the first Judicial District of Maryland, in place of the late Judge PIERCE.—Balt. Pat.

NAPLES.—The Paris papers state under the head of "Naples," 10th February, that four American ships of war had arrived at Syracuse, and that Mr. John Nelson, the recently arrived Charge des Affaires of the United States, had delivered his credentials to the King on the 29th January. That passage of the President's Message relating to our claims on the Neapolitan Government, had caused, it is added, great sensation at Naples.—N. Y. Eq.

"There is a material difference," says the London Morning Chronicle, "between affording in the infancy of industry, encouragement to spirited individuals willing to risk their money on public objects, and giving to them and their descendants a large revenue, at the expense of the industry of the country in all time to come."—Nat. Gaz.

We infer, from seeing Mr. McDuffie in his seat in the House of Representatives, yesterday, that the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, with a view to ascertaining whether it has in any respect violated its charter, finished their examination on Saturday last. The Report of the Committee may be expected, we suppose, on Saturday next, being the day to which the Committee is limited by the Resolution under which it was appointed.—Nat. Intell.

The marshal of the city of Boston has issued a caution to "cigar smokers," that he will fine them two dollars for every offence against the law, by smoking a cigar in the street.

Mr. Thomas H. Green, an overseer in a factory in Warwick, R. I. was on Tuesday last driven by the drums, and instantly crushed to atoms.

A conscience-stricken smuggler has sent a letter to the Collector of Portland enclosing \$19, the principal and interest of dues to the Treasury.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county court, and one writ of fieri facias out of the court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and to me directed and delivered, by the clerks thereof, at the suits of the following persons to wit: one at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, assignee of James B. Ringgold, one at the suit of William K. Lambdin, one at the suit of Solomon Lowe, the other out of the court of Appeals, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr. use of John Grandle, use of Wm. Bromwell, against Bennett Bracco, who is sold at the residence of the said Bracco, in Miles River Neck, on THURSDAY the seventeenth day of May next between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M. & 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property, to wit:—All that farm or plantation, on which he said Bracco now resides, situated in Miles River Neck, called Bracco's Addition, or known by whatever other name or names it may be called, be the quantity of acres what it may, also 1 negro man called Sam, 1 do. called Gabriel, one do. named Jack, 1 do. named Billy, and one negro woman named Maria; also 6 head of horses, 20 head of cattle, and 20 head of sheep, more or less, 2 carts, and one gig and harness, 2 ploughs, and all the balance of his farming utensils the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of him, the said Bracco, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa's, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 24

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Denney, against James H. Benson, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—all his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that farm or plantation, now in the cultivation of the said James H. Benson, in Miles River neck in Talbot county, known by the names of Wheatland and Mount Pleasant, be the quantity of acres what it may, also one Grey mare, one Bay colt and one Horse cart, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Terms Cash.

Attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 24

Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of John Artingdale use of Nicholas Hammond against Levin Millis, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Millis, situated in the Chapel District of Talbot county where Levin Millis, Jr. now resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, viz: part of a tract of Land called Fork, part of a tract of Land called Hesley and part of other tracts containing the quantity of 190 acres of Land more or less, also an adjoining tract of land called the Forest and Dike, containing the quantity of 113 Acres of Land, more or less, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Levin Millis, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned vendi expo and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff.

April 17

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Benjamin Benny, at the suit of Mrs. Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executors of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the said Benny's equitable right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Trvill, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior claims, situate near the Chapel; seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Benny, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

ALSO by virtue of another writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against Richard L. Austin, at the suit of James Murdoch, use of Norris and Brooks, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit: all the said Austin's equitable right, title, claim, interest and demand, of, in and to, a tract of land called Austin's Trvill, containing 187 acres of land, more or less, situate near the Chapel, where Richard L. Austin formerly resided, seized and taken as the property of the aforesaid Austin, to pay and satisfy the above writ of vendi and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

THOS. HENRIX, former shff.

April 24

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed against Edward Lloyd Nicholson, at the suit of Thomas Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one negro man called Bill Dicks, aged 26 or 27 years, one bay horse, one black mare and colt, one yoke of steers, and one colt, the goods and chattels of said Nicholson, to pay and satisfy said vendi. expo. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Terms cash. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

April 24

An Ordinance to prevent the Parading Ungelded Horses, on the Public Square, or along the streets of Easton:

Whereas it has been represented to the Board of Commissioners, by petition, that the citizens of Easton are desirous that an Ordinance should be passed, prohibiting persons from leading and parading Ungelded Horses along the streets, to the great danger and annoyance of persons in the streets: Therefore, Be it enacted & ordained by the commissioners of Easton duly elected and qualified, That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, any Ungelded Horse, in or along any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of the Town of Easton, or on the Public Square, near the Court House, or if any person or persons shall, from and after the publication hereof, lead and parade, for show, any Ungelded Horse, contrary to the Provisions of this Ordinance, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to be less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, as shall or may be imposed by the Commissioners, for each & every offence.

And be it further enacted and ordained, That if any person so offending as aforesaid, shall be a slave, the penalty or fine, aforesaid shall and may be demanded, sued for and recovered from or against the master or mistress or employer of such Slave, in manner as if the said master, mistress, or employer had been guilty of the offence.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye Law, by the Commissioners of Easton this thirtieth day of March anno dominum Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, President.

Test, SAM'L PICKERING, Clerk.

All persons interested are requested to take notice that the above Ordinance will be strictly enforced, from and after this date. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.

April 17, 1832.

TAILORING.

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

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN SEE.

March 20

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the property of the late Henry Nicola, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor of Henry Nicola.

April 24

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Vm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called *Woolsey Manor* and part of another tract of land called *Love's Hamlets* and contains the quantity of 236 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and he before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton.

Easton, April 10th, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called *Morch Land*, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty-five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, }
May 1st, 1832. } 101

Bill in Talbot county Court, Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

November Term, 1831.

William and James Benny, Administrators, of Jonathan N. Benny, vs. Elizabeth Willcutt and others, children and heirs of John Willcutt, deceased.

Ordered by the Court, That the said William and James Benny, Trustees for the sale of certain property in the above cause mentioned, be ratified, and confirmed, unless cause be shown, before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three weeks successively, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the third Monday of May next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$405 00.

True Copy, R. T. EARLE.

Test, Jacob Lookerman, Clk.

april 17 3w

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch

MAKER,

Depton, Maryland:—

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

"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

February 21, 1832.

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING,

SCYHE CRADLING, &c.

CHARLES REDMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business at the old stand, head of Washington Street, formerly occupied by Hopkins Smith, dec'd, where having laid in a complete stock of seasoned timber and having also in his employment two first rate workmen, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to execute all orders in his line with the utmost promptness and durability. His charges will be moderate and country produce will be taken in exchange for work, if the merchant be had conveniently. He hopes to merit a portion of patronage, particularly on the ground that he never intends to disappoint a customer.

John 28

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, conveying; &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, ?
March 20, 1832 Sm 5

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Centerville (by Corvise) and Chestertown, and return the same day.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

april 10

The Celebrated Horse

RED ROVER.

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels, Easton, the Trappe and Chapel, in Talbot county, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dollars the season—Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1833. The money of the season to be paid by the 30th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance.

RED ROVER is now 8 years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

RED ROVER will be in St. Michaels on Saturday the 7th inst. at Easton on Tuesday 10th inst. at the Trappe on Saturday 14th inst. and at the Chapel on Wednesday 17th inst. and attend the above named stands alternately once in two weeks on the above mentioned days. Season to commence the 7th day of April instant, and end on the 23d June next.

Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of one of the finest Oar mares ever raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un. The grand dam ran at the Centre ville races, the four mile heats when in foal with the dam of Red Rover and won the money, beating the second heats, and the dam of Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the Easton course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.—Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grimalcin, Spectator, Accident, Scape's Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

april 10.

The Beautiful Spotted Horse.

YOUNG DIOMEAD.

Will be at Easton on Tuesday, the 19th of April, at St. Michaels on the Friday and Saturday following—At the Trappe on Wednesday the 18th, on the Friday and Saturday following at the Hunting Creek, the residue of this time at the subscribers' stable, and will attend the above stands once in two weeks throughout the season. Season commenced on the 24th ult and will end on the 20th of June. He will be let to mares at \$5 the spring chance \$24 the single leap, and \$8 to insure a mare in foal. No insurance only by special contract with the subscriber, and in each case 25 cents to the groom. Diomead is 8 years old this spring and is pronounced by the best Judges to be a horse of beautiful form, fine bone, sinews of great strength and fine action, the strength of the dry and activity of the Spiritly saddle beauty are united in him, which added to his beauty, promises the useful, elegant and valuable horse, either for the saddle or harness. His pedigree may be seen in handbills.

WILLIAM BENNY.

april 10.

YOUNG RINALDO.

This splendid young horse, remarkable for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will stand this season, at the following places:—At Easton, every Monday and Tuesday; at the Trappe, every Saturday; the rest of the week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles from Easton. Season commenced on the 26th of March and will end on the 29th of June.

Terms.—Ten dollars for the Spring's chance, payable on the first of September next; Fifteen dollars to ensure that the mare is got with foal—should the mare lose her foal from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the insurance money will be expected—Five dollars for a single leap—Fifty cents in every case to the groom.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, fully 15 and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gey, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligence, March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, April 8

PROPOSALS

FOR AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching. A "New Coalition" of fictitious men are managing at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the alarm.—The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt and corrupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace, the public career of him who "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

What are we to expect from the success of this "New Coalition"? Will our foreign relations be better managed? Will our laws be executed with more fidelity and energy at home? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our national debt be sooner paid? Is there hope that the train of public affairs in general would progress better or so well? No; it is not for the benefit of the country that the "New Coalition" has been formed; nor is any improvement in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for place, for the public treasure. Men who want foreign missions, judgeships and other valuable offices, unable to swerve the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson and sell to him their influence and support, have united with other aspirants to the Presidency in all sorts of combinations to destroy his popularity and defeat his re-election, that his place may be occupied by one with whom they may bargain for promotion. It is these men only—men who would prefer "war, famine and pestilence, or any other scourge," to their own exclusion from power—that are seeking to fill the country with complaints and factions.

It is the interest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest hands. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be deceived with his simple re-election by the same vote which placed him in the presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion and enable him to finish his career of public usefulness in glory and triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.

To enable every Freeman to obtain correct information during the impending conflict, we propose to publish thirty numbers of an EXTRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of Electors, for ONE DOLLAR. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published after the election, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible.

It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his re-election. It will promptly repeat the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" up to merited detestation.

From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received.

To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns.

F. P. BLAIR.

Washington, March, 1832.

To all whom it may concern.

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

J. W. JENKINS.

March 6

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

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for John W. Jenkins.

March 6, 1832.

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON.

He may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

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

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 throughout the season.

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 pasture and grain if required on very moderate terms. For further particulars see handbills.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD SPENCER.

Easton, March 27

NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot County, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

EASTERN-SHORE WEEKLY AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 36.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 192.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two DOLLARS and Fifty CENTS per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

In tone, style and sentiment, the following lines
are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.
"Who can separate hearts that have united, or
divide waters that have met and mingled into one?
"Have never dies: where it does not exist, there
it never has existed."

Think not, beloved, time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,
Too fugitive to last—
A fading flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early strains.
Nur burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows;
All wild and thorny as the brier
Without its opening rose:
A gentler, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.
And now when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale,
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
O no!—my all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile
Its twining tendrils flings;
Though fled from thence be pleasures smile,
It yet the fondler clings:
As loneliness still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace;
More firm its verdant rings,
As if its love's shade to rear
O'er one devoted to despair.
Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchang'd by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise, or other decline,
In sunshine, or in tears;
And though between us ocean roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confining in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!
To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou;
I love'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair—
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though somewhat pale thy brow.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress

[PUBLIC No. 12.]

AN ACT explanatory of the act entitled "An
act for the relief of the officers and soldiers
of the Virginia line and Navy, and of the
Continental Army, during the revolutionary
war," approved thirtieth of May, one thousand
eight hundred and thirty.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the provisions
of the act, entitled "An act for the relief
of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia
Line and Navy, and of the Continental Army,
during the revolutionary war," approved thirtieth
of May, one thousand eight hundred and
thirty, shall not be construed to extend to any
Land Warrants heretofore issued, which have
been located, surveyed, or patented, on the
lands reserved and set apart for the satisfaction
of the Military Bounty Lands; due to the
Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line upon
Continental establishment, or for the satisfaction
of the Officers and Soldiers of the Continental
Army.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the provisions of the third section of the act,
entitled, "An act to extend the time for locat-
ing Virginia Military Land Warrants, and
returning surveys thereon to the Land Office,"
approved twentieth May, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty six, be and the same is
hereby continued in force for seven years, from
and after the first day of June, one thousand
eight hundred and thirty two, and the prop-
rietary of any location, survey, or patent, con-
templated by the aforesaid section, may avail
themselves of the provisions of the said section
in the case therein enumerated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. O. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, March 31, 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 13.]

AN ACT to add a part of the Southern to the
Northern District of Alabama.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in

Congress assembled. That all that part of the
country lying within the limits of Alabama,
and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee
and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, shall be ad-
ded to, and constitute a part of, the Northern
Judicial District of Alabama, instead of the
Southern District of said State, as now ar-
ranged.
Approved, March 31, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 14.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the sup-
port of the army for the year one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-two.

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

For pay of the army and subsistence of
officers, one million one hundred and twenty
two thousand one hundred and forty six
dollars.

For arrears in the Pay Department, fif-
teen thousand dollars.

For forage of officers, forty-eight thousand
four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty-
two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers,
in addition to an unexpended balance of one
hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and
forty five thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage,
cooking utensils, and hospital furniture in ad-
dition to material and clothing on hand, a-
mounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, one
hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hun-
dred and thirty-two dollars.

For medical and hospital department, twenty
thousand dollars, in addition to an unex-
pended balance of eight thousand dollars.

For various expenses of the Quartermaster's
Department, viz: For fuel, forage, straw, sta-
tionary, blankets, repairing officers' quarters,
barracks, store-houses and hospitals; for erect-
ing temporary cantonments and gun-houses;
for rent of quarters, store-houses, and land;
for postage of letters on public service; for ex-
penses of courts martial, including compensa-
tion of judge advocates, members, and wit-
nesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on
extra labor, under the acts of March second,
one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and
for expenses of express, escorts, to paymas-
ters, and other contingencies to Quartermas-
ter's Department, two hundred and twenty five
thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, and
allowance for travel in lieu of transportation,
and for per diem allowance to officers on to-
pographical duty, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence,
ordnance, and of lead from the States, and
for transportation of the army, and funds for
pay of the army, including the several contin-
gencies and items of expenditure at the sev-
eral stations and garrisons, usually estimated un-
der the head of transportation of the army, one
hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Board of
Visitors at West Point, and their travelling ex-
penses, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationary printing, trans-
portation, and postage for the military depar-
tment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For reconstructing the out-buildings at-
tached to West Point academy, and for im-
provements connected therewith, one thousand five
hundred dollars.

For general repairs of Barracks, acad-
emies, Mess House, Officers' and Professors'
Quarters, Store Houses, wharves, carriages, boats,
fences, roads, paths, and other objects, four
thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dol-
lars.

For renewal and repairs of fire-grades, one
hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of Adjutants' and Quartermaster's
Clerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the Library,
fourteen hundred dollars.

For Philosophical apparatus, seven hundred
and ninety dollars.

For models for department of engineering,
six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, re-
pairs of instruments for the mathematical de-
partment, apparatus and contingencies, for the
department of chemistry, eight hundred and
eighty-seven dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expen-
ses of the academy, one thousand six hundred
and twenty five dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, ten thousand
dollars.

For the National Armories, three hundred
and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hun-
dred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance
service, seventy thousand dollars.

For Arsenals, sixty thousand seven hundred
dollars.

For an Arsenal in Florida, twenty thousand
dollars.

For the recruiting service, twenty four
thousand nine hundred dollars in addition to
an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand
dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruit-
ing service, thirteen thousand eight hundred
dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance
of nine thousand dollars.

For arrears prior to the first day of Ju-
ly, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
payable through the Third Auditor's office,
five thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the
accounts, under the act of third March, one
thousand eight hundred and twenty one, allow-
ing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded
officers and soldiers, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the Secretary of War be authorized and re-
quired to settle, adjust, and pay the claims of
the militia called out by competent authority,
or received into the service of the United
States, by a General Officer of the United
States Army, in the year one thousand eight
hundred and thirty one and all charges and
expenses incident to the service of said troops,
agreeably to the provisions of the third sec-
tion of an act making appropriations for the
military service of the United States, approved
twenty-first of March, one thousand eight
hundred and twenty-eight, which provides for
the payment of like expenses, and troops call
out in one thousand eight hundred and
twenty-seven; and that the sum of fifty-five
thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars,
be appropriated for the said object, to be paid
out of any money in the Treasury.

APPROVED, April 5th, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 15.]

AN ACT supplementary to the several laws
for the sale of Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That from and after
the first day of May next, all the public
lands of the United States, and when offered
at private sale, may be purchased at the op-
tion of the purchaser, either in entire sections,
half sections, quarter sections, half quarter
sections, or quarter quarter sections; and in
every case of a division of a half quarter sec-
tion, the line for the division thereof shall run
east and west, and the corners and contents of
quarter quarter sections, which may thereaf-
ter be sold, shall be ascertained as nearly as
may be in the manner, and on the principles,
directed and prescribed by the second section
of an act, entitled "An act concerning the
mode of surveying the public lands of the U-
nited States," passed on the eleventh day of
February, eighteen hundred and five; and
fractional sections, containing fewer or more
than one hundred and sixty acres, shall, in
like manner, as nearly as may be practicable,
be subdivided into quarter quarter sections,
under such rules and regulations as may be
prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury;
Provided, That this act shall not be construed
to alter any special provision made by law for
the sale of land in town lots: And, Provided,
also, That no person shall be permitted to
enter more than one half quarter section of
land under this act, in quarter quarter sec-
tions, in his own name, or in the name of any
other person, and in no case, unless he intends
it for cultivation, or for the use of his improve-
ment: And the person making application to
make an entry under this act, shall file his and
his affidavit, under such regulations as the
Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that
he or she makes the entry in his or her own
name, for his or her own benefit; and not in
trust for another: Provided, further, That all
actual settlers, being house keepers, upon the
public lands, shall have the right of pre-emption
to enter, within six months after the pas-
sage of this act, not exceeding the quantity of
one half quarter section, under the provisions
of this act to include his or their improve-
ments, under such regulations as have been,
or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the
Treasury; and in cases where two persons
shall live upon the same quarter section, sub-
ject to be entered under the provisions of this
act, each shall have the right to enter that
quarter quarter section which includes his im-
provement.

APPROVED, 5th April, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 16.]

AN ACT to authorize the Judges of the courts
of the United States to take bail of the claim-
ants of property seized, and perform other
acts in violation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That in any cause of ad-
miralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other
cause of seizure, depending in any court of the
United States, any Judge of the said court, in
vacation, shall have the same power and au-
thority to order any vessel, or cargo, or other
property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon
bail or bond, under the statute, as the case
may be, or to be sold, when necessary to the
point appraisers, and exercise every other in-
cidental power necessary to the complete exe-
cution of the authority herein granted; and the
said recognition of bail or bond, under such
order, may be executed before the clerk, upon
the party's producing the certificate of the
collector of the district, of sufficiency of the
security offered; and the same proceedings shall
be had in case of said order to delivery, or of
sale, as are now had in like cases when or-
dered in term time: Provided, That upon every
such application, either for an order of deliv-
ery or of sale, the collector and the attorney of
the district shall have reasonable notice in cas-
es of the United States, and the party or
counsel in all other cases.

APPROVED, April 5th, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 17.]

AN ACT providing for the organization of the
Ordnance Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That from and after
the passage of this act, the Ordnance Depart-
ment shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieu-
tenant Colonel, two Majors, and ten Captains,
and as many enlisted men as the public ser-
vice may require, not exceeding two hundred
and fifty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the Secretary of War be authorized to select
from the Sergeants of the line of the Army,
who shall have faithfully served eight years in
the service, four years of which in the grade
of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance
Sergeants as the service may require, not to ex-
ceed one for each military post; whose duty it
shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance,
arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at
the post under the direction of the commanding
officer of the same, and under such regulations
as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War,
and who shall receive for their services five
dollars per month, in addition to their pay in
the line.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the first section of the act passed on the eighth
of February one thousand eight hundred and
fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regu-
lation of the Ordnance Department," and so
much of the second section of the act, entitled
"An act to reduce and fix the military peace
establishment of the United States," passed the
second of March, one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-one, as provides for one superin-
tending Captain to each regiment of artillery,
to perform ordnance duty and so much of the
fourth section of the same act as merges the
Ordnance Department in the artillery, and re-
duces the number of enlisted men, be, and the
same are hereby, repealed: Provided, That
nothing contained in this act shall be so con-
strued as to divest the President of the United
States of authority to select from the regiments
of artillery such number of Lieutenants as
may be necessary for the performance of the
duties of the Ordnance Department.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all
officers and enlisted men authorized by this
act, shall be subject to the rules and arti-
cles of war, and that the officers shall receive
the pay and emoluments now allowed to, or
which may hereafter be allowed Artillery offi-
cers.

APPROVED, April 5, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 18.]

AN ACT to change the time of holding the
United States District Court, at Staunton,

in the western district of Virginia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That from and after the
passage of this act, the United States District
Court, in the western district of Virginia, heret-
ofore held at Staunton, on Wednesday after
the fourth Monday, in April and September,
in each year, be hereafter held at Staunton,
on the first day of May, and the first day of
October, in each year; and when those days,
or either of them, fall on Sunday, the Court is
to be held on the next succeeding day.

Approved, April 20th, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 19.]

AN ACT authorizing the Governor of the
Territory of Arkansas to lease the Salt
Springs, in said Territory, and for other
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Salt Springs ly-
ing on the Washita river, on Little river, and
on Saline creek, in said Territory of Arkansas,
together with as many contiguous sections to
each of said springs as shall be equal to one
township, and every other salt spring which
may be discovered in said Territory, with the
section of one mile square which includes it,
shall be reserved for the future disposal of the
United States, and shall not be liable to be en-
tered, located, or appropriated, for any other
purpose whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
Governor of said Territory shall be, and is
hereby, authorized to let out or lease, said
springs, for a term not exceeding five years;
and the rents and profits arising from said
springs shall be applied, by the Legislature of
said Territory, to the opening and improv-
ing such roads in said Territory, as said Le-
gislation may direct, and to no other purpose
whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the
Hot Springs in said Territory, together with
four sections of land including said springs, as
near the centre thereof as may be, shall be
reserved for the future disposal of the United
States, and shall not be entered, located, or
appropriated, for any other purpose what-
ever.

Approved, April 20, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 20.]

AN ACT making appropriations in conform-
ity with the stipulations of certain Indian
treaties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty-
nine thousand and seventy-five dollars be ap-
propriated, to be paid out of any money in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be ap-
plied for the service of the year one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-one, to the sev-
eral following objects specifically, namely:

For the payment of the permanent annuity
to the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatamie
Indians, for the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-one, sixteen thousand dol-
lars.

For the expense of salt for the same tribes,
according to the treaty with them, one hun-
dred and twenty-five dollars.

For the payment of the annuity to the Win-
nebago and Sauk and Fox Indians, four
thousand and twenty-five dollars.

For the support of blacksmiths' shops, iron,
and steel, three thousand dollars.

For the purchase of oxen, cart, and ser-
vice of a man, at the portage of Ouisconsin
and Fox river, according to treaty, three
hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For the transportation and other expenses
of the annuities aforesaid, one thousand one
hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there
be further appropriated, to be paid out of any
money not otherwise appropriated, the fol-
lowing sums, namely:

For the payment of the missionary prop-
erty, held by the Baptist denomination, at the
St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, as valued by
agents appointed for that purpose in pur-
suance of the fifth article of the treaty of St.
Joseph of twentieth September, one thou-
sand eight hundred and twenty-eight, five
thousand seven hundred and twenty-one dol-
lars and fifty cents.

For the payment of the claims of the Cher-
okees for improvements abandoned under the
treaty of eighth July, one thousand eight hun-
dred and seventeen, and the convention of
twenty-seventh February, one thousand eight
hundred and nineteen, four thousand five hun-
dred and sixty-eight dollars.

Approved, April 20, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 21.]

AN ACT providing for the postponement of
the trial of certain cases now pending in the
Superior Court of Arkansas Territory, and
for withholding from sale or entry certain
lands in said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the District
Attorney of the United States for the Terri-
tory of Arkansas be, and he is hereby, author-
ized and required to postpone until after the
expiration of the next session of the Supreme
Court of the United States, all further pro-
ceedings in any case which has been tried, or
now is pending for trial, in the Superior Court
of the Territory of Arkansas, upon which Bills
of review have been filed in said Superior
Court on the part of the United States, under
the provisions of an act, passed May the eighth,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty, en-
titled "An act for further extending the pow-
ers of the judges of the Superior Court of the Ter-
ritory of Arkansas, under the act of the twen-
ty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-four, and for other purposes,"
Provided, However, that nothing in this act
shall be applicable to any of the aforesaid cas-
es now pending for trial on appeals in the Su-
preme Court of the United States: And pro-
vided, also, That nothing herein contained shall
prejudice the rights of any of the parties: Pro-
vided, also, That no extra compensation shall
be allowed said Judges until after the termina-
tion of the next term of the Supreme Court of
the United States, after which the Judges shall
proceed to dispose of said cases under the
provisions of said acts, and then be allowed
the additional compensation from said time,
until the cases are disposed of, or tried by the
said Courts of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
President of the United States shall cause all
the lands, the titles to which are involved in,
or dependent upon the trial of said bills of re-
view, which are claimed by purchasers after
the rendition of the original judgments, to be

withheld from sale until the further order of
Congress.
APPROVED, April 20th, 1832.

New York, May 5.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND DE-
STRUCTION OF LIFE.

Rarely does it fall to our lot to record a
more afflictive and unexpected calamity, than
on the present occasion. At a quarter before
six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the large new
structure, belonging to Phelps & Peck, on the
corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, and occu-
pied as counting rooms and a warehouse for
the very extensive business of that firm, sud-
denly fell in with a startling and tremendous
crash, causing the foundations of the build-
ing in the whole neighborhood to tremble.

The edifice was of brick, six stories high,
resting upon a granite basement of upright
blocks or pilasters, of the description ordinari-
ly in use. The building occupied about 100
feet on Cliff street, and 75 upon Fulton.

Two thirds of the pile, comprising the whole
front upon Cliff, and say fifty feet upon Fulton
street, were severed perpendicularly from top
to bottom, and fell at once into a heap of bro-
ken ruins. So sudden was he giving away,
and the fall, that a gentleman, who was at the
instant passing on the opposite side, in Cliff
street, saw the granite blocks as it were start
out from the wall. He supposed it to be an
optical illusion occasioned by the glancing of
the eye; but in the same instant, looking up-
ward, the whole edifice was simultaneously
tumbling down, and his agility alone enabled
him to escape.

The whole building to the topmost loft, was
filled with goods of great weight and intrinsic
value. The lower stories were stored iron and
steel, and the three upper floors crammed to their
utmost capacity, with cotton. The loss of
property, independent of the building, will be
very great. But this loss weighs as the dust
only in the balance, in comparison with the
loss of life which is at this moment wringing
so many bosoms with anguish, and the un-
speakable agonies of the mangled though not
lifeless bodies, that have been taken from the
world. The number of lives lost by this dis-
tressing event, is not yet known. At the time
of its occurrence, we were on the way to meet
a Committee, of which Mr. Phelps was one.

He had left his counting room a short time be-
fore, and was at the moment of the catastro-
phe in attendance at the monthly meeting of
the Board of Public Schools. The other part-
ner, Mr. Peck, is in the country.

Mr. Thomas H. Goddard, the book-keeper,
and Mr. Josiah Stokes, the confidential clerk,
were in the counting room on the second floor
engaged in writing at their desks, at the time
of the fall; and Mr. Alfred K. Seymour, an-
other clerk, was in the counting room on the
first floor. All three were whelmed in the ru-
ins, and crushed to death. Mr. Pitkin, also a
clerk, was standing at the front door on Cliff
street and saved himself by jumping on one
side at the moment he heard the cracking,
and running across the street. Mr. O'Neal,
of Utica, customer, was ascending the final
flight of stairs at the moment, and as it were
by a miracle escaped with only a few slight
bruises, having worked his way out of the ru-
ins about fifteen minutes after the walls fell in.

