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## ADVERTISEMENTS

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## DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

IN SENATE, Monday, January 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being the following resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay:

Resolved, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties upon wines and silks, and that those ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly.

Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out all after the word "countries" in the second line, and insert the following:

"As so reduced, that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; and that, allowing a reasonable time for the gradual reduction of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced in the U. States, the duties be ultimately equalized, so that the duties on no articles shall be compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

Mr. HAYNE addressed the Senate in support of his proposition as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) commenced his remarks a few days ago, by complaining of the advances of age, and mourned the decay of his eloquence, so eloquently as to prove that it was still in full vigour. He then went on, Sir, to make a most able and ingenious argument, amply sustaining his high reputation as an accomplished orator.

With this example before me, Mr. President, (said Mr. H.) I am almost deterred from offering any apology, lest I should create expectation which will certainly not be in my power to gratify. And yet, perhaps, it may be permitted to one so humble as myself to say, that it belongs not to me at any time, or under any circumstances, and, least of all, at this moment, and on this occasion, to satisfy the expectations of those, if any such there be, who may have come here to witness the graces of oratory, or to be delighted with the charms of eloquence. I would not, Sir, on this occasion, play the orator if I could. I came here to day for higher and far nobler purposes. I stand on this floor as one of the representatives of a high-minded, generous, and confident people, whose dearest rights and interests I am now to vindicate and maintain. In such a situation, I would lose every thought of myself in the greatness of the cause. Confiding in the indulgence of the Senate, and deeply sensible of my inability to do justice to the important subject embraced in these resolutions, I shall proceed at once in the plain unadorned language of soberness and truth, to the examination of the question before us.

The gentleman from Kentucky, set out with the declaration, that he did not deem it necessary to offer any arguments in favor of the American system, "that the protecting policy stands self-vindicated—that it has scattered its rich fruits over the whole land, and is sustained by the experience of all powerful and prosperous nations." Sir, we meet these positions at once by asserting, on our part, that the protecting system stands self-condemned; condemned in our own country, by the desolation which has followed in its train, and the discontents it has produced—condemned by the experience of all the world, and the almost unanimous opinion of enlightened men in modern times. And now, having fairly joined issue with the gentleman, we might put ourselves upon the country, and submit the case, without argument, nor should I have any fears for the result if the issue was to be tried and decided by an impartial tribunal, free from the disturbing influence of popular prejudice and delusion, and the strong bias of interests, personal, pecuniary, and political. But situated as we are, I feel and acknowledge the necessity of making out our case to the conviction of this assembly, and the satisfaction of the country. We are seeking relief from an abiding evil—redress from an existing wrong. We cannot stand where we are. We cannot, like the gentleman from Kentucky, rely on mere unsupported assertions. We must submit our proofs and maintain our positions if we can. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that the gentleman has not seen fit to present some of the strongest arguments in favor of his policy, as such a course might have directed our inquiries to a few leading points, instead of making it necessary for us to wander at large through the wide field of argument presented by the protecting system. The gentleman, however, has so far favored us as to specify two of the advantages which he asserts have been derived from it in this country, and in our day, and I am perfectly willing to try the merits of the system by these tests which he has himself proposed. They shall—if the gentleman pleases—constitute the standard by which its true character shall be determined.

In the first place, then, the gentleman asserts, "that the much abused policy of 1824, (the protecting tariff of that year) has filled our coffers & enabled us to pay off the public debt a debt of 100,000,000 dollars of principal, and \$100,000,000 of interest. Now, Sir, if anything is capable of demonstration, it may be demonstrated, that the protecting system could not by possibility, have contributed in the slightest degree to produce this result. One would suppose, indeed, that the very last measure which would be ascribed to this system, was its tendency to fill the "public coffers." It is unquestionably to a tariff, arranged and adjusted with a single eye to revenue, that we are to look for such a result. The object of a protective tariff, as such, certainly is to diminish or exclude importations, and of course to lessen the amount of the revenue derived from duties. The very end and aim of such a system is, to substitute for the imported article, paying taxes to Government—the domestic article paying

none—to transmit the duty into a bounty to the manufacturer; and just so far as this end is attained—that is to say, just as far as the tariff is protective, must it cut off the public revenue. Do we not all remember, that the leading argument in favor of the protective provisions of the tariff of 1824, was, that they were necessary, "to put down a ruinous foreign competition;" and did not one of the fathers of that bill publicly declare, "that the vital principle of the system was, that the nation should command its own consumption, and that when the nation did command its own consumption, importations and impost would cease." Sir, there are two distinct features in the tariff of 1824—revenue and protection. It is the former that has filled your coffers and paid off the public debt; and so far as the latter has operated at all, it must have diminished the revenue, and delayed the extinction of that debt. Sir, I will put it to the candor of the gentleman, whether, if the protecting duties under the tariff of 1824 had been less, the revenue would not have been greater, and that, too, without adding to, but on the contrary, diminishing the burthens of the people, since they would have obtained the articles of their consumption, in increased quantities, and at a cheaper rate, and been relieved from the heavy tax which they have been compelled to pay to the American manufacturers? Why, Sir, the policy of 1824 actually taxed to prohibition a large amount of goods formerly imported. From a report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in January, 1830, it appears that these prohibited articles amounted to about \$8,000,000 per annum, being near one sixth part of the whole of our imports. Has this part of the policy contributed to fill your coffers? Sir, the case is too plain for further argument, and tried by this test, the policy must be utterly condemned.

The next test by which this gentleman proposes to try this system, is "the rich fruits which it has scattered over the country." Sir, where are they to be found? Is it in the West? I appeal to the gentleman from that quarter. We have heard a great deal of the flourishing condition of the manufacturing establishments elsewhere; but where are the manufacturing villages, the joint stock companies, the splendid dividends, & other evidences of prosperity, to be found in the West? I submit it to the candor of the gentleman, whether the benefits of the protecting system, so far as the west is concerned, do not still rest in hope—whether the system would be sustained a day if it were not for its supposed connection with internal improvements—whether it is not indebted for its popularity, in that quarter, to the unhappy, fatal marriage between the tariff and internal improvements—a union which I yet hope to see dissolved. It was a left-handed—an unlawful marriage, and surely those whom God hath not joined, man may not sunder. Sir, there are doubtless some flourishing manufacturing scattered here and there throughout the western country—chiefly confined, however, to situations beyond the reach of foreign competition, and owing nothing to the protecting system. But the west has not been rendered prosperous by these establishments. I appeal confidently to their actual condition at this time. With regard to the gentleman's own state, I will apply a test which cannot deceive us. When the policy of '24 was before Congress, the Senator from Kentucky stood forth as its champion, and it was my lot to attempt to answer his arguments. It is true, Sir, that his speech was made in the other House, and mine on this floor; but his argument had been sent forth as the manifesto of the party—it was printed in pamphlet and laid on the tables of the Senators, and embodying the views of the tariff party, it was impossible for me to pass it over. I well remember, therefore, that, on that occasion, the gentleman argued, that Kentucky was to participate in the protecting system by raising large quantities of hemp, and supplying the southern states with cotton bagging, and he strongly insisted that she was then only prevented from so doing by the ruinous competition of the inconsiderable Scotch towns of Inverness and Dundee. And what is it, Sir, that we hear now after the lapse of eight years? The old story repeated—Kentucky still deprived of the benefit of the protecting system by those formidable rivals, Inverness and Dundee. They still constitute "the lion in the path," and foreign manufacturers ever will be "a lion in the path" to those whose prosperity depends on the protecting system. We know that the manufacture of cotton bagging is a simple process, requiring hardly any skill or capital, and yet, the great state of Kentucky cannot get along with it, in consequence of the formidable rivalry of two miserable Scotch towns, the inhabitants of which are said to be so poor and destitute, that they are obliged to import their fuel, and send to Dundee, twelve hundred miles up the Baltic, for their hemp, paying a freight equal to the first cost. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that Kentucky has not realized the promised blessings of the protecting system; and I am told, that this is substantially true of the whole west. But Sir, if the west has gained nothing by the system, she has had her share of the taxes which it imposes—she has paid her proportion of duties to the government, and bounties to the manufacturers, and, in consequence of the dire calamities which the system has inflicted on the South—blasting our commerce and withering our prosperity—the west has very nearly been deprived of her best customer. When the policy of '24 went into operation, the south was supplied from the west, through a single avenue, (the Saluda Mountain Gap,) with five stock horses, cattle, and hogs, to the amount of considerably upwards of a million of dollars a year. Under the pressure of the system, this trade has regularly been diminishing. It has already fallen off more than one half, and from the authentic return before me, it appears that it has been further diminished near one hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the last year. So much for the rich blessing bestowed upon the west by the protecting system.

We come now to the South. If any portion of the rich fruits of this system have been scattered there, they have not fallen under my observation. Sir, we know them not—we see them not—we feel them not. It may be supposed, however, that we are too full of prejudice, or too ungrateful to acknowledge the blessings it has bestowed upon us. Sir, we have heard of men having honor thrust upon them, and perhaps there may be such a thing as having benefits thrust upon an unwilling people; yet I should think, that even in such cases, they would soon become reconciled to their lot, and submit to their fate with a good grace. But I assure the gentleman, that the condition of the south is not merely one of unexampled depression, but of great and all-pervading distress. In my own State, the unhappy change which has with-

in a few years past taken place in the public prosperity, is of the most appalling character. If we look at the present condition of our cities (and I will take Charleston by way of example,) we find every where the mournful evidence of premature decay. Sir, the crumbling memorials of our former wealth & happiness, too eloquently teach us, that, without some change in your policy, the days of our prosperity are numbered. Sir, it is within my own experience, that, in the devoted city in which my lot has been cast, a thriving foreign commerce was, within a few years past, carried on direct to Europe. We had native merchants, with large capitals, engaged in the foreign trade. We had thirty or forty ships, many of them built, and all owned in Charleston, and giving employment to a numerous and valuable body of mechanics and tradesmen. Look at the state of things now! Our merchants bankrupt or driven away—their capital sunk or transferred to other pursuits—our shipyards broken up—our ships all sold—yes Sir, I am told the very last of them was, a few months ago, brought to the hammer—our mechanics in despair; the very grass growing in our streets, and houses falling into ruins; real estate reduced to one third part of its value, and rents almost to nothing. (The commerce, which we are still suffered to enjoy, diverted from its proper channels, carried on with borrowed capital, and through agents sent among us, and maintained by the tariff policy, bearing off their profits to more favored lands, leaving out our substance, and leaving to our own people the miserable crumbs which fall from the table of their prosperity. I fly from the city to the country, what do I behold? Fields abandoned; the hospitable mansions of our fathers deserted; agriculture dropping, our slaves like their masters, working harder, and faring worse; the planter striving, with unavailing efforts, to avert the ruin which is before him. It has often been my lot, Sir, to see the once thriving planter reduced to despair, cursing his hard fate, gathering up the few remnants of his broken fortune—and, with a wife & his little ones, tearing himself from the scenes of his childhood, and the homes of his ancestors, to seek, in the wilderness, that way for his industry, of which your fatal policy has deprived him.

Sir, when we look at our fertile fields, and consider the genial climate with which God has blessed the South—when we contemplate the rare felicity of our position as the producers of an article, which, under a system of free trade, would command the markets of the world—is it not enough to fill our hearts almost to bursting to find the richest blessings that an indulgent Providence ever showered down upon us, on the heads of any people, torn from us by the cruel policy of our own government, to find the bounties of heaven thus snatched by the hand of man. Sir, I will not deny that there are other causes besides the tariff, which have contributed to produce the desolation which we now depict. Trade can, to some extent, be carried on with greater facility at New York and cotton may be raised more profitably in Alabama, but these advantages would not have broken up the commerce or depressed the agriculture of South Carolina, while an unrestricted intercourse with foreign nations, enabled us to realize the most moderate profits. Men do not quit their accustomed employments, or the habits of their fathers, for play small addition to their profits. It is only when restriction has reached a point which leaves the door still open to one, while it closes it against the other that this result is produced; and, therefore it is, that a rapid transfer of capital and population is now added to the other evils with which the old States are afflicted.