A cartman, named Barney Jackson, who was
ruins, but was fortunately rescued in about
two hours with only a broken arm, and a few
bruises. His horse was killed, as was also
one belonging to the corporation, which was
standing in the street.

It is impossible even yet to give an accurate
account of this melancholy occurrence, in all
its particulars. One of the other of our firm
was at the scene of the calamity most of the
night; and we have spent several hours there
this morning; but such is still the confusion,
and so great the unremoved piles of ruins, that
the extent of suffering and death is not yet as-
certained.

Of the laborers at work in the store, three
were taken out alive before nine o'clock, one
of whom it was reported died in a few minutes,
and the other two (colored men) were taken
in the first instance into Mr. Simonson's Drug-
gist shop, on the corner of Fulton and Gold
streets, and were kindly attended to. One of
them was found to be very badly injured, his
head being deeply cut and covered with blood,
and one of his shoulders dislocated, besides
other wounds, some of which appeared to be
internal. His case is believed to be extreme-
ly critical. The other was not so badly hurt,
his wounds being principally confined to a
hand and arm, which were a good deal cut
and bruised. The shoulder of the former was
restored to its proper place by Dr. S. and such
other relief afforded as could be rendered at
the moment, after which they were sent to the
hospital. We understand they are brothers-
in-law, and reside in Delaney street.

Barney Jackson, mentioned above, was car-
ried into a neighboring house, where his
wounds were examined by Dr. Carroll. He
had supposed his arm was broken in two places,
but it was found on examination that such
was not the fact. His head and face were
apparently much bruised, but it is believed,
with proper attention he will soon recover.
He was carried home to his friends in
Delaney street. He must have remained un-
der the ruins more than two hours, and re-
marked that during this time he considered
himself, in effect, a dead man.

About half past 12 o'clock the hand of Mr.
Stokes was seen projecting from beneath the
ruins, and grasping the pen with which he
had been writing: it will be many hours be-
fore he can be removed; the body from the
weight on it must have been entirely crushed.

A colored man was taken out about one o'-
clock, and carried to the house of Alderman
Harper, opposite, and about six o'clock this
morning was sent to the hospital dreadfully
mangled. As near as we could ascertain, he
is named Thomas Hawkes. We saw the dead
body of another colored man taken from the
ruins at 9 o'clock this morning.

The gentleman who has thus been so sud-
denly cut off, were highly esteemed and be-
loved. Mr. Goddard is well known as the au-
thor of his system of book-keeping. Mr.
Stokes was a young gentleman of great worth,
son of our excellent fellow citizen, Mr. Thos.
Stokes, and the confidential clerk of Mr. Phelps.
Mr. Seymour has been in the employ of Phelps
& Peck for five years, and was deservedly
esteemed; he was from the neighbor-
hood of Utica.

At two o'clock this morning, the bodies of
two laborers were extricated from the ruins—
one of them was found in a sitting position,
near the front, lifeless—he is said to be a for-
eigner, named Pearsall; from the appearance
of the corpse it was supposed that he lived
some time after the building fell.

In Cliff street, the second door from Phelps
& Peck's, a gentleman was confined to his
sick bed, very low, who had not for some time
been able to assist himself in moving, yet the
light was so great that he jumped from his
bed and stood erect on the chamber floor.

The great anxiety to get to those who
were underneath the ruins, several persons
were injured by the falling of bales of cotton,
and other goods. About 9 o'clock, John Han-
ter, a watchman, received the force of a large
bale on his breast, which deprived him of the
ability of speaking for some time. He, how-
ever, finally was able to speak, and when we
saw him last, a physician was with him

This distressing accident has spread a gloom over the city. Several valuable lives have been lost—the three clerks and Mr. Brower have been cut off in the prime of usefulness and life, and many are left to deplore their untimely end.

From the Missouri Republican, April 17.

FROM THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

We are indebted to a gentleman attached to the army, for the following account of the operations of Gen. Atkinson:

"The United States Troops which left Jefferson Barracks on the 9th inst., for Rock Island, arrived at that place on the 12th. On the 13th inst., Gen. Atkinson held a Council with Keokuk and his head men, (who with his young men, amounting to about seventy in number are encamped at the Island,) in which the murderers of the Menominees were demanded. Keokuk answered, that his band was not concerned in that murder, and that he was unable to deliver up the offenders, that they had joined the Prophet's band, and had been ranked among the distinguished men of that band. He seems disposed to do every thing in his power to settle the difficulties existing between the Indians and the Whites, and it is believed that his efforts will not be of much use. Gen. Atkinson recognizes him as the proper and legitimate head of the Sac and Fox Indians, and therefore asked hostages from his band until the murderers could be taken; but he seemed to think that inasmuch as the murderers were not committed by his band, it hardly belonged to him to give the hostages—and the General did not accept of them. Keokuk has already lost his friendship for the whites, and it would seem hard to urge him to a step which would diminish the small influence he now possesses. We have good reason to believe that he was not at all concerned in creating the disturbances which now exist; but on the contrary, he has used his best efforts to prevent them.

The prophet (a Winnebago) is the chief instigator of the present difficulties, and he is seconded in his nefarious schemes by Black Hawk. These two Indians, with their followers, are now near the spot whence Hawk removed last summer. I believe Hawk was not a party to the treaty made by General Gaines, but Black Hawk was in fact one of the principals, and he has boldly violated it, and it is high time that he had received the meed of his faithlessness.

The last information we have had from the two hostile bands was of a character to exclude the idea of immediate hostilities on the part of the Indians: their old men, women and children, were still with them, and it is well known that all ineffective and helpless persons are sent away after they have made up their minds to fight.

We learned to-day that the Indians were going in the direction of Canada, and it is the opinion of some that they are bound for Canada, by the way of Chicago. But conjectures and surmises are as numerous and difficult as they well can be.

We have not obtained any information with regard to their direction and intention, on which we can rely. We know that they talk impudently, and pretend to be ready for any thing that may come and feel assured, that they have no intention of striking the whites first—and this is about the amount of what we do know positively. We have heard many reports, but it would be a mere waste of time to repeat them.

It is Gen. Atkinson's intention to take measures to humble Black Hawk and to teach them that we are to be trifled with no longer: in a word, to settle the difficulties so that there will be no more alarm. Should their services be required; but they will not be called upon until it is determined to scour the Indian country. In the mean time, it is deemed prudent to put Rangers on the frontier, to be prepared for any thing that may happen, and Gen. Atkinson has advised Gov. Reynolds to that effect.

It is reported, that the Sioux and Menominees are raising a war party, to go against the Sac and Foxes, but it is doubtful whether the report is well grounded. A Council will probably be held with the Menominees, and they will be told that the United States will avenger their wrongs. To do this was the object of the expedition, but circumstances have altered its complexion in some measure.

Fort Armstrong, 13th April.

An extra from the office of the Illinois Advocate, gives the following additional intelligence:

Extract of a letter from George Davenport, Esquire, to Brig. Gen. Atkinson, dated Rock Island, April 13, 1832:

"Dear Sir—In reply to your enquiries of this morning respecting the Indians, I have to state that I have been informed by the man I have had wintering with the Indians, that the British band of Sac Indians is determined to make war upon the frontier settlements."

"The British band of Sac Indians did rendezvous at old Fort Madison, and induced a great many of the young men to join them at their arrival at Yellow Banks; they crossed about 500 horses into the State of Illinois, and sent 70 horses through the country towards Rock River; the remainder, some on horseback, the others in canoes, in fighting order advanced up the Mississippi, and were encamped yesterday, 5 or 6 miles below Rock River, and will no doubt reach their strong hold in the Rock River swamps, if they are not intercepted. From every information that I have received, I am of opinion that the intentions of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontiers."

In possession of the foregoing facts and information, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community is in danger. I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, to rendezvous at Bairdston, on the 32d inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Commander in Chief.

April 17th, 1832.

DESTRUCTION OF GUAYAMA.—The Baltimore American of yesterday says:—"We learn from Mr. Joseph Sterrett, supercargo of the brig Brazen, arrived at this port yesterday from Ponce, Porto Rico, that the town of Guayama, in that island, was entirely consumed by fire about the 11th of April. The fire was distinctly seen at Ponce. Letters detailing the event, were received at the latter place, which stated that the warehouses on the beach were uninjured. The brig Pedlar had sailed from Ponce with a cargo of lumber for the relief of the sufferers."

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session.
Washington, May 5.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President to compromise and settle the claims of the United States on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, was read a third time and passed. The bill for the settlement, by compromise, of the claims of the United States, upon the securities of the late Thos H. Smith, was passed. The bill to provide for ascertaining the northern boundary of Ohio, was read and ordered to a third reading. Several private bills were introduced. Mr. Dickerson gave notice that on Monday next, he should call up the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures, appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. Mr. King moved that the consideration of his motion for the reference of that bill, to the Committee on Public Lands, be now resumed, which motion was rejected by a vote of 17 to 20. The Post Route Bill was taken up. Mr. Foot withdrew his amendment, reducing the postage on letters. The question being then on Mr. Bibb's amendment abolishing postage on newspapers, Mr. Grundy resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the amendment, and in reply to Mr. Clayton. Mr. Holmes followed in support of the amendment, and, without taking the question, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, it was, on the motion of Mr. Mercer, resolved, instead of adjourning over to day till Monday next, that, in order to allow sufficient time to prepare for the proposed improvement of the Hall, this House will adjourn on Friday, the 11th inst. to meet on the ensuing Monday; and that the Commissioners of the Public Buildings be directed to provide a door at each end of the Hall to communicate with the outward doors leading from the gallery through the south end of the Capitol.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, for the year ending September 30th, 1831.

The joint resolution from the Senate for the appointment of two persons to be chosen by the Vice President, and of one person to be chosen by the House, for the purpose of preparing a system of criminal and civil law for the district of Columbia, was read a first time.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business peculiar to this District. The Alexandria aqueduct bill was the first taken up, and a debate arose, which consumed the time to a late hour; when an amendment moved thereto having been negatived—Ayes 61, Noes 87, on motion of Mr. Daddridge, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill authorizing a subscription of 125,000 dollars to the capital stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, was then taken up, and the amendments heretofore rejected in committee, having been again rejected by the House, the question on enrolling the bill was taken, and was decided in the negative—Ayes 66, Noes 83. The House then adjourned.

Monday, May 7.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Carr, the bill from the Senate, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts between the United States and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1832.

Mr. Sutherland moved to suspend the rule appropriating the day to private bills, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for 1832, which had been brought forward on the 13th of the last month, and was carried. Several of the amendments, made in Committee, having been concurred in, the clause appropriating \$5,850 for the purpose of paying for certain repairs made to the Cumberland Road, by L. W. Stockton, was taken up; and, after a short discussion in which Messrs. Crawford, Sutherland, Mercer, Archer, Stewart and Coulter, took part, was carried. The appropriation for Ocracoke inlet, was discussed by Messrs. Hall and Speight, and was carried, ayes 110, noes 45. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hall, for the improvement of the harbor of Washington, North Carolina, which was lost. The clause appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as amended in Committee, was taken up. Mr. Sevier moved to amend it by adding \$15,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas river, which was adopted. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the clause by extending its provisions up the Missouri and Mississippi rivers above their confluence, which was carried. Mr. Denny moved to increase and extend the appropriation up the Menongahela river to Brownsville, which, after a discussion between Messrs. Denny, Dewart and Bell, was lost.

Mr. White, of Louisiana, then moved an amendment extending the provisions of the act of 1831, for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the mouth of the latter, with a view to remedy the bar, which he advocated at some length, and which was adopted. The amendment as amended, was then carried, ayes 68, noes 57. Several amendments proposed in Committee for the construction of roads were concurred in. Mr. Sevier moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of certain roads in Arkansas Territory, which was agreed to. Mr. Ashley moved an amendment for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which, after a discussion, in which Messrs. Ashley, Vance, Duncan, McDougle, Mercer and Irwin, took part, was lost, ayes 55, noes 69. Mr. Vance then moved an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of a Toll Bridge on the Cumberland Road, across the Scioto river at Columbus, which was lost. Mr. Letcher moved an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of Cumberland river, which, after a discussion in which Messrs. Letcher, Ingersoll, Blair, of Tennessee, Mercer and Lyon took part, was lost, ayes 63, noes 80. Mr. Mercer then moved an amendment relative to the improvement of the navigation of Savannah river, which, from the lateness of the hour, the question was not taken.

Tuesday, May 8, 1832.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of the duties which will be repealed by the Tariff prepared by him and by the bills reported from the Committee of Manufactures of the Senate. Several private bills were passed. The bill establishing certain post routes and discontinuing others, was taken up—the question being on the amendment abolishing postage on newspapers. Mr. E. Cooke resumed the speech, in favor of the amendment, which he commenced on Friday last, and, after speaking two hours and fifteen minutes without concluding, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, several petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee

on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a Marine Hospital, at Portland, in Maine, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Cambreleng, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit a wharf to be built near the site of the light-house at Stratford Point, Connecticut, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Rancher, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John P. Cox. Mr. E. Everett, from the minority of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives, and the Senate's amendment thereto, made a counter report, accompanied by an amendment to that proposed by the Senate, which was committed and ordered to be printed. Mr. Ashley offered a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs, to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to treat with the several tribes of Indians residing within the limits of the States of Missouri and Illinois, with a view to the extinguishment of their title to land and removal from the limits of said States, which was agreed to. The resolution heretofore proposed by Mr. Drayton, directing the Secretary of War to revise the several laws, in relation to the army of the U. States, make a digest of the same, and lay it before Congress at its next session, was also agreed to. The resolution presented on a former day by Mr. H. Everett, after being modified so as to call on the Post Master General for certain information in relation to contracts for furnishing post office stationery, was briefly debated by Messrs. Everett, K. M. Johnson, and Speight, when Mr. Whitley, of Ohio, moved an amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the state of the Post Office Department generally, with power to send for persons and papers, which amendment was debated by Messrs. Whitley, Crawford, and R. M. Johnson. Before the latter had concluded his remarks, the hour allotted to morning business expired.

TRIAL OF GEN. HOUTON.

General Houston, according to order, was then placed at the bar of the House, when he commenced his defence and spoke near two hours. When he had concluded, Mr. Harper offered a resolution directing Samuel Houston to be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Huntington moved an amendment by way of substitute, declaring that the accused had been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privilege of the House, which he supported by a speech of about one hour and a half in length. Mr. Polk then rose to address the House, but gave way to a motion, by Mr. Ingersoll, that further proceedings in the case be postponed to this day, 11 o'clock, which was carried, when the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution offered by Mr. Foot, requesting the President to communicate to Congress, at the next session, a plan for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, with a view to reduction in the number of officers employed, was considered and agreed to. Mr. Dickerson moved that the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States, be now taken up, but he withdrew it upon the suggestion that the Senate was not full. The bill providing the means of recording patents for the public lands, was read a second time, and, after some discussion, it was laid on the table. Some private bills were forwarded. The Post Office Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the amendment abolishing postage on newspapers. Mr. Bibb commenced a speech in support of the amendment.

In the House of Representatives, the whole sitting was spent in the discussion of the case of Gen. Houston. Mr. Polk went into an elaborate argument upon the constitutional principles assumed by the House in taking cognizance of the case—which he said were identical with those grounds of necessity upon which the alien and sedition laws were placed, and which had been exploded by the general sense of the people. The constitution, he contended, gave the House no power of punishment except of its own members by expulsion—and illustrated this point by the impracticability of concluding a trial here according to the forms of the constitution, and of enforcing judgment. If the power belonged to the House, as a coordinate branch of the Legislature, the same power, and he put the case whether the President, whose sanction was essential with certain exceptions, to the validity of laws, possessed the same power of summary punishment for contempt with that claimed by the House. Mr. P. commented upon the various cases in which the point was supposed to have come before the House, none of which, he said, involved the principles of the present case. Mr. P. went into the consideration of the law of privilege as exercised by the British Parliament, and cited and commented upon various cases involving its principles. He concluded that though none of those principles reached this case, the privileges of Parliament were not applicable to this country—they having been established as a bulwark against the royal prerogative—while here the sovereignty resides in the people, whose rights were not to be bridged except by the express terms of the constitution—the whole spirit and provisions of which were hostile to the exercise of an unknown, undefined and despotic power in any branch of the government. He was followed by Mr. Ellsworth, who contended that all despotic assemblies, as well as courts, possessed this power of punishment for contempt from necessity. He illustrated his argument by the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Anderson vs. Dunn*, and cited a variety of other cases to that point.

Mr. Drayton said his views of the power of the House did not accord with those of Mr. Polk, though upon the testimony before the House in the present case, he was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution discharging Gen. Houston. The necessary privilege of members only extended to their duties in the House. Whatever took place from other causes was privileged and voted in favor of King Gen. Houston into custody on the ground that the affidavit of Mr. Stanbery has expressly stated the assault to have been committed by reason of the charge of his duty here. The facts in evidence had presented a different case—one that had nothing to do with the privileges of the House.

Mr. E. Cooke supported the amendment at length; when he had concluded, Mr. Daddridge said he wished to deliver a short opinion in the case, which he was not inclined to do to empty seats—he, therefore, moved that further proceedings be postponed till to-day 11 o'clock, which was carried—and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Thursday, Mr. Silbee presented two memorials from owners, agents, and captains of steamboats, navigating Long

Island Sound, praying that additional lights may be established on the Sound, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Hayne offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report various information including the gross amount of revenue received for imports and tonnage for various articles on which the report was required to be specific, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, wines, &c. The resolution was agreed to. The Senate then resumed the unfinished discussion on the Post Office Bill. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of the amendment, (to abolish the postage on newspapers) when the question was taken and decided in the negative. Yeas 23, Nays 23.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported by Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to prevent and punish the making and transporting of counterfeit foreign coin; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Mardis of Alabama, submitted the following, which he intends to offer to the Bill for reducing the duties on imports, &c. when it shall be taken up.

"And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, all the public Lands of the United States which have been, or may hereafter be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and shall remain unsold for a period of four years, shall be subject to sale by entry, at eighty cents per acre.

In like manner after a period of five years, at 70 cents per acre; and after 10 years, at 50 cents per acre.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of Samuel Houston, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for an alleged breach of privilege. Mr. Beardsley concluded his remarks against the motion for declaring him guilty thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Southard, Mitchell of S. C. and Crane. Mr. Burges having obtained the floor at a late hour in the day, moved that further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. this day.

Here a discussion ensued, which eventuated in the adjournment of the House to 10 o'clock Friday, and the postponement of the case to that hour.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

Office of the Courier & Enquirer, Sunday, May 6—1 P. M.

Our news-boat has boarded the brig Jasper and Ceres from Havre, whence she sailed on the 5th April. The news collector has this moment arrived in town with the Havre papers of 4th April and Paris of the 3rd. We have but time previous to the departure of the mail to say that there had been some disturbances in Paris, caused by the Cholera. They do not appear to have been of any importance. The Prefect of Police had issued a proclamation in consequence, enjoining on the citizens to remain quiet, and saying there was no cause for alarm.

There appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Monitor states the number of persons attacked by the Cholera from its commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to be 735, of which 458 are men and 277 women. There were 255 new cases.

THE CHOLERA.

From the official accounts, made up to 6 o'clock yesterday, it appears that the total number of cases, from the 25th ult. up to that period, was 555, and of deaths 385. Some in Passy, La Villette, and Charenton. Villages in the immediate neighborhood of Paris, and seven cases have occurred in the Hotel des Invalides, two of which have terminated fatally. We also learn that three men were yesterday attacked by the disease in the prison of the Conciergerie, but the cases are not of a very serious nature.

The following declaration has been officially promulgated. "The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Hotel Dieu deem it their duty to declare, in the interest of truth, that although this hospital has hitherto received the greatest number of cholera patients, they have not observed any fact which could authorize them to suspect that the malady is contagious."

"Hotel Dieu, March 31.
(Signed) "Petel, Recamier, Hussenot, Dupuytren, Breschet, Honore, Gagneur de Mussy Samson, Gaillard, Gendrin, Bally."

April 2.—In the course of yesterday the appearance of several new scavenger's carts employed by Government to remove the dirt and rubbish from the streets, excited great displeasure among the chiffonniers a numerous class who earn their living by collecting the refuse to sell to rag men, etc. and who were apprehensive that the new plan would interfere with their industry. A number of them followed the carts, succeeding in taking pieces, burning some, and throwing others into the river. A number of the rioters were arrested.

The Nouvelleste, in mentioning this, says "This emule was perfectly unimportant in itself, but a number of agitators were seen in the crowd which it produced, eagerly employed in inflaming the public mind by the most absurd statements, such as, that Government had decided to imprison the sick, and that the rich had bought up all the remedies, &c. &c. The presence of agents employed for a political purpose is also proved by the fact of having been attempted to direct the mob upon Ste. Pelagie, where the Carlist conspirators of the 2d February, as well as several Republicans, are confined."

It appears, in fact, that a band of these rioters, driven back as far as rue St. Jacques, were met by a body of young men who, taking advantage of the existing excitement, led them towards the prison of Ste. Pelagie. The crowd increased on its way, by those idlers who are always ready to join in any disturbance; and when they arrived before the principal entrance they amounted to about 300. They attempted to force open the gates, and at the same time the prisoners who had revolted destroyed the scaffolding, and broke down the bars which confined the inner doors.

The armed force which mustered in the yard were assailed with paving stones and broken glass bottles. The three summonses having been read, and the prisoners refusing to submit, five or six musket shots were fired. One man only, however, was killed. Nine of the most mutinous were seized and taken off to the prison of La Force; and the crowd at the prison was shortly afterwards dispersed. This morning the chiffonniers have renewed the disturbance, and it is to be feared that considerable bodies of troops, including National Guards in the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis and the Quays. The lamps have been broken in several streets in those quarters. Nothing serious however occurred.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We have obtained from a most authentic source, on which we place full confidence, the following extract of a letter received from Vera Cruz, via New Orleans, under date 7th April, which may be relied on, and the information is thought of great interest to American citizens, who have property in Mexico, and particularly in Vera Cruz.

"The Ministry is much enraged against foreigners; and Mr. Alamán (Secretary of State) has stated to the foreign representatives, that the army is aware that strangers have taken up arms in favour of Santa Anna, and this, he says, has so much exasperated them, that in case they gain the city, the government will not be accountable for the destruction of lives and property."

The presumption is the troops are promised a Saqueo—permission to plunder.

As it is not a fact that foreigners had assumed arms, and accordingly proceed, the following was only spoken to vindicate, by the assertion, the proposed pillage, it is obvious that the persons and property of American citizens at Vera Cruz would be exposed to great danger in the event of a successful attack by the besieging army.

"The only U. S. vessel of war at Vera Cruz was the schr. Grampus, and the Consul at Tampico had requested her presence at that port, to protect American interests there."

The aspect of things promises an indefinite prolongation of the war, and a further naval force is indispensable for the protection of our commerce in that quarter.

Dates from the capital of Mexico are to the 24 April, and every thing was in a state of agitation and apparently approaching to a civil war. The states of Guadalupe, Zacatecas, and Tamaulipas openly supported the declaration of Vera Cruz.

A vessel which was left by the Congress to sail in a few days, may be expected soon, with later accounts.—Daily Ad.

New York, May 2.

The following communication appears in the American of last evening. The empiric who trifles with human life in this manner, and with so fatal an effect, ought to be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. Ignorant persons like most of those who style themselves botanical doctors, or who deal in nostrums, are not averse to administer even to administer medicines commonly deemed innocent. In the present case the "Indian doctor" probably did not know that any essential oil, like that of wintergreen, taken in large doses is fatal, by producing an inflammation of the stomach, although in a small quantity it may be only an agreeable and harmless aromatic.

Evening Post.

Facts relative to the death of Halsted Lawrence.

Halsted Lawrence was in the habit all last winter of taking bitters from an Indian Doctor, named Van Kleek. Of these bitters, the composition is, of course, unknown; but they were so acrid as on several occasions to produce violent vomiting, and on one occasion blood vomiting. On Thursday last, said Lawrence was invited by Wm. Baldwin to go with him to Van Kleek's, and try some new bitters. He went and took a glass. The symptoms produced were the same as had followed the previous doses of bitters, only in a more violent form. He died in about 14 hours. The verdict of the jury was not that he came to his death by oil of Wintergreen administered by mistake. This verdict was strongly urged upon them, but they refused to adopt it, on the ground that there was no evidence that the medicine was given them by mistake—no evidence that the article given was not the "new bitters." This verdict, it is believed, will be a warning to the English and the most moderate allotments of fortune; their calm desires ask but little room for their play; and the result of their anticipations never would lead them to undue exertions for place or power. That something will be done towards ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate portions of the British community, every generous mind must earnestly hope;—and in such an event, all liberal and republican hearts would rejoice. It is difficult in this country to conceive of a state of freedom with our yomanry, tenfold worse than that of bondage in a penitentiary; but in England, as we see, it is made convincingly manifest.

One of the Jury in the case of Halsted Lawrence.

FRANKFORD, (Ky.) April 25.

Col. William Ward, the Choctaw agent, passed through this place on Friday last, accompanied by a number of Indian boys on their way to the Choctaw academy, in Scott County. Col. Ward has been agent for the Choctaw tribe for many years, and has contributed much towards civilizing this unfortunate race. He has convinced them that they cannot exist as an independent nation within the limits of the state of Mississippi, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court, and they have cheerfully consented to remove west of the Mississippi river, and settle upon the lands set apart for them.

We are informed that six thousand removed last fall, and it is believed that eight or ten thousand will remove during the present year, and the remainder next year. We understand that the whole number this side of the Mississippi, is upwards of twenty thousand.

Argus.

WILKESBARRE, May 3.

CASUALTY.—We understand that a very distressing occurrence took place, on the 30th inst. of the Canal (in Pittston) yesterday. It seems that Mr. Henry Dillman, one of the Contractors on that Section, was engaged with a number of hands in blasting rock, when by some means, fire was accidentally communicated to a keg of powder which Mr. D. was holding in his hands. He was dreadfully mangled by the explosion, and survived but a few minutes. Three of the hands (whose names we have not learned,) were likewise so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of.—Herald.

TRIAL OF PRINTSELLERS IN PARIS.

On the 21st ult. ten persons, among whom were M. Delaporte, a very meritorious young artist, and M. Delisseurs, a publisher and printseller, were brought up before the Court of Assizes on a charge of having sold an article calculated to cause a breach of the public peace.

The article in question was a lithographic impression, representing an eagle, with a palm branch and a laurel crown in its beak, and holding in one of its talons a sword, whilst the other is supported by France. The palm and laurel were presented to the Duke de Reichstadt, whose portrait is well represented in the picture. At the bottom were written these words from *Beranger's Poem*. "Les destins et les dots sont changeans"—(Fate and tide are changing.)

The defence of the accused was intrusted to M. Bousquet, whose ingenious speech to the Jury seems to have made an extraordinary impression on the public. "Gentlemen (said he), allow me to ask you what is the meaning of the words of this motto? Does it contain any thing but strict moral truths, plain maxims of philosophy, and it is to excuse this language that I am before you this day. Never did I feel so confounded in my life, nor, let me assure you, at all on my own account. Yes, I repeat, they do change—Fate and tide both; and you have only to look to the annals of that melancholy catalogue of the unfortun-

ate, in order to see the most frightful proofs of the inconsistency of Fate. To whom, let me ask, is this terrible truth applicable, if not to the son of that prodigious man who held in his grasp almost every crown in Europe, and who has not been able to find within the confines of that extensive continent as few as six feet of ground to cover his ashes? On a barren strand, on a hostile shore, washed by the waves of the Atlantic ocean, repose the mortal remains of Napoleon, that god of battles, for whom an empire of forty-five millions of human beings was too little. Here is a striking example of the inconsistency of Fate! Then, again, turning to Waterloo, what bitter recollection does that name excite! Waterloo, the tomb of glory and the soldier's heroism. There was the site of the cruel destiny which awaited the men always accustomed to victory. But, no, let me not deceive myself; not even the Fates themselves could have been able to tear from the cups of our old Guard, laurels which they had so long worn; no, gentlemen these paragons of valor and gallantry were not conquered—they were not conquered, I repeat—they died!"

After some striking observations M. Bousquet concluded his speech, amidst great applause, in the following words:—"Gentlemen—Let me entreat you to acquit my poor clients. Indeed this little piece of lithography is totally innocent of any seditious intention. Pictures, you know very well, are not very capable of entering into a formidable conspiracy against the State. Just remember that Napoleon was only a terror to foreigners, and that in this work of art Frenchmen only see the heir to his immortal name. The day may come when some traveller, lost in admiration at the magnificence of our monuments, at the sublime trophies of our military glory, which rear themselves majestically in our public places—will inquire for the spot where he may find the grave of that extraordinary man who created all these wonders. Some of our grand children will say, 'This ungrateful country does not possess his bones—such is the course of Fate. There is still a son, the hope of this glorious dynasty, who makes congregate Europe tremble; our fathers forbade him to set his foot on the noble soil of France, and they have even proscribed his picture from the country.'"

The defendants were all acquitted, and the caricatures ordered to be returned to them.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A London paper of a recent date, contains the following paragraph:

"The cost of each prisoner in the Millbank Penitentiary is £56 per annum; to a prisoner in most other jails about £38 per annum; while in the county of Surrey, according to Mr. H. Drummond, an agricultural laborer on 10s. a week (or £26 per annum) is calculated to maintain himself, his wife and three children."

What better than this can depict with more sorrowful fidelity, or speak with stronger emphasis, the manifold horrors which environ the laboring classes of England? Who among Americans can look upon such an estimate, without pity, or without a desire that Reform should interpose its aid to alleviate and avert such calamities? There is little marvel in the idea that the kingdom of Great Britain, is sometimes shaken with commotions and riots which portend an increase of the revolutionary feeling. There are imperious demands of poverty and hunger, which often in the country, but continually in the cities, gnaw the poor to desperate ventures for the means of life. It seems plain to us, that something must be done in the legislative halls of the realm, to render more diffusive the indispensable enjoyments of humble existence. In general, we believe the lower classes of the English are contented with the calm desires of allotments of fortune; their calm desires ask but little room for their play; and the result of their anticipations never would lead them to undue exertions for place or power. That something will be done towards ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate portions of the British community, every generous mind must earnestly hope;—and in such an event, all liberal and republican hearts would rejoice. It is difficult in this country to conceive of a state of freedom with our yomanry, tenfold worse than that of bondage in a penitentiary; but in England, as we see, it is made convincingly manifest.

From the Miners' (Penn.) Journal, May 5.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT PORT CARBON.

Port Carbon has been made the calamitous scene of a most extensive and destructive conflagration, which originated, as every circumstance proves, in the atrocious conduct of one or more wicked incendiaries. The amount of property given up to the devouring flames is very considerable, consisting of six valuable buildings totally destroyed, besides five additional houses, which were set on fire in different parts of the town, but were rescued by timely exertions from the impending catastrophe. They were all situated in that part of the village known by the name of Lawntonville, as follows: An unoccupied spacious and elegant new hotel, a respectable tavern, and four dwelling houses, the property of different persons, were reduced to ashes. Mr. Henry Porter's new two story frame house, Dr. Shaffer's two story stone house, Mr. Robinson's store and dwelling, and Mr. Todd's new brick dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Warner, and in which the post office is kept, were all set on fire, but extinguished without sustaining much injury. The fire was discovered yesterday morning about 9 o'clock.

The circumstances which prove the voluntary agency of some more atrocious incendiaries are very satisfactory and conclusive. The fire broke out simultaneously in untenanted buildings not communicating with each other but separate and apart, situated in opposite quarters of the village, which is sufficient without any corroborative testimony. In addition to which the door of one of the buildings saved, exhibited an augur hole through which combustibles had been introduced, consisting of flannel and brown paper saturated with spirits of turpentine, wrapped round the extremity of a long staff, several of which were subsequently found near the premises. A dark lantern was also discovered in the shape of an ingeniously contrived wooden box.

LONDON POLICE.—MANSION HOUSE.

Poetry and Riot.—Mrs. Brown, who appeared in the character of complainant against her right hand next-door neighbor last week, came forward yesterday with a similar charge against her neighbour on her left hand.

Mrs. B. after opening the matter, handed in the following paper, which she said contained a statement of her case:—

"To the Honorable Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"A genuine statement of the cruel treatment of me Mrs. Brown, whose spirits has been much affected—and who goes in Bodily fear of her life. Mrs. Brown have once more again to apply to the Lord Mayor for the City for per-

tektion as I am so malicious. I have met with in my house, poetry made by Mrs. Brown, who has taken the liberty to present My Lord a petition, in which she says she is a woman of loose morals, and she has been man for to sing the poetry of a monument of five shillings doing."

What is your charge against said Lordship?

Mrs. Brown: I charge the Lordship with the conquest of more than 200

asked as I am so maliciously annoyed, the any-
ance I have met with is men singin round my
house, poetry made by Billy Townes, with I
take the liberty in presentin to your Lordship.
My Lord a parson be brot forward to swear
as those men were employ'd by Mrs. Way-
man for to sing the poetry—and were to have
a monument of five shilling from her for so
doing."

What is your charge against Mrs. Wayman?
said his Lordship.

Mrs. Brown: I charge her with exciting a
conquest of more than 200 people about my
door on Saturday, and obstructing my pas-
sage in such a way—that my husband can get
in and out as he used to do—the people stopt
all day lesting to two men as shed paid to
sing a song, which shed got wrote on me—
Here's a copy, your Lordship (viz. some foolish
doggerel, respecting her former appearance
at the Mansion House):—

What is the reason, Mrs. Brown, inquired
his Lordship, that you have these disturban-
ces with your neighbour?—Why, please your
Lordship, I must tell you the truth—When I
had a little property left me a few months ago,
me and my husband told our neighbors we
should have no more acquaintance with low
people, because we considered ourselves in
quite another different sort of speck. And ev-
er since they have acted this way, because I
can't make 'em my equal.—A little charity
boy was here brought forward, and pointed
out as the author of the verses above. His
Lordship inquired of the boy if it were true.
The young hantling of Apollo, who was dress-
ed in leathern breeches, and was hiding his
face behind his muffin-cap, acknowledged that
he had perpetrated the poetry in question at
the request of the defendant. His Lordship
then asked if he had employed himself before
in making verses?—The boy acknowledged
with some reluctance, that it was not his first
offence: he added that he was nearly fourteen,
and that he was in the Charity-school of Sir
John Cassey.

Mr. Hobler recommended the boy not to
employ his talent in future in matters which
might prove mischievous.

After a good deal of talk between the com-
plainant and the defendant, which had any
other effect than that of elucidating the mat-
ter, the Lord Mayor dismissed the charge, ob-
serving as the complainant had not proved her
case, she must lose the costs.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1832.

We have read the remarks of Mr. Adams,
in the House of Representatives, on the ques-
tion of agreeing to the amendment of the Sen-
ate striking from the general appropriation bill,
the appropriation for the outfit of a minister to
France. It will be recollected the President
communicated to Congress, information that,
Mr. Rives had asked leave to return home; and
it was to provide for this event, which is ex-
pected to occur during the present summer,
that this provision was inserted in the bill, by
the House of Representatives.

It is worthy of remark that the Senate struck
out this provision, on the avowed ground, that
the President does not possess the power to
appoint ministers in the recess of the Senate;
and the inconsistency of this act of the opposi-
tion, will be apparent, when it is recollected
that these very men, a few years since, went
the entire length of the support, not only of
this power in the Executive, but of that origi-
nating missions also. If these gentlemen
have not lost all sense of shame, what must
have been their feelings when they read the
remarks of Mr. Adams, whom they had heret-
ofore held up as understanding the principles
of the constitution better than any other man,
and who still boldly avows his adherence to
the principles on which he and his coadjutors,
(Messrs. Clay, Webster, &c.) acted, in the
Panama case? The President, and those who
support him, always allowed, that the execu-
tive possessed the power of filling vacancies
occurring in missions during the recess of the
Senate, but never contended for more. The
opposition, with Clay at its head, gave the
President an indefinite power of originating
missions when and where he pleased, without
any accountability to Congress. What is their
doctrine now? What was lawful and constitu-
tional in the administration of Adams, is now fla-
grant usurpation. One day they make the Pres-
ident possess all power—the next they would
rob him of that which the constitution unde-
nably gives him. We blush for American
citizens, who, occupying high stations, can
thus exhibit themselves as political shuttle-
cocks, driven in any direction by an inveterate
opposition to every act of a co-ordinate branch
of the government.

The Young Men's National Republican Con-
vention met in Washington on Monday, the
7th instant, and on Wednesday agreed to the
nomination made by the old men, of Mr.
Clay, for the Presidency, and Mr. Sergeant,
for the Vice Presidency. As the National Re-
publican party seems to be divided into clas-
ses, according to age, it is recommended in one
of our exchange papers, that they now get up
a convention of children, to sanction the pro-
ceedings of these patriarchs and youths.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the De-
legates from the several election districts in
Queen Anne's county, assembled in Centre-
ville on the 12th instant, in order to appoint
representatives to meet the Jackson State
Convention, to be held in Baltimore during
the present month. John B. Thomas, Esq.,
was called to the chair, and Robt. B. A. Tate,
appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then unani-
mously selected to represent this county in
said Convention.

For district No. 1.—Lemuel Roberts, Geo.
N. Newman and Christopher Goodhand.

District No. 2.—John Spencer and Samuel
R. Oldson.

District No. 3.—William A. Spencer and
Kenney Harrison.

District No. 4.—William S. Hambleton.

District No. 5.—Robert Larrimore and Jas.
H. Willson.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the fore-
going proceedings be published in the Easton
Whig and Baltimore Republican, and be signed
by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOHN B. THOMAS, Chairman.

ROBT. B. A. TATE, Secretary.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Monongahela, at Philadel-
phia, brings London and Liverpool advices to
the 7th April. We copy the following items
from the U. S. Gazette, Inquirer and Sentin-
el.

The second reading of the reform bill was
to take place in the House of Lords on the
9th.

A passenger in the M. mentions that little
or no alarm appeared to exist in London on
account of the cholera, and the disease was con-
sidered as subsiding.

The news from the continent is no later
than has been received from Havre via New
York.

The Irish title bill was read a second time
in the House of Commons, on the 6th, after
a division of 119 to 24.

The returns from all the different parts of
London, give the following results of the cho-
lera on the 6th of April.

There were remaining from the last
reports,

New cases this day, 195

Died, 31

Recovered, 17

Remaining, 179

Total number of cases in London, 2153

Total Deaths, 1148

In other parts of England the last day's
report gave—New Cases

47

Total number of Cases 7416

Total number of Deaths, 3470

The Morning Chronicle of the 4th ult.
says,—We believe that we may sincerely con-
gratulate the county on a probable creation
of Peers by Gazette of to-morrow.

The London Times of the third holds this
language:

"There is little chance, we understand, that
the second reading of the Reform Bill will be
carried in the House of Lords by more than
the scantiest possible majority. Of the Bill
passing the committee without an entire change
of its most essential clauses, there is no pros-
pect whatever—not the most remote—with a
body of Peers composed like the present."

"Although, however, a defeat upon the first
great question which is likely to arise in the
committee may be repaired by an immediate
creation of Peers, who would aid the Govern-
ment in rescinding the obnoxious vote upon
bringing up the report; it is abundantly cer-
tain that a defeat on the second reading itself
must be altogether irretrievable. Yet how tre-
mendously daring is the game now played by
men in power! The Ministerial lists for the
House of Peers are not represented as offering
more than a majority of six for the ensuing
stage of the Bill. A majority of six in an as-
sembly of 400 members!"

Cholera in Dublin.—It is still doubtful whether
any cases of Cholera have occurred in
Dublin. The Board of Health have met and
after a due examination of the cases reported
as cholera, are merely enabled to state "that
the symptoms of these cases very much re-
sembled those described as attending the epi-
demic cholera in England." No decided case
of cholera, however, appears yet to have ex-
hibited itself.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

This country continues dreadfully agitated
—troops are marching towards the frontiers
from all directions. The fortresses are vic-
tualled—the hospitals preparing—and from the
preparations and orders issued by the War
Ministers, a rupture with Holland may be
daily expected. It is in contemplation to call
out the second levy of Militia for the year 1832,
amounting to about 12,000 men. At Ghent
the troops are already in motion, and two re-
giments, one of infantry, the other of light
horse, and several batteries of artillery, have
received orders to march toward the frontiers,
two batteries, of artillery and lancers have
been ordered from Brussels, from Namur, two
regiments, laden with ball and ammunition, left
Tournay on the 27th ult. for Antwerp; and on
Sunday last several campaign materials left the
same fortresses, taking different routes. The
fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent,
have been provisioned for 3 months, and the
head quarters of the army have been removed
from Brussels to Louvain. At Antwerp the
troops are nightly put under arms, and the
horses harnessed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think
that an appeal to arms is highly probable,
because they are both making the most anx-
ious and expensive preparations for that con-
tingency.

PORTUGAL.

Our Madrid and Lisbon letters continue to
strengthen the impression that, in the ap-
proaching struggle between the brothers for
the Crown of Portugal, Spain will act neutral-
ly. The latest accounts from Don Pedro state
that he took possession of St. Michael's on the
23d, amid the congratulations of the inhabi-
tants; and an expedition, under Admiral San-
torios, was to sail against Madeira upon the
26th, which, it was confidently expected, would
also succeed in restoring that important island
to the lawful Sovereign of Portugal. The in-
telligence from Lisbon itself is satisfactory—
for Don Miguel, though strong in all the ma-
terial of defence, was becoming daily more
weak in the fidelity of his troops. Even the
tyrant himself, since the refusal which he had
met with from Spain, is said to be desponding
as to the issue of the coming conflict. The
confidence of Don Pedro's friends remained
unabated.

IRELAND.

Two poor creatures died last week of star-
vation in the streets of Dublin.

Irish Poor.—Mr. Sadler has given notice
that, on the 10th of May, he will apply for leave
to bring in a bill "for establishing a perma-
nent provision for the suffering, and destitute
poor of Ireland, by levy upon all the real prop-
erty of that part of the United Kingdom, and
more particularly upon that of the absentees."

The Papal Government continues to mani-
fest its displeasure at the presence of French
troops in the Roman States; various corps of
Austrian troops are stated to be still marching
towards the Legations, and (it was reported)
the Duke of Modena had expressed his con-
viction that Austria would shortly declare war
against France. The opinion of the best in-
formed persons in Paris remained, however,
unchanged, and all their hopes of the speedy re-
establishment of peace undiminished.

NEW YORK, May 5.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the brig Mary, Capt. Robinson, we have
received advices from Buenos Ayres to the
20th March.

The affair at the Falkland Islands continued
to excite attention and remark, but nothing
new had transpired on the subject.

The parched earth and the famishing cat-
tle had been refreshed with plentiful rains.

A decree of 6th March separates the Home
Department of the Buenos Ayres government
from the Foreign. Another of the same date
appoints D. Victorio Garcia de Zuniga Minis-
ter of the former Department, and Dr. Vicens-
te Lopez of the latter.

The French newspapers Le Fleuve, de
Boletin de Commercio, and La Vidua, du
Pastelero, have all been discontinued. There
are now three daily papers in Buenos Ayres,
—the Gaceta Mercantil, the Lucero, and Di-
ario de la Tarde. Also two weekly papers,
—the British Packet, and Cosmopolitan, both
in English.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The brig Spark, Young, at New Orleans,
sailed from Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. By
this arrival intelligence is received that the
government troops were within half a mile of
the City of Vera Cruz, maintaining a close
siege. They had, nevertheless, sent off for
reinforcements. On the 15th a bombardment
was commenced and kept up to the 18th. All
the horsed cattle had been consumed at Vera
Cruz, and but a few sheep still remained.—
Flour was in great plenty, and had fallen from
\$20 down to \$9 per barrel.

A letter from Tampico, under date of 13th
April, states that the mail from the city of
Mexico had just brought information that the
Ministers of Bustamante had been dismissed
—but the names of the new appointments had
not yet transpired.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONTARIO.

We copy the following notice of the arrival
of this vessel from the Norfolk Herald of Mon-
day. It is as will be observed, silent with
respect to the reported adjustment of our
claims on Naples. It is to be presumed if so
important a measure had been effected, that
the vigilant and intelligent editor of that pa-
per would have heard of it. This circum-
stance, together with the authorized denial of
Captain Gordon, in the Alexandria Gazette,
published by us yesterday, must for the pre-
sent put this report at rest.—Balt. Chron.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONTARIO.

The U. S. sloop of war, Ontario, Captain
William L. Gordon, 49 days from Naples and
28 from Gibraltar, arrived in Hampton Roads
on Friday evening, and came up and anchored
at the Naval anchorage on Saturday last,
when she fired a salute which was returned
from the Navy Yard. Officers and crew all
well.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Master Comdr.—Wm. L. Gordon.

Lieutenants.—George N. Hellins, Samuel
F. Dupont, Alexander G. Gordon, John Gra-
ham, Chas. H. Davis.

Acting Surgeon.—Samuel W. R. L.

Sailing Master.—J. J. Boyle.

Purser.—F. G. McCoolley.

Midshipmen.—Francis Huger, Robert J.
Ross, Wm. Chandler, Charles Heywood, Ed-
ward R. Thompson, Wm. S. Young, Edward
J. Moeller, Robt. E. Johnson, Bushy W.
Hunter, Geo. Macomber, Wm. Leigh, John
Bannister, J. T. M. Laughlin.

Captain's Clerk.—Valentine Rumley.

Acting Sailingmaster.—John V. Hall.

Acting Boatswain.—Samuel G. City.

Acting Gunner.—George Blanchard.

Passengers.—Lieut. Edward W. Carpenter,
Midshipman, Rich'd W. Meade, S. A. Wash-
ington, Cincinnati Pryor, George W. Gay,
Geo. W. Lansing.

Left at Syracuse, U. S. ship Brandywine,
Com. Biddle; John Adams, Captain Vorhees;
Boston, Capt. Storor, and Concord Capt. Per-
ry; all well. The latter to sail in a few days
for Alexandria, (Egypt.) Dr. William Tyler,
Surgeon of the Concord, died previous to the
sailing of the Ontario.

We regret to learn that Midshipman Geo.
T. Crump, of Virginia, who was returning
from the U. S. frigate Brandywine, on account
of ill health, died on the passage home.

Calculating.—Mr. Niles says he would
rather sit down and calculate the value of the
Union than accept of the plan prepared by
the Secretary of the Treasury for adjusting
the tariff question, because it does not give, as
he alleges, sufficient protection to the man-
ufacturing interest; and Duff Green is heaping
all manner of abuse upon the Secretary, for
not having reduced the duties lower,—may for
not going in his report upon the ground of nul-
lification. Both are calculating the value of
the Union; or rather, are pursuing a course
which clearly indicates that they are both dis-
posed to run the hazard of destroying the U-
nion, without pretending to make any calcula-
tion of the consequence. Of what value can
be the calculations or complaints of such men.
—Balt. Repub.

MORE SUCCESS.

Our Minister to Naples has already effected
a settlement of our long standing claims
upon that country for spoliation committed
upon our commerce. At the rate we have
been going on since the elevation of Andrew
Jackson to the Presidency, what is to become
of us? Such ruin and disgrace was never be-
fore witnessed. It seems really doubtful whether
he will suffer his first term of four years
service to expire without having settled every
controversy we had, at the time of its com-
mencement, with the various foreign countries.
What is to be done? Is it not time that he
was impeached? If he be suffered much longer
to proceed as he has done, Mr. Clay will
have left to him a single hook to hang a
hope upon; or a single inch of ground upon
which to stand in his opposition to his mea-
sures. How very alarming and distressing is
our condition. Alas! can nothing be done to
prevent the necessity of Mr. Clay's return to
his farm, to take care of his fields and his
fence? It is time for the Nation to be seri-
ously looking about themselves, and to adopt
some expedient to prevent the dire catastro-
phe.—Balt. Repub.

Chief Justice Marshall is about seventy-six,
having been born, as stated in Lempriere, in
1756. He is claimed to be in the vigor of in-
tellect and usefulness. The President, (says
the same authority,) was born in 1767—being
11 years younger than the Chief Justice. We
cannot see by what rule he is not allowed by
the charitable opposition to possess at least as
much vigor. They allow that he has got one
campaign in him yet, but insist that it shall be
expended upon Georgia; he however shows
indications of reserving it for the Union.—
Boston Statesman

The act of perpetual banishment which has
passed the two branches of the French legisla-
ture against all the relatives of Napoleon, and
Charles X. and all his family, is a measure
which may be cited as an illustration of the
difference between republican and monarchi-
cal institutions. In our country we fear the
presence of no man—woman or child;—no one
family whatever is a subject of particular hope
or alarm.

The dread of the present French statesmen
extend to all the descendants, and all the con-
nections by consanguinity or affinity of
Napoleon and Charles X. If another revolu-
tion should occur, we shall hear of retaliation
upon the Orleans family;—they will be pre-
scribed in their turn upon the same principles.
—Nat. Gazette.

Appointments by the President,
By and with the advice and consent of the
Senate.

Horatio Sprague, to be Consul of the Uni-
ted States, at Gibraltar, in the place of Ber-
nard Henry.

Nathaniel Pearce, of Maryland to be Con-
sul of the United States, at Bremen, in place
of Frederick J. Wichelhausen.

THE COMET OF 1832.

According to the calculations of Professor
David, of Prague, the Comet whose anticipated
approach to the Earth has excited no little
curiosity in the minds of many folks, will at
its nearest flight to us, be twenty millions of
miles off,—a distance sufficiently removed,
one would think, to dispel all apprehensions
of damage from collision with the erratic voy-
ager from other worlds.

ERNEST COMET, 1832.—By Professor David,
Imperial Astronomer at the University of Prague.
A variety of surmises on the subject of this
comet, having prevailed for some time past,
and these surmises being of a nature to inas-
sinate its prejudicial effect on our own globe,
even to the extent of engendering prophetic
denunciations of the mischief which it will oc-
casion, it appears high time to allay the ap-
prehensions which have been excited, and to
state the results at which an accurate calcula-
tion of its course has enabled us to arrive.

This comet has frequently appeared in former
years, and was observed from the observa-
tory at Prague in 1825 or 1828. On the pre-
sent occasion, it will be discovered, though on-
ly by the aid of the best telescopes, in the sign
"Pisces," in the western firmament, and will
set about a quarter before 9 o'clock in the e-
vening, between the middle and latter end of
the present month, (February.) It will tra-
verse this sign in the month of March, enter
"Aries" in the beginning of April, and set at
half past 9. Towards the end of that latter
month, and in the course of its progress
through "Taurus," which it will enter at that
period, it will continue gradually to draw
nearer to the sun, with which its setting will
be simultaneous after the middle of May. It
will approach nearest to the earth after the
middle of June, but will then cease to appear
above our horizon, in consequence of its lying
too much to the south; from this circumstance
it will be no longer visible to us. As, at this
stage of its course, the comet will attain to
more than 50 degrees southern latitude, it will
be far removed from the plane of the earth's
orbit; and even in its nearest proximity to our
globe, it will be at a distance much exceeding
20 millions of miles. From the preceding da-
ta, as well as from the bodyless nature of the
matter which appears to constitute comets,
every individual may infer for himself that no
prejudicial effects whatever on our own globe
are to be apprehended from the appearance
of the present comet.

Prague, January 7.

From the National Gazette.

Important Statistics.—Mr. Moreau Johannes,
Member of the Academy of Sciences in Paris,
lately made a report, an extract from which
appeared in your gazette of Friday last, where-
by it appears, that in 1872, a period of 40
years, the population of Russia will amount to
one hundred millions, while that of France will
not exceed forty one millions of souls. Now,
on a calculation founded on the ratio of in-
crease in the United States, since 1790, our
population will at the period above mentioned
equal that of France, to wit, forty one millions,
and proceeding at the same rate, will in 1892,
(a period of 50 years), excluding fractions, be
fifty-five millions, a number exceeding by a
good seven millions the population assigned
by the same gentleman, to Great Britain in
1884. From this view, if correct, it results
that in 50 years the population of the United
States will greatly exceed that of either Great
Britain or France, the two greatest maritime
powers in the world; and following up the cal-
culation, the population of the United States
will in 60 years, reach the amazing number of
seventy millions, far outstripping the progress
of any other nation. Here then is matter for
reflection, both for the politician and moralist,
but as it is possible some error of calculation
may have been committed, a correction there-
of is invited in the spirit of candour, by yours
respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Public Lands.—We have received a copy
of the report of the Committee on Manufac-
tures on the subject of the public lands. The
report is opposed to a reduction of the price of
the lands, or a cession of them to the states
within which they lie, upon condition of those
states paying to the other states a portion of
their value, but recommends a distribution of
the proceeds arising from the sale of them a-
mong the states in proportion to population.
The following table shows the quantity of land,
and the amount arising from the sale of it, at
the prices, which would, upon a distribution
according to the proposition contained in the
report, fall to the lot of each state.

States (according to its federal population, in
the proceeds of the public land, after deduct-
ing therefrom fifteen per cent. as an addition-
al dividend for the States in which the pub-
lic land is situated).

Estimated proceeds of lands \$3,000,000, de-
duct 15 per cent. \$450,000, and \$2,550,000 re-
mains to be divided among all the States ac-
cording to their population.

States. Federal population 1830. Shares in proceeds in public lands.

Maine 399,437 685,387 48

N. Hampshire 269,326 57,573 71

Massachusetts 610,408 130,487 59

Vermont 280,657 59,995 93

Rhode Island 97,194 20,777 12

Connecticut 297,665 63,651 74

New York 1,918,553 410,128 28

New Jersey 819,932 68,389 59

Pennsylvania 1,848,074 298,176 64

Delaware 75,492 15,202 93

Maryland 405,843 86,756 80

Virginia 1,093,050 218,793 82

N. Carolina 639,747 136,758 45

S. Carolina 455,095 97,370 51

Georgia 429,811 91,880 52

Alabama 262,508 56,116 23

Mississippi 110,358 23,591 19

Louisiana 171,694 36,702 95

Tennessee 625,363 133,662 21

Kentucky 621,832 132,928 77

Ohio 935,884 200,063 54

Indiana 543,031 73,329 59

Illinois 157,147 33,593 25

Missouri 180,419 37,879 68

11,928,731

A spirit of faction at this time pervades the
public councils of this nation, that has scarce
a parallel in the history of our government.

It has mingled in most of the discussions, in
both branches of the legislature, to a shame-
less extent; and subjects altogether foreign to
the question of debate, have been raked into
their deliberations, by the violence of party
animosity; thus poisoning the fountain of ju-
stice, and perverting all the legitimate purposes
of legislation. Partisans are waging a cease-

less warfare upon every measure of the admin-
istration, whether good or bad.—Frederick
(Md.) Citizen.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Joshua Cor-
win, a pedlar from Riverhead, L. I. came to
this village, on Wednesday evening last, and
put up at the inn of Messrs. Smith and Wood.
He had with him a horse and wagon. After
breakfast, on the following morning, he left
the house, for the purpose, as was supposed,
of going to New York to purchase goods, and
stated his intention of returning in the evening,
and of starting on the ensuing Saturday, for
the east end of the Island. Since that time
he has not been heard of. The persons whom
he has been accustomed to trade with, have
not seen him, and much anxiety is felt on
his account.

Any information respecting Mr. Corwin,
which might tend to relieve the fears of his
friends would be gratefully acknowledged, if
communicated to Messrs. Smith & Wood, at
Fulton Ferry.—Brooklyn Star.

FATAL ACCIDENT. During Thursday even-
ing, or before daylight on Friday morning, a
watchman in the new Mint, in Chesnut street,
met with his death in a singular and sudden
manner. A pit, of about thirty feet in depth,
had been dug in the yard of the mint, connect-
ed with the purposes of the institution; and
covered over with a thick, heavy door frame.
It would seem that the watchman, in going his
rounds about the premises, stumbled against
the door, and fell headlong into the pit. As
he did not return home according to his usual
custom, his frightened wife made application
and inquiry at the Mint, respecting him;—
and after some time spent in search, the corpse
of her husband was found in the hole. The
manner in which he fell into it, is somewhat
mysterious. The feet were uppermost; and
life quite extinct, when the body was found.—
We have not heard the verdict resulting from
the Coroner's Inquest. Philad. Gaz.