In this condition of the country, where is there to be found a fulfillment of the promises held out to the south in 1824? We were then told that we had mistaken the true character of this system. We were entreated on us to try it for a short time. We were told that the taxes imposed on foreign articles would be but temporary; that the manufactures would want protection but for a short time—only to give them a start—and that they would soon be able to stand alone. We were to have had a double market for our cotton—high prices, reviving commerce, and renewed prosperity. Sir, after the experience of four years, the tariff of '28 came up for consideration, by which the protecting system was to be further extended and enlarged. And what was found to have been the result of four years' experience at the South? Not a hope fulfilled, not a promise performed—and our condition infinitely worse than it had been four years before. Sir, the whole South rose up as one man, and protested against any further experiment with this fatal system. The whole of the representatives of seven States, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, (with, I believe, but three dissenting voices,) recorded their votes against that bill. Sir, do not gentlemen find in this fact, some evidence of the dangerous character of that legislation on which this system is based. Can it be wise—can it be just—can it be prudent—to adopt and enforce a policy so essentially sectional in its character, and which we hope for harmony, and concord while enforcing a system against which an entire section of your country so strongly revolts? It is the essential principle of the representative system, that a mutual sympathy of feeling & of interest, should bind together the people and their rulers; and it may be worthy of profound reflection how far that principle is essentially preserved by a scheme of legislation, under which the feelings and interests of so large a portion of the country are outraged and trampled on—When taxes are imposed, not by the representatives of those who are to bear the burthens, but of those who are to receive the bounty.

Now, let us turn our attention to the North. And here I am free to confess, that if we are to credit the accounts we have heard the rich fruits of the system have been scattered in this quarter with a profuse hand. We are told that manufacturing establishments have sprung up every where as if by enchantment. Thriving towns and beautiful villages cover the whole face of the land. Millions of capital have been withdrawn from other pursuits and invested in manufactures. Joint stock companies are receiving enormous dividends; and the people, (at least in the neighborhood of the establishments built up and sustained by the system) are rejoicing in a prosperity unexampled in the history of the world. But, Sir, in the midst of this universal joy, we hear occasionally the voice of lamentation and complaint. There are those north of the Potomac, wise and experienced and patriotic men, well acquainted too with the actual condition of things

who tell us that this apparent prosperity is in a great measure delusive; that the system has operated in building up a favored class at the expense of the rest of the community. That it has, in fact, made the "rich richer, and the poor poorer." I have before me several statements, all going to prove these assertions, as to several of the most flourishing manufacturing establishments of the north. I will trouble the Senate with but one of them, and that, merely by way of illustration. The article is from the pen of one of the ablest political economists in the Union, one who has laid his country under a lasting debt of gratitude.

[Mr. Hayne here read a statement from the Banner of the Constitution, proving that a flourishing cotton manufactory at the Falls Village, in New Hampshire, was, from their own showing, maintained by a tax on the community, exceeding the entire profits of the establishment, by \$24,000 per annum; and that, if a purse was made up, and every operative man, woman and child paid \$100 per annum, for standing idle or turning grindstones, the public would be gainers by \$101,000 annually.]

It will be seen, therefore, that with regard to some, at least, of our most flourishing manufacturing establishments, the profits derived are drawn from the pockets of the people. But, it will be said 'here is a case in which the south participates in the bounty; here is a home market found for three thousand bales of Carolina cotton.' Sir, I seize the opportunity to dispel forever the delusion that the South can derive any compensation in a home market for the injurious operations of the protecting system. The case before us affords a striking illustration of this truth. The value of the raw material is about one-fourth part of the manufactured article. Now, if the cotton goods manufactured at the Falls Village, were imported from England instead of being made in New Hampshire we should find a market for twelve thousand bales of our cotton instead of three: so that instead of gaining a market for 2 thousand bales of cotton, we have lost a market of nine thousand. The home market for our cotton is not a new, or additional, but a substituted market. If the trade were free, the goods manufactured in this country would be imported from England, and paid for in our cotton; but in cutting off the imports, you, of course, to the same extent, diminish our exports. Now suppose, to make this matter too plain for cavil or dispute, that we exported to Great Britain one hundred thousand bales of cotton, worth (at thirty dollars a bale) three millions of dollars, and that we received in exchange three millions of dollars worth of British cotton goods.

How much of our cotton would it take to manufacture these goods? Why just twenty-five thousand bales, while the remaining 75 thousand would be disposed of on the continent. But suppose the importation of these goods prohibited, in order that they should be made at home, what portion of this cotton would find a home market? Only twenty-five thousand bales and the remaining seventy-five thousand must be left upon our hands. Thus, it will be seen, that the effect of substituting a home market in the place of a foreign market for our cotton, would be, to deprive us entirely of a market for three-fourths of our productions. This result is inevitable, unless the domestic manufacturer can enter into competition with the British in foreign markets, an idea altogether too extravagant to be worthy of serious notice; for surely, if any thing can be considered certain, we may safely assume that articles which cannot be manufactured at home without a protecting duty of from fifty to 100 per cent, cannot enter into competition with foreign manufactures in the markets of the world, where they will, of course, have no protection whatever. But to return to the condition of the North under the protecting policy. If the rich fruits of the system in that quarter were greater even than they are alleged to be, I should still think that they have been purchased at too dear a rate. It has even there depressed our commerce, disturbed all the relations of society, and had a tendency to produce that inequality of fortunes which may, one day or other, be fatal to the liberties of this country.

Surveying with the feelings of an American the actual condition of things, I should certainly be disposed to exchange all the blessings which the protecting system has produced, even in New England, for those which it has destroyed. In the place of the splendid villages flourishing manufactures, joint stock companies, and lordly proprietors clothed in fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, as a patriot I should be disposed to say, give me back the ships which have been destroyed, the merchants which have been reduced to bankruptcy, the sailors that have been forced into foreign service "the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry" who have been driven from the pursuits of their choice into the gloomy walls of a manufactory; give me back these and above all, give me back content—restore the peace and harmony which this system has destroyed, and I will consent that every manufacturing establishment shall be raised to its foundation, which has been built up, and can only be sustained by this accursed system. Sir, if wealth were the highest good of a nation and pecuniary profit the only standard by which a wise policy could be measured, it would even then be more than questionable, how far this system could be justified. But there are higher and more sacred principles involved in this question, which cannot be safely disregarded; there are considerations of justice and political equality, which rise far above all calculations of mere profit and loss. Sir, what will it profit you, if you gain the whole world and lose the hearts of your people? This is a confederated Government, founded on a spirit of mutual conciliation, concession and compromise; and it is neither a just, prudent nor rightful exercise of the high trust with which you are invested for the common good, to resort to a system of legislation by which benefits and burthens are unequally distributed.

Sir, can any gentleman look this subject fairly in the face, and not perceive that such a government as ours (instituted for a few definite purposes, in which every portion of the Union must, from the very nature of things, have a common interest) cannot turn aside from their high duties, and undertake to control the domestic industry of individuals, without undermining the very foundations of our republican system. It is contrary to the whole genius and character of our institutions, the very form and structure of our government, that it should undertake to regulate the whole labor and capital of this extensive country. A perseverance in this course will sow the seeds of dissension broadcast throughout the land;

and let it be remembered, that discord is not a plant of slow growth, but one that flourishes in every soil, and never fails to produce its fruit in due season. What a spectacle do you even now exhibit to the world? A large portion of your fellow citizens believing themselves to be grievously oppressed by an unwise and unconstitutional system, are clamoring at your doors for justice, while another portion, supposing that they are enjoying rich bounties under it, are treating their complaints with scorn and contempt. God only knows where all this is to end. But it will not, and it cannot come to good. We at the South still call you our brethren, and have ever cherished towards you the strongest feelings of affection; but were you the brothers of our blood, for whom we should coin our hearts, it is not in human nature that we should long continue to retain for you undiminished affection when all hope of redress shall have passed away, and we shall continue to believe that you are visiting us with a hard and cruel oppression, and enforcing a cold, heartless, and selfish policy.

I shall now proceed, Mr. President, to examine the character of the *protecting system*. And here I shall assume, that the protection it extends to the American manufacturers is something substantial, and affords some advantage, be it more or less to the protected interest. I shall take it for granted, that it is in order to enable the American manufacturers to enter into that successful competition with the foreign, which they could not do without such protection; that the effect of the system is to enable the American manufacturer to obtain more for his goods than he could otherwise command. In a word, that it affords substantial protection, and is not like that extended to cotton—a mere name. For on this latter point, let it be remembered that the first cotton produced in this country found a market abroad; and that, even now, nearly the whole of it is disposed of in Europe where it maintains a successful competition against all the world. It is idle therefore to talk of the benefit of a protecting duty to cotton at home. It is beyond all dispute, Sir, that if any duty be necessary to protection, it can only be because it enables the manufacturer to sell his goods at more than he could otherwise obtain for them. Now in this view of the subject, let us see how the question will stand. How must such a system operate, first, on the different interests, and secondly, on the different sections of the country? We will assume, that a particular manufacture cannot be produced in the country, within fifty per cent, as cheaply at home as the same article could be obtained from abroad, and that a duty which, with charges, should be equal to about fifty per cent, would be absolutely necessary to introduce and to sustain it. Such a duty must operate as a tax on every other class in the community for the benefit of the manufacturer; and supposing it to be imposed, not for revenue, but protection would be a double tax. Suppose the value of the imported article to be a million of dollars the duty would be half a million of dollars imposed upon the whole people, to secure a bounty of half a million to one portion of them. But it is said the bounty is not confined to the manufacturers—that other classes participate. I admit that there is a circle embraced within the range of the manufacturing influence, that partake of the benefits of the system. Farmers, in the neighborhood who supply the operatives with food—mechanics, who construct the buildings and machinery—clergymen, physicians, lawyers & others, who make up a manufacturing village, all come in for a share of the gains, and constitute, in fact, the protected class, which enjoy the benefits of the system; but all other classes in the community must obviously be laid under contribution, to make that a profitable pursuit; and, in the case assumed, would be taxed to the amount of one million of dollars to secure to the favored class a bounty of half a million. Now suppose, Sir, such a system as this to be extended to all the cottons, woollens, iron, and sugar made in any country and we will take that country to be the United States. We will suppose, further, that cottons could not be profitably manufactured without a protecting duty of from twenty-five to an hundred per cent—woollens from forty-five to two hundred per cent—iron from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent—sugar from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent; and that these duties were accordingly imposed on these several articles (amounting in the whole to the sum of nine millions of dollars annually); that, in consequence of these duties, the protection on all the cottons manufactured in the country was equal to three cents a yard, and amounted to six millions of dollars per annum—woollens to eight millions—iron to one million—and sugar a million and a half—producing, as the result of the whole system, a tax of nine millions on the foreign article to secure a bounty of sixteen millions and a half to the home manufacturers. I have supposed protection to be the exclusive object of this system, and it then clearly follows, that all other classes would be taxed twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, in order to secure to the favored class a protection of sixteen millions. The government would, indeed, receive its nine millions; but it would be an aggravation of the evils of the system, that this amount should be levied when it was not wanted, in order to secure the protected classes in their monopoly. The rates of duties which I have here assumed, are those now actually imposed on the protected articles; (and which it is proposed to retain as essential to protection,) and the amount of the protection enjoyed by the manufacturers is stated at the very lowest that has ever been estimated by any person who has undertaken to examine this subject. If you suppose half of the duty here stated to be necessary for revenue,—this would not diminish the weight of the burden, though it would lessen to that extent the injustice of the tax; and let gentlemen make what deductions they please, either from the duty imposed on the bounty received, or it will make no difference whatever in the principle. Whether it be one million or twenty, just so far as the system is protective in its character, and imposes any tax upon the foreign article, and affords any protection whatever to the domestic, is the system a tax imposed upon the other classes to render profitable the monopoly of the manufacturers.