A Scrupulous Conscience.—A gentleman in
the town of Richmond, Indiana, has put forth
the following advertisement. Dean Swift gives
a curious account of the moral effect produced
by the phenomenon of a Comet in his days.
If it were the means of making people more
punctual in the payment of their debts, it
might not be amiss for us to have a demon-
stration this way.

"The Comet!!"—As the great Comet is ap-
proaching the earth, and the result, of which
warns all to settle their accounts, it is hoped
that those indebted to the undersigned will
settle immediately what they owe me, that I
may be prepared to settle mine with my cred-
itors. There is no fun in this, mind I tell you!

ANDREW HINDMAN.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening 1st inst. at Westover,<

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

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



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the First Session of the 22d Congress.

[Public No. 22.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the sup-
port of Government for the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the follow-
ing sums be, and the same are hereby, appro-
priated, to be paid out of any unappropriated
money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of the members of
Congress and delegates, four hundred and
ninety-three thousand eight hundred dollars.
For pay of the officers and clerks of both
Houses, thirty-four thousand four hundred
dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other
incidental and contingent expenses of the Sen-
ate, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For stationery, fuel, printing, and all other
incidental and contingent expenses of the
House of Representatives, one hundred thou-
sand dollars. The said two sums last named
to be applied to the payment of the ordinary
expensures of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, severally, and to no other pur-
pose.

For the Library of Congress, five thousand
dollars; and also for repairs and furniture for
the Library of Congress, three thousand dol-
lars, to be applied under the direction of the
Library Committee.

For salary of the principal and assistant
Librarians, two thousand three hundred dol-
lars.

For contingent expenses of the Library, and
pay of messenger, eight hundred dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol,
five hundred dollars.

For improving the grounds, including the
gardener's salary, two thousand dollars.
For compensation to the President and
Vice President of the United States, the Sec-
retary of State, the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of
the Navy, and the Postmaster General sixty
thousand dollars.

For clerks and messengers in the office of
the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four
hundred dollars.

For clerks, machinist, and messenger, in
the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred
dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses of
the Department of State, including the expense
of publishing and distributing the laws, twen-
ty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent and incidental expenses of
the Patent Office, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the superintendent and watchmen of
the northeast executive building, eight hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building,
including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the build-
ing, three thousand three hundred and fifty
dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For a clerk employed on Revolutionary
Bounty Land Scrip, eleven hundred and fifty
dollars.

For compensation to the First Controller of
the Treasury, three thousand five hundred
dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the First Controller, nine-
teen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Controller of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
ger in the office of the Second Controller, ten
thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen
thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Second Auditor, six-
teen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-
one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and mes-
senger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, sev-
enteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of
the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
ger in the office of the Fifth Auditor, twelve thou-
sand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the
United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Treasurer of the United
States, six thousand seven hundred and fifty
dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the
Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Register of the Treas-
ury, twenty-four thousand two hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of
the General Land Office, three thousand dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Clerks and Mes-
sengers in the Office of the Commissioner of

the General Land Office, twenty thousand five
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Solicitor of the
Treasury, three thousand five hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Clerks and Mes-
senger in the Office of the Solicitor of the
Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and
fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of stationery, printing,
and all other incidental and contingent expen-
ses of the several offices of the Treasury De-
partment, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, including advertising and extra copying,
and the sum of one thousand five hundred
dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire
and other expenses incident to the issuing of
revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand
five hundred dollars.

For the office of the First Controller, one
thousand dollars.

For the office of the Second Controller one
thousand dollars.

For the office of the First Auditor eight
hundred dollars.

For the office of the Second Auditor, eight
hundred dollars.

For the office of the Third Auditor, one
thousand dollars.

For the office of the Fourth Auditor, one
thousand two hundred dollars.

For the office of the Fifth Auditor, one
thousand dollars.

For the office of the Treasurer of the United
States, seven hundred dollars.

For the office of the Register of the Treas-
ury, three thousand dollars.

For the office of the Commissioner of the
General Land Office, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation for extra aid, during one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, in the
issuing military land scrip and patents found-
ed on Virginia military surveys, and on private
claims, making indexes, and writing and
recording patents for lands sold, six thousand
six hundred dollars.

For the office of Solicitor of the Treasury,
twelve hundred dollars.

For translations, and for expenses of pas-
sage and sea letters, three hundred dollars.

For stationing and printing the public accounts
for the year one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-two, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of superintendent and
watchmen of the southeast executive building,
eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building,
including two thousand dollars for repairs of
building, and also the sum of one thousand
three hundred dollars, applied out of the ap-
propriation for the contingent expenses of the
Treasury Department, for clerk hire in the
General Land Office, in relation to revolution-
ary land scrip, six thousand six hundred and
fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of enclosing the
grounds attached to the Treasury Department,
one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and mes-
sengers in the office of the Secretary of War,
twenty-two thousand six hundred and fifty
dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of
the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps and plans for the War
Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
ger in the office of the Paymaster General,
four thousand and six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and mes-
senger in the office of the Commissary Gen-
eral of Purchases, four thousand two hundred
dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of the Adjutant General, two thousand nine
hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the of-
fice of the Commissary General of Subsist-
ence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two
thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of the Chief Engineer, two thousand nine hun-
dred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one
thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Topographical Bu-
reau, including the purchase of books and
maps, and the repairs of instruments, one
thousand one hundred and twenty-five dol-
lars.

For contingent expenses of said office, one
thousand dollars.

For the services of a lithographer, and the
expenses of the lithographic press of the War
Department, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Ord-
nance Office, two thousand nine hundred and
fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office
of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and
fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four
hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of the Quartermaster General, two thousand
one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, six
hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent and
watchmen of the northwest executive building,
eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building,
including fuel, labor, oil, furniture, repairs of
building, and improvement of adjoining
ground, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and messen-
gers in the office of the Secretary of the Navy,
eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of
the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred
dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the
Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thou-
sand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks, draughts-
man and messenger in the office of the Com-
missioners of the Navy Board, eight thousand
four hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the
Commissioners of the Navy Board, one thou-
sand eight hundred dollars.

For the salary of the superintendent of the
southwest executive building, and the watch-
men, eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building,
including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of building,
engines, and improvement of the grounds,
three thousand three hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Post-
masters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks and mes-
sengers in the office of the Postmaster Gen-
eral, forty-one thousand one hundred and
seventy dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, sev-
en thousand five hundred dollars.

For superintendency of the buildings, mak-
ing up blanks, and compensation to two
watchmen and one laborer, sixteen hundred
and forty dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General
in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, two thousand
dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of said Surveyor, two thousand one hundred
dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of
Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred
dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illi-
nois, Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand
dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Ala-
bama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in the office of
said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Loui-
siana, including one thousand dollars from
first July to thirty-first December, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty-one, per act of
third March, one thousand eight hundred and
thirty-one, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office
of said Surveyor, per act of third March, one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, five
hundred dollars.

For an additional clerk, for the year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to
bring up arrears of recording and includ-
ing compensation to clerks in one thousand
eight hundred and thirty-one, for which no
appropriation was made by the act of third
March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
one, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Flori-
da, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the of-
fice of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of
the public buildings in Washington city, two
thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks
of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to assistants in the sev-
eral departments of the Mint, and wages of la-
borers employed in the various operations of
the establishment, nineteen thousand eight
hundred and seventy dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and
repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for
wastage in gold and silver coinage of the
Mint, twenty-one thousand four hundred dol-
lars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges
and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, sev-
en thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Michigan
Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the mem-
bers of the Legislative Council, pay of the
officers of the Council, fuel, stationery and
printing, seven thousand three hundred and
ninety-two dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges
and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, sev-
en thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay and mileage of the Legislative
Council of said Territory, five thousand four
hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas
Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay deficiency in appropriation of last
year, for pay and mileage to the members of
the Legislature of Arkansas, one thousand
dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges
and Secretary of the Florida Territory, in-
cluding additional compensation to the Judges,
under the act of twenty-sixth May, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty, at eight
hundred dollars each, and arrears of one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, thir-
teen thousand four hundred and ninety-five
dollars and ninetieths.

For contingent expenses of the Florida
Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the mem-
bers of the Legislative Council of Florida,
pay of officers and servants of the Council,
fuel, stationery, printing, and distribution of
the laws, including two thousand dollars to
defray the expenses of the publication of the
statutes of the Territory, as directed by a law
of the Territory, and a deficiency in the ap-
propriation for one thousand eight hundred
and thirty-one, of two hundred and twenty-
eight dollars and ninety cents, nine thou-
sand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars
and ninety cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges
and Secretary of the Florida Territory, in-
cluding additional compensation to the Judges,
under the act of twenty-sixth May, one thou-
sand eight hundred and thirty, at eight
hundred dollars each, and arrears of one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, thir-
teen thousand four hundred and ninety-five
dollars and ninetieths.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the
associate Judges, and district Judges of the
United States, eighty-one thousand four hun-
dred dollars.

For the salaries of the Chief Justice and
Judges of the District of Columbia, and of
the Judges of the District Courts of the said
District, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General
of the United States, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office
of the Attorney General, eight hundred dol-
lars.

For a messenger in said office, five hundred
dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five
hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the
Decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand
dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorneys
and Marshals, as granted by law, including
those in the several Territories, eleven thou-
sand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to assistant Counsel, and
District Attorneys, under the act of the twen-
ty-third of May, one thousand eight hundred
and twenty-eight, supplementary to the sev-
eral acts providing for the settlement of private
land claims in Florida, including contingent
expenses, that nothing herein contained shall
be so construed as to authorize the payment
of a salary to the Law agent in Florida.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme,
Circuit, and District Courts of the United
States, including the District of Columbia; al-
so, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the
funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfei-
tures, incurred in the year eighteen hundred
and thirty-two, and preceding years; and
likewise, for defraying the expenses of suits
in which the United States are concerned, and
of prosecutions for offences committed against
the United States, and for the safe keeping of
prisoners, one hundred and ninety thousand
dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted
by the late and present governments, one
thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For expense of lighting the lamps in the
Capitol square, seven hundred and fifty dol-
lars.

For improving the grounds round the Presi-
dent's house, including the gardener's salary,
three thousand dollars.

For alterations and repairs in the Presi-
dent's house, three hundred dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light
houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and
stacks, including the purchase of oil, keep-
ers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and
contingent expenses, two hundred and five
thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight
dollars.

For building a light house on or near one
of the islands called the Brothers at the Nar-
rows, in Long Island Sound, New York, being
the amount of an appropriation for that object
carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-
first of December, eighteen hundred and thir-
ty-one, five thousand dollars.

For placing eight buoys at proper sites be-
tween the city of Albany and a point opposite
Green Hook, New York, being the amount of
an appropriation for that object, carried to sur-
plus fund on the thirty-first of December,
eighteen hundred and thirty-one, five hundred
dollars.

For erecting a beacon near the Charleston
light-house, in order to mark the entrance in
to the channel, commonly known as Lawford's
channel, South Carolina, being the amount of
an appropriation for that object, carried to the
surplus fund on the thirty-first December,
eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred
dollars.

For the salaries of Registers and receivers
of Land Offices where there are no sales, two
thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands, one hun-
dred and sixty thousand dollars, viz: For the
survey of the Choctaw cession in Mississippi,
eighty thousand dollars; and for the survey
of other public lands, eighty thousand dollars;
and a further sum for the survey of the land
ceded by the Creeks to the United States, fifty
thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two keepers of the
public archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the revision of all former statements of
the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United
and their Territories, being a balance
due D. Green for printing the abstract of
said revision, two hundred and twenty-nine
dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous
claims against the United States, not other-
wise provided for, as shall be ascertained and
admitted in due course of settlement at the
Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For stationery and books for the three
Commissions of Loans, five hundred dol-
lars.

For registers for ships and vessels, and lists
of crews, four thousand dollars.

For the fourth payment to Luigi Persico,
for two colossal statues for the Capitol, four
thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the U-
nited States to Great Britain, France, Spain,
Russia, and Colombia, forty-five thousand
dollars.

For the salaries of the Secretaries of Lega-
tion to the same places, ten thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Charges des Affaires
to Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Tur-
key, Belgium, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili,
Peru, Mexico, Central America, and Naples,
fifty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the dragoman, and for contin-
gencies of the Legation of the United States
to Turkey, thirty-seven thousand five hundred
dollars.

For outfits of the Ministers of the United
States to Great Britain, France and Russia,
thirty-six thousand dollars.

For outfits of the Charges des Affaires of
the United States to Holland, Belgium, Cen-
tral America, Buenos Ayres, and Naples, twen-
ty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions
abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the agents for claims at
London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the
Mediterranean Powers, twenty-four thousand
four hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American
seamen in foreign countries, twenty thousand
dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign inter-
course, thirty thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States
to procure copies of documents relative to the
history of the United States, from the public
offices in Great Britain, two thousand dol-
lars.

For the purchase of the Bust of Thomas
Jefferson, executed by Canova, now in the
possession of Mr. Jefferson's Executor, four
thousand dollars, if so much should be deem-
ed necessary by the Committee on the Li-
brary.

For the purpose of enabling the Secretary
of State to discharge a balance due to the Mar-
shal of the Territory of Michigan, beyond the
existing appropriation, for his services in tak-
ing a census of the persons in the said Terri-
tory, who are not freeholders, one hundred
and twenty dollars and forty four cents.

For account of printing and binding, and
for selecting, editing, and preparing indexes,
for the compilation of documents, for which
a subscription was authorized by the act of
the second of March, one thousand eight hun-
dred and thirty-one, fifty-five thousand dol-
lars; the printing to be paid for by the Sec-
retary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House,
according to the terms of the subscription; and
the selecting, editing and making indexes, to be
paid for in like manner, and at such rate
of compensation as shall be judged reasonable
and proper by the Committees of Accounts of
the two Houses.

To enable the Secretary of State to cause
to be printed, under his direction, a selection
from the Diplomatic Correspondence of the
United States, between the peace of one thou-
sand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the
fourth of March, one thousand seven hun-
dred and eighty-nine, remaining unpublished
in the Department of State, twelve thousand
dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to carry
into effect the resolution of Congress of the
seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred

From the Globe, May 11.

H. M. BRECKENRIDGE, late Judge of Florida, who was taken up by General Jackson, cherished by his kindness, and promoted by support—after having forfeited the confidence of his benefactor, has very naturally associated himself with Dull Gen. in abusing one to whom he owes so many obligations, through the columns of the Telegraph. He craves all the deadly hatred of a ruffian, and every line which his pen gives the public more truly than the pencil of the most perfect painter, serves to portray the character of one who first deceives—next hates—and finally seeks to betray, a generous and noble minded patron.

In consequence of the knowledge which the President obtained of the manner in which Mr. Breckenridge conducted himself as Judge of Florida, (a station which was obtained for him through the influence of General Jackson, from Mr. Moore), he declined re-appointing him to office. This has induced the ex-Judge to lay aside his mask, and come out in his true character before the American public. In one of his late letters in the Telegraph, upon the subject of his disappointment, he seeks to make the impression that he was a kind friend of the President who owed him many obligations, and had been cast off and abandoned without cause personally—without fault officially—and he says, in a "faithful and honorable manner." He gives us, in his first letter, the account of the mode in which he solicited the renewal of his commission, and, as he says, obtained a promise that his wishes would be complied with. It will be observed that in this first letter he lays stress upon the circumstance that he made publications "which operated in favor of Gen. Jackson's election." We quote his remarks to show how he puts forth his claims to the President's gratitude, and will contrast them with the feelings he exhibits in his second letter, pointing at once to his hypocrisy, and how little claim he had on the President's kindness. He says:

"My feelings towards General Jackson were those of the most perfect good will, and I had no reason to suppose he entertained any other towards me. Influenced by this impression, I paid my respects to him, at Washington, last spring. He received me in the most cordial, frank, and friendly manner; invited me to a family dinner, and after it was over retired with me, smoked his pipe, and exhibited to me his nomination, by the legislature of New York, as a child exhibits its bauble. Finding him in such excellent humor, I took occasion to mention that my commission would have to be renewed at the next session of Congress. I had considered the renewal as a matter of course, as the term had been always, hitherto, practically regarded as being during good behavior. It had been renewed on this principle by Mr. Adams, (although I had just before made a publication under my own signature, which operated in favor of Jackson's election), but I was willing to pay the compliment of ascribing from this General, AS A FAVOR, THAT HIS RE-ELECTION WAS A MATTER OF COURSE. He appeared surprised, that I should entertain a moment's doubt on the subject."

Subsequently he says:

"It was intimated to me by a friend, that the General, on his electioneering visit to New Orleans, complained of my indifference, and spoke with some chagrin of my not defending him from attacks in relation to the ordinances, and the affairs of Calava, and particularly as to the former, which was taken up by me. I did not hesitate, on this intimation, to make the publication which I have said operated favorably on the General's election, although I disclaimed, at the time, all party views, and avowed my predilection for Mr. Adams."

The duplicity which is evinced in the last lines cannot escape the reader. He sets up again his claim to the President's gratitude for his services as a partisan, but as he is now the partisan of the factions that oppose him, he puts in a disclaimer, and avows that his efforts to advance the General's election, and his impudence to say that while he was striving in behalf of one candidate, he verbally "avowed his predilection" for his opponent.

Again urging the claims of gratitude he exclaims:

"Is the individual, whom our mistaken gratitude has elevated to the high, but I hope, not irreparable office, of President of the United States, above or below the rules of honor, truth, and justice, which govern the conduct of common men?"

In his second letter, he still keeps up this strain. He says, "after the election of General Jackson, I wished him success most sincerely." "I still wrote to the General as a friend." "I wished him to be the President of the nation," &c. &c. And after telling us that "he wrote to him (the President) as if he was really what he wished him to be," he concludes by saying, "The praise which I gave him in advance, was never earned."

Now, be our readers to attend to what this hypocrite and sycophant has the effrontery to declare in his last letter. Not only contradicting in the most positive manner, all he has said in his previous letter, in relation to his efforts to contribute to the elevation of the President, but avowing sentiments of hostility, previous to that event, wholly at war with the professions of friendship, since he admits he has continued to manifest, since "My object, in the present communication, is not to notice the falsehoods of the anonymous writer, or to defend a character which, from my youth upwards, in purity, may at least compare with that of General Jackson; nor to add proofs in support of specific charges against him, which have not been denied, but to vindicate myself from what I regard as a most serious imputation, and of having supported, aided, or countenanced the election of such a man to be the Chief Magistrate of this graceful, enlightened, and virtuous people—WITH THE PERFECT KNOWLEDGE WHICH MY OPPORTUNITIES ENABLED ME TO POSSESS, OF HIS MORAL CHARACTER, HIS VIOLENT, ARBITRARY, AND TRAFALGAR TENDENCY, AND HIS INEXHAUSTIBLE MEANS, AS AN HONORARY MAN, TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO BRING SUCH A MISFORTUNE ON MY COUNTRY. I defy any one to produce a single line ever written by me recommending him to the Chief Magistracy, knowing him, as I did, to be unfit for a magistracy of any kind."

To show the utter destitution of the principles in this man, we make the following extract from a public letter, on file in the Department of State, which he wrote to induce the removal of a gentleman who had become obnoxious to him in Florida. The sentiment expressed with regard to the President, will be found in admirable keeping with those which we have given in capitals above. The letter is dated, 23d September last:

"According to the admissions of Mr. Adams, convicted of a most injurious misrepresentation of my judicial conduct, and in the letters display a defect of the moral sense, truly deplorable. I know too well the indig-

nant feelings of our venerable President, against any thing dishonorable, to believe that this affair will not be deemed of sufficient importance to claim his attention."

Of piece with this shameless want of principle and consistency, are the various aspects in which his caprice has painted the character of General Jackson. At one time, in speaking of the General's imperious mind, he says "every thing must conform to his views, whether original conceptions of his own, or adopted from others." &c. &c. "It is impossible for any honest and independent man, to be long near him, without finding that he must either advance his opinions, submit in silence, or take his departure." And yet, the very independent gentleman, in the next breath, pretends that during the long period that he "was near him," Gen. Jackson had no mind of his own at all. He says, "judging from what I witnessed, he never wrote a single official letter, report or answer to an address. These things, while I was with him, having been prepared by me!" What a pretension have we here for a miserable copyist, who was employed, as he admits himself, for "a trifling compensation, as translator of the Spanish language!" He, however, has the conscience to surrender, in another part of his letter, the modest appropriation he makes of the General's productions. He says, "I do not mean to insinuate that some of his ideas are not to be found in his public writings—sometimes too many of them are there," &c. &c. And then our wretched scribbler proceeds against a denial and apprehended conviction of his falsehood by thus characterizing the papers which he prepared as an amanuensis, under the General's dictation; by saying, "some are drawn from his conversation and some from rude and illiterate scraps." This unfortunate Judge has acted in the most dishonest manner, in the use of the President's character. He tells the public in his last letter that "He (the President) is but an indolent and distinguished of real merit and talents; the most abject and unprincipled flatterer being generally preferred." Having acted upon this false idea, it is no wonder that he supposed his re-nomination as Judge of Florida, "a matter of course." The President, however, seems to have looked rather to his conduct in the judicial station—to have consulted the intelligent men of the Territory with regard to the satisfaction he gave to the people, than to have satisfied himself with his flattery and flattery. Accordingly we find, from the following letter of Wm. P. Duval, Governor of the Territory, the species of information on which the President relied in the discharge of his duties to a distant people:

WASHINGTON, MONDAY NIGHT, April 23d, 1834.

Dear Sir—On my return to my lodgings to-night I found your note of this date in relation to my conversations with the President on the subject of the re-nomination of H. M. Breckenridge, as Judge of West Florida. On my arrival here I was informed that he had been active in the removal of Benjamin D. Wright, Esq. the Attorney for the United States, in his judicial districts.

I know Mr. Wright to be a man of high standing and integrity. He was considered as a good officer, except by the Judge, and a few others, who were his personal enemies. The recommendation of Mr. Wright for office are on file in the Department of State and will show who urged his pretensions to office.

The frequent disputes which the Judge had with this law officer, was intended to drive him out of office;—this course certainly operated injuriously on the public business and affected the respectability of the court.

Judge Breckenridge participated freely in the political feuds of the Territory, and was in the habit of writing articles for a party paper at Pensacola—attacking under fictitious signatures, or the Editorial head, his brother officers, and those opposed to his political opinions. As a Judge, I do not believe he ever had the confidence of the Bar or the People of Florida. Strong in his partialities and prejudices, he was considered by the respectable members of the Bar, as often influenced by his political or personal feelings, for or against the suitors in his courts.

Without reference to party divisions, I have recent assurances, from the most respectable authority, that the people generally, and the Bar, are highly gratified he was not re-nominated. But little respect is entertained for his legal knowledge, independence, or fitness for office, and his impartiality and sincerity is questioned by those who know him. His abstraction of mind from the business before him, has been often remarked by those who have commonly attended his Court, and I have heard from respectable members of his Court, that in his absence of mind, (which is not unusual with him,) he once left the Court and business undisturbed.

These opinions I have expressed to General Jackson in several conversations since my arrival in this city, and the intelligent men of all parties in Florida, who know the Judge, will express the same substantially. I do not believe we have sustained the smallest loss; but think the Territory will be benefited, and the citizens gratified, that the President has respected their interests and responded to their wishes, by nominating another Judge for the Western District.

I am, with respect and esteem,
Your friend,
WM. P. DUVAL.

Since the President's determination not to re-appoint Mr. Breckenridge has been known in the Territory, a gentleman of the highest character writes:

"Information has been received here by the last mail that Mr. Barco, of Virginia, was appointed to succeed Judge Breckenridge. This change is hailed with much pleasure by all persons who are friendly to the administration."

MORE OF THE FARCE.

On Friday last the chief spat was put to the farce which has been in the course of performance at Washington by the convention of National Republican young men during the past week. As it was found inconvenient for the mountain to go to Mahomet, Mahomet concluded to go to the mountain. The convention had resolved, on the previous day, to ascertain at what time it would be agreeable to Mr. Clay to receive the respects of the convention; and we supposed that we were to hear of their walking in procession, to his lodgings to obtain a shake of his hand. But it seems that Mr. Clay concluded to go to the convention. As the person who had been selected as President of it, was, as we suppose, considered incompetent to perform the service, one of the Vice Presidents was fixed upon to occupy the chair, for the occasion, and to address the idol, on behalf of the members generally, testifying their great reverence and respect for him. Things having been thus arranged, Mr. Clay was ushered in, and seated on the right of the chair, when the address was delivered to him, to which he replied, in a style which does not argue much in favor of his modesty. After telling them what great things he intended to perform for the country, in case

he should be elected to the Presidency, he alleged that upon the members of the country, and that the young men of the country generally, it depended to save the country from ruin, and to preserve its free institutions unimpaired, by endeavoring to elevate Henry Clay to the Presidency. It would, we think, have been quite as modest, and as much to his credit to have suffered some other individual to give this piece of information to the young men.

It is possible that any reflecting and intelligent man can look upon a scene like this without laughter mingled with disgust. To see grey headed and bald headed men, under the designation of young men, with solemn faces assembled together from different parts of the country, to confirm a nomination of candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the country, which had been made months before by delegates selected for their wisdom, prudence and intelligence from the ranks of the same party; to see the candidate selected as the first officer addressing to one convention a letter in which he represents the country as ruined, because he is not placed at the head of our national affairs, and in a short time after, as worthy case in Mr. Clay's tariff measure, representing the country as enjoying a degree of prosperity and happiness altogether unparalleled; and then again to see the same candidate meeting with a body of men, under the denomination of young men, assembled together for the express purpose of renominating, and to hear him again representing the country as on the brink of destruction, that he, if elected, will save it from ruin, and telling the members of it, that upon them, and persons of their age, depends the salvation, the success and the happiness of the country, by endeavoring to place his own dear predecessor at the head of the country, is a very singular enough.

In ordinary cases, to see a man display such an utter want of modesty, would excite our laughter; and to see such gross contradictions in his own statements, would excite our contempt; but in a case like the present, it should excite in the people generally laughter at the folly of the men; contempt for the want of principle which is displayed; indignation at the design of the ludicrous and unprincipled movement, and a determination to resist their attempts, and to teach such modest men as Mr. Clay that the proper places for them are upon their "farms," where they can take care of their "fields" and their "fences."—Baltimore Republican.

From the New York Standard.

We copy from the Lowell (Mass.) Mercury, a new and orthodox political journal, a few wholesome items for the benefit of the opposition:

"ITEMS."—POLITICAL.

Henry Clay challenged and shot at John Randolph for words spoken in debate in the House of Representatives. Right.

Timothy Upham assaulted John. Isaac Hill in the streets in Exeter, N. H.—Right.

"Young Platt" slapped Hon. Edward Everett on the cheek in a public house in New York—Wrong.

Governor Houston assaulted Hon. Mr. Stanberry in the streets in Washington.—Wrong.

Henry Clay made John Quincy Adams President in 1824, and Adams made him Secretary of State—because they were the best men.—Right.

The PEOPLE made Andrew Jackson President in 1828.—Wrong.

John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay sent three ministers to England during four years, and gained nothing. They would have taken the West India Treaty on the same basis, upon which the present administration negotiated successfully, but were too late.—Right.

Andrew Jackson obtained in a few months the opening of the West India ports, through the able diplomacy of Mr. McLane.—Wrong.

The State confirmed the McLane opening the West India ports.—Right.

The same State abused Mr. Van Buren, and rejected his nomination to the post of St. James for his instructions to Mr. McLane, directing him to make the said treaty.—Right.

Jackson has succeeded in obtaining from France indemnity for spoils taken on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees, to the full amount of just claims.—Wrong.

He has obtained indemnity from Denmark.—Wrong.

Also from Portugal.—Wrong.

Also from the South American Government.—Wrong.

Adams and Clay failed in all these negotiations.—Right.

Jackson has succeeded in making a treaty with Turkey, opening to our merchants new avenues to commerce and wealth.—Wrong.

Mr. Adams did not succeed.—Right.

Mr. Adams was unsuccessful in almost all his foreign diplomacy.—Right.

Jackson has been successful every where.—Wrong.

Adams and Clay agreed to submit the difficulties respecting the North Eastern Boundary to the King of Holland.—Right.