And when the tax amount is, as it unquestionably does in the case before us, at the very lowest estimate, to twenty or thirty millions a year, it becomes a scheme of monstrous injustice and oppression. Now let us trace this system one step further. Suppose such a system applied to a country of a homogeneous character, with the same capacity for manufacturing every where, and that manufacturing establishments should consequently be equally diffused thro'



every section. The benefits and the burdens of the system would, in such a case, fall equally upon every portion of the country, though not upon every individual interest of the State. It has been said that if the profits of manufacturers were raised by such a system, above the average of the profits of the whole community, that the labor and capital absorbed in other pursuits would flow into the new employment; and that the whole would ultimately be equalized. Admit that in process of time this might be the result; yet it could not take place at once, because men cannot transfer at pleasure their labor and capital from their accustomed pursuits to others. But if the profits should be thus ultimately equalized in a particular community, yet if the favored pursuit was only rendered profitable by the protection extended to it—it is clear that the scheme would result in an aggregate loss to the whole community—equal to the full amount of the bounty. I have assumed the case of an unprofitable pursuit being rendered profitable by the protecting system—for to any other case the system is wholly inapplicable. If the domestic manufacturer can make his goods as cheaply and supply the domestic market on as favorable terms as they could be obtained from abroad, then it is clear that no protection whatever would be necessary. It may be that in the very infancy of a manufacture, on its first introduction into a country, a small protection for a short time might hasten its advancement; but at most, the withholding of such protection could have no other effect than to delay its introduction for a few years, for the existence in any country of unemployed capital, and individual sagacity and enterprise sufficient to direct it prudently would soon lead to the introduction of every branch of manufactures, for which such country was really prepared. But this stage of infancy once passed, it is preposterous to talk of the necessity of protecting any article that can really be made as cheaply at home as it can be obtained from abroad—and to assert that to reduce such protection to twenty or thirty per cent. would be ruinous to any manufacture, is to admit at once that such article cannot be profitably made at home, and consequently that it can only be sustained at the expense of the other interests in the community. Now, sir, let us suppose another case, and it is unhappily the very case which now exists in the United States. We will suppose an extensive export of which one portion is exclusively agricultural, and incapable of changing its pursuits, and that the other portion embraces within its limits, all the manufactures and manufacturing capacities of the whole country. The bounty would then be exclusively enjoyed by one section, and the other would share only in the burdens of the system. To make the inequality still greater, it is only necessary to suppose that the agricultural section is not only incapable of manufacturing at home, but is prevented by insuperable obstacles from emigrating or removing their property to the manufacturing region—that their industry can only be profitably employed in exchanging their agricultural productions for the very foreign articles which enter into competition with the domestic manufactures, and which are heavily taxed for the protection of the latter,—that the effect of such tax is not only to interupt the intercourse and impair the profits of their industry, but that the agricultural section is thereby exposed to the imminent hazard of having the market for their productions entirely cut off, and finally, to cap the climax of this injustice and oppression, that the taxes levied on the foreign articles are expended almost exclusively in the favored region, and you then have Mr. President, the whole case of the south spread open before you. Their pursuits are altogether agricultural—they cannot change them; they cannot transfer their labor and capital to the favored region—they cannot find a market for their productions, except by exchanging them for the very foreign manufactures which are taxed almost to prohibition, and the taxes thus raised are expended in other sections. Is there a man in this assembly who can lay his hand upon his heart, and say that it is a just and equal system? It may be said however, that all this is merely the result of our peculiar condition, and the nature of our pursuits. It is not so, Sir. All we ask, is to be left alone. Leave us to the free enjoyment of the bounties of heaven, and the advantages of our situation, and we ask no more. But where is the justice and equality of a system of legislation which is to make profitable the industry of others by the destruction of our own? And by what right is it that we are to be made victims to the prosperity of others? I will here borrow an illustration to make this matter plain. The southern States supply themselves with woolsens, cottons and iron, by raising cotton, rice and tobacco. Now suppose we should exchange a bale of cotton for a bale of coarse woolsens for the use of our shavers, containing, we will say, a hundred pieces. This bale of cloth is ours. It is the fruit of our own labor, of American capital, and home industry. We may be said to have manufactured it not with the spin-ple and the loom, but with the plough and the hoe. Now, sir, we will suppose that a northern manufacturer has, by the application of an equal amount of labor and capital, produced a similar bale of woolsens, of precisely the same quality and value. In what respect is the manufacturer entitled to be regarded with more favor than the planter? Does the freight which we may have paid to the ship owner, and the employment given to navigation entitle us to less favor in the eyes of the government. Are the plough and the hoe less favored instruments of production, than the spindle and the loom? Perfect equality sir would seem to require that we should stand at least, on the same footing, and that, whether these woolsens were wanted for consumption, or for sale, they should be subjected to exactly the same tax. But how are we treated by a just and paternal government, who careth, we are told, equally for all her children? Our bale of woolsens is stopped at the custom-house and forty pieces are taken out, as a tax to the government, whereby our stock is reduced to sixty pieces, while the bale of the manufacturer is free from all taxation. If these articles are wanted for our own consumption, we can consume but sixty pieces; while the manufacturer retains his hundred pieces. If the goods are wanted for sale, we have but sixty pieces to be converted into money, or to be exchanged for other commodities; while the manufacturer has his hundred pieces for the same purposes; and it we should happen to meet at the same market, as the two articles must sell at the same price, being of the same quality, the manufacturer will, of course, realize a forty per cent more than the planter. Now Sir, what are we to do in this dilemma? How are we to escape this unequal burden? The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) on a former occasion taxed his ingenuity to provide us the means of escape; and I must presume, that if his ingenuity failed the case is altogether without hope. There are four ways, said the Senator, by which the South may avoid the tax. First, by abstaining from the purchase of the foreign article. But, Sir, we cannot do without them; and this trade, moreover, furnishes the only market for our productions. To adopt this alternative, would be to seal our ruin. Second, said the Senator, employ the *crude American fabric*. But, Sir, if the *crude American fabric* would take our cotton in exchange, except for a very limited extent, we should pay as heavily a tax in the price of the *crude American fabric* as in the duty on the foreign fabric; or no one will pretend, that if the quality be

the same, there would be any difference of price in the American market. 3d, *manufacture for ourselves*. Sir, we cannot manufacture—except as to a few coarse articles, slave labor is utterly incapable of being applied to such an object. Slaves are too improvident, too incapable of that minute, constant, delicate attention, and that persevering industry, which is essential to the success of manufacturing establishments. It was but the other day that some of our New England brethren got it into their heads that they understood our institutions better than we did ourselves, and undertook to create a splendid manufacturing establishment in the district represented by my distinguished and valued friend, (Mr. McDuffie.) It was accordingly put into operation, but had gone on but a short time, when one of the slaves was tempted to make free with the goods and, to prevent detection, burnt up the whole establishment. It might be supposed, Sir, that the people of South Carolina would not have been inclined to punish such an offence with great severity, and if the culprit had escaped I presume we should not soon have heard the end of it. Not so, Sir, however. We have a law which punishes arson, whether committed by a black or white man, with death. The offender was brought to trial, and being convicted on the clearest proof, suffered the penalty of the law. And, Sir, to show how little justice is sometimes meted out to the South, I will state the fact, that since I arrived here, I have seen an account of this transaction in print, headed, with large capitals, "RUEFUL TO SLAVES," and representing that a poor innocent negro had recently been hanged in South Carolina, for burning down a building by accident. I think, Sir, the gentleman will now himself admit that, to embrace this proposition would only be to use an old adage, "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire." The last remedy suggested by the gentleman, is that we should "supply ourselves with household manufactures." What, Sir, give up our foreign trade? Abandon our agricultural pursuits and involve the whole southern country in desolation and ruin? Are we to be driven from the pursuits of our choice, in order to promote the industry of the manufacturers?

(To be continued.)

For the Easton Gazette.

### THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

It is some relief to find that others express disapprobation of the denunciation in the late Stephen Girard's will against all ministers of the Gospel, as the sources of "clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy"—it was therefore with no small degree of pleasure, I read "The opinion respectfully offered to the members of the City Council in Philadelphia on the question of their acceptance of the legacy of Mr. Girard, for founding and supporting a literary institution for the education of Orphans," published in the National Gazette.

The author of this opinion is understood to be "a citizen of Pennsylvania," as eminent for a long life of virtuous piety, as venerable for his many years, a man whose life has been devoted to the instruction of his fellow men, and who is held by all to be free from bigotry—averse to intolerance—guileless—inculcating and exemplifying in his life the precepts of universal harmony and brotherly love. An opinion from such a man, upon such a subject, is worthy to be well considered.

Fascinated by the wonderful charities and munificence of Mr. Girard, the world are induced to believe, that every thing he has done must of course be right—or rather, they are willing to take his wordly goods upon his own, or upon any terms, and they stake upon Stephen Girard's judgment and opinion, biased as they are just now by his unequalled acts of public benevolence, all their own sentiment and feeling in relation to religious instruction as a part of sound education, and as to the necessity of a christian people, in a christian land, recognizing the christian dispensation as the supreme rule of their lives.

I understand that the advocates of this denunciation of Mr. Girard's for the reasons he assigns, undertake to explain the restrictions in the bequest as not intended to prevent religious instruction in the college, or to banish from it all religious exercises; but merely to denounce and banish all who are particularly authorized, or whose office is, to perform religious exercises, viz: "ecclesiastics, missionaries, or ministers of any sect." If this is the true interpretation, religious service and instruction, like the Greek and Latin languages, are according to the advocates of the denunciation neither forbidden nor recommended, & the anathema against all sects and denomination of Ministers, is rendered stronger and more pointed, in whose behalf it will therefore become a subject of high disapprobation among every sect. But we scarcely suppose that this construction can be sustained. If religious instruction and exercises are to be made the duties of laics instead of ecclesiastics, the reason assigned for the total rejection of ecclesiastics falls to the ground, as "clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies" will arise as well from a knowledge of religious faiths taught by a layman as by an ecclesiastic,—for knowledge of religious faiths is the inevitable result of religious instruction—if therefore they get laymen competent to religious instruction, they will be apt to be men who take a deep interest in her cause, and such laymen will never consent, for any sublimity good, to withhold their aid in the advancement of true religion. It must therefore be against all knowledge of all religion that the restriction can properly be supposed to extend, for nothing less than a total abstinence of it from the mind can ever prevent a comparison of faiths, doctrines, and discipline or forms; and it is from this knowledge, testing all by the true standard of "The Scriptures," that "clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies" arise.

If you admit laymen to instruct and lecture upon the christian dispensation, those lectures and instructions will decid-

edly more or less partake of the views of that sect to which the lecturer belongs—all the world knows, it can be otherwise—unless the lecturer is a free thinker, in which case his instruction will be more likely to partake of Philosophy than Religion, and so far go to repudiate and banish all religion. If to prevent this sectarian taint, the lectures upon the Christian Dispensation are to be changed from one to another, who may be of different religious persuasions, nothing could more certainly draw the attention of inquiring pupils to distinctions that might be set forth, and to parcel them out into parties, formed as well by difference of opinions as by predilections for this or for that tutor. It will be found impracticable therefore to keep the pupils free from "clashing doctrines and sectarian controversies" in any other way than by a total exclusion from their minds of any knowledge of religious subjects, duties, or exercises—and by excluding from all offices and services within the College bounds every person of any religious persuasion—How far this is attainable time will unfold.