Jackson and Van Buren submitted the reference to the arbitration of the King of Holland.—Right.

Mr. Adams sent Rufus King to the court of St. James.—Right.

Right.—Right.

Gen. Jackson sent John Randolph to the court of St. Petersburg.—Right.

Those who could justify or acquiesce in the first should be slow to condemn the last.

Adams recommended the removal of the Indians, and attempted to remove them, but failed, for want of energy.—Right.

Jackson recommended the removal of the Indians, and rapidly carrying his recommendation into effect.—Wrong.

Every Administration pressed to do so by Massachusetts and Maine, failed to set the Massachusetts claim.—Right.

The present administration has admitted and settled several hundred thousand dollars of it.—Wrong.

The late administration of Mr. Adams was irreconcilable, weak and unsuccessful at home and abroad.—Right.

Mr. Adams was a minority President.—Right.

Gen. Jackson's administration is full of energy, strong, and successful in our foreign intercourse, and domestic affairs.—Wrong.

During Mr. Adams' administration our commerce languished, and our Manufactures dropped and were ready to perish. Money was scarce, and labor and produce low.—Right.

Since Jackson's election, commerce and manufactures have revived and were never more flourishing, labor and produce bear a good price, and the nation is prosperous and happy.—Wrong.—Wrong.—All wrong.

From the New Orleans Argus.

SCANDALOUS OVERTURE.—On Tuesday night some scoundrel or scoundrels, broke open the tomb of the late Col. Thomas, in the Calvary burying ground where it had been deposited about eight days ago, and having opened the coffin, cut open the body on the left side, and extracted the heart and other vital parts around, and carried them off, leaving the corpse exposed on the ground, where it was found yesterday morning. We have also been informed that the grave of a lady buried a few days ago was also violated the night previous.

Mr. Huntington moved the following amendment—strike out all after the word resolved and insert:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, rose to enquire of the Chair, whether the second resolution was in order under the rules of the House?

The Speaker decided that the second resolution was not in order, under the 13th and 105th rules of the House. By the 13th rule, every individual who has been a member of either branch of the legislature, has the right of admission to the privileged seats within the Hall.—This is one of the standing rules of the House. By the 105th rule, it is declared that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given therefor. The Chair regarded the second resolution of the Gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington) as effectually changing this 13th rule, to which it expressly refers in terms. It is therefore a proposition to change a standing rule and order of the House, under cover of an amendment, without one day's notice, and in direct violation of another rule of the House. The Chair accordingly forbids its being done. The resolution therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, is not in order without one day's notice.

From this decision, Mr. Mercer appealed, and the decision of the Chair was reversed. So the amendment was decided by the House to be in order.

Mr. Lamar called for a division of the question. The question was stated upon the first member of the amendment directing Gen. Houston to be reprimanded & discharged. Mr. Archer thought the majority of the House, who had solemnly asserted the power of unlimited punishment, were now creeping out from the consequences of that decision.—The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school boy—but, in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped gentlemen would now show firmness enough to impose imprisonment, at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.

Mr. Huntington said, the gentleman from Virginia could move an amendment imposing imprisonment, if he thought proper. The two resolutions together, expressed the strongest censure he could conceive of, on the part of the House.

Mr. W. Thompson said, after so much time as had been spent in the affair, gentlemen ought not to shrink from the responsibility of playing the game out. The offence charged against the accused, had been characterized as of the most flagrant nature. If such was the fact, after assuming the power of punishment, the dignity of the House required some infliction. These resolutions inflicted no punishment whatever, and only turned the whole course of proceeding into ridicule.

The question was then taken on the first member of the amendment, and was carried—Yeas 106—noes 89.

The question on the second member of the amendment was then stated as follows.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Mr. Carson thought this branch of the amendment would not be adopted. Gen. Houston had been a member of this House. His conduct in this affair had not been dishonorable, or such as, in any way, rendered him unworthy the society of gentlemen.

Mr. Huntington considered this branch of the amendment as consequent upon that already adopted. It was the practical enforcement of the privileges of the House against the person who had been guilty of a contempt of the House.

Mr. Cambreleng said, the utmost the House could do, was to imprison, during the remainder of the session. He would prefer that, to fixing this punishment, during life, upon an individual who had not served his country with credit, but in the field and on this floor.

Mr. Coke replied to Mr. Cambreleng.—The accused enjoyed this right only under the rule of the House. He was not disposed to permit the person, who had been solemnly adjudged guilty of a contempt of the House, to walk in to this Hall, a privilege denied the mass of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Craig perceived no beneficial result from this part of the amendment, and should vote against it.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said he had voted against the amendment as far from a sense of duty, and at the expense of his personal feelings. The accused was his friend, and had conducted himself in this affair, like a man of honor. He had gone thus far, to sustain the power of the House, but would go no further.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Clayton and Budd, when the question was taken and was negative.—Yeas 90—noes 101.

The question was then taken upon the agreeing to the resolution as amended by the first clause above stated, which was carried.—Yeas 96—noes 84.

The members of President Washington's Cabinet upon the first appointment bill in 1793, which he moved might be printed in season for Monday, at which time he should move to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The House then, at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, after a sitting of nearly thirteen hours, adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill remitting duties on merchandise imported by John F. Lewis, from the operation of the Tariff of 1825, was taken up, and the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Silbee, embracing certain other similar cases, was adopted, and the bill, we amended, ordered to a third reading. The Post Office bill was taken up, and read a third time. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate, in reply to some remarks made on Thursday last, by Mr. Holmes; and after some remarks by Messrs. Holmes and Dickerson, the bill was passed.

Mr. Holmes gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Postage on Newspapers.—Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, call up the bill to repeal, in part, the duties on imports. This bill is the first which was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, and is limited to unprotected articles.—The Pension Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes spoke at length in its support. The question being on the motion to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend it, as to provide for the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars during the revolution and subsequent to it, till the year 1795; a division of the question was called for, and the motion to re-commit was rejected by a vote of 19 to 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill defining contempt against either House of Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. Huntington moved the following amendment—strike out all after the word resolved and insert:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, rose to enquire of the Chair, whether the second resolution was in order under the rules of the House?

The Speaker decided that the second resolution was not in order, under the 13th and 105th rules of the House. By the 13th rule, every individual who has been a member of either branch of the legislature, has the right of admission to the privileged seats within the Hall.—This is one of the standing rules of the House. By the 105th rule, it is declared that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given therefor. The Chair regarded the second resolution of the Gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington) as effectually changing this 13th rule, to which it expressly refers in terms. It is therefore a proposition to change a standing rule and order of the House, under cover of an amendment, without one day's notice, and in direct violation of another rule of the House. The Chair accordingly forbids its being done. The resolution therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, is not in order without one day's notice.

From this decision, Mr. Mercer appealed, and the decision of the Chair was reversed. So the amendment was decided by the House to be in order.

Mr. Lamar called for a division of the question. The question was stated upon the first member of the amendment directing Gen. Houston to be reprimanded & discharged. Mr. Archer thought the majority of the House, who had solemnly asserted the power of unlimited punishment, were now creeping out from the consequences of that decision.—The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school boy—but, in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped gentlemen would now show firmness enough to impose imprisonment, at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.

Mr. Huntington said, the gentleman from Virginia could move an amendment imposing imprisonment, if he thought proper. The two resolutions together, expressed the strongest censure he could conceive of, on the part of the House.

Mr. W. Thompson said, after so much time as had been spent in the affair, gentlemen ought not to shrink from the responsibility of playing the game out. The offence charged against the accused, had been characterized as of the most flagrant nature. If such was the fact, after assuming the power of punishment, the dignity of the House required some infliction. These resolutions inflicted no punishment whatever, and only turned the whole course of proceeding into ridicule.

The question was then taken on the first member of the amendment, and was carried—Yeas 106—noes 89.

The question on the second member of the amendment was then stated as follows.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Mr. Carson thought this branch of the amendment would not be adopted. Gen. Houston had been a member of this House. His conduct in this affair had not been dishonorable, or such as, in any way, rendered him unworthy the society of gentlemen.

Mr. Huntington considered this branch of the amendment as consequent upon that already adopted. It was the practical enforcement of the privileges of the House against the person who had been guilty of a contempt of the House.

Mr. Cambreleng said, the utmost the House could do, was to imprison, during the remainder of the session. He would prefer that, to fixing this punishment, during life, upon an individual who had not served his country with credit, but in the field and on this floor.

Mr. Coke replied to Mr. Cambreleng.—The accused enjoyed this right only under the rule of the House. He was not disposed to permit the person, who had been solemnly adjudged guilty of a contempt of the House, to walk in to this Hall, a privilege denied the mass of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Craig perceived no beneficial result from this part of the amendment, and should vote against it.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said he had voted against the amendment as far from a sense of duty, and at the expense of his personal feelings. The accused was his friend, and had conducted himself in this affair, like a man of honor. He had gone thus far, to sustain the power of the House, but would go no further.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Clayton and Budd, when the question was taken and was negative.—Yeas 90—noes 101.

The question was then taken upon the agreeing to the resolution as amended by the first clause above stated, which was carried.—Yeas 96—noes 84.

The members of President Washington's Cabinet upon the first appointment bill in 1793, which he moved might be printed in season for Monday, at which time he should move to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The House then, at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, after a sitting of nearly thirteen hours, adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill remitting duties on merchandise imported by John F. Lewis, from the operation of the Tariff of 1825, was taken up, and the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Silbee, embracing certain other similar cases, was adopted, and the bill, we amended, ordered to a third reading. The Post Office bill was taken up, and read a third time. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate, in reply to some remarks made on Thursday last, by Mr. Holmes; and after some remarks by Messrs. Holmes and Dickerson, the bill was passed.

Mr. Holmes gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Postage on Newspapers.—Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, call up the bill to repeal, in part, the duties on imports. This bill is the first which was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, and is limited to unprotected articles.—The Pension Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes spoke at length in its support. The question being on the motion to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend it, as to provide for the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars during the revolution and subsequent to it, till the year 1795; a division of the question was called for, and the motion to re-commit was rejected by a vote of 19 to 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill defining contempt against either House of Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. Huntington moved the following amendment—strike out all after the word resolved and insert:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, rose to enquire of the Chair, whether the second resolution was in order under the rules of the House?

The Speaker decided that the second resolution was not in order, under the 13th and 105th rules of the House. By the 13th rule, every individual who has been a member of either branch of the legislature, has the right of admission to the privileged seats within the Hall.—This is one of the standing rules of the House. By the 105th rule, it is declared that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given therefor. The Chair regarded the second resolution of the Gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington) as effectually changing this 13th rule, to which it expressly refers in terms. It is therefore a proposition to change a standing rule and order of the House, under cover of an amendment, without one day's notice, and in direct violation of another rule of the House. The Chair accordingly forbids its being done. The resolution therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, is not in order without one day's notice.

From this decision, Mr. Mercer appealed, and the decision of the Chair was reversed. So the amendment was decided by the House to be in order.

Mr. Lamar called for a division of the question. The question was stated upon the first member of the amendment directing Gen. Houston to be reprimanded & discharged. Mr. Archer thought the majority of the House, who had solemnly asserted the power of unlimited punishment, were now creeping out from the consequences of that decision.—The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school boy—but, in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped gentlemen would now show firmness enough to impose imprisonment, at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.

Mr. Huntington said, the gentleman from Virginia could move an amendment imposing imprisonment, if he thought proper. The two resolutions together, expressed the strongest censure he could conceive of, on the part of the House.

Mr. W. Thompson said, after so much time as had been spent in the affair, gentlemen ought not to shrink from the responsibility of playing the game out. The offence charged against the accused, had been characterized as of the most flagrant nature. If such was the fact, after assuming the power of punishment, the dignity of the House required some infliction. These resolutions inflicted no punishment whatever, and only turned the whole course of proceeding into ridicule.

The question was then taken on the first member of the amendment, and was carried—Yeas 106—noes 89.

The question on the second member of the amendment was then stated as follows.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the exercise of the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Mr. Carson thought this branch of the amendment would not be adopted. Gen. Houston had been a member of this House. His conduct in this affair had not been dishonorable, or such as, in any way, rendered him unworthy the society of gentlemen.

Mr. Huntington considered this branch of the amendment as consequent upon that already adopted. It was the practical enforcement of the privileges of the House against the person who had been guilty of a contempt of the House.

Mr. Cambreleng said, the utmost the House could do, was to imprison, during the remainder of the session. He would prefer that, to fixing this punishment, during life, upon an individual who had not served his country with credit, but in the field and on this floor.

Mr. Coke replied to Mr. Cambreleng.—The accused enjoyed this right only under the rule of the House. He was not disposed to permit the person, who had been solemnly adjudged guilty of a contempt of the House, to walk in to this Hall, a privilege denied the mass of our fellow citizens.

Mr. Craig perceived no beneficial result from this part of the amendment, and should vote against it.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said he had voted against the amendment as far from a sense of duty, and at the expense of his personal feelings. The accused was his friend, and had conducted himself in this affair, like a man of honor. He had gone thus far, to sustain the power of the House, but would go no further.

The amendment was further opposed by Messrs. Clayton and Budd, when the question was taken and was negative.—Yeas 90—noes 101.

The question was then taken upon the agreeing to the resolution as amended by the first clause above stated, which was carried.—Yeas 96—noes 84.

The members of President Washington's Cabinet upon the first appointment bill in 1793, which he moved might be printed in season for Monday, at which time he should move to take up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. The House then, at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, after a sitting of nearly thirteen hours, adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill remitting duties on merchandise imported by John F. Lewis, from the operation of the Tariff of 1825, was taken up, and the amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Silbee, embracing certain other similar cases, was adopted, and the bill, we amended, ordered to a third reading. The Post Office bill was taken up, and read a third time. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate, in reply to some remarks made on Thursday last, by Mr. Holmes; and after some remarks by Messrs. Holmes and Dickerson, the bill was passed.

Mr. Holmes gave notice that, to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Postage on Newspapers.—Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he would, on Wednesday, call up the bill to repeal, in part, the duties on imports. This bill is the first which was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, and is limited to unprotected articles.—The Pension Bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes spoke at length in its support. The question being on the motion to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend it, as to provide for the officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars during the revolution and subsequent to it, till the year 1795; a division of the question was called for, and the motion to re-commit was rejected by a vote of 19 to 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. S. Barbour offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill defining contempt against either House of Congress, which was adopted.

Mr. Huntington moved the following amendment—strike out all after the word resolved and insert:

That Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House Monday next at 12 o'clock, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker, for the contempt and violation of the privileges of the House, of which he has been guilty; and that he be then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Resolved, That Samuel Houston be excluded from the privilege conferred by the 13th standing rule of the House.

Whereupon Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, rose to enquire of the Chair, whether the second resolution was in order under the rules of the House?

The Speaker decided that the second resolution was not in order, under the 13th and 105th rules of the House. By the 13th rule, every individual who has been a member of either branch of the legislature, has the right of admission to the privileged seats within the Hall.—This is one of the standing rules of the House. By the 105th rule, it is declared that no standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given therefor. The Chair regarded the second resolution of the Gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Huntington) as effectually changing this 13th rule, to which it expressly refers in terms. It is therefore a proposition to change a standing rule and order of the House, under cover of an amendment, without one day's notice, and in direct violation of another rule of the House. The Chair accordingly forbids its being done. The resolution therefore, in the opinion of the Chair, is not in order without one day's notice.

From this decision, Mr. Mercer appealed, and the decision of the Chair was reversed. So the amendment was decided by the House to be in order.

Mr. Lamar called for a division of the question. The question was stated upon the first member of the amendment directing Gen. Houston to be reprimanded & discharged. Mr. Archer thought the majority of the House, who had solemnly asserted the power of unlimited punishment, were now creeping out from the consequences of that decision.—The penalty proposed might be proper for an idle school boy—but, in this case, it was altogether childish. He hoped gentlemen would now show firmness enough to impose imprisonment, at least, upon the accused, in order that the question of power could be brought before a Court of Justice.

the same proportion weakened only the Legislature, and of the character of our free institutions. Your own mind will suggest many, suitable reflections, which I can say, could have been made, I am prepared to trust, that had you at the time, of violence which you have light in which it has been a House, you would have been approbation and censure, and declared to you, the result of the House, and the result of the judgment of the House, have been guilty of a high crime, and that you be reprimanded at its Bar by the Speaker; and to the order of the House, you accordingly.

You will now be conducted to the House, and discharged from the Sergeant at Arms. After Gen. Houston had been removed from the House, the Journal—which was signed by Mr. Stanberry then moved House be suspended to enable resolution enquiring into fraud between John H. Eads Houston—which was carried 13.

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. E. Cooke presented a letter from Dr. E. S. Davis, Brown.

Hon. E. Cooke, Sir: During my

the same proportion weaken and degrade not only the Legislature of the nation itself, but the character of our free institutions.

Your own mind will suggest to you probably more suitable reflections, than any thing which I can say, could convey: To those reflections, I am prepared to trust, not doubting, that had you at the time, considered the act of violence which you have committed in the light in which it has been regarded by the House, you would have been spared its disapprobation and censure, and, in the duty, of declaring to you, the result of it.

I forbear to say more, than to pronounce the judgment of the House, which is, that you have been guilty of a high breach of its privileges, and that you be reprimanded therefor at its Bar by the Speaker; and in obedience to the order of the House, I do reprimand you accordingly.

You will now be conducted from the Bar of the House, and discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

After Gen. Houston had left the bar, Mr. Archer moved that his protest be entered on the Journal—which was agreed to.

Mr. Stanberry then moved the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to offer a resolution enquiring into the contemplated fraud between John H. Eaton and General Houston—which was carried—Ayes 169, Noes 13.

The resolution was then, after some conversation, adopted.

Mr. E. Cooke presented the following letter from Dr. E. S. Davis:

Brown's Hotel,
May 12, 1832.

Hon. E. Cooke,
Sir: During my examination before the House of Representatives in the case of Gen. Houston, you very impudently asked among other questions, "What business in this city?" Whilst the trial of Gen. Houston was pending, I deferred calling on you for the explanation which I now demand through my friend, Gen. Demetry.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient

Mr. Crane then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Hon. E. Cooke, a member from Ohio, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of seven members, to report the facts and their opinions whether the same establish a contempt and a breach of the privileges of this House or not, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Upon which a discussion arose, in which Messrs. Jewett, Cooke, Burgess, Whittlesey, J. Reed, Taylor, Hoffman, Doddridge, Polk, McDuffie, Arnold, Stanberry and Blair, of South Carolina, took part, when the question was taken and the resolution rejected, ayes 85, noes 87.

Mr. Adams presented a report upon the Bank investigation, of which, with other reports and documents, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Polk moved to postpone all the orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill, which was agreed to. Mr. E. Everett proposed an amendment to the resolution reported by the Select Committee, which he proposed to support by a few remarks, which, after sitting 5 hours, he was unwilling to go on with, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Wednesday, May 16.
In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement made by him, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, showing the amount of duties collected under the existing law, and the amount which will be collected under the bills reported from the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate, and under the Tariff, submitted by the Secretary. Fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holmes introduced a bill, on leave, to abolish postage on newspapers, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The resolution some days ago offered by Mr. Benton, for printing blank number copies of the report of the Committee on the Bank investigation, and blank number of the documents accompanying the same, was taken up. On motion of Mr. Dallas, it was amended so as to include the counter reports of the minority of the Committee, and the first blank having been filled with five thousand, and the second with one thousand, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dallas gave notice that on Tuesday next, he would call up the bill to renew the charter of the U. S. States Bank. On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Smith commenced a speech in support of the bill, and after speaking a short time, he yielded the floor for the delivery of a message from the House of Representatives. The following message was then delivered from the House of Representatives by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. their Clerk:

Mr. President:

I am directed to announce to the Senate, the death of the Honorable Jonathan Hunt, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Vermont, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Prentiss, it was Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Honorable Jonathan Hunt, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Vermont, to-morrow, at 4 o'clock in the evening; and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, and wear crapes round the left arm, for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Webster, it was Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the Journal was read, Mr. H. Everett rose and announced the death of his colleague the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, to whose memory he paid an appropriate and feeling tribute of eulogy.

Mr. E. moved that the members of the House, in token of respect for the memory of Mr. Hunt wear black crapes on the left arm during the remainder of the session, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. E. said he should make no further motion, as it was the wish of the deceased and his friends that his funeral should be a private one. After sending a message to the Senate informing them of Mr. Hunt's death, on motion of Mr. E. Everett, the House adjourned over till Thursday.

Friday, May 18.
In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Tipton, with the leave of the Senate, introduced a bill to authorize the purchase of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Smith then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Dickinson expressed a hope that the Senate would, in preference, take up the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, to reduce the duties on the imported articles. At the suggestion

of Mr. Grundy, that the public interest was suffering for want of the action of the Senate on some Executive business, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and the Senate, on the motion of Mr. Grundy, proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After some reports on private bills, &c. on motion of Mr. Doddridge, Saturday was set apart for the consideration of District business. Mr. Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, asked unanimous consent to move resolutions for inquiry by a committee of the House. The motion being objected to, he moved to suspend the Rule of the House, to allow him to make the motion, demanding on that question the Yeas and Nays. Upon this the reading of the Resolutions which he proposed to offer was demanded; and they were read as follows:

Resolved, as the sense of the House, that the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House are now no longer safe, but are daily in jeopardy by assaults and outrages committed on them out of doors, on account of the manner in which they discharge their representative duties.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire and report what measures are necessary to protect the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People in this House, and to secure to them their constitutional privileges of freedom of speech and deliberation.

Resolved, That said committee be further instructed to inquire into the origin and extent of the conspiracy manifested by recent menaces and murders attempted against Members of this House.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the truth or falsity of the rumor which charges the President of the United States with countenancing, directly or indirectly, by any approbation, opinion, or expression of his, any act of any outrage and violence perpetrated against Members of the House; and whether any language has been used by him, tending to rebuke or censure it for its investigation of the circumstances of any assault made on any of its Members.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed further to inquire and report, whether from the origin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may appear to have engaged in it, either as principals or accessories, a determination be not manifested, not only to overawe and intimidate the Representatives of the People, but also to impede the progress of public measures, and to prevent the efficient legislation of Congress upon great and important subjects yet undecided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of executing the duties assigned said committee, power is hereby given to send for persons and papers.

The question on suspending the rule in order to allow these Resolutions to be moved, was then taken and decided as follows:—Yeas, 81, Noes, 95.

The House then took up the appropriation bill, and the amendment of the Senate was agreed to, by a vote of 184 to 57.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to examine into the charge made by Mr. Stanberry, against Maj. Eaton and Gen. Houston, of an attempt to defraud the Government, in a contemplated contract to furnish rations to the emigrating Indians:

Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio.
Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina.
Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wayne, of Georgia.
Mr. Millenburgh, of Pennsylvania.
Mr. White, of Louisiana.

Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1832.

Judge BRECKENRIDGE.—We publish in this morning's Whig, from the Globe, a review of the letters of this gentleman, recently published, in relation to his dismissal from the office of Judge of West Florida. It has become so common for persons who are disappointed in applications for office, or who are displaced, to appeal to the public, that we had determined to take no notice of the publications of Judge Breckenridge. His letters, however, having been seized upon by the opposition, to revive the charge of pro scripition, against the government, it seems necessary that some notice should be taken of him. The letter of Governor Duval, appended to the review, must satisfy every man, that, in this case, at any rate, the President has acted correctly.

OUTRAGE.—On Monday evening, 14th instant, immediately after the adjournment of the House of Representatives, THOMAS D. ARNOLD, a member from Tennessee, was attacked in front of the capital, by MORRIS A. HEARD, avowedly to avenge an injury to the character of Gen. Houston, made by Mr. Arnold, during the trial of Gen. Houston. The assault was commenced by aiming a blow at the head of Mr. Arnold, with a stick, which was avoided by dodging. Mr. A. then struck the stick from the hand of his adversary, when Heard drew a pistol and fired, which inflicted a slight wound on the arm. Mr. A. followed up his blows with a sword cane, until the scabbard was broken off, and having knocked Heard down, was in the act of stabbing him, when his hand was arrested by General Duncan of Illinois.

Mr. Heard has been arrested, and is now in custody, to await his trial before the regular tribunal for the investigation of such matters.

For General Houston, there was an apology, in the unprovoked and wanton attack on his character made by Mr. Stanberry, but Heard has nothing to justify him in the outrageous conduct he has been guilty of—and if on legal investigation it shall be found that the report given to the public is correct, will doubtless receive merited punishment in the regular process of the law.

The case of Gen. Houston is now about to take the course, which should first have been adopted. Instead of Congress spending two weeks of its time, and an hundred thousand dollars of the public treasure, in the investigation of a contempt, offered in an assault upon one of its members, that member should have appealed to the Grand Jury or to the law of the land, through the courts of the District, for

that protection, or redress which is afforded to every citizen. A punishment, by the sentence of the court, (especially if that punishment had been an imprisonment in the Penitentiary,) would have been quite as effectual, we should think, in restraining such attacks in future, as the reprimand of Speaker Stevenson.

Our County Court commenced its session yesterday, Judge Hopper attending. The Judge delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury, particularly calling their attention to the late licence law, and the law restraining the dealing with slaves and free people of color. We trust, the remarks of the Judge will aid in putting a check upon the great and growing evil, which these laws are intended to suppress.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, Congress has at length resolved to go into the consideration of the Tariff question, on Wednesday next, before which day, the report of Mr. Adams, at the head of the committee on manufactures, may be expected to be laid before the nation.

We perceive by the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, that a meeting has been held in Dorchester county, of the friends of Free Trade, at which delegates were appointed to a Convention proposed to be held in Easton, on the third Monday of June. We propose giving the proceedings of this meeting, at large, in our next paper, and in the mean time would suggest to the friends of the free trade policy on the Eastern shore, the propriety of an early attention to the subject, with a view to as full a representation as practicable.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The French ship Fortune, at New York from Havre, brings letters of the 7th April, containing Paris dates to the 6th. The Journal of Commerce says they communicate the fact that the cholera was spreading dreadfully at Paris, and creating much alarm. It was attacking all classes of citizens without distinction, though the physicians having acquired skill by experience were able to counteract it more effectually, and the number of deaths was rather diminished. The whole number of cases amounted to 1800, and the deaths to 600.

By the French brig Clarisse, the editors of the New York Courier have received Havre papers to the 6th April.

The Official Bulletin of the 4th April, at midnight, states the whole number of persons attacked by the Cholera in Paris at 1355. Letters from Havre with accounts one day later, state the whole number then at about 1700, which would make an increase of 350 in 24 hours.

The Courier supplies the following translations from the French journals.

It is said that the news from Italy becomes every day more warlike, and that although the Emperor of Austria gives assurances of his pacific intentions towards Vienna, that his troops are daily approaching closer to the French frontier at Ancona, and his army materially increasing in number in that quarter.

The Chamber of Deputies of France has voted the Budget of the Minister of Finances, without amendment. The Cholera seems to have cured them of the capricious disposition they have hitherto shown.

The commercial letters from Havre say that the alarm caused by the Cholera in Paris, had produced a stagnation in trade, without, however, any material decline in the price of the chief articles.

Private Correspondence of the Journal du Havre.

PARIS, 5th April, 1832.—The official bulletin of Cholera from the 3d at 4 o'clock in the afternoon until mid day of yesterday, the 4th April, states the number of deaths at 197—of which 63 are men and 44 women, and the whole number of new cases 325—of which 27 are soldiers of the garrison.

The list only containing the new cases which have appeared in the last twenty hours, indicates a daily increase in the number of persons attacked, from which it is presumed that the epidemic has not yet reached its height. However, those physicians who have become well acquainted with the disorder, have observed that in general the symptoms are less alarming than during the first week it made its appearance. Many persons attacked, to whom medical aid was administered in time, will, there is almost a certainty, recover.

Advices from Bogota, the capital of the new State or Republic of New Granada, have been received down to the 13th March, inclusive. On the 9th of that month General Santander, who is now in this country, was elected President of the Republic. The Philadelphia National Gazette states that Colonel Acosta, of the artillery corps of New Granada, arrived in that city on Friday, 1st inst.

General Santander has taken possession of the Vice Presidency of that republic, and announced to the Congress of the 18th March contains a decree authorizing the Executive of New Granada to concert with the States of Ecuador and Venezuela a convention of plenipotentiaries of the three Republics to discuss and agree upon new terms of union between them. The stipulations which form the basis of the proposed arrangement shall be noticed to-morrow.