It is enjoined upon the instructors and teachers in the college to instil into the minds of the scholars "the purest principles of morality."—From whence are the purest principles of morality deduced but from the scriptures? and how can you teach it but by teaching "The Scriptures," illustrating their precious contents by applications of their doctrine to practical life?—That this may be done by a Layman is not denied—but if indeed there are Laymen who can do this well, they are not numerous and not easily procured—and this places in still bolder relief the denunciation and exclusion of those, the devotion of whose whole lives to this service rendered them best qualified for the duty. There is a species of Ethics however that many Laymen are competent to teach—such as that taught by Cicero in his "offices"—by Plato—by Aristotle—and in more modern times such as was taught by Rousseau and D'Alembert—and those would certainly afford many maxims for business and life—but in our day, in our christian land, we regard practical morality as a shoot from the parent stock of revealed Religion; and we conceive that there is no other source from which it can spring with any hope of durability or of rendering service to mankind. If morality is valued merely for its intrinsic beauty and the charm it diffuses over life, it can be laid aside for any worldly object thought of greater value. But if the purest morality is descended alone from true religion that draws all its sanctions from a higher source, and looks for its reward beyond this world's life, the world can afford no inducement for its abandonment, it must be maintained firm as the Pillars of our faith.

But to return—Suppose in the previous clause of the will, enumerating the branches of science he directed to be taught, Mr. Girard, instead of saying, "I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages," had omitted that parenthesis altogether, and said—I enjoin and require that no professor, master, usher, teacher, or instructor of the Greek or Latin language shall ever be admitted within the College walls,—would the construction have been that he did not intend to exclude the Greek and Latin Language, but only meant to avoid the uninteresting criticisms, the pedantic coxcombries, and unprofitable vanities of supercilious pedagogues—and that still those languages should be taught by some Gentleman graduate who might be called into the college? We scarcely suppose this construction could be received—yet it would be as fair as that which admits the intention of permitting "religious service and instruction," when its ministers of all denominations are exiled from the very outskirts of the College.

It will be well however, if the new construction set up can be maintained—instead of smiling at what appears to be a monstrous absurdity, it will be matter for rejoicing, that the restriction is itself restricted and made entirely personal, ungracious and even cruel as that may be—and we shall the more rejoice that the project, of rearing up a multitude of orphan children almost to manhood, with out the knowledge of God and his holy service, is circumvented. The stigma cast upon all ministers of religion, although disavowed as intentional, is still a stigma to the sense. Yet it will be impossible, because unmerited and unjust. But to rescue the poor orphans from the sentence attending their entrance into the college precincts that denied to them the knowledge of God, His Providence, and His Laws, except as He was made manifest in the sun beam, or in the wintry blast, or in the vernal growth, or in autumn's rich maturity, will be a happy result, and will separate the poison from the bread of life.

The rejection of every minister of religion for the purpose of preventing the minds of the pupils from embracing different tenets, is a means not adapted to the end, upon any other ground than that of the total exclusion of all religion—for if religious knowledge is gained by any means, where the mind is left free to think, experience teaches us, there will be a difference of opinion—as then the ordinary and usual religious instructors are positively forbid to enter even on the grounds of the institution, for the reason expressly stated, of preventing a diversity of opinions and views on that subject,

what can we infer, but that the intention was to prohibit all religious instruction? If you can circumvent this design by any construction that can be received, it will be well such an institution, properly conducted, would be a grand gift to society—but the collecting an immense body of unfortunates, and rearing them up and casting them forth annually upon society in portions upon the eve of manhood, a well educated body of infidels or free thinkers,—anart from the destructive influence it would have upon the orphans themselves, would be little less than the institution of a nursery of corsairs to war against the "creed and comfort" of christendom—it would be founding a citadel of satan from which his recruits would go forth—and we should present to the all seeing eye of an offended God, and to an astonished world, the horrible spectacle of a favoured christian people, worshipping at christian altars, cherishing in the midst of the Republic the richest endowed college of our country, in which neither God, a saviour, nor a hereafter are known.

It is a generous duty to pay every retribution to a great benefactor. Such a seminary with such an endowment is of great worth to Pennsylvania, and we wish her to enjoy it with all its multiplied advantages. But the greatest earthly good may be offered on terms that the enlightened christian man cannot accept—it a little good with a pure and quiet conscience, is better than a great deal with a doubting or disturbed one. Man may plant and water, but there is a greater than he that giveth the increase. Let us not be too mighty in our own conceit, for our millions, and our Temples, our walls and Trophies, and hosts of men are light as the chaff against His power. For what avail your granite walls against the lightning from His skies? what the massive arches and lofty battlements of your Temple against His tempests and Earthquakes? what your puny perishable power put forth with inflated vanity against the indignant vengeance of offended omnipotence? 'Tis vain to trust alone to this poor arm of flesh—christian men must act as christian men are taught and commanded—viz: that God must be recognized in all our works—we must worship Him in all our outwires—we must obey Him in all our acts.

That they who are particularly to witness the blessings of his great bounty, should regard every act in relation to it, on the part of the munificent donor, with dispositions to palliate, and as far as possible to defend them, is natural—humanity speaking it becomes them to do so. But nothing should tempt them to be betrayed into a positive act of irreverence, or to retreat one step from their highest, holiest duty.

Among the intelligent world at large there can be no stronger criterion of the weak hold that the fear of God and obedience to his Laws has on their hearts as well as of their crude notions upon matters that seem to relate to freedom of conscience, than to hear them, from the worldly consideration of a few perishable millions of wealth, applauding and defending a denunciation of God's ministers in His holy service, and the expulsion of all knowledge of the celestial Herald with the glorious tidings He revealed from a seminary of learning founded to educate indigent orphans, who can gain education no where else.

The world ought to look upon this great occurrence with dispassion and reason justly. They ought to remember that whoever denies, or is ashamed of God, him will God deny in the day of trial,—and whoever loveth his life for God's sake, shall surely find it.

State the case to one of these applauders. The wife of your bosom is in the tomb—you are left with a darling son just eight years old, to whose present welfare and future happiness your heart and time and wealth are most ardently devoted. You are on the bed of death—your income is a salary that expires with your life—the hospitality of your house and the education of your son have left you not a dollar in reserve; the destiny of your child is to this magnificent orphan Seminary, where he is to remain nine years of the most critical period of his life, an alien to God, shut up from his word, then cast upon the world. Or, that child at the age of sixteen may linger for months on a sick bed before his death; during that time he is to experience nothing but tender nursing for his emaciated, declining body—if he dies and is to be buried within the College bounds, he must be denied the rites of christian burial—say, bold applauder, would you die in peace? But if you knew that this darling son would be brought up at this seminary "nurtured in the love and fear of God" and thus thrown into the world—or if doomed to linger on the bed of death, that, thus brought up, he would be daily visited by some pious intelligent christian minister, such as the judicious managers of the institution should permit, who would feed the immortal spirit with heavenly food, tranquilizing him under every suffering, despoiling death of all his terrors—and if summoned hence, that he would be decently interred with christian rites would not this rather soothe you in the hour of death? Tell me not of your hey-day opinions, in the full asperation after this world's popularity—in matters belonging to God and religion, compose your feelings, shut out the world, and placing yourself on the bed of death,—decide, and go and meet the Judge.

But on this matter it is vain to argue except as to our duty. If the intention is to expel the minister and the Gospel and to give the orphans up to grope their way by the lights of mild philosophy—it can be done—in this our day it can be done. If the city councils with all their Trustees, Professors, and Janitors, stand like the angels with their flaming swords to guard every pass and avenue to the impious Temple, it will be abortive—all praise to God! Thy fear, Thy word, Thy love is abroad in our land, and will overleap the guarded walls to diffuse the glad tidings of a saviour's sacrifice. The orphan shall know the source of every earthly good—he must be taught, that God is the author, man the permitted agent. Two hundred orphans cannot be kept under human guard in ignorance of their emancipation from sin of the terms and wondrous oblation, whilst the blessed intelligence has access to all the world besides as far and as fast as it can be carried? The Crucifix and the Redeemer must rise above the walls and break upon the astonished sight of the secluded youths—and the native inquisitiveness of the young trained mind will act collusively with a compassionate world and procure the means, officially denied them, of learning the very "beginning of wisdom" which is "the fear of the Lord."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM:

I have for several years past made memorandums of the extreme heat and cold in the weather, corresponding with the annexed statement below, which if you think will be any way interesting to your readers, you can publish in the Gazette. My Thermometer has been all the time in the same situation, hanging outside of the house, under a Portico, exposed to the North. You will observe that Friday last, the 27th January, the mercury, at sunrise, was 30 degrees below freezing, and 4 degrees colder than any morning here for seven years past. The 6th of August, 1827, and 26th July, 1830, were the warmest days during the same period, and there were 2 days in May, 1826, unusually warm for that month. We have had no weather since January, 1827, colder than it was then until the present winter. W. C.

Easton, 1st February, 1832.

	DEGREES.			
	5 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	8 o'clock.
1825.				
Aug. 15, Monday,	80	90	—	92
16, Tuesday,	84	92	93	92
1826.				
May, 16, Tuesday,	—	—	—	88
17, Wednesday,	—	—	—	89
1827.				
Jan. 17, Wednesday,	10	—	—	—
18, Thursday,	12	—	—	—
19, Friday,	10	—	—	—
July, 1, Sunday,	88	—	—	90
2, Monday,	90	—	—	92
3, Tuesday,	90	—	—	92
14, Saturday,	90	—	—	90
Aug. 4, Saturday,	90	—	—	92
5, Sunday,	92	—	—	92
6, Monday,	93	94	94	94
1828.				
June, 25, Wednesday,	—	—	—	90
26, Thursday,	—	—	—	89
28, Saturday,	—	—	—	90
July, 24, Thursday,	86	88	90	90
25, Friday,	88	90	92	92
26, Saturday,	89	—	—	92
Aug. 30, Saturday,	—	—	—	92
1829.				
July, 16, Thursday,	88	—	—	90
1830.				
July, 17, Saturday,	89	—	—	90
20, Tuesday,	90	—	—	92
26, Monday,	—	—	—	94
1831.				
Dec. 16, Friday,	6	—	—	—
1832.				
Jan. 27, Friday,	2	—	—	—

Old Times.—The late respectable and worthy Mr. Claxton, so long a door keeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, used to say, that when he was first appointed to that office it was a part of his business to attend the arrival of the mails at the post office, and carry to the House the letters and papers addressed to the members, which, in general he could conveniently do in his pockets,—but sometimes, had to put a few in his hat. We believe now that considerable more than an average of two Dearbon wagon loads of letters and papers are daily received at the House of Representatives, and as many sent away.—Niles' Register.

Sporting Intelligence.—We would remind our distant readers in the adjoining States, that the great match race for \$5,000 a side, between Col. W. R. Johnson's celebrated mare Bonnets of Blue and Col. Singleton's Clara Fisher, will take place over the Washington Course, near Charleston, South Carolina, on Tuesday, the 21st of February. We would at the same time remind them, in addition to the above attraction that Col. Johnson is bringing on from Virginia to Carolina, a remarkably fine and celebrated stud of horses, among which we are informed are Trifle, Annette and Kate Kearney. No doubt Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, the property of Col. Richardson, of this state, will also be upon the turf again, to afford sport and amusement to the lovers of fine racing. Charleston Courier.

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# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Feb. 4.

**The Mails.**—The following are a small portion of the various enquiries that have been made at this office, by subscribers sending for their papers; not having it in our power to answer them, we have generally referred them to the Post Master and Contractors—viz:

"Please to let me know whether the Western Mail has arrived? I understand that Rhodes', (late mail) boat has been plying between Annapolis and Haddaway's ferry for these two weeks."

"Is it true that there has been but two mails received across the Bay since the commencement of the new reformation contract?"

"Will you please to inform me how the northern mail is now arranged; how far it goes the day it leaves this and when it arrives at Wilmington and the intermediate places?"

"I perceive by the last Whig, that the Post Master and Contractor, acknowledge the complete failure of the Western Mail, ever since the commencement of the new reformation contract. I wonder if the Post Master has made report thereof to the Post Master General, as he is in duty bound to do."

"I have repeatedly heard persons complain of the glorious uncertainty of the Law, but I think we have all great cause to be tried with the vexatious uncertainty of the mails."

Mr. Graham

"Can you give me any correct information about the arrival and departure of the mails, that will enable me to make proper use of so desirable a conveyance for my letters, for really there has been so much confusion, owing to the many changes in the various routes from and to this place since the beginning of the year, that it is impossible for me to tell when a letter will leave Easton or when to expect an answer to it."

"The last Whig says, it is not fair to attack the Contractor (who is he) in bad weather, and asks for time to get underway. Has not Rhodes' boat been running greater part of January while the mail could not or has not been got across at Broad Creek. It was a shabby transaction at first turning Rhodes out and the business has been so miserably executed since as to show that the new contractor knows nothing about it."

We publish to-day a portion of Mr. Hayne's speech in answer to Mr. Clay, and shall give the remainder as speedily as possible.

As usual, the Western Mail did not arrive last night.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 23.

"Mr. Orrell presented an order to the House of Delegates to-day, requesting the committee on ways and means, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of treasurer, the examiner general, land office, and judge of the land office, for the Eastern Shore; and it is thought by some that such a bill will pass."

"Mr. Johnson from Frederick, also submitted a resolution to the House, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions in procuring the passage of an act, to discontinue the postage on newspapers, which resolutions passed without opposition."

ANNAPOIS, Jan. 28.

Bank Directors, on the part of the State, elected yesterday.

For the Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neale and Joseph J. Speed.

Farmers Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer, jr. and George Wells.

Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Wm. Clark and James Price.

Hagerstown Bank—John Vanleer, jr. and John Walgamot.

Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

Register of Wills and Clerks of County Courts.

The bill reported by Mr. Johns, to confirm the act of last session for changing the constitution as relates to the tenure of office of the Registers of Wills and Clerks of the county courts, was considered by the House of Delegates on Tuesday last.

Mr. Ely spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brookhart objected to the bill and should vote against it, because it did not accomplish such a change as the people desired. He was for having those officers elected by popular vote.

Mr. Handy was apprehensive that if the method proposed by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. B.) were adopted the office of the clerks and Registers would be very apt to degenerate into regular electioneering quarters, and not unfrequently perhaps occupied by those who were most profuse and expert at winning votes, even though it might not be by the most temperate expedient. In short he was afraid of having them converted into fair grog shops, in case of warm contest to sustain situations.

The bill after considerable debate was ultimately rejected, Ayes 29, Nays 39.

A dreadful fire broke out at St. Thomas, on the 31st December, which is estimated to have destroyed about two-thirds of the town.

Mr. Van Buren.—The National Intelligencer of January 27th says:—"We are gratified in being able to announce to our readers the probability of having it in our power to lay before them the debates of the Senate in secret session, on the interesting question of Mr. Van Buren's nomination. The Senate has passed a resolution removing the injunction from all the proceedings of the Senate; and also from the debate."

We learn that the following members participated in the debate, and in the order in which they are named:—Messrs. Chambers, Smith, Clayton, Marcy, Foot, Webster, Clay, Brown, Ewing, Poindexter, Forsyth, Hayne, Frelinghuysen, Moore and Mangum—several of whom addressed the Senate more than once.

"The injunction of secrecy being removed, we are enabled to state that the vote on the question of confirming the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as Minister to London was as follows:—Yeas 23; Nays 23. [Absent, Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Bibb—the former confined by indisposition.] The Vice President then voted in the negative, and thus decided the question."

The yeas and Nays were as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickinson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudin, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster.

Jamaica.—An insurrection of the slaves has occurred in Jamaica. Great destruction of property had been committed. A negro preacher was said to be the author of the insurrection.

Slaves Emancipated.—The Savannah Georgian of the 12th ult. says: "The brig Columbo, Western cleared yesterday for Norfolk, having on board 49 slaves, emancipated by Dr. James Bradley, late of Oglethorpe county, Ga. upon condition of their emigrating to Liberia."

We understand that the legislature of Delaware has passed laws, giving the borough of Wilmington a city charter, and authorising the Delaware (Pa.) county rail road company to extend their line through the state, passing through Wilmington to the Maryland line.

A report was in circulation at New Orleans on the 7th ult. that the Cholera Morbus had made its appearance in that place, on board of the brig Amelia, arrived the day before from Bremen, and that one of the crew had fallen a victim to the disease. Efforts were made to ascertain the truth of the rumor, but without effect. We trust the report may be unfounded.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Department of State at Washington has received a letter from the American Consul at London, dated 30th November, with this information:

"Dr. Barry, who was sent to Sunderland by the Government to endeavour to ascertain the nature of the disease, has reported that whether it spread or not, whether it may have been observed there in other years or now only for the first time, it is identical with the disease of which he and Dr. Russell saw so much in St. Petersburg."

Our Country.—The following paragraph is extracted from the London Morning Chronicle, of a late date. It is not demanded of us to prefix any comment neither do we deem it necessary to falsify any part or portion of it. We insert it as a recorded fact, acknowledged and admitted by the oracle of a rival, whose bearing towards us has been, until very lately, most haughty, self-sufficient, and disingenuous.

"The American census for 1830 has been completed, and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,937,000 in 1820, was last year 12,967,000 or, in round numbers, thirteen million. What a prodigy is the growth of this Republic! When the Revolution commenced, in 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world. We rejoice in its progress; for its strength and glory belong to the people, & to the cause of truth, justice, and freedom, all over the world."

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication from the Temperance Society of Whiteleyburgh, was received too late for this day's paper.

The Rev. Joseph Spencer will preach in Christ Church, Easton, to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

DIED

James Lempiere, the youngest son of the late Dr. N. Hammond, dec'd. departed this life on Sunday morning 29th ult. in the 5th year of his age, after a few days illness, with the scarlet fever.

In this county, on Monday last, Mr. William Brickhead.

At the Trappe, in this county, on Thursday last, Mrs. Charlotte, relict of the late Thomas Reddon.

## FINE BEEF.

ON Tuesday the 14th inst. a side of superior spayed Heifer beef will grace the Easton market. Feb. 4

## JAMES COBURN

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

## A general assortment of DRY GOODS,

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

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres

Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.

Ladies' super brown Cloths

Super fashionable drab, lawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.

Do fancy silk, valencia, marcellines and swansdown Vestings.

Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.

Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.

Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)

Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and frieze Cloths.

Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)

Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.

Do ladies' eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.

Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines.

Do Caroline Plaid and Norwich Crapes.

Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines.

Super black Italian Lustrings.

Heavy black shirtings and sarasnets.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.

Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes.

Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crapes de Lyons.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Grape Lisse.

Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.

Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cravats.

Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.

Do do Pique, Mull, Nanook and Jackson Muslins.

Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges.

Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.

Do Thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)

Do French needle work d muslin do.

Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)

Do Lace and Mullin Collars.

Do Tippets and Collarettes.

Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantick Capes.

Ladies' and Infants' rich lace caps.

Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crapes.

Embroidered and cornered gauze, Handkerchiefs.

Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do.

Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls.

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lapin's manufacture (warranted all wool)

Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Jm. Merino long shawls.

Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules.

Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons.

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffets do do

Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons.

Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.

Do white Swiss and fancy coloured cravats.

Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.

Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply).

Do American and rich London, Furnitures.

Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hosiery.

Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hosiery.

Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Virginia cotton and silk half-Hose.

Ladies and misses super, fancy embroidered white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts.

Ladies and misses beaver and white and black English silk gloves.

Gent super. buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.

Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves.

Worsted curl cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's spool cotton.

Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.

Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs.

Pearl and fancy buttons for boys.

Kirby's patent black Hooks and Eyes.

Plaid and black Hooks and Eyes.

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles.

Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery.

Ladies super. Leghorns, Cloak Tassels.

Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Petticoats.

Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass.

Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas.

Do Cambric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality), Ladies' corded Skirts.

Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style).

Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings.

Apron and furniture checks.

Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks.

Super. 14-4 white Marcellines Quilts.

Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsey sheetings and Ticklenbergs.

Super heavy plain and Scotch Floor Cloths.

Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting.

Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs.

Green and black Worsted Fringe.

## Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

Sinclair & Moore,

GRANT STREET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the most approved

## Agricultural Implements.

consisting of their new improved PLOUGHS, of sizes from 6 inch to 12 inch, cast and wrought shears, Wood's Patent Ploughs, of different sizes; Barshare, with wrought Shears and Coulters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Fans; Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70—among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, made after the model of the English Machine, with some improvements, and which can be furnished at about half the price at which they have been imported.

THRASHING MACHINES; GRUBBING HOES; PICKS; SHOVELS; SPADES; STRAW KNIVES; STEEL, HAY AND MANURE FORKS, &c.

Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and other FIELD SEEDS—together with an assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good.

Also expected in a few days from England, a further supply of first quality Early York, Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Ox Heart, Battersea and Green Savoy Cabbage Seed; Broccoli, genuine early frame short top scarlet Radish Seed, and various other kinds of seed, of last year's growth.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store. Baltimore, Feb. 4. 3t

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public Sale, on THURSDAY the 9th day of February next, at the late residence of John Council, dec'd, in Island Creek neck—all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, Corn, Pork, Blades, Top Fodder, and the crop of wheat now growing in the ground, with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of nine 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—on all sums of one and under five dollars, the cash will be required, before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN COUNCELL, Ex'r of John Council, dec'd.

Jan 28 ts

I will also sell at the same time and place, two Houses and Lots situate at the Hole-in-the-Wall on a Credit of one and two years the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JOHN COUNCELL.

## FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by War's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia), by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallfox, whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam (Betsey Bell) by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand dam (Temptation) by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam (Maggie Lauder) by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogley, by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foot getter. He is on the side side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1. pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FORMAN.

Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 3tq

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard J. Kinsey, 4 miles below Woodville, Culpepper Co. Va. The owner of said negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, Feb 4 3w

## RUNAWAY.

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

"REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion, aged about 21 years, 5 feet 5 inches high—has two scars on his right cheek, and one scar on the inside of his left arm, between his wrist and elbow. The clothing he had on when committed, consisted of an old fur hat, coarse linen shirt, country kersey roundabout, and trousers [made on white warp] with blue filling, dark mixed cassinet vest, white yarn stockings, and was bound an apprentice, to a certain Mr. Jas. Wright, of Dorchester county; that since the decease of Mr. Wright, he has lived with a certain Mr. Robert Bell, of said county, near Upper Hunting Creek, until some time in December last past.

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

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

## NOTICE.

THE funeral of the late Dr. Clement Stanford, will take place at Vienna, on Thursday the 9th day of February, at eleven o'clock, A. M. attended with masonic honors. The brethren of this and the adjacent counties are requested to attend. Jan 28.