Reform in Maryland.—The "Frederick Examiner" contains an article in favor of introducing a true Representative Government in Maryland, in which State, it seems, the minority have heretofore governed. The following is extracted from it:

Amongst the many advantages of a Republican form of Government, by far the most important is the subordination of the interests of the few to those of the many. It is in this particular that it most essentially and beneficially differs from the other forms of government.—When the Constitution of Maryland was formed, it was designed to give effect to this principle; but a series of unforeseen changes in the physical and political condition of the State has entirely reversed the principle, and for a quarter of a century, the interests and power of the many have been postponed to those of the few. We will proceed to illustrate this by a scrupulous reference to figures and facts.

According to the census of Maryland, taken in 1830, the white population of Baltimore City was 61,314. And that of Annapolis 1,587.

Difference of white population 60,127. And yet these two cities have an equal weight in the Legislature—an equal voice in the disbursement of money and the imposition of

taxes. It is sufficient to state this fact. It would be supererogatory to pronounce it a monstrous anomaly in a Republican Government.

Again:

The white population of Frederick County is 36,750. That of Calvert County 3,798.

Difference of white population 32,952. So that one man in Calvert County wields the political privileges of twelve men in Frederick!

Further: The entire white population of the State is 291,103, of which Frederick, Washington, and Baltimore counties, and Baltimore City, contain 159,815, being a majority of the people of the State. Now, according to the Republican rule, this majority of the People ought to have a majority of Representatives in the Legislature. Is this the fact? Let us see.

The Legislature of Maryland consists of eighty Representatives and fifteen Senators; of these, the above majority has but fourteen Representatives, and (according to the present constitution of the Senate) three Senators— whilst the minority, amounting to 140,787, commands sixty-six Representatives and twelve Senators. Is there any injustice, abstract or practical, in this? Or is it not rather the most obvious injustice which any people ever tolerated for a quarter of a century? But, say the opponents of any change in this odious system, "what we admit that the present system is objectionable to all the objections that are urged against it, we are not aware that we have experienced any evil consequences from it: it has shown far worked well."

Mr. Clay's Speech.—A most excellent review of this speech was published, not long since, in the New York "Journal of Commerce," in which the arguments of the orator were shown to be both sound and unanswerable. It is too long for entire insertion in our paper; but, as a specimen of the pleasant and good humor with which it is written, we give the following extracts:

Mr. Clay manifests great anxiety for the Middle and Eastern States, and thinks they would be utterly ruined out for his system.— In reference to them he says: "All poor people, destitute of wealth or of exchangeable commodities, have nothing to purchase foreign fabrics. To them, they are equally beyond their reach, whether they cost a dollar or a guinea." Alas! poor Pennsylvania!—poor New York!—poor New England! We can tell Mr. Clay of one product at the East, however, of which he is not perhaps aware. Crops of Yankees, Sir, a better, a more profitable, a more marketable crop, was never reaped.

Donaparte said he had a revenue of a million of men. We grow intellect, enterprise, ingenuity, and industry—which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

Mr. Clay's speech, which can change the wilderness into fruitful fields, and the rock to a garden. Michigan, Sir, is a New England, she has a better protection and the duty of the American System. Never before were her sons humbled to cry "help." Did Mr. Clay ever hear, beyond the Alleghenies, of such a place as Nantucket?—and bar of Cape Cod, just in the dangers of the Atlantic. Not a cabbage will grow from all its native produce. What must such a place be without protection? Where, where shall it find any thing to buy the smallest comfort? Suppose, instead of being settled by the Collins and the Barkers, the Malays and the Mitchells, Nantucket had been first possessed by the American System. Would that have made it rich? Can the American System catch whales? Can it draw up Leviathan, and make him into sperm candles? What a beautiful sight, to see Nantucket cultivated by the Tariff!

day, however, may not be, and we hope is not distant when the manifestation of a different spirit and the adoption of a true policy will cause the "fairest gem of the ocean" to sparkle in all the lustre of enlarged and enduring prosperity.

"The summers in Ireland are the most temperate in Europe, the winters the mildest; cattle can remain unhoused from January to December. The people are naturally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous, laborious, and intelligent, considering their opportunities. The face of Ireland is singularly picturesque, yet eminently adapted for all the purposes of commerce and communication.— By its general level no point of land is 2,000 feet above the plain, and no land in Europe abounds so much in chains of lakes; in rivers flowing in different directions, and in a perpetual supply of water. Ireland might be made a country of water communication throughout its whole length and breadth.— She has more harbours for ships of the largest size than the whole of Europe, the single west coast containing, for two hundred miles, but a succession of the most magnificent ports. It is the nearest coast to the Western world—the course is direct from thence to Portugal & Spain—to the Mediterranean—to the whole navigation of the immense regions south of Gibraltar—the coast of Ireland is the first made by every sail from India, Africa and America.—It has been ascertained that before a vessel from the port of London gets out of soundings a vessel from the west of Ireland may reach America. Ireland seems by its position, by its western harbors, and by the facility of communication over every part of its surface, to have been actually intended as the great centre of intercourse between the old world and the new. It is large, containing 32,301 square miles; of all this space, the indenting by harbors, arms of the sea, and river mouths, are so numerous, that there is not an acre above fifty miles from the sea."

WEST INDIA COLONIAL ARRANGEMENT.
Sprague, Holmes, and others of the opposition Senators are endeavoring to show to the West India trade, which Gen. Jackson has recovered, and the treaty of which they approved, is highly detrimental to the country. If these Senators be really sincere in this belief, let them bring a bill into Congress to restrict this trade to its former limits. Congress is competent to rescind this arrangement. Let the opposition members try the measure, and by that means they would probably test public feeling on the subject. Unless they do this, the people will brand them as factious grumblers.—Boston Morning Post.

Houston and Stanberry.—From the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Friday last, in the case of Houston and Stanberry, which we copy from the Globe of this morning, it will be seen that after all the time that has been spent upon it, and the expense which it has occasioned to the nation, it has resulted in mere children's play. They have asserted their right to protect a member in the most absurd extravagance of invective against a private citizen, without reason or provocation, but have shrunk from the attempt to inflict any thing like a punishment upon the supposed offender. The result of the investigation is to degrade Mr. Stanberry much more than it does General Houston. If he had any sense of shame about him, he would resign his seat, and return to Ohio; and the sooner he were to do so, the more would it redound to his own honor and that of the nation.—Baltimore Repository.

Monument of Gen. Perry.—On Friday last, this monument was placed on its foundation. The stone is of grey granite of the most durable kind, one single block of the obelisk form, 21 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 10 inches square at the base, and 1 foot 4 inches square under the apex. It is placed on a

POETRY.

LIFE.

What art thou, life? Pale vanity!
Din shadow of things to be!
Weak as the wind, sightless as the grave!
Thy gold but yellow dross; thy fame,
Thy pride and pomp, an idiot's game—
The rattlings of the chains that load the slave.

Thou and the scenes that round thee rise,
What are ye? Loose uncertainties;
Yet still we hug ourselves with rash pretence
Of future days serene and long—
Of pleasures fresh, and ripe and strong—
And active youth and slow declining age.

Like a fair prospect, still we make
The future shapes of beauty take;
First verdant gardens raise and panted fields,
The lofty groves and bowers appear,
Then rills and winding rivers clear,
While change and landscape still new pleasure yield.

Further bold castles we espy,
Where lordly wealth and honors lie;
Beyond a gorgeous picture fills the stage,
Till the remotest distance shrouds
The plains with hills, the hills with clouds,
There we place Death behind old Acheron's Age.

When Death, alas! perhaps too nigh,
In the next hedge does skulking lie,
There plants his engines, there lets fly his dart
Which while we ramble without fear,
Will meet us in our full career,
And drive the world's wild follies from our heart.

TO A CHILD EMBRACING HIS MOTHER.

These charming lines will show that the
laughter-loving child is as capable of superi-
ority in a different style of composition as he is
in productions of levity and humor.

"Love thy Mother, little one!
Kiss and clasp her neck again;
Hereafter she may have a son
Will kiss and clasp her neck in vain.
Love thy Mother little one!"

Gaze upon her living eyes!
And mirror back her love for thee;
Hereafter thou may'st shudder sigh
To meet them when they cannot see.
Gaze upon her living eyes!

Press her lips the while they glow
With love that they have often told;
Hereafter thou may'st press in vain,
And kiss them till their own are cold.
Press her lips the while they glow!

Oh! reverse her raven hair!
Although it be not silver grey,
The early Death, led on by care,
May snatch, save one dear look away.
Oh! reverse her raven hair!

Pray for her at eve and morn,
That Heaven may long the stroke defer,
That thou may'st live the hour forlorn,
When thou wilt ask to die with her,
Pray for her at eve and morn."

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Presi-
dent Directors and Company of the Farm-
ers' Bank of Maryland will offer for sale,
at public auction, at the Dwelling House on
the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October,
in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred
and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve
and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day,
all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being
in Talbot County, on Choptank river, and being
belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged
Company, and consists of part of a tract of
land commonly called *Woody Manor* and
part of another tract of land called *Love's
Rambles* and contains the quantity of 326 acres
of Land, more or less. This Farm is well sit-
uated and the Land is considered of good
quality—the waters near and adjoining abound
in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine
months, for one third of the purchase money,
eighteen months for another third of the pur-
chase money, and twenty-four months for the
residue thereof, with interest on the whole
from the day of sale, that is to say, the pur-
chaser must pay at the end of nine months
from the day of sale, one third of the purchase
money; at the end of eighteen months from
the day of sale, another third of the pur-
chase money, with interest on the part unpaid,
and at the end of twenty-four months, from
the day of sale, the residue of the purchase
money, with interest on the part unpaid, with
approved security, for the payment of the pur-
chase money and interest as aforesaid; after
the payment of the purchase money and inter-
est, a deed will be made to the purchaser
and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton.
Easton, April 10th, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the
county, I will sell at a fair price, and on
accommodating terms, the FARM I purchas-
ed of William W. Moore. This farm con-
taining one hundred and seventy-nine acres of
land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in
a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles dis-
tant from Easton. The buildings are conven-
ient and in good repair; a further descrip-
tion is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing
to purchase, can visit the premises and judge
of the improvements. If desired by the pur-
chaser, I will also sell the stock, farming uten-
sils, (all which are new and of the most ap-
proved kind,) the growing crops and supply
of provender for the present year, in which
case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.
may 15 3w

Land for Sale.

For sale the farm near Miles River Ferry,
called *Botfield's Addition*, adjoining the lands
of Lambert W. Spencer, Esq. containing 1191
acres. This farm is in a high state of cultiva-
tion, and the improvements in good order.
Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to
view the premises, and make application to
the subscriber, who will remain here until
about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD.
may 16 3w

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, That the
President, Directors and Company of the
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for
sale, at public auction, at the front door of
the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY
the twentieth day of November, in the year of
our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two,
between the hours of one and four o'clock, in
the afternoon of that day, all that part of a
tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in
Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River,
called *Marsh Land*, which was devised to
William Martin by his father, Henry Martin,
and conveyed by William Martin to James
Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the
said President, Directors and Company, con-
taining the quantity of one hundred and sixty-
five acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months
for one half of the purchase money, and
twelve months for the residue thereof, with
interest on the whole from the day of sale;
that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the
end of six months one half of the purchase
money, with interest on the whole of the pur-
chase money; and at the end of twelve months,
the residue of the purchase money with inter-
est on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will
be required to give Bond, with approved se-
curity, for the payment of the purchase money
and interest as aforesaid—after the pay-
ment of the purchase money and interest, a
Deed will be made to the purchaser and not
before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Cashier of the Branch
Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, }
may 1st, 1832. (G)

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit:
PURSUANT to the act of Assembly en-
titled "An act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent Debtors," passed at November session
eighteen hundred and five, and the several
supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the
within application of Ezekiel Cooper, for the
benefit of the said act and supplements there-
to, together with the schedule, petition and
other papers, to the Judges of Caroline coun-
ty Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the
first Tuesday after the second Monday of Oc-
tober next, for the final hearing of said appli-
cation of the said Ezekiel Cooper, and for his
appearance before the Judges of Caroline coun-
ty Court, at the Court house in the town of
Denton, on said day, to answer such alle-
gations as may be made against him, and such
interrogatories as may be propounded to him
by his creditors or any of them, and that he
give notice by causing this order and discharge
to be published in the Whig at Easton, once
a week for the space of three successive weeks,
three months before the first Tuesday after
the second Monday of next October. Given
under my hand this 17th day of January, Anno
Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

RICHARD CHAMBERS,
True Copy—Test.

May 8 3w Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

State of Maryland:

Caroline county, to wit:
PURSUANT to the act of Assembly en-
titled "An act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors," passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, and the several
supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the
within application of Richard Nicols, for the
benefit of the said act and supplements there-
to, together with the schedule, petition and
other papers, to the Judges of Caroline coun-
ty Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the
first Tuesday after the second Monday of Oc-
tober next, for the final hearing of said appli-
cation of the said Richard Nicols, and for his
appearance before the Judges of Caroline coun-
ty Court, at the Court house in the town of
Denton, on said day, to answer such alle-
gations as may be made against him, and such
interrogatories as may be propounded to him
by his creditors or any of them, and that he
give notice by causing this order and discharge
to be published in the Whig at Easton, once
a week for the space of three successive
weeks, three months before the first Tues-
day after the second Monday of next Octo-
ber. Given under my hand the 24th day of
April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and
thirty-two.

JOHN BOON,
True Copy—Test.

May 8 3w Jos. Richardson, Clerk.

Millington Bank.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the books
N will be opened by the Directors of the
Commercial Bank of Millington, for subscrip-
tion for Stock, at the House of Samuel R.
Clayland, in the Town of Millington, formerly
Head of Chester, on the fifth day of May
next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock
P. M. of that day, also in the Town of Cen-
treville, at the house of Francis Arlett, on
Wednesday the 9th day of May, from nine
o'clock in the morning until five in the after-
noon. And at Chester town at the House of
Charles Stranberg, on Tuesday, the fifteenth
day of May from 9 o'clock in the morning un-
til five o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

April 24 3w
The Eastern Shore papers will publish this
to the amount of \$1 50 cents and send their
bills to the office of Centreville Times for pay-
ment.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her regular routes, leav-
ing Baltimore from the end of Dugan's
Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at
7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle
Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave
Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morn-
ing at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Ha-
ven), Annapolis and Baltimore.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday
morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Cor-
cora) and Chestertown, and return the same
days.

All baggage at the risk of the owner or
owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or a-
bout the first of September, 1831, a bound
boy named HENRY VOSS, about 18 years
of age, not very well grown for his age, with
light hair and full face. The above reward,
but no thanks will be given to whoever will
return the said boy to the subscriber.

JAMES M. STANTON,
Caroline county.
may 16, 1832—may 8

BANK OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors
of this Institution, the following scale and
rates have been adopted for the government
of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of
money subject to interest, viz:—
For deposits payable ninety
days after demand, certificates
shall be issued bearing interest
at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty
days after demand, certificates
shall be issued bearing interest
at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.
On current accounts, or de-
posits subject to be checked
for at the pleasure of the de-
positor, interest shall be allowed
at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, R. WILSON, Cashier.
may 15 3w

CAMP-MEETING.

THERE will be a Camp meeting held on
the lands of Peter Willis, Esq. at Up-
per Hunting Creek, in Caroline county, on the
first of June next. Christians of all denomina-
tions, and all persons disposed to attend are
invited to do so.

may 15

LEATHER & BARK.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their
friends, and the public, that they have
opened, and intend constantly keeping at the
Hat Store of Mr. Enalls Roszell, opposite
the Court House,

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
UPPER & SOLE LEATHER,

which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan
Bark or country produce. We wish to pur-
chase 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which cash,
and the usual price will be given.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
may 15 4w

UNION TAVERN.

RECENTLY occupied
by Wm C. Ridgway and
having undergone a thor-
ough white-washing, and
cleaning, is now in order
for the reception of visitors.
The subscriber would respectfully beg leave to
say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all
who may see fit to call upon him; he will be
prepared with grain, blades and hay, with
careful others, and his table will be supplied
with such as the market will afford—his Bar is
well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble servant
HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, may 15 3w

PETER W. WILLIS,

Clock & Watch

MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:—

Offers his services to his friends and old cus-
tomers, and the public generally.—He will
repair, at the shortest possible notice, all
kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all
of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS AND SEALS."
N. B. Persons having clocks in the country,
will be waited on at their residence. Charges
reasonable.

February 21, 1832.

TAILORING.

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

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN SEE.

may 30

FOR SALE.

A number of lots in and about Easton, the
property of the late Henry Nicols, will be
offered for sale on THURSDAY, the 24th
May, at 10 o'clock. The terms will be made
known on the day of sale.

JOHN J. TROUP, Executor
of Henry Nicols.

april 24 4w

JOHN MANROSS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And general agent, for collecting debts, con-
veyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills,
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c.
prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county. }
March 20, 1832. 3m

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Bal-

timore County on the 14th day of April,
1832, by Lewis Baltzell, Esq. a Justice
of the Peace and for the City of Baltimore,
as a runaway, a colored man who calls him-
self WILLIAM LOYD, says he belongs to
Thomas Galt, of Centreville, Queen Ann's
County, E. Shore, Md. Said colored man is
about 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high,
has a scar under the left jaw, one of his fin-
gers stiff on the right hand. Had on when
committed a snuff colored roundabout white
Marseilles vest, kersey pantaloons, fur hat
and good coarse shoes. The owner of the a-
bove described colored man is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges,
and take him away otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.

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

may 8 3w

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Bal-

timore county, on the 20th day of April,
1832, by G. Dickson, Esq. a Justice of the
Peace and for Baltimore county: as a run-
away, a colored man by the name of TOM
GIDDEN, but says his name is NAT HARRI-
SON, and belongs to Carlisle Whiteing,
(of Fairfax county, Virginia) living near Alex-
andria. Said colored man is about 42 years
of age, six feet high, has a scar on his breast,
a small scar on the right eye lid. Had on
when committed a black fur hat, drab linen
coat, brown cloth vest, coarse linen shirt
and linen pantaloons, old shoes. The owner
of the above described colored man is request-
ed to come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away otherwise he will be
discharged according to law.

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

may 8 3w

300 NEGROES

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase them from the age of
15 to 25 years. Persons having such to
sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST
Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt
street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the
rail road, with the Washington City road.—
Liberal commissions will be paid to those who
will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 17
The Eastern Whig will copy the a-
bove till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Wash-
ington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

The Celebrated Horse

RED ROVER.

RED ROVER will stand the
ensuing season at St. Michaels,
Easton, the Trappe and Chapel,
in Talbot county, Maryland. The
prices upon which the services of Red Rover
will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dol-
lars the season—Twelve dollars to insure a
mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap,
with 25 cents to the groom in each case. The
insurance money to be paid by the 25th Janu-
ary, 1833. The money of the season to be
paid by the 30th August next. The money for
the single leap to be paid at the time of ser-
vice—Mares insured and parted with before
it is ascertained they are in foal, the person
putting will be held accountable for the in-
surance.

RED ROVER is now 8 years old, of the best
blood in the country, as by reference to the
annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a
beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high with
a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and
sinew; his general appearance commanding,
admirable and approved by judges.

RED ROVER will be at St. Michaels on
Saturday the 7th inst., at Easton on Tuesday
10th instant, at the Trappe on Saturday 14th
instant, and attend the above named stands
alternately once in two weeks on the above
mentioned days. Season to commence the
7th day of April instant, and end on the 23d
June next.

Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Ro-
ver. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley,
out of one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised
on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's
Ving-ton. The grand dam ran at the Centre-
ville races, the four mile heats when in foal
with the dam of Red Rover and won the mar-
ket, being the second heat, and the dam of
Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the
Eastern course and won and took the
prize, beating the second and third heats.—
Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's im-
ported horse Chance, who was selected in
England by the best judges for Col. Tayloe
of Washington, at a very high price, and was
landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the
sire of Grimaldini, Spectator, Accident, Scape-
Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day.

EDWARD ROE,
JOSHUA M. FALKNER.

CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832.
We do hereby certify that Messrs. Roe and
Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located
as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in
this county; that we have seen many of his
sires, and believe him to be a vigorous and
sure foal getter; his colts are large and well
formed, and in general do him much credit.
The blood of his sire Chance Medley,
cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the
value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, grand
dam by Ving-ton, and g. dam an excel-
lent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Trav-
eller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
NICHOLAS MARTIN.

april 10.

The thorough bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS.

The subscribers have procured
the services of this noble animal,
for the citizens of Talbot and the
adjoining counties for the present
season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine
action, he challenges comparison with the
first horses of the country. In his colour, a beau-
tiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed.
To be admired, it is only necessary that he
should be seen.

His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the an-
nexed statement, from General Hamilton) is
equal to that of any horse in our country. A
cross from him and our best country mares,
for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not
be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any
other horse in Maryland.

TERMS.
8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 dollars to
insure a mare to be in foal, 4 dollars the single
leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom,
payable as follows: the spring's chance on
or before the 1st Sept. next, the single leap
at the time of putting the mare to be horped.

A mare insured, and parted with before
known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid
JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, April 3, 1832.

PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got
by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got
by the imported horse Express; his grand dam,
Betsey Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great
grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers;
his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Launder, by Doc-
tor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g.
g. g. grand dam by Sparky, who was im-
ported by the first Governor Ogle Go-
dolfin, was got by Col. Baylon's Godolphin,
out of Shark Express was got by Post-Mus-
tair, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported
Cub was got by York, his dam by Silver
Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen,
Heath's Childers was got by Baylon's Fear-
nought, his dam an imported mare. Figure
was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello,
imported by Governor Sharp, was got by
Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was im-
ported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-
getter. His produce have been remarkable
for their good form, good disposition, and
truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sas-
safir, had

1 cross of old Diomedes, (sire of Sir Archy),
2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
2 crosses of old Fearnought, imported,
1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
1 cross of Jany Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.
Sassafir's stands, for the season, other than
Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.
Easton, April 3

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening, at their
Store House in Easton,
an extensive and complete assortment of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
To the inspection of which they invite the
attention of their friends and the public gen-
erally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CHINA,
Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden,
STONE & BATHEN
WARE, &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR-
TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superi-
or quality.
Easton, April 17th

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform
his customers and the public generally,
that he has just returned home from Philadel-
phia and Baltimore; with an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SPRING GOODS,

of all descriptions, embracing the latest fash-
ions and newest style, all of which will be of-
fered extremely low for cash, or on time to
punctual dealers.

may 15 3w

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME
Have received and are now opening, a large
and very complete assortment of
British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS,
QUEENSWARE, &c.
ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA
TOW LINES

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importa-
tions.
Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY

CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets,
Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of
DOMESTIC GOODS
CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Wallham" "Appleton" "Lowell"
"HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"
"AVERY" and "PITTSFIELD"

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favour-
able terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

JAMES GARDETTE,

DENTIST
OF PHILADELPHIA

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. IV.—NO. 38.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 104.

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

THE TERMS

Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for TWENTY-
FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY.

From the Methodist Protestant.
CHRIST AT THE POOL OF BETHESDA.

Methinks I see the Saviour, in that love
Which always urged him to commiserate
Afflicted man, approach Bethesda's Pool,
When at the celebration of a feast,
Which Jewish ceremonies had enjoined.
The Pool had porches, five—surrounding thus
The house of mercy, as 'tis sometimes called.
Where multitudes of wretched impotents—
Of blind, halt, withered—an asylum sought,
In anxious expectation of a cure:
For, 'twas appointed, oft to send from heav'n
An angel-visitant, who kindly mov'd
The waters of the pool, mysteriously
Imparting to the fountain healing pow'r;
When, whoever first enter'd, whole was made
Of his diseases, whatsoever they were.

One, who had eight and thirty years been here,
In impotency's feeble state, did lay,
In melancholy mood, and griev'd to see,
While slowly moving down to touch the wave,
Another intercepting his descent,
And instantly receiving health and strength.
On him the Saviour looks—looks at the heart,
As well as at the body, thus inquiring:
And, fill'd with heavenly sympathy and love,
He asks—"wilt thou—O, wilt thou be made whole?"

Ah, little thought the feeble sufferer,
That by this stranger he should be relieved;
And, thinking Christ intended to direct
His course again towards the troubled pool,
A cure to seek, when chang'd with healing pow'r;
Depending, thus to Jesus makes his moan:
Mock not my sufferings thus with fury, long
My malady's corroding fire has burnt,
And dried my spirits up—Sir, none to me
The needful help affords, when mercy's near,
And heav'n presents the effectual means. Alas!
My impotence gives others entrance first,
And I am left from year to year uncur'd!
Death, my deliverer alone can be:
Its slumbers, soon shall ease my body's pain;
But then, this pain, suspension only seeks,
Till greater tortures fasten on my soul,
And Justice makes my misery complete!
Who will a tear of pity shed for me;
Or, friendship's hand present, as if to ease,
Or, fatherly love, this throbbing heart?
Canst thou deliverance give to one so weak,
So helpless? Wilt thou deign to look on one
So despicable—as thou seest I am,
And put me first into this troubled pool?

The Saviour looks—and pity moves his soul,
And mercy's fountain in his bosom, swells
With troubled wave, to heal a helpless worm!
He looks again—and says, "thy strength receive—
Arise, arise—take up thy bed and walk!"
O! what a happy change ensues! The mind
Resuscitated, energy receives:
The nerves relaxed—the sinews, long unstrung—
Answer their vigorous offices perform:
The limbs now re-assume their wonted strength:
To perfect health, the body is restored:
All now is renovated—all is well;
When, rising up, he takes his bed and walks!

Him, Jesus in the temple, where of old
The worshipping assemblies of the Lord,
Again espies; and knowing well the cause,
His impotence induced, (sin was the cause).
A solemn and a timely warning gives,
And seeks to guide his mind, both to perceive
Who had performed the pleasing miracle,
And understand, and do, Jehovah's will—
'Behold, thou art from thy diseases free'd!
No more the law of heaven transgresses—that law,
Which in this place thou oft expoundedst;
Least thou a two-fold punishment receive. J. P. C.

FROM THE LADY'S BOOK. THE INDIAN BRIDE.

My dear Atterley, you little know the strength
Of woman's love.

VOYAGE TO THE MOON.

The plate we have chosen for our present
number represents an imposing view of those
great natural curiosities the Rocky Mountains.
The following story, the scene of which is laid
partly in these romantic regions, will be read
with great interest. It forms a sufficient illus-
tration of the engraving.

The funeral mounds, scattered over the fer-
tile plains lying upon the tributaries of the
Mississippi, that majestic parent of waters,
have, for two centuries, attracted the eye of
the solitary hunter, and awakened the sym-
pathies of the humane and contemplative travel-
ler. Within the limits of the state which bears
the name of that dark and angry flood, they are
usually discovered upon the beautiful levee
irrigated by streams, every where inter-
secting a region of undying verdure, once the
domain and peaceful home of the free-born
Indian. Now they exhibit no vestige of his
race, save these green and solitary tumuli, at
once the monuments of his power and infatig-
able energy, and the sepulchres of his virtues.
The brave, generous, and gentle beings, these
warrior-like, whose daring deeds had struck
dismay to the soul of the invader, the maiden,
whose only monitor was the impulse of a gentle
less bosom; the matron, whose native virtue
and open-handed hospitality enriched unfein-
ing men, who were ready, even at her bedside,
for deeds of violence; and the innocent babe
who only averted his eye from her bosom, to
sport with the dazzling instrument of mer-
ciless slaughter.

Their blood has sunk into the earth, the ve-
ry echoes sigh out the tale of desolation, si-

lence sits in their solitary places, and corrup-
tion awaits the summons which will invest it
with immortality, and bid the oppressor and
the victim to the awful tribunal of their com-
mon God!

But little of the history of this exterminated
people is now known; even what remains,
comes through the perishable medium of tradi-
tion, unstable as the race of which it is a mem-
orial; but it yet furnishes many a tale of high
daring, stormy passion and consuming ven-
geance, of true magnanimity, matchless fidel-
ity and ardent affection—possessing fearful
and engrossing interest. One of these tradi-
tions is the foundation and material of the
present narrative.