## House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court at May Term 1828. the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 28th of February next,

## TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, } Commis-  
WM. H. GROOME, } sioners.  
LAMB. T. REARDON. }

Jan. 28 4w [S&W]

## 6 CENTS REWARD.

REWARD from the Subscriber living in R. Caroline county state of Maryland on or about the 14th day of October 1830, an apprentice boy of the name of PETER ANDREW, he is now about 16 years of age, near five feet high, of a light complexion. The said boy was bound to me to learn the Farming business I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but I will pay no charges.

RICHARD CLARK.

Near Fowling Creek, Caroline Co. Md.

Jan. 28 3tq

## 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 Tristram Thomas, use of Conrad Kelly & Co. against James Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to wit:—All the right, title interest and claim and estate of him, the said James Bullen, of in and to all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen viz: part of Lords Gift containing 100 acres of land more or less, Bullens' discovery, near White Marsh Church, containing one hundred acres of land more or less, Knapps Lot, and part of Prospect, containing 150 acres of Land more or less, part of Manners Lot, containing 194 acres of land more or less, and part of Flemmings Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy one and a half acres of land more or less, and part of Prospect and Knapps Lot, containing 50 acres of land more or less; also, two Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, and one Horse and Cart, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the aforesaid James Bullen, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Jan 28

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz:—All his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that Tract or Parcel of Land where the said Parrott did reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called—also 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of other Cattle, 10 head of Sheep, 2 Carts, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Bureau, 1 Mantle Clock, 1 Corner Cupboard and contents, 2 Beds Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Negro Girl (Ann), a slave for a term of years and not to go out of this State, 1 sorrel Horse and 800 bushels of Corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above named writ of vendi expoi and officers' fees in my hands for collection, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Jan 28 ts

## MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court

17th day of January A. D. 1832.



**T. H. DAWSON & SON,**  
H H  
HAVE, by the arrival of the Packets this week, replenished their stock of Medicines, Confectionary, &c. &c.  
Jan. 21 3w

**FRESH GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
Have just received by the last Packet from Baltimore a fresh supply of  
**GOODS.**  
AMONG WHICH ARE  
Clover Seed, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Cheese, Molasses, Spices, and Mould Candles, Family Flour, Buck-wheat do. Powder & Shot, Whiskey, Rum, Shovels, Hoes, Steel, Cast Steel Axes, Nails, Spikes &c. &c.  
Jan. 21. 3t

**A CARD.**  
**D. R. S. M. JENKINS** has removed to the house situated on South street, formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hammond;—where he may be at all times found unless professionally engaged.  
Easton, Dec. 17

**U. S. MAIL STAGES**  
Passage to and from Annapolis.  
THE Mail of the U. States, leaves Annapolis for Easton and Cambridge, via Broad Creek Queenstown and Wye Mills, on Mondays and Fridays, viz:  
Leave Annapolis, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in Major Jones' packet, loop, arrive at Broad Creek by 7 to breakfast, reach Queenstown in good stages by 11, and Easton the same afternoon. Leave Easton for Cambridge on Tuesdays and Saturdays immediately after the arrival of the mail from Philadelphia, and arrive there by 5 o'clock, P. M.  
Returning, the Stage will leave Cambridge Ferry at 4 past 5 P. or immediately after the mail is received, and arrive at Easton by 9 o'clock P. M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays—leave Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays; leave Queenstown at 11 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Broad Creek about 4 o'clock P. M. in time to dine, and thence to Annapolis in the packet arriving by 5 o'clock, P. M. same days.  
Fare from Cambridge to Annapolis \$3.50  
" Easton " " 2.50  
" Wye Mills " 2.00  
" Queenstown " 1.75  
" Broad Creek " 1.50  
All baggage at the risk of the owners  
PERRY ROBINSON.  
Easton, Jan. 21 3w

**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,**  
No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.  
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.  
The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.  
The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.  
D. R. BROWER.  
Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel, Baltimore.  
Jan 21 3m

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
January 20th, A. D. 1831.  
ON application of William Bullen, Adm'r. De Thom's Non of William Slow, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
January 20th, A. D. 1831.  
ON application of William Bullen, Adm'r. De Thom's Non of William Slow, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

**In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of William Slow, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1832.  
WM. BULLEN, adm'r. of Wm. Slow, dec'd.  
Jan. 21.

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.  
Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

**Milinary and Mantua-making, MRS. GIBBS**  
ON WASHINGTON STREET.  
Next door to Mr. James Wilson's store in Easton.  
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has just commenced the above business, and means to carry it on, in all its various branches. Having employed experienced ladies in the Millinery and Mantua making business, hopes to share a part of the public patronage.  
Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see her assortment of BONNETS, materials, & fancy articles and judge for themselves.  
All which she will sell very reasonable. Also her charges for work will be very moderate.  
Easton, Dec 17.

**An Overseer Wanted**  
IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Jan. 14

**A Classical Teacher Wanted.**  
A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.  
Dec. 3  
The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

**TO RENT,**  
**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**  
TWO Brick houses situate on Washington street, one occupied at present by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the other was occupied by the late Mrs. Bell—they are both good stands for business, and will be rented low to good and punctual tenants.  
Apply to  
Nov. 26 JACOB LOOCKERMAN.

**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.  
November 28  
In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; & gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.  
Dec. 24

**\$150 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the farm whereon Richard Goslee now lives, in the neighborhood of Blackwater, Sussex Co. Del. on Friday the 13th inst. a negro man named  
**LEVIN,**  
about 22 years of age, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made and likely, with a scar on his forehead.—He took with him a quantity of fustian clothing and a superfine blue cloth coat, about half worn, &c. &c.  
If the above described negro be apprehended within 10 miles of the farm aforesaid, I will give \$40—\$50 if within 20 miles—or the reward of \$150 if taken at a greater distance than 20 miles from said farm—provided, in each case, that he be delivered to me, living in Somerset Co. Md. or lodged in the jail of Somerset county.  
Jan. 28 ALEXANDER DONOHO. 3w

**MARYLAND.**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
January 20th A. D. 1832  
On application of Mrs. Mary Clare Martin, Esquire, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.  
Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

**In compliance to the above order, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,**  
That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Daniel Martin late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to Edward Martin, one of the Executors of Daniel Martin, dec'd. at or before the 14th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under our hands this 20th day of January in the year of our Lord 1832.  
MARY CLARE MARTIN, { Exrs.  
EDWARD MARTIN, {  
of Daniel Martin, dec'd.  
Jan 21

**New Boot & Shoe Store.**  
The subscriber has again opened a  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**  
in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market-House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,  
a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added  
**CAPS, &c. &c.**  
of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.  
THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton, Nov. 5 W

**CLARK'S OFFICE, Baltimore, Dec. 30 1831**  
Report of the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 10 (ten) for 1831, drawn yesterday.  
1st drawn No. 7,937 \$6000  
2d " 19,439 1200  
3d " 18,357 800  
4th " 9,350 500  
5th " 16,411 300  
6th " 10,925 150  
7th " 12,450 each 150  
8th " 4,620 100  
9th " 2,796 each 100  
10th " 4,650 80  
11th " 17,923 each 80  
12th " 14,892 70  
13th " 16,597 each 70  
14th " 1,160 50  
15th " 4,201 50  
16th " 8,336 each 50  
17th " 8,516 25  
18th " 1,840 25  
19th " 7,500 25  
20th " 2,494 25  
21st " 8,515 each 25  
22d " 10,172 25  
23d " 2,089 25  
24th " 17,187 25  
25th " 6,026 25  
2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each \$5  
—10,000 Odd Numbers \$4.  
No 9530, first drawn Even number, by which agreeably to the scheme the \$5 prizes are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each entitled to five Dollars, in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.  
No. 7937, an Odd number, having drawn the Capital Prize of \$6000, agreeably to the scheme every odd number in the Lottery is entitled to a prize of \$4, and in addition to whatever sum any of them may have drawn besides.  
All tickets with numbers ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 are those entitled to the prizes of four dollars.  
All tickets ending with 2, 4, 6, or 8 and not to be found amongst the above are Blacks.  
On hand at Clark's—all marked thus sold at Clark's.  
Jan. 7

**Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.**  
HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and having found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.  
The Public's obdt. serv't  
J. M. FAULKNER.  
Dec 10

**Collector's last Notice.**  
ALL persons in arrears for County Taxes for 1830 and 1831, are informed, that no indulgence will be granted after the second call of the subscribers deputies. The demands of those having claims against the County are of so urgent a nature as to prevent any indulgence even if the collector desired it. All persons interested in this notice, are requested to govern themselves by their own interest.  
Dec. 17 BENNETT BRACCO.

**NOTICE.**  
THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned in the said commission on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.  
GEO. REED,  
WM. ORRELL,  
GEO. NEWLEE,  
WM. M. HARDCASTLE,  
SAML. CRAWFORD.  
Dec. 17

**NAT TURNER.**  
The confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced. For Sale at this Office.  
Dec. 3

**PRINTING**  
Of every description handsomely executed at this  
**OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE**

**TRUSTEES SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of Wm. H. Dawson, against Jas. Dawson & others, children and heirs of Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the November Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty one, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that farm, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he in his life time resided, and of which he died seized, situated in the Bay Side of Talbot county, immediately on the Bay Shore; the farm being composed of the tracts of land called Dawson's security and Elliott's Neglect, and containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less. The improvements on the said farm, consist of a frame dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stables, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair by the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee as such, bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not before), the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant and defendants, and those claiming by from, or under them or either of them. All persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves.  
WM. HADDAWAY, Trustee.  
Jan. 14

**TRUSTEES SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, in the case of Short A. Willis, complainant and Mary Griffith and Levi Griffith, respondents, I will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of February next between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Tavern door of Mr. A. Griffith in the Town of Denton, All the real estate whereof Levi Griffith, died seized consisting of a part of two tracts of land called and known by the name of Goldsborough regulation, and the Thence bounded Hickory supposed to contain 108 acres, more or less. The said land is represented to be in a fine state of cultivation, there is also a sufficient quantity of woodland to supply the premises. The improvements are a good dwelling house with the necessary out buildings, all of which are nearly new. The above described property is situated in a very agreeable neighbourhood and convenient to market.—By the terms of the decree, a credit of 12 months will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the Trustee with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.  
WM. T. PURNELL, Trustee.  
Denton, Jan. 7 3t

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r  
Dec. 24

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.  
JOSEPH K. NEALE.  
Dec. 10 6m

**In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery.**  
November Term, 1831.  
ORDERED that the sale of the lands of Joseph James, deceased made to Joseph Martin, by this Martin, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Joseph James aforesaid deceased, in the cause of John Stevens, Jr. for himself and as administrator of Job Baker, & as administrator of Greenbury Martin, and Elizabeth Garey and others against Joseph Martin, administrator of Joseph James, Wm. Gough and wife and others and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton in Talbot County before the 14th day of January next. The report of the Trustee states, the amount of sales to be \$375 00.  
RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE.  
True Copy J. Loockerman, Clk.  
Jan. 21 3w

**OVERSEER WANTED.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, An Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
About 10 or 20 young  
**NEGROES,**  
of both sexes  
wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given. Enquire at the Easton Hotel.  
Sept. 17. JOHN B. BOSLEY.

**CASH.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from  
**50 TO 100**  
Likely Negroes,  
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.  
Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

**THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.**  
A family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all political bias,  
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY, BY EDMUND MORRIS,  
No. 95, Chesnut Street,  
At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Bulletin takes advantage of the enormous enlargement of his paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most informing, most amusing and most spirited of all Newspapers, and in particular of giving the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever offered to the public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new & interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautiful white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements, it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlors and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty; every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty four columns in each number, & contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.—The papers for subscribers in the country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

**General plan of the Saturday Bulletin.**  
News of the Week.—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, are carefully selected and logically arranged, with particular attention to the early insertion of the Foreign news.  
Life in Philadelphia.—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the "Town Talk," affording pictures of real life never before communicated for publication.  
The Drama.—Criticism with freedom and spirit on its candour and kindred.  
Anecdotes and Gossip.—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper.  
The Markets.—This subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times, and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Meal, &c., Cotton, &c.