About the year 1800, a surveyor of the Nat-
chez district was employed to compromise the
differences existing between the landed prop-
rietors, by the re-survey of certain conflict-
ing lines, which produced feuds and collisions
fraught with agitation to the community. These
lands embraced a large portion of the
beautiful plains of Second Creek, as highly es-
teemed by the aboriginal, as they now are by
the civilized occupant. During the progress
of the survey, the chain bearers paused at the
foot of a mound, over which the compass di-
rected their course. It was similar in appear-
ance to those ordinarily seen, but of much
smaller dimensions, and encircled by trees
so disposed as to preclude the supposition that
such an arrangement was the result of acci-
dent. The mound formed nearly a sharp
cone; and from its centre rose the stately shaft
of a magnificent oak, whose towering head,
wrapped in a cloud of verdure, shaded the
entire circumference. The spot was on the
extremity of a peninsula, formed by the meen-
ders of the creek, and offered a place of repose
so attractive, calm and secluded, that the party
halted for refreshment.

The eye of the practised surveyor is ex-
tremely acute; his curiosity was on this occa-
sion much excited; and after a careful ex-
amination, he declared to his companions his
belief, that the earth had been raised to mark
an important corner.

"If," said he, "it were larger, I should pro-
nounce the mound to be a place of burial: but
the Indians didn't do these matters in so small
a way; they were never over fond of hard
work, and instead of digging graves, to save
labour, they piled the bodies in layers, you
see, one over another, until the height became
distressing, and then began again. This little
hill would hardly hold a pair."

"It can't be a Spanish corner," said one of
his companions; "for this oak grew here long
before a Spanish ever trod the soil; its size
speaks it about a hundred years old, and more
than that, it's a planted tree."

"Ay, ay," rejoined the surveyor; "but it
may have been set in French times."
"Hardly," exclaimed the third; "the French-
men, God knows, took as little care of lines
& corners as their copper faced friends. Land
was so plenty in their day, to make them par-
ticular about boundaries, even if the lazy
devils had been disposed to drive a plough,
which they never were. Niggers now, In-
dians then. The Natchez were the cooks and
bottle-washers for Mounser; and the fattest
turkey, the best quarter of venison, and first
choice of women always fell to number one!"

"Spaniard or French," now shouted the
surveyor triumphantly, "here's the mark."
His companions hastened to the tree; but
though they examined with interested eyes,
they could not discover what professional ex-
perience so easily distinguished and eagerly
pointed out.

"Nothing but the scar of a sore shin," said
one, "from a flash of lightning or a falling
tree."

"Or the marks of a red-headed ivory bill,
or the practising of a January buck," said the
other.

"Neither bark, nor bird, nor buck, nor yet
a thunderbolt," replied the surveyor, "but the
work of man, and done with steel. But hand
a hatchet and the story is soon told. The
axe-men were forthwith called, and a chip
of large dimensions running well to-
wards the centre of the tree, was detached,
and exposed to view the rude representa-
tion of a Roman cross. At this denouement
the man of the compass was exceedingly puz-
zled.

"It was done by the hand of man," said
he, "as I told you; but it is no corner. A St.
Andrew," he continued very gravely, "would
have settled the matter, but a Roman cross
was never a surveyor's sign-manual."

Here the investigation ceased; the chain-
bearers recommenced their labour, and the
whole party proceeded to matters having for
their higher interest and greater attraction.
Since that period an aged Indian has related
the fragment of a tradition leading to the his-
tory of the oak, and of the mound on which
it grew. It was intended as our friend the
surveyor remarked, only for "a pair;" and a
hapless pair were they who slumbered in that
green and silent valley.

The close of the seventeenth century found
the adventurous Frenchman, who penetrated
the wilderness of the Mississippi, in great fa-
vour with the Natchez nation. The politeness,
so proverbial of this versatile people, and the
ease with which they assimilate themselves to
the strangers among whom they may be
thrown, give them advantage over savage
tribes over all other nations. As regards the
unfortunate Natchez, the French did not pro-
perly appreciate their motives; and the honest
effusions of native benevolence were ascribed
to duplicity or cowardice.

It is not now intended to detail the wrongs
of that race, who were distinguished above
every other within the limits of northern Amer-
ica, for the refinement of their manners, the
ardour of their affections, the chivalric char-
acter of their courage, and the unsuspecting
hospitality which resulted from this delicious
combination of moral virtues. It is sufficient
to allude to the infliction of heartless insult
and notorious oppression by the French, and
the vindictive spirit which the fiery Indians,
driven to desperation, would naturally exhibit.

A young man, whose father bore a commis-
sion in the service of the French king, had ac-
companied him to the Mississippi, at a period
when the best intelligence existed between the
natives and the emigrant strangers. The
youth, though scarcely seventeen, possessed
talents of a high order, a sound judgment, and
a most ingenious disposition. His form was
just assuming the finest proportions and gra-
ces of manhood; and, though withdrawn at this
early age from the discipline of the schools,
he was deeply imbued with the love, his whole
character presented a striking contrast to the
reckless spirits by whom he was surrounded.
On his arrival in the western world, he be-
came soon charmed with the brave and adven-
turous character of the natives; he loved to

unite in their expeditions in pursuit of game,
and, urged on by a spirit of curiosity and ex-
terprise, he roamed far and wide over the
prairies which spread across the centre
of our continent, and whose western limits are
only fixed by the pointed summits of the Rocky
Mountains, which dart high into the blue at
mosphere, and reigned then, as they yet reign,
over vast regions scarcely tributary to man.
Settling at length among the Natchez, his
kindness and suavity speedily rendered him a
favorite. He engaged in their pursuits, and
joined in their pastimes: no difficulty subdued
his enterprise, no danger repelled his intrepid-
ity. The hunter extolled the keenness of his
glance and the fleetness of his foot; the war-
rior contemplated, with admiration, the calm-
ness of his courage and his self possession in
the hour of peril. Mild and engaging in his
manners, as he was, he was, nevertheless, the
children thronged tumultuously around him, and
in the warmth of their ardent affection they
named him "the good Frenchman."

He climbed the trees for the grape and the pecan;
distributed among them the simple orna-
ments which they admired; gathered wild
flowers for their hair, and selected for them
the most beautiful feathers from the spoils of
hieron and rose-coloured flamingo. But be-
yond the mere desire of pleasing, he aimed at
being useful; and he instructed his docile
people, so far as they came within his influence,
in those domestic arts most calculated to prove
beneficial. To the elder he taught agricul-
ture, and the manual occupations adapted to
their capacities; to the younger, the literature
of his native land; and to all he held out the
grandeur and sublimity, the bright promises
of that religion which influenced his own ac-
tions and exalted his virtues.

Among the pupils of St. Pierre was the
daughter of a chief, of whose family he main-
tained the most friendly intercourse. She was,
at this period, but twelve years of age, and in
his estimation, as well as in fact, a child. She
listened with delight to his instructions, and
her attentive manners and entire confidence
won his affections, while her expanding intel-
lect promised the most gratifying success in
the cultivation of her mind. This result be-
came daily more evident; his exertions were
redoubled, and, in the lapse of four years, the
native genius of the interesting Natchez shone
forth in intellectual beauty.

She was named, in the figurative language
of her race, "the Morning Star." St. Pierre,
in playfulness, or for the sake of brevity, called
her Etiole. They walked together through the
wooded forests, which bloomed in their na-
tive beauty around them; together, they trod
the margin of that stream, whose waters, even
at that early day, bore upon their bosom
the silver strains of melody, and which now
in the holy calm of a summer sunset, or be-
neath the glittering serenity of a moon moon,
are unsurpassed in brightness; together, they
admired the sublime works of the Creator,
the distant and resplendent world wheeling in
their immensity, their silent majesty, and their
unapproachable magnificence; and together
they knelt in adoration of the Almighty Au-
thor, amidst the stupendous works of his hands
and the evidence of his omnipotence.

It is necessary to ask, if hearts thus in-
fused had imbued other sentiments than those
which characterized their earlier intercourse;
or whether the enthusiasm of the instructor,
and the emulation of the pupil had not been ex-
changed for mutual admiration and deep and
ardent affection? At the age of twenty-one,
manly grace distinguished the stately form of
St. Pierre; and sixteen summers had unfolded
the beauties and matured the attractions of
this child of the wilderness, whom he now loved
beyond all the world beside.

At this period of our narrative, the encroach-
ment of the French had attained a point which
became intolerable to the Natchez, and every
circumstance unequivocally proved that op-
portunity alone was waiting to bring down
retributive vengeance on the aggressors. In-
tercourse had gradually decreased, mistrust
took possession of the minds of the French,
and they resumed, in appearance at least, the
discipline of a military post. St. Pierre had
witnessed these indications with regret, and
saw the approach of a storm, ominous in its ap-
pear, and destined, at no distant period, to
burst with unexampled fury.

The stern warrior, who had heretofore re-
garded the intimacy of the Christian youth and
his daughter with the indifference of a barba-
rian, was unsuspicious of that league of the
heart which united them. He announced to
them that their intercourse must terminate—
"To St. Pierre he declared that faith and truth
with his nation were at an end, and that his
person would be unsafe among the Indians;
for the Natchez warriors were sworn to immu-
table hate and deadly vengeance."

"I have no crime to allege against St. Pi-
erre," said the chief, "but that he is a French-
man. Go again across the great lake, over
which your nation have come to the distress
and ruin of an unoffending people. You are
now safe: when we meet again, which I hope
we may not, it must be as enemies in battle.
The spirits of my slaughtered children, from
the deep gloom of our forests, cry aloud for
blood!"

Arguments were lost on the inexorable war-
rior. St. Pierre urged with impassioned elo-
quence every motive by which he hoped to at-
tain his purpose. As a friend to the Natchez,
and a Frenchman, he proposed a mediation
between the exasperated parties, and hinted
at a new and permanent compact.

"We have sworn by our God," said the old
man, pointing to the sun, whose setting beams
seemed to linger among his white locks as if
to listen, "we have sworn by our God, and
the oath is irrevocable."

But when the unhappy lovers confessed the
nature of their attachment, the glance which
met the submissive look of the trembling girl,
too plainly indicated the high displeasure of
her father. He upbraided her as one un-
worthy of her lineage and nation, who could
consent to mingle her blood with the enemies
of her race. He spurned the idea with scorn,
and bade her prepare for a union with a war-
rior of her own tribe.

This sentence Etiole and St. Pierre knew
to be irrevocable. They contrived, however,
to arrange, during the hasty interview, a
mode and place of meeting, should opportu-
nity permit; they renewed their pledges of un-
alterable attachment, and resigned themselves
to their fate, anticipating more auspicious
days. Weeks elapsed, but the obstacles pre-
sented to a meeting, in the increased vigi-
lance of the hostile parties, were almost insur-
mountable. Circumstances now transpired,
rendering action indispensable, without re-
gard to consequences. Etiole was informed
by her father that the period of her marriage
with a warrior of the Natchez was fixed, and

that the young and brave of the nation were
to sign the decision by a hunting party.
Such as had not been witnesses in their gen-
eration. She betrayed no emotion, seemed to
acquiesce in the wishes of her father, but de-
termined to avoid, at any hazard, a fate to her
more awful than death.

By the promise of a great reward, she in-
duced a young Indian to bind himself to her
service, she instructed him to proceed by
night to the French encampment, cautiously
to approach the chain of sentinels, and to send
an arrow, which she had prepared, within the
lines. To it she attached a small piece of pa-
per, on which was inscribed, in emblematic
characters, the intelligence she was desirous
of communicating to St. Pierre. She inform-
ed him that at the rising of the moon, on the
night appointed for her marriage, she would
meet him at a place designated by her, that
they might fly from scenes which, to both,
were fraught with peril. This communi-
cation, being firmly fixed to the arrow, was
given to the messenger, who faithfully per-
formed his engagement. The missile was
picked up in the morning by one of the sol-
diers; curiosity, surmises and suspicions were
excited, but no explanation could be made of
what was called "the Indian picture." It un-
derwent all examination, and the incident was
forgotten. To St. Pierre it presented no mys-
tery; and he silently and joyfully prepared to
obey the summons. The eventful moment at
length arrived. Etiole appeared calm and
even happy. Arrayed in the picturesque cos-
tume of her nation, heightened in effect by
her own exquisite taste, she never looked more
beautiful or seemed more tranquil. Suspicion
was thus dissipated, and she was left to the ex-
ercise of her own inclination.

The young warriors had accompanied their
company, whose singular good fortune was
that day to be completed in the possession of
the most lovely maiden of her tribe, upon an
expedition which her father had represented
to her as one of hunting, in honor of her
father. The party was to return at night and
the marriage to be solemnized amidst general
rejoicing. Towards the close of the day
Etiole wandered off, as if accidentally, from
her unsuspecting companions; and pursuing
her object with great rapidity, a few hours
brought her to the place of meeting, agreed
upon with St. Pierre. The latter had arrived
before her, and they were once more in each
other's arms. No time was to be lost; the
night was advancing, and they knew that the
absence of the intended bride must soon be
discovered. They therefore turned their steps
towards the French camp as a place of pre-
sented refuge, resolved to remain there until
opportunity should enable them to reach a se-
cure place where they might embark for Europe.

But what a scene awaited them! They
were surprised on reaching the lines, to find
their approach undiscovered and unobstructed.
The challenge of the sentinel, the hum of the
camp, the roll of the evening drum were un-
heard; and the solitude of the desert, only
broken by the ominous shriek of the owl, fell
heavily upon their hearts. They reached
what had once been the encampment of the
French, where a smouldering heap of ruins,
and the ghastly spectacle of mangled and con-
suming carcasses, too surely indicated the
fate of the ill-starred garrison. So secret had
been the plan of the Natchez, and so fatal
their expedition, which, under the disguise of
a hunting party, was intended against the
French, that they fell upon them at sunset and
massacred them to a man. This was the
chance destined to distinguish the marriage pa-
geant of a warrior's daughter, and was em-
phatically called by the Indians "the hunt of
the French dogs."

The onset was made and the catastrophe
accomplished, during the time occupied by
St. Pierre and Etiole in reaching the place
agreed upon for an interview. To describe
their sensations were a hopeless attempt, nor
had they leisure for the indulgence of unwill-
ing sorrow, danger pressed abruptly upon them;
for they well knew that pursuit would be
speedy.

At the distance of thirty miles, on the route
to the next French post, there lived, in safety
and seclusion, a venerable priest of the Ro-
man Catholic order; he had retired from the
irreligion and depravity which latterly de-
graded the French, and undisturbed by the In-
dians, who respected him for his humanity
and spotless life, devoted his days to prayer
and contemplation. To the hospitality of this
holy man they therefore resolved to commit
themselves, in order to solicit his services in
the solemnization of their marriage; after
which, it was their determination to seek the
sea-board and sail for France. In the prose-
cution of these intentions, they entered the
wilderness, and on the following evening
reached the residence of the priest. He re-
ceived them with kindness, and heard the sad
tale of his countrymen with undiminished
grief; but well knowing the vigilance, sagacity,
and matchless perseverance of the Indians,
the good man urged them to prosecute their
flight without unnecessary delay. He first
confirmed their vows in the holy sacrament of
marriage, and pronounced their indissoluble
union. A holy repast was provided by their
host, blessing pronounced, and again they
sought the depths of the forest. The moon
rose in cloudless majesty, seeming, by the
cold serenity which sat upon her changeless
disk, to mock the thousand emotions which
alternately agitated the wanderers. St. Pierre,
well versed in the habits of the Indians, pur-
sued his path through the most intricate
woods and defiles. On reaching a stream,
the fugitives would plunge into the water and
follow its meanders a long distance, that their
trace might be lost to their pursuers. In the
practice of these and similar stratagems, they
passed the night. On the ensuing morning
the sun shone out in splendour, the forest re-
sounded with the gush of music, hope held
out bright prospects for the future, and their
spirits seemed to react under these reflections
and the vivifying beauties of the coming day.
Exhausted nature, however, after such ex-
ertions, required repose; and the sun had passed
the zenith before the weary youth awoke
from the false visions which transported him,
with that beloved one, to home and kindred,
far from persecution and danger, among the
green hills and sunny glades of his own vin-
eased land. Etiole was yet slumbering by his
side, and he most unwillingly dispersed the
fair dreams which seemed to impart to her
repose unbroken serenity. They now arose;
the evening was delightful; the sky was unob-
scured by a cloud, and a balmy and refresh-
ing breeze, with almost a conviction of safety,
inspired the travellers with renewed vigour.
Apprehension, though thus allayed, was not
banished from their minds. The anxious and
vigilant St. Pierre had paused frequently with-

in an hour, as if in the attitude of listening; he
climbed a tree to the topmost branch, and
again descending, pressed his ear closely to
the earth.

"My fears are groundless," said he, "it is
but the moaning of the forest wind."
"But hark! Again! Pshaw! It is the cry of
the wolf; he is early on the chase; some strag-
gling deer has passed his den, and the sav-
age is roused by the scent of blood."

And now at briefer intervals there came
upon the breeze, low and broken, but not un-
melodious sounds, like the closing ring of a
distant guitar, or the parting wail of an Aeolian
harp; now for a moment pausing, as if in
doubt and perplexity, and again bursting forth
in the ecstasy of triumph. The strain came
booming on, the deep notes swelled out to
their fullest scope, and pealed sullenly among
the drowsy echoes of these deathlike solitudes.
"It is not the cry of the wolf," resumed the
agitated St. Pierre; "nor yet the yell of the
panther; and dogs, there are none in the wil-
derness."

The wild sounds, now opening from the
highlands and approaching the valley where
the travellers stood, fell coldly on the heart of
the terrified girl; for it was beyond a doubt,
that a foot, unerring as death, hung like des-
tiny on their flight. Etiole flung back her
luxuriant hair, turned her ear towards the
quarter whence the sounds proceeded, and a
fixed look of speechless amazement too truly
told the sequel.

"It is the bay of Sanglant!" at length she
exclaimed; "we are lost, for ever lost! My
father's blood round is out, and when this cry
is heard, death—death is on the wind. Faith
herself may now abandon hope."

With but sufficient strength to utter these
words, the agonized wife sunk into the arms
of her husband.

They proved too true. The Indians, unex-
pectedly baffled by the stratagem of the fugi-
tives, had well nigh abandoned pursuit. At
this juncture it was fatally proposed to dis-
patch a runner for the favourite dog of the
chief. He was of an illustrious stock, but un-
favourably known in the cruel history of the
early emigrants to Cuba; celebrated for
staunchness and indomitable courage, for great
vigour of limb, incredible powers of scent, and
of matchless endurance in the chase. His
sagacity upon this occasion had not been too
highly appreciated, and his cry, which never
deceived, was hailed by the Natchez with a
shout of savage exultation. St. Pierre, con-
vinced that flight or resistance would prove
equally desperate and unavailing, submitted
in silence and with unshaken fortitude; but
his disconsolate companion, overcome by the
various emotions which had so rapidly agitated
her soul, lay helplessly in his arms. They
were thus made captives by the triumphant
Indians.

The prisoners were reconducted to the vil-
lage: the good father, who knew well the fate
prepared for St. Pierre, saw the party on
their return, and accompanied them, in order
to afford to the condemned those consolations
which Christianity always confers in mortal
extremity. In a solemn council of the nation
the unfortunate Frenchman was condemned
to the stake, amidst the lamentation of women
and the heart-rending cries of children, to all
of whom he was endeared by a thousand ten-
der recollections. The preliminaries to such
an execution are too well known to require
description; they are such at least as humani-
ty shrinks from contemplating.

The hour arrived, and the victim, serene
and undismayed, was bound to the tree.
Over his head hung a gorgeous image of the
sun; as if the sacrifice, then to be offered,
would prove acceptable to that divinity. It
might have been affixed there in derision of
the holy faith of the sufferer. In many cir-
cles of great height, increasing from the cen-
tre, were disposed the combustible destined
to terminate this awful tragedy.

Etiole, the bride, was there too;
and she viewed the preparation with a calm
and steady eye of an indifferent specta-
tor. Not a tear dimmed her dark eye, not an
intercession escaped her lips; for tears and
prayers, she well knew, could hope for no
sympathy among the fierce and relentless spir-
its of her nation. She was attired in her
bridal dress, disposed with the utmost regard
to elegance and taste; at her belt, almost con-
cealed by the folds of the tunic, hung a small
hatchet, and pressed to her bosom, she bore
a silver cross, presented by her husband in
days of peace and happiness. Through the
top was drilled an opening, in which was in-
serted a strong and sharp bone either of fish
or fowl. Little regard was paid to her, in
the engrossing interest which attached all
eyes to the pile, now bursting into a blaze—
The smoke and flame wreathed up into wild
and fearful eddies. Etiole suddenly sprang
forward into the line of fire, which repelled
the near approach of the executioners.

"Come, my love," she exclaimed, "I come.
In life or death I am for ever thine. Neither
the cruelty of man nor the terrors of the
grave shall sever us! The emblem under
which we die, assures us of another and a
happier home!"

At the same instant she struck the image of
the sun from the stake, and with a single
blow of her hatchet planted the cross in its
place; then, embracing the sinking form of
her husband, she yielded up her noble spirit.
The aged priest collected their ashes, raised
the mound in which they were deposited,
and encircled it with the most lovely trees of
the forest. He planted the oak which has
been described, and engraved upon it the
sign of the cross, a simple memorial of Chris-
tian faith and mortal suffering.

FREE TRADE MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of Free Trade,
assembled in Cambridge, on Monday the 14th
inst., THOMAS BREERWOOD, Esq., was called
to the chair, and THOMAS WHITE, Esq., ap-
pointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was
fully explained by the Chairman. After some
preliminary remarks, James D. Stewart, Esq.,
offered the following resolutions, which were
unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meet-
ing, the Tariff of 1828 is unjust, oppressive,
and ruinous to the general interests of the
country, and has totally failed to gratify the
purposes even of those through whose agency
it was inflicted on the nation. It is a forced
and patched-up system, changing, by legisla-
tion, the natural occupations of men, driving
them unwillingly to other resources, and par-
alyzing the agricultural energies of the Amer-
ican people.

Resolved, That we entertain a conviction
that, after the liquidation of the National Debt,
a Tariff by which duties are imposed upon im-
ported articles adequate for revenue, and ad-

justed with a view to reasonable incidental pro-
tection, is all the country requires; and any
other amount of imposts, levied exclusively with
a view to the benefit of the Manufacturers, is
so far giving them a gratuity, by taking the
money from the pockets of the Farmers, Me-
chanics, Planters, and other interests of the
community—a result fraught equally as we be-
lieve, with injustice as impolicy.

Resolved, That whilst we are free to admit
that the infant departments of American indus-
try should be encouraged in all proper ways,
and that the manufacturing of fabrics of indis-
pensable and paramount importance, which
we should have capacity to make in order to
constitute us an independent people, ought to
be sustained; yet we are irresistibly led to the
conclusion, that the manufacturing of any arti-
cle, which would require a greater incidental
protection than would be afforded by a system
of duties for revenue to the estimated amount
of twelve millions of dollars, is not demanded
by the country, and would be highly inexpedi-
ent. Trade should generally be left to time,
and the other promoting causes which arise
naturally in the progress which a people make
to perfection in the arts and sciences, and not
receive a premature and hot-bed growth by the
injudicious interference of Legislation, when,
too often, the leading branches of business
are crippled, and fall a sacrifice to interested
combinations of minor interests, which regard
not the aggregate welfare.

Resolved, That we look forward with plea-
sure to the period rapidly approaching—the
payment of the National Debt, which, in all
probability, will be the next year; when (if
not before) we trust there will be a reduction
of the onerous Tariff, which has been hang-
ing like an incubus upon the trade and
pursuits of the Eastern Shore for years—to
which we have, however, submitted patiently
heretofore, knowing that some plan was ne-
cessary, in order to raise a fund to satisfy the
debt incurred in the revolutionary and last
war, although it was peculiarly destructive to
our interests; and we fully believe, when this
burden of taxes is taken from our shoulders,
we shall feel the animating impulse imparting
new vigor to the decayed business of Old
Dorchester.

Resolved, That any other Tariff after the
payment of the National Debt, beyond a re-
venue system of imposts arranged with a view
to incidental protection, is not required by pa-
triotism nor an enlarged system of policy, and
must be effectuated by the joint efforts and in-
fluence of the Manufacturers, who are imme-
diately profited, and the remote beneficiaries,
—those who are ultimately repaid by dona-
tions for roads and canals, of mere local im-
portance; forming, in fact, a complete system
of log rolling, corrupting in its operation the
very foundations of Legislation, and introduc-
ing a wild, visionary and speculative state of things,
degrading in its results, delusive in its progress,
and utterly destructive in its final conse-
quences.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the
proposed Convention of the friends of Free
Trade, from the Eastern Shore of Maryland
and the lower counties of Delaware, to be
held at Easton the third Monday in June
next.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint seven De-
legates to represent this county in that Con-
vention:—Whereupon the Chair appointed
Dr. Thomas Woolford, Maj. Charles Leary,
Capt. Levin Jones, Peter Lecompte, William
Vans Murray, Joseph L. Turner, and William
H. Yates, Esqs.

On motion, it was resolved, That the Chair-
man and Secretary be added to the number.
On motion, it was resolved, That the pre-
ceedings of this meeting be signed by the
Chairman and Secretary, and published in
the Cambridge Chronicle and Eastern Shore

which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures. The House then adjourned.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Thursday, on motion of Mr. Smith, took up the bill to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; but, after a brief explanation, it was, on motion of Mr. Mangum, laid on the table until there shall be a full Senate. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Dickerson presented memorials from manufacturers and workers of leather in Philadelphia, praying that no reduction may be made in the duties on leather, or on articles manufactured therefrom, and protesting against the principles in the Treasury Report. Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from the workers of leather, similar to those before presented. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, with the understanding that the Bank question will be taken up to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill, from the Senate. Mr. H. observed, that he wished this bill to be passed with all its faults, as there was no likelihood of the bill which had previously passed the House being carried through the Senate this session. Whatever objections might be found to exist in it, could be obviated the next Congress. The House rejected several amendments that were offered.

A bill for the settlement of the claims of the Virginia militia, on motion of Mr. J. S. Barbour, and

A bill making appropriations for the improvement of harbors, on motion of Mr. Mercer, were successively gone through. An amendment to the latter bill, on motion of Mr. Worthington, for an appropriation of \$25,000 dollars for Baltimore was agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House. On the question for the third reading of the Pension bill, Mr. Williams, of N. C., having moved an amendment, to strike out six months and insert three, as the lowest term of service, in the bill, Mr. Duddridge, in order to cut off any amendments, called for the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question then put, yeas 91, nays 74; and the bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Thursday next, yeas 115, nays 53—after which, the House adjourned.

Mr. Irvin, of Ohio, yesterday submitted the following amendments, which he proposes to move when the bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States shall be taken up for consideration, viz:

At the end of the 4th section, add "And in the payment of debts due to the said Bank, or to any of its branches, from individuals or the local banks, the notes of said Bank or its branches shall be received in payment."

Strike out the 5th section, and insert—

"Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Bank to furnish, annually, on the 1st of January, to the Chief Officer of the Treasury of each State, the amount or proportion of the capital stock of said Bank used in said State the preceding year, and the net proceeds arising therefrom; which stock, so used as afloat, or the net proceeds thereof, shall be subject to taxation of such State, but at no other or higher rate than is by the laws of said State. And the real estate held by said Bank in any State, shall be subject to taxation by such State, in the same manner and at the same rate as other real estate is taxed by such State."

Strike out the 7th section, and insert—

"And be it further enacted, That after the 3d day of March, 1838, the said Bank shall not retain or establish more than one branch thereof in any one of the States, without the assent of the Legislature of such State."

We are always pleased with a good thing. It matters not by whom said, or who it may touch. The following version of the reprint given by the accomplished Speaker of the House of Representatives to Gen. Houston, is too good to be lost:

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Reprint.—A correspondent has favored us with the following version of Mr. Speaker Stevenson's address to General Houston, on reprimanding him for his assault on Mr. Stanberry:

Sammy Houston, stand up! you've been charged with a breach

Of the rights of this House, and our freedom of speech.

You have beaten a member for stating a fact, and the House can't afford to approve of the act.

It's a delicate matter for one Jacksonville

To censure another, but well as I can, I'll do it. So Sammy, you know we have lost nearly all of our weeks, and how much it has cost.

To consider your case, you've had counsel

And been marched up in state every day through the crowd.