**Select Reports.**—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwood's Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c.  
**Police Reports.**—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while all are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.  
Law reports.—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported, reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires.

**Marriages and Deaths.**—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week.  
The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parallel in the history of American Newspapers. Five thousand subscribers are a sufficient recommendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact, could be offered with more confidence to the country resident. Numerous able writers assist the Editor in furnishing a large amount of interesting original matter than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editor to writers for his paper.  
A few numbers of the paper will be sent to any person who may be desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the 1st of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance, as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

**PREMIUMS.**  
1.—Any person forwarding Five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the Paper free for himself, so long as the Five continue.  
2.—Any person forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner.

**ADDRESS THE EDITOR.**  
THE  
**LADY'S BOOK,**  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chesnut St. PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE!  
This popular work so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press.—Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$4.00 have been expended by the proprietors of this work in one year, for embellishments alone. The subscription price is only \$3 per annum. Copies of the work, can be seen at this Office.  
Easton, Nov. 28

**CHIMNEY SWEEPING.**  
THE Subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Easton and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Easton wishing their chimneys swept will please leave a line at Doctor Thos H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.  
RICHARD C. LAR. (S & W)  
Dec. 3

**VOI**  
**PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER**  
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# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1832.

NO. 6.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING  
BY  
**ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

### Mr. Hayne's Speech on the Tariff. (CONTINUED.)

The case which I have stated, of the bale of woolens, illustrates the unequal operation of this system upon the agricultural industry of the south, and the manufacturing industry of the north. What is true of a single bale, is true of the whole amount of foreign importations which are taxed for the protection of domestic manufacture—true of the eight millions of imports received in exchange for the productions of South Carolina—and of the forty millions received in exchange for the productions of the plantation States, or at least of so much thereof as embrace the protected articles. Our northern friends say, however, that part of our cotton and rice belongs to us. Be it so. What- ever remains to us, and is rightfully ours, is subjected to the unequal system which I have above described. Sir, it is put beyond all dispute, that the agricultural industry of the South is taxed, unequally and unjustly, enormously taxed in its foreign exchanges, in order to render profitable the manufacturing industry of the North. Taxed, I will not say to what extent—but precisely to the amount of the duty imposed for protection, and the price added to the domestic article, whatever these may be. It is said, sir, that the consumer pays the tax, and that the tariff States pay their full portion of the tax on their consumption. Sir, I think this may be well doubted—our habits are different. A South Carolina farmer, whose crop is worth a thousand dollars, sends, perhaps, the whole of it to market and exchanges it for foreign productions, paying it may be, a duty of fifty per cent. His tax would be five hundred dollars; the northern or western farmer raising produce to the value of a thousand dollars, will consume nine hundred of it on his farm, and exchange but 100 of it for foreign articles, and be subjected to a duty of only \$50. This difference of habits between the different parts of the country, is greater than would be supposed possible. I have known a wealthy planter in the neighborhood of Charleston, that did not raise a single article that was not sent to foreign markets, and who purchased everything that was consumed by himself or his slaves. His cloth from England, his wines from France, his horses, mules, and dogs from the west—his corn from Maryland—wooden ware, potatoes, and other notions, from New England; and I assure our New England friends, that although we do not relish all of their notions, there are some that we prize very highly.

But, sir, if the consumer did in every case pay the whole amount of the tax, and the consumption was in exact proportion to the population, could gentlemen even then fail to see the wide difference in the operation of the protecting system on the two sections, when they consider that the tariff States are remunerated and more than remunerated, for any duties which they may pay, in the bounties they receive, while we receive no remuneration whatever. If this be doubted, I will apply a test, which, I think, cannot possibly deceive us. Do our New England brethren not understand their own interests? Do you think, sir, that they would be very apt to fall in love with taxation and court the impositions of burdens? How comes it then that they have been taught to believe that "taxation is no tyranny," but on the contrary, the greatest of earthly blessings? Why is it, that they would regard as the heaviest of calamities, the reduction of the public burdens? Is it not clear, then, that they regard the duties as a bounty to their industry and that they know that they have the power to indemnify themselves for all that they pay in duties?

But, sir, there is another view of this matter which demonstrates, I think still more plainly, the inequality of the system. I allude to its effect upon the people of the South, as producers of the articles which are exchanged for foreign commodities. There are very able men, sir, who have undertaken to prove that we suffer from this system chiefly in our character as producers. To my mind, it is morally certain that the people of the south, either as producers or consumers, support a burden nearly, if not entirely, equal to the whole amount of the tax levied on their importations. The precise manner in which this operates, is a problem not so easy of solution. I will endeavor to explain, however, very briefly, my conception of the process.

We will suppose a perfectly free trade to be carried on between the Southern States and Great Britain—that is to say, that the articles on both sides were admitted duty free. In this state of things a progressive tax, equal to five per cent per annum, is imposed on British manufactures for the protection of our own. The first duty of five per cent, would, doubtless be added to the price. Before this progressive duty had advanced many steps, however, the period would arrive when no additional charge could be sustained by the consumer without a reduction of his consumption. The next five per cent, then imposed, would have to be sustained by the merchant or the foreign manufacturer, or the producer of the cotton, and would most probably be divided among them. In this manner, as the system progressed, the profits of the merchant would be reduced to the lowest scale; those of the manufacturer would also be brought down, and the Southern producer would, in his turn, be compelled to submit to a reduction in the price of his productions. Each successive step in the further progress of the system would sink lower and lower the price of his cotton, until it was reduced to the very lowest sum that would pay the expense of its production. The very next step must, of course, annihilate the trade by rendering it unprofitable to all concerned.—Sir, there may be a difference of opinion as to the point to which we have now arrived in the progress of the system, (for let it be remembered that the system is still progressing) but to my mind it is clear that we have long since passed the point at which any further reduc-

tion of profits could possibly be extorted from the merchant or the manufacturer, and that every successive increase of the tax, for years past, has fallen almost exclusively upon the producer.

The proof of this is to be found in the fact that cotton has, within a few years, been gradually falling, until it has lost more than two thirds of its value, and now barely pays the expense of its production, bringing down with it the wages of our agricultural labor and capital to the very lowest point. Some gentlemen insist that the Southern producer now bears nearly the whole of the tax, while the gentlemen on the other side contend that it is a maxim universally true that the "consumer pays the tax." I am inclined to think that the truth lies in the middle. I can certainly conceive a state of things in which the producer would, as such, pay nearly the whole of the tax; but, except where the tax is a very moderate one, or is imposed upon the absolute necessities of life, it is impossible that the whole of the weight could be thrown upon the consumer. No one, surely, would contend that if any community were in the habit of consuming fifty millions of foreign goods, imported duty free, they could afford to consume any thing like the same amount under a duty of 50 per cent. If the whole duty were added to the price. But whether the tax be in general paid by the producer or the consumer, or be divided between them, to my mind it is clear that in the actual condition of things, the burden falls most unjustly and unequally on the Southern States. I will illustrate this. We will assume South Carolina annually exchanges eight millions of dollars' worth of cotton & rice for foreign goods, paying a duty of fifty per cent, equal to four millions of dollars.—Now, suppose the consumer to pay the whole tax, how would the account stand? Assume that no more than one half our importations are consumed at home say

The tax, at 50 per cent, would be	2,000,000
Suppose two millions exchanged with our northern brethren for protected articles, the increased price of which would be equal to the duty, this would be	1,000,000

Making

The remaining two millions being exchanged for unprotected articles, a tax of one million would be paid on the consumption by our Southern and Western brethren. From this state of the case it would follow, that if the consumer pays the whole tax, we would pay consumers three millions out of the four imposed upon the foreign articles received in exchange for our productions, though we should consume only half of them. But if we take it for granted that the tax cannot be added to the price, we would of course get back no part of the duties paid at the custom house and in that case we should bear the whole burden. It has been said that the duties on imported articles fall chiefly on the merchant and the foreign manufacturer; but I hold this to be impossible, for surely two or three per cent, is the utmost reduction that can be made from the profits of the merchant, and not much more could be taken off from those of the manufacturer. Indeed, how could it be expected that the American demand for British manufactures would materially affect their price. When not more, probably, than a twentieth part of the whole finds a market on this country. It is the American producer, therefore, that this tax must chiefly fall. Sir, the duties upon imports are either paid by the consumer or they are not. If they are paid by him, I have shown that the far greater portion of the duties on the goods received in exchange for our cotton falls upon the planter, and that for this he receives no remuneration whatever. If the duties are not paid by the consumer—that is to say, if they are not added to the price—then it is manifest that the whole amount of duties falls upon us without the possibility of relieving ourselves from any part of the burden. As to the popular notion that all consumers must pay equally, I will ask any gentleman to tell me how it is with those who consume the tax? Here is a tax of sixteen millions imposed directly or indirectly upon southern production. Fourteen millions of this amount are transferred to the north, and there consumed. Are the consumers of these fourteen millions taxed on their consumption paid as highly as those who have the whole amount?
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Sir, I have done with this branch of the subject. Great as are the present evils of the system to the South, there are greater still in prospect. We are seriously threatened with the entire loss of the foreign markets for our productions. All trade is but an exchange of equivalents, and is founded on the maxim of "give and take." If you exclude British goods from our market, you, in effect, exclude our cotton from their markets. It is in vain to tell us that England must have our cotton. You may force her to do without it. Even now she supplies herself, to a great extent, from other countries; from the East India possessions, Egypt, Brazil, and elsewhere; and you will make it her interest, in the end, to give up the American trade entirely. Even now she is looking to this as a possible event. You find her encouraging the production of cotton in the East Indies, by a discriminating duty to which you have forced her, and stimulating the production of the article in South America, where she is furnished with a market for her manufacture, almost duty free. Can we, then, be blind to the fate that awaits us when the American System shall be consummated, and we shall be cut off from a market for seven hundred thousand bales of our cotton; an event that it is hardly necessary for me to say, would involve the whole South in irretrievable ruin. It is idle for gentlemen to pretend that the North can ever furnish a home market for all the cotton of the South. Two or three hundred thousand bales is the utmost extent to which we could find a market in that quarter. The catalogue of the evils of this system, however, is not yet completed. It is not merely the mischief it has done, and the still greater evils which it threatens, but it has arrested our march to greatness and prevented us from fulfilling our high destinies. What would have been the condition of this country now, if we had never been deprived of the blessings of free trade? Why is it that our tonnage and our exports have not grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength? It is because our prosperity has been blasted by the restrictive system. Look, sir, at this picture. In 1810, with a population of seven millions, we had a tonnage of one million four hundred thousand. In 1831, with a population of thirteen millions, our tonnage is reduced to one million two hundred thousand;

and, going still further back, in the year 1800, our exports amounted to eighty one millions. While now, with a population of thirteen millions, our exports are reduced to seventy two millions.