We have heard all the law learning out of the book.

We have also heard you discourse on your own book;

And now in a 'moral and dignified' way, I proceed to the utterance of what I've to say. No matter what led you to make the assault, the House thinks, decidedly, you were in fault;

And they censure you, Sam—to be censured you stand,

And I must administer their reprimand.

If it were to a pauper that I had to preach, Or a changeling or scrub, who knew no parts of speech,

I should lay down the law with portentous effect,

And make them hereafter behave more correct.

But as you've been a member yourself, 'twould be vain,

And if you see fit, you may do it again. You may lick any body you like, and may ride

About, with the Sergeant at arms by your side.

And then may, perhaps, have the pleasure to stand

Again before me, getting my reprimand. You certainly know that if all our body

Should be licked every day, it would look rather odd;

And the Fearous, and Faures, and Trollope would tell

Some truths, which in print, would not sound very well.

Oh, Sammy, for shame! think of this, my dear soul!

I am sure, had you thought of the risk that you run

Of displeasing the House in the manner aforesaid,

You would not have done it, and there'd been no more said.

Thus the House is avenged, and my eloquence stranded,

And you, Sam, consider yourself reprimanded!

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, **ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.**
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, **MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.**

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The convention called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be supported by the republican party, met at the saloon of the Athenaeum on Monday, 21st instant, and was organized on Tuesday by the appointment of General Robert Lucas, of Ohio, as President; Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, James Fenner, of Rhode Island, John M. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, and A. S. Clayton of Georgia, as Vice Presidents; John A. Dix, of New York, Stacy G. Potts, of New Jersey, and Robert J. Ward, of Kentucky, as Secretaries, to the Convention.

After adopting rules, the convention proceeded to ballot for the nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, when it appeared that **MARTIN VAN BUREN** had received the following votes.—From Connecticut 8 votes; Illinois 2; Ohio 21; Tennessee 15; North Carolina 9; Georgia 11; Louisiana 5; Pennsylvania 30; Maryland 7; New Jersey 3; Mississippi 4; Rhode Island 4; Maine 10; Massachusetts 14; Delaware 3; New Hampshire 7; New York 43; Vermont 7; Alabama 1—being in all 208.

That Richard M. Johnson had received the following votes:—From Illinois 2 votes; Indiana 9; Kentucky 15—being in all 26.

That Philip P. Barbour had received the following votes:—From North Carolina 6 votes; Virginia 23; Maryland 3; South Carolina 11; and Alabama 6 votes—being in the whole 49 votes.

It appearing therefore, that Martin Van Buren had received a majority of more than two thirds of all the votes given, he was declared to be selected as the candidate nominated by this convention for the Vice Presidency.

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, the convention then adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

4 o'clock, P. M. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, presented to the convention the following Resolution, which had been adopted by the delegation of that State, during the recess, and asked that it might be placed upon the records of the Convention, viz:—

Resolved, That the Delegation from Virginia to the Convention concur in, and approve the nomination of a Vice President which has been made by that body, and will recommend the cordial support of it to their constituents.

Ordered unanimously, that the same be placed upon the records of the Convention.

Mr. Johnson Phelps, of Kentucky, offered the following:

Whereas, Martin Van Buren, of New York, has received upon the first ballot, more than two thirds of all the votes given, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States—therefore—

Resolved, That this Convention unanimously concur in recommending him to the people of the United States, for their support, for that office, at the ensuing election.

Which preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously.

We have just received a part of Mr. Adams' report as Chairman of the Committee of Manufacturers on the Tariff question, between which and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury there is so strong a coincidence, that the friends of compromise, whether nominally belonging to the Administration or opposition party, are imperatively called upon to rally round them, and by so doing, slay the monster of disunion.

Mr. Adams in this report, as we expected, takes the simple and obvious ground that every impost or tax upon imports, increases the price of the article to the consumer, or in other words, to the mass of the people, and that the opposite position, of competition at home reducing the prices by bringing more goods into the market, is contrary to the plainest dictates of common sense. This is what we have always asserted and contended for.—But say the manufacturers and their mouth-piece, (Mr. Clay,) if the taxes on consumption are reduced, all articles of consumption will immediately rise in price; because (and it is surely the most monstrous assertion ever made by intelligent men,) the moment the taxes are reduced, there will be a combination among the people of Europe to send to America only a limited amount of their manufactures, and thus keep up the prices to their own limit.—If this argument were correct, no civilized government on earth could exist; more especially a free one such as ours; for competition as opposed to monopoly, is the very breath of our nostrils, the safety-valve of the vessel of State.

And surely the same spirit which excites men on this side of the Atlantic to vie with, and if possible, outdo those of the same profession, or trade, has always operated and continues to operate on the other side. Can any man in his senses pretend that the Irishman, the Scotchman, the Frenchman and the German, would combine and inquire of each other, what quantity of goods they should send to this country, and what prices they should affix to them. Surely not, and he should be considered the worst of knaves, a Catiline of the most desperate stamp, who, to further his own views and exalt himself, would preach such a doctrine to the people. Let us then keep our work-shops in operation, by giving to them such protection as a revenue ad-

quate to the demands of the government will allow, but not reduce the country to the situation of China and India, by adopting an odious system of exclusion, as recommended by Mr. Clay.

We therefore call again upon all true friends of our country and the Union, to unite with Mr. Adams and the Administration in the true spirit of compromise and mutual concession, to settle this question, before the passions and prejudices of the different sections of our country become so violent as to render it hopeless.

Viewing this report of Mr. Adams as a document of the most momentous importance, and one on which every man should deeply reflect, we shall publish it, if practicable, in an extra, as well as in our next paper, that we may give to our readers the earliest possible opportunity of seeing it at large; and beg of them to give it an extensive circulation.

On Sunday, 20th instant, on her passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, the main shaft of the Steam boat Maryland was broken, by which accident her trips have been suspended during the past week. We have not heard when she may be expected to resume her regular business, but think it likely she may come over to-day. The accident could hardly have happened at a more unfortunate time for the interest of the company, as the conventions and races would have taken many persons to Baltimore by her, who have been compelled to seek other means of conveyance, or remain at home.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTIONS.

We have received a slip from our correspondent of the Newport Mercury, dated the 17th instant, in which it is said, "yesterday another election was held throughout this State, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and ten Senators, and has again resulted in no choice being made. We have received returns from 25 towns, which give the following result: for Governor Arnold, (National Republican) 3908; Fenner, (Administration) 2151; Sprague, (Anti Masonic) 598—the votes of the remaining six towns will increase the majority against Governor Arnold."—N. Y. Ex. Post.

We understand, (says the Harrisburg Reporter,) the Governor has signed a warrant directed to the Sheriff of Bucks county, authorizing the execution of the Spanish Mina, on Thursday, the 31st of June next.

Major HEARD, who was indicted for the assault made on Mr. Arnold, has ever since been confined in close jail. A physician of eminence informed us yesterday, that he is laboring under mania a potu, and that there is great probability he will not recover from his disordered condition. He is quite deranged.

—Globe.

We hear it reported, and we believe the report, that the Senate of the United States, on Thursday last, rejected the two nominations which have been made of Judges for the Territory of Florida, to supply the places of Judges Breckenridge and Smith, whose commissions have been suffered to expire. These nominations are said to have been for some time depending.—Nat. Int.

From Tampico.—The schooner Calina arrived at New Orleans on the 8th instant, in ten days from Tampico. The editor of the Bee learns by this arrival that the legislature of Tanniquilla had repealed their late declaration in favor of Santa Anna, and sent in their adherence to the established government.

That the governor had been dismissed and a new one appointed who marched for Tampico with a body of 800 men, which was greatly reduced by desertion before his arrival at that city. Gen. Teran had formed a junction with Gen. Ramirez, from Victoria, before Tampico, and an attack was daily expected. Gen. Montezuma was making every preparation to defend the city and fortilla. Captain Lopez with two schooners and three gunboats was stationed in the harbour. The mail due on the 30th April had not arrived—no doubt had been detained by the advanced guard of Gen. Teran.

"Things at Vera Cruz remained in the same situation as at the last advices."

The schooner Grampus, Captain Taffall, was at anchor in the Bay of Tampico.

Office of the Courier, CHARLESTON, May 14.

From the West Indies and Africa.—Captain Ross, of the ship John C. Calhoun, has returned with a file of Barbadoes papers to the 25th ult. They contain accounts from most of the neighboring islands, from which it appears that the spirit of distrust and dissatisfaction towards the mother country is still increasing.

The schr. Crawford, Taylor, which left New Orleans for Africa, some months since, with twenty two emigrants, arrived at Liberia, after a passage of 60 days all in good health. On her return passage to the United States, she put into Barbadoes, 16th ult. to get a new foremast.

Our Barbadoes papers contain copious extracts from the Liberia Herald, brought by the Crawford, to the last of February—from which it appears that the colony was in the most thriving condition. The Herald of the 24th February, says, "Death enters palaces as well as cottages, and knows no distinction—in our last it was our lot to notice the decease of Dr. Cain and King Peter, and again we were called upon to record that of King Bromley." Thus latter native King, it appears, had been from the first strongly opposed to the settlement of the colony, and never to the last desisted his hostility to it. His force, however, was small, although he possessed much influence with the neighboring Kings. He was expected to be succeeded by his son Cyprian Bromley, should his people determine upon the election of another King, of which there was some doubt, as it was believed a majority of them would determine to become Americans, and several had already crossed St. Paul's River, upon which they resided, and joined the colonists.

During the month of February, the port of Monrovia was visited by three French national vessels of war, accompanied by two slave schooners which they had captured. They had also captured another slave schooner commanded by M. Blancette, formerly of Baltimore, and a large Spanish armed brig off Grand Bassa. A wish is expressed that our Government would send one or two of our smaller vessels of war upon that coast.

The Colonial Governor, Macchilli, had left Monrovia, in company with E. Johnson, Esq. on an expedition to the Bassa community,

to them such protection as a revenue ad-

which it was his intention to explore, preparatory to the location of another settlement. He also contemplated exploring one or two of the branches of the Junk River.

From the Globe.

Mr. BLAIR: I am a plain man—a casual visitor at Washington—came here merely to look through our public offices, shake hands with the President, and see how business is progressing in the two Houses. The people were I came from are getting along very well, have the prospect of good prices, and in a word are all contented, and disposed to "let well alone." And now, having, after old Doctor Franklin's fashion, answered every question that you would put to me beforehand, I will tell you why I have set down to write to you.

The very first thing I heard when I went in to the House, the other day, was a resolution declaring that Members of Congress are no longer safe—that they are in danger of "murderous attacks," "conspiracies," "assassinations," and so on; and proposing to inquire whether the President had not something to do with producing this state of things. It put me in mind, in a minute, of my neighbor Tom Brown's misfortune—I'm Brown, up at Kentucky, you know. His chimney accidentally caught fire, and he just threw a pitcher of oil on to put it out, and had his house burned up—you heard of it, I dare say.

Well, that was silly—but Tom never could imagine why his house took fire until told of his mistake, and I dare say it is just so with the old gentleman who offered the resolution—he doesn't know that he was pouring oil on the very fire of which he complained, and which he wished to extinguish. It's as plain as day, that our wise men here don't know every thing, a bit more than our country people.

Now, as old Lorenzo Dow said, the other day, when a chap wanted to get him to talk politics—"Let every man peddle his own goods." We sent our folks to Congress to make laws—and instead of that I understand they have got at loggerheads about making Presidents and Vice Presidents—about this person because he is for one man, and that person because he is for another man—and raising a great dust—and get mad and uproarious as our Congressmen—and get other people as mad as themselves. Now, I say, we didn't send our people here to peddle their goods—in common parlance, let the Congress mind its own business. We mean to make the President and the Vice President ourselves—they needn't quarrel about that, any of 'em. And if the Congressmen would just set themselves honestly about their own business—and do that—and keep in a good humor, like wise men, themselves, there would be no clubbing or quarrelling.

I'm a pretty old fox, Mr. Blair, and I've a conceit that our public men, up on the hill yonder, are getting to be rather too much of gentlemen for their masters. I don't make distinction—who like the plan of my old school master, who when he couldn't find out the rogue that did the mischief, flogged us all round, and so made sure of it. And if they don't look out they'll get served the same way next election—that's all. I'm no club man, and would not say as lie told a rattlesnake as one of them nasty gunpowder things called pistols. But I'm for setting up accounts on election day. And if we had that there Jersey resolution man up at Kentucky, we'd put as much ink on his name at the ballot box, as he put into his resolutions.

Why, what sort of a tale do those resolutions tell about our Congress? There was Jim Butler, that I once had for a neighbor—did you ever see him, west? He got so out with every body there that he went to last to get a gunpowder and wanted to swear his life against the whole neighborhood. But the Senate told him that his very complaint proved that he was a good for nothing fellow—and that, though he would see that the peace wasn't broken, he had no doubt he deserved to be licked.

The people will say the same thing of Congress if they don't keep on better terms with their neighbors—if they go to swearing the peace against every body.

My father told me once when I went to training—my boy, keep a civil tongue in your head, and don't say a word that you have remembered it many a time—and no body ever hurt me. But in the country, if a man will he like him Wildfire, that they played to be night, he will get into pretty considerable many scrapes. And public men are on the same general footing as others. We don't send people to Congress or give them offices to make privileged orders of them. "Privilege" isn't in the book. The laws don't say anything about it—and ours is a country of constitutions and laws, as old Deacon Peabody says.

I didn't intend to write much, Mr. Blair, and if you think well of this, you may print it to save me the trouble of telling all our Congressmen my mind about it, for there's an ocean of em I find.

Your's to serve,

OLIVER CRANE, from Kentucky.

THE TARIFF.

The plan adopted for the adjustment of the tariff by the secretary of the treasury, has been brought before Congress. The principles it proposes to establish on this long agitated and distracted question, appear judicious and sound. Mr. Blair is an able man. His practical good sense and intelligence, added to five years of information he has accumulated upon this particular subject, have enabled him to judge of the most advisable means of bringing about that reconciliation which is demanded at this time.

We have not chosen, hitherto, to say much on the subject of the tariff.—The discussion in relation to it, has usually been conducted up on the extreme high pressure principle, and each of the contending parties to the question, have shown no disposition to accommodation, nor have they betrayed a willingness to meet upon those broad principles of national justice and equity which an obvious sense of right requires. The President has labored intensely within the past two years, to bring about the proposed arrangement. Every department of the government has had a similar aim. Mutual compromise and concession have been called for.—The success of our free institutions now demand it.—It is urged by considerations dear to every freeman.—It can no longer be delayed.—Let the representatives of the people come up to the work, and ally the excitement of the times. Disunion should be stripped of all its pretensions.—It should be left without excuse.—It deserves no abiding place among us.—It has not, it never can have a single patron for its advocate.—Never let the blighting sentiment be uttered, or even enter the dreams of the American citizen.—Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel.

JAMES CARR.—The fine ship Equator, Captain Glover, cleared at Savannah on the 8th inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1812 bales Upland Cotton, only 150 of which are in square packages. Her tonnage is only 398, and she draws 131 feet water. This is the largest cargo of cotton ever taken on board at Savannah.

TEMPERANCE.

On Tuesday evening the 23d of May, 1832, pursuant to public notice, a considerable number of Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the Methodist Episcopal church, in Easton, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society. The Hon. PHILEMON B. HOPPER was called to the Chair, and Thos. C. NICOL appointed Secretary.

The meeting having been opened by prayer by the Rev. Manlove Hazel, the object of the meeting was briefly stated from the Chair. A Constitution which had been previously prepared was then submitted for the consideration of the Meeting, which being read, was, with an inconsiderable amendment, adopted and signed by ninety-seven Male members.

The Society having been thus organized, and the constitution adopted, they proceeded to elect their Officers, when the following persons were unanimously chosen:

EDWARD N. HABLETON, Pres't.

Thos. Denny, Vice Pres'ts.

Wm. Thompson, Peter Webb and Thomas Pearson, Secs.

Thos. C. Nicol, Secretary.

N. G. Singleton, Treasurer.

Alex. C. Bullitt, Richard Baker, James Parrott, Peter Tarr, Thos. Martin, Edw'd Mullikin, Jas. McDaniel, Henry Goldsborough, Directors.

On motion, it was then Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and handed to the several Editors of Newspapers in Easton, with a request that they would insert them in their respective papers.

The Meeting was then closed by prayer by the Rev. Levi Stokes.

P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.
Thos. C. Nicol, Secretary.

Hezekiah Niles, threatens to multiply in the prosed tariff modification is adopted. His coriary breeches and little notions from the manufacturers are in danger. There is something wild and determined in the southern nullifiers, but Hezekiah's flourish throws all competition in the back ground. Shakespeare says:—

"And like a rat without a Tail, I'll do, I'll do, I'll do."

A PIOUS MOTHER.—The mother of the late Dr. Pendleton, of New York, was a woman of no ordinary cast of mind; in talents of a high order, she added the most sincere piety and benevolence, and an untiring zeal in the performance of all her duties. She did not find it incompatible with these attributes to participate in all the innocent pleasures of society, and her devotedness to the education of her children was as honorable to herself as it was useful to those on whom her tender cares were bestowed. As proof of the fruits of her instructions and example, it may be mentioned that Dr. Pendleton, in the hour of dissolution, remarked, that "under God, he owed his present calmness to the early religious education received from his mother." *Eulogy on the late James M. Pendleton, M. D. by S. G. Bedford, M. D.*

"Murder will out."—Rumor with her ten thousand tongues, has been busy in this vicinity for a week or two past, in relation to a murder said to have been committed upwards of twenty years since, near the mouth of the Wyandott Creek—at that time in Luzerne County. We find the substance of the story which prevails here, in the following articles which we copy from the Bradford Settle, of the 8th inst. We know of no other foundation for these reports, except the proverbial recklessness and depravity of the individual about whom they are circulated. The Settler says:—

A strange story is in circulation the truth or falsity of which should be fathomed out by the proper officers. The story, as we have it, is as follows:—That a certain person in the lower part of this county a few weeks ago shot at his own son and missed him; that the circumstance was mentioned in the presence of a person who had left the county about 30 years before, when a boy, and who lately returned; that he remarked, "if he had killed him it would not have been the first man he had killed," and then went on to say, that he fore he went away he saw—

kill a person named Maxwell, and that he put the body in a well and closed it up; that another boy was also witness to the deed; that—

swore he would shoot them if they ever said a word about it and gave them money to leave the country, which they did. It is also stated that a man named Maxwell disappeared very suddenly about that time, and that the well was filled up, the reason assigned for doing which was that the water was bad. Such are the circumstances as related to us.

An Awful Occurrence.—One of the most terrific and heart rending scenes was exhibited in Cumberland co. Ky. on the 5th inst., that the inhabitants of these regions have ever been called to witness. A number of men were collected at Mr. Ex-kiel Perdue's, for the purpose of rolling logs. They went into a field which abounded with dry standing timber, a part of which was on fire; a party consisting of six men and a boy, went to work near a tree that was burning. Just as they were preparing to roll a log, the fire on the tree fell immediately on the company. Joseph Mayes, John Huff, Jr., and James Brisco, were instantaneously killed. Archibald M. Perdue was mortally wounded, and expired in a few hours; none of them were heard to speak after the tree fell. William B. Perdue, a youth aged 14 years, was badly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Samuel Pitman was slightly wounded. John Huff, sen., was the only one of the seven who escaped unhurt. Mr. Mayes has left a wife and nine children; Mr. Huff had been recently married; Mr. Brisco and Mr. Perdue were young unmarried men.—Christian Advocate.

PENSACOLA, (E. F.) May 5.

It becomes our painful duty to announce that on the 2d inst., a boat from the U. S. ship Erie, was upset by a squall of wind in this harbor, and its misadventure George M. Fowler, and James Ferguson, seamen, were unfortunately drowned. Yesterday efforts were made to find the bodies, which we understand were unsuccessful.

The schooner Shark sailed on the 1st inst. The Erie and Fairfield are now lying off the Navy Yard ready for sea, and only waiting a wind.

The laborers employed in opening a sewer along the north-west public square, the ancient Potters Field, find melancholy proof of the insufficiency of the earth to retain its most sacred deposits. At the depth of four or five feet, and the length of some twenty or thirty yards, more than fifty human skulls were thrown up, with the complement of other bones. We noticed, that in one instance, a

man had been laid to rest in full dress—his trappings had withstood the dampness of the grave better than himself, his bony ankle rattled strangely in his boots—"now a world too wide."

The directors of the work caused every bone to be placed in a box, and carefully deposited in a new grave.—U. S. Gas.

The Rector of St. Michaels Parish having to attend the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church during the present week, the Parishioners are informed that there will not be Divine service in the Church at St. Michaels, before Sunday 17th of June.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. Thomas Lee to Miss Margaret Baynard, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Levi Stokes, Mr. William Grayles, to Miss Rachel Buckley, both of this town.

BALTIMORE PRICES, May 25.

GRAIN—	
Wheat,	\$1 a 1 15
Do. white	1 20 a 1 22
Maryland red	1 20
Corn, white	45
Do. yellow	46 1/2
Rye	75 a 80
Oats	32 1/2 a 40

PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue on WEDNESDAY the 6th day of June next, at the late residence of George H. Pickering, deceased, in Goldsborough's Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Corn, Corn blades, Bacon and farming utensils, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the property is removed; 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

NICHOLAS B. NEWMAN, Adm'r.
of Geo. H. Pickering, dec'd.

may 29 2w

FOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called WINDFALL, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to **JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore,** or **THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md.**

may

Duelling in France.—In consequence of some reflections by the editor of the Tribune on Marshal Lobau, Commandant of the Paris National Guards, four officers of the Staff of the Marshal last week paid a visit to the Tribune at Movement, with (to use a vulgar language) a very bullying message. Taken unawares, the principal editor refused to meet a body of persons, but offered to give the Marshal himself personal satisfaction. The affair got wind, however, and in the course of the day many hundred young men left their cards at the office of the Tribune, begging to be allowed as assistants editors (Redactors), to take off the odds; and according to the Tribune of Thursday intimated to the Editor that they were ready to go out with 67 officers of which the Editor (staff) is composed. Saturday produced the first of the duels resulting from the challenge en masse. The principals in this affair were General Jacqueminot, of the Etat Major, and M. Belmonte, the editor (in chief) of the Tribune. The former was attended by Colonel Gouraud and Colonel Taunton; the latter by Colonel Brigueville (a Deputy) and Mr. Cartel, editor of the National. After an exchange of shots, the seconds interfered, and that particular affair was at last made up. It is by no means certain, however, that the remaining sixty-six officers of the Etat Major will not call out the remaining sixty-six editors of the Tribune.—London Courier.

A case has been recently decided in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which has an important bearing upon the power of the State, under the Federal Constitution, to over the persons of fugitives from justice who have committed offences made penal by State Laws.

The State of Rhode Island has a statute declaring that if "any officer of a Bank shall so fraudulently manage its concerns, that the public or any individual dealing with it shall be defrauded in the payment of their just demands, such officer shall be prosecuted in the Supreme Judicial Court, by indictment, and on conviction may be fined \$5000." The Burrillville Bank of R. I. lately failed under circumstances alleged to be fraudulent, and its President, J. L. Clark, went to New York. The Governor of Rhode Island made a demand of the Governor of New York, that Clark should be returned to the jurisdiction of R. I.—under the clause in the Federal Constitution which provides that "a person charged in any State with treason, with felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime. Clark was accordingly arrested under the warrant of the Governor of New York. He obtained writ of Habeas Corpus, and the return of which the Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the regularity of the proceedings and ordered the accused to be placed at the disposal of the authorities of R. I. to be tried under the laws of that State.

The counsel for Clark subsequently applied for a writ of error, which the Court granted, but at the same time refused to delay remanding Clark.

New Bedford, (Mass.) May 1.

Poison from Lead.—Numerous instances of serious results attending the use of lead for purposes connected with the preparation of food have been published, and yet the world seems to have become hardly wiser from the knowledge of the facts. On the arrival of the whole ship Essex, at Bristol, a few days since, the whole of her crew were seriously indisposed, the cause of which was attributed to the scurvy. It was soon after ascertained, however, that their illness proceeded from the pernicious effects of oxide of lead which had been received into their stomachs in taking their food from dishes made of lead during the longer duration of the consequences must have proved fatal. We are happy to learn that they have nearly recovered.—Mercury.

It is very common to say, that any thing which may be obtained for almost "nothing at all," is "dog cheap." By the following extract from a late English paper, it seems that the expression, however well understood, is not, in all cases, the most accurate. Nine hundred thirty-two dollars for a single dog, one might be disposed to think not so marvellously little as to deserve being made a proverb.—Newark Daily Ad.

The price of hounds is perhaps not generally known. Thirty years ago, Sir Richard Fulleston sold his to the Duke of Bedford for 700 guineas; and fifteen years since Mr. C. K. Pitt's were sold to Lord Middleton for twelve hundred guineas. A well known pack, will in these times, had as they are, command a thousand guineas. But a very short time since, Mr. Osbaldeston sold ten couples of hounds for the same sum to Lord Middleton, and we have reason to believe he has hounds in his kennel for which he would not take two hundred guineas a piece.

The disposal of the stock of Girard Bank on Wednesday and Thursday at the Mechanics Hall, created as disgraced a scene as that which took place when the subscriptions were taken for the Northern and Philadelphia rail road, noticed at length in this paper. The instant the windows were opened on Wednesday morning, they were blocked by hired gangs of ruffians, stripped to the buff, who effectually precluded all from obtaining access, excepting such as were connected with them. Of course no decent man would place himself in competition with them. Fighting and rioting continued throughout the day. A number of respectable citizens disgusted with the disorderly proceedings, held a meeting on the spot, and offered a remonstrance to the commissioners against a course of action, calculated so eminently to bring them into discredit. It was disregarded!

The fault is properly chargeable to the legislature. They knew that these scenes must occur, unless the stock was disposed of in another way, but they preferred that they should occur rather than deprive their friends of the opportunity to make money by speculation.—Let the disgrace fall where it is due!—S. E. Fox.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A raw hen's egg was opened a few days since, in the oyster establishment of Mr. Lewis (fourth), nearly opposite the City Hotel, in the presence of a number of gentlemen epicureans, containing a living reptile, of very curious formation, but but not nearly resembling a species of the snake called the cockatrice. It survived the exposure but twenty-four hours, and has been preserved by Mr. G. for the inspection of the curious.—Id.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at Compton, the seat of Samuel Stevens, Esq. on Thursday the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

By order,
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
may 22

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

Class No. 17, for 1832.

To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

66 Number Lottery.—10 drawn Ballots.

Highest Prizes.

20,000 10,000 5,000 100 prizes of 1,000.

1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 5,000 5,000

1 1,000 1,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

100 1,000 100,000

AGENCY OFFICE.

48 BALTIMORE STREET.

BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of

buying and selling Real and Personal

Estate, and will pay particular attention

to the disposing of Servants, for terms of

years or for life. Owners of Servants that are

good, and who can be recommended, will be

sure of getting good and fair prices for them.

In regard to SLAVES that are placed in

my hands to be disposed of, and their owners

not wishing them to go out of the State, I

pledge my word never to violate instructions.

Persons having SLAVES for which they wish

the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without reser-

vation as to the place they are to go to,

may depend on having every justice done

them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK,

Baltimore,

may 22

SADDLERY.

W. W. HIGGINS.

Has just returned from Baltimore with a

splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most ac-

commodating.

may 22

A CARD.

THE citizens of Queen Anns, and the

neighbouring counties, are respectfully

informed that a FAIR, for the benefit of St.

Peter's Church, will be held at Queenstown

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the

5th, 6th and 7th of June, proximo.

may 22

P. S. Persons from a distance can be ac-

commodated at Queenstown and in the neighbourhood.

NEW GOODS.

KENNARD & LOVEDAY

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and

Baltimore, and are now opening, at their

Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of

NEW AND FINE GOODS,

To the inspection of which they invite the

attention of their friends and the public generally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS,

Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden,

STONE & EARTHEN

WARE, &c. &c.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR-

TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superi-

or quality.

Easton, April 17th

A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform

his customers and the public generally,

that he has just returned home from Philadel-

phia and Baltimore, with an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS,

of all descriptions, embracing the latest fash-

ions and newest style, all of which will be of

perfection for cash, or on time to

preferred dealers.

may 15

NEW GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large