Thus, while our population has increased nearly threefold, our foreign commerce has not advanced at all. Sir, if Washington's free trade system had continued until this day, (for be it remembered that Alexander Hamilton's protecting system was essentially a system of free trade, imposing duties only of one fifth to five per cent and a half per cent,) can it be doubted that we should now have had a tonnage of two millions and a half, & that our exports would have amounted to one hundred and fifty millions. I am told that one of the ablest gentlemen in the South has recently declared that he should consider an average duty of five or fifteen per cent ad valorem as abundantly sufficient for all the purposes of revenue, and that, under such a system, our imports and exports would in his opinion, exceed a hundred millions of dollars the very first year. I know, Mr. President, that it has sometimes been said that the evils under which the South is suffering arise from the over-production of cotton; but this is not so. Cotton is an article of production of which cannot be overdone. The cheapest of all known raw materials, it is a superabundant silk, wool, hemp and flax over the world. As a proof of this, I need only refer to the fact, that during a period of ten years, when her woolen manufactures advanced from five millions of pounds sterling to six, her cotton manufactures progressed from one million to more than thirty. If you would take away her duties and throw open to us the markets of the world, American cottons would, in a very short time, supersede all others, and we should find a market not for one, but two millions of bales. The whole South would then become a "golden spot." But it is in the hands of the supporters of the protecting system, that its only effect is to make our goods dearer. Sir, if this were true, I will venture to assert, that the manufacturers themselves would be the very first to abandon the system. Their object, certainly, is not to lessen, but to increase their prices. Even if this were the case, however, I am unable to discover how the cotton planter could be compensated for the loss of his market. How is this supposed reduction to be brought about? By competition, say the gentlemen between the British and American manufacturer. But if it is competition, it is to produce this reduction of prices, the manufacturer, on both sides, must be put on an equal footing. What sort of competition is this, which is founded on a discrimination of duties, and in favor of one of the parties? It is, in spite of such a discrimination, the only one that can be maintained at all; it is not, by the way, put beyond dispute, that but for the tariff, our prices would be still further reduced. I have taken it for granted that the competition between the foreign manufacturers is not so great as to reduce the price to the level of our own. They sell at a price which enables them to keep up their prices. Sir, our combinations are utterly impossible. How can the manufacturers of iron in Sweden, Russia, and England, or the cotton and silk manufacturers of France, enter into a combination? The thing is ridiculous. No, sir, if the duties were taken off, the prices of goods would be reduced to their minimum, and much lower than they are now in this country, and it is for this reason, and this only, that the manufacturers are protesting against it. But, sir, where is the evidence to be found that the tariff has produced any reduction whatever, in the price of the protected articles. Is there any other foundation for the assertion than this: that the prices of cottons, woolsens, and iron, have actually fallen since 1824? But all other articles have likewise fallen, protected and unprotected. Real and personal estate, cotton, flour, and tobacco, all at a home gone down; and most of them have fallen in a much greater degree than woolsens, cottons, and iron. Has the tariff done all this? What say the gentlemen? I have here a price-current containing the prices of 250 articles, in 1816 and 1831. From this it appears that there has been an universal reduction in the price of articles of every description, and that those admitted duty free have been reduced, at least in an equal ratio with those paying duties.—Indeed, sir, I think that a careful examination of this table will show, that reduction in the protected articles has not been so great as in the others. But the reduction has not been confined to this country. It has taken place in England, and all over the world, in an equal ratio, & to a greater degree. The very articles which are highly protected in this country, cottons, woolsens and iron, are now selling in England much lower than they can be obtained here. This is a fact perfectly notorious to every importing merchant, and I have abundant evidence of it now in my hands. Here are statements shewing that such goods have actually been imported within the last year, in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere, and after paying duties of from fifty to one hundred per cent, have been sold as low as the domestic manufacture. Sir, I ascertained, before I left home, that the whole quantity of cotton goods imported into Charleston during the last year, paid an average duty of fifty per cent, and then they were sold as low as American cottons of the same quality. But I am really ashamed to argue a question so self-evident. How can taxes possibly lessen prices? How can protection diminish the cost of production? What are the elements of price? Are they not the cost of the raw material, the wages of labor, & the interest of capital; and how can these be lessened by a tax on the article? To say so, is to reverse all the rules of proportion. Gentlemen might as well contend that two added to five make three, as that fifty per cent added to the cost of an imported article, lessens its price. If gentlemen can believe this, they may believe anything. But the truth is, Mr. President, this whole matter of the reduction in the price of goods is very easily explained. It depends on general causes, which have operated to a certain extent all over the world. From a thorough investigation of the subject, which has taken place in Great Britain, it is found to have resulted from the appreciation of the currency, improvements in machinery, and general restoration of peace. The resumption of specie payments, and the diminished supply of the circulating medium, have lessened the value of the money, and the effect of this single cause has been, within the last ten years, the reduction of prices in that country to the amount of thirty-five per cent to which fifteen per cent may be added for the other causes mentioned—making in the whole a reduction of almost fifty per cent in the money price

of all articles. The same thing has taken place in this country, and therefore, when gentlemen allege that the price of manufactures has fallen, the naked fact proves nothing, unless they can show that they have fallen in a greater degree than other articles in this country, and similar articles abroad. But this is so far from being the fact, that the truth is, that the protected articles have fallen less in proportion than those which receive no protection. Cotton is a striking example, which has, in a few years, fallen to one third of its value, while no protected article has, in the same period, fallen one half.

I trust, sir, that we have now made out our case; that we have shown the unjust and unequal operation, in every point of view, of this system, and that as far as the South is concerned, and the west also, though not in the same degree, it is an unmitigated system of burdens. And, even with regard to the favored section, I would submit, how far it is wise to insist upon a system which can only be maintained at the expense of other sections. Sir, I feel too much confidence in the justice and magnanimity of our Northern brethren to suffer myself to doubt their willingness to abandon this system if they could see it in the light that we do. It may enrich them for the moment, but the prosperity it creates is artificial, and will assuredly be unsubstantial. No country can be permanently benefited by a system of bounties. This system may destroy the South, but it will not permanently advance us, but cannot elevate them. Besides, sir, if persevered in, it must annihilate that portion of the country from which the resources are to be drawn, that are to enrich the Northern manufacturers. And it may be well for gentlemen to reflect, whether adhering to this policy, would not be acting like the man who "killed the goose which laid the golden eggs." Let gentlemen be assured, that this is a system which cannot possibly last. It will, sooner or later, be utterly overthrown.—Would it not be well, therefore, for them to seize this favorable occasion to make some sacrifice of their peculiar interests to the general welfare?

In concluding, Mr. President, what I have to say on this branch of the subject, I must take the liberty of presenting a few general considerations. In a broad view of the question, it never can be expedient to introduce into a country the manufacture of any article that cannot be produced as cheaply at home as it can be obtained from abroad. There are some such now made in this country, and their admission to sustain themselves, without protection is unquestionable. The only exception I would admit to the rule I have laid down, relates to articles strictly necessary to national defense. I do not allude to the habiliments of a soldier, or to articles necessary to his consumption, but to arms and munitions of war. It is the true policy of all nations to "buy where they can buy cheapest." This is the very instinct of our nature and when we depart from it in national concerns, we violate the soundest principles of political economy, a science which is in fact but the lessons of wisdom and an enlightened experience applied to the affairs of nations. Sir, the restrictive policy is founded on the triumph of the selfish principle. It assumes that the natural position of nations towards each other is one of enmity and rivalry, founded on a supposed opposition of interests. The doctrine of the old school was, that, what was gained by one nation, was necessarily lost by another.

The plain and seemingly obvious truth that in a fair and equal exchange of commodities, all parties gained, is a noble discovery of modern times. The contrary principle naturally led to commercial rivalries, wars, and abuses of all sorts. The benefits of commerce being regarded as a stake to be won, or an advantage to be wrested from others by fraud or by force, governments naturally strove to secure them to their own subjects; and when they once set out in this wrong direction it was quite natural that they should not stop short until they were bound in the bonds of retaliation, not only the whole country, but all its parts. Thus we are told that England first protected by her restrictive policy, her whole empire against all the world, then Great Britain against the colonies, then the British Isles against each other, and ended by vainly attempting to protect all the great interests and employments of the State by balancing them against each other. Sir, such a system carried fully out, is not confined to rival nations, but protects one town against another, considers villages and even families as rivals; and cannot stop short of "Robinson Crusoe in his goat skins."

It takes but one step further to make every man his own lawyer, doctor, farmer and shoemaker—and, if I may be allowed an Irishism, his own seamstress and washerwoman.—The doctrine of free trade, on the contrary, is founded on the true social system. It looks on all mankind as children of a common parent—and the great family of nations as linked together by mutual interests. Sir, as there is a religion, so I believe there is a politics of nature. Cast your eyes over this various earth—see its surface diversified with hills and valleys, rocks and fertile fields. Notice its different productions—its infinite varieties of soil and climate. See the mighty rivers winding their way to the very mountain's base, and thence guiding man to the vast ocean, dividing, yet connecting nations. Can any man who considers these things with the eye of a philosopher, not read the design of the great Creator (written legibly in his works) that his children should be drawn together in a free commercial intercourse, and mutual exchanges of the various gifts with which a bountiful Providence has blessed them? Commerce, sir, restricted even as she has been has been the great source of civilization and refinement all over the world. Next to the Christian religion, I consider FREE TRADE in its largest sense as the greatest blessing that can be conferred upon any people. Hear sir what Patrick Henry, the great orator of Virginia, whose soul was the very temple of freedom, says on this subject—

"Why should we fetter commerce? If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, because his spirits are broken, but let him twist the fetters from his legs, and he will stand erect. Fetter not Commerce! Let her be as free as the air. She will range the whole creation, and return on the four winds of heaven, to bless the land with plenty."

But, it has been said, that free trade would do very well; if all nations would adopt it; but as it is, every nation must protect itself from the effect of restrictions by countervailing measures. I am persuaded, sir, that it is a great moral fatal error. If retaliation is resorted to for the honest purpose of producing a redress of the grievance, and while adhered to no

longer than there is a hope of success, it may, like war itself, be sometimes just and necessary. But if it have no such object, "it is the unprofitable combat of seeing which can do the other the most harm." The case can hardly be conceived in which permanent restrictions, as a measure of retaliation, could be profitable. In every possible situation, a trade, whether more or less restricted, is profitable or it is not. This can only be decided by experience, and if the trade be left to regulate itself, water would not more naturally seek its level, than the intercourse adjust itself to the true interests of the parties. Sir, as to this idea of the regulation by government of the pursuits of men, I consider it as a remnant of barbarism disgraceful to an enlightened age, and inconsistent with the first principles of rational liberty. I hold government to be utterly incapable from its position, of exercising such a power wisely, prudently, or justly. Are the rulers of the world the depositories of its collected wisdom? Sir, can we forget the advice of a great statesman to his son—"Go, see the world my son, that you may learn with how little wisdom mankind is governed." And is our own government an exception to this rule, or do we not find here as every where else, that

"Man, proud man,  
Robed in a little brief authority,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven  
As make the angels weep."

The gentleman has appealed to the example of other nations, and they are all against him. They have had restrictions enough, to be sure, but they are getting heartily sick of them, and in England, particularly, would willingly get rid of them, if they could. We have been assured, by the declaration of a Minister of the Crown, from his place in Parliament, "that there is a growing conviction, among all men of sense and reflection in that country that the true policy of all nations is to be found in unrestricted industry." Sir, in England they are now retracing their steps, and endeavoring to relieve themselves of the system as fast as they can. Within a few years past, upwards of three hundred statutes, imposing restrictions in that country, have been repealed; and a case has recently occurred there, which seems to leave no doubt that, if Great Britain has grown great, it is as Mr. Huskisson has declared, "not in consequence of, but in spite of their restrictions." The silk manufacture, protected by enormous bounties was found to be in such a declining condition, that the government was obliged to do something to save it from total ruin. And what did they do? They considerably reduced the duty on foreign silks, both on the raw material and the manufacture; and the consequence was, the immediate revival of the silk manufacture, which has since been nearly doubled.

Sir, the experience of France is equally decisive. Bonaparte's effort to introduce cotton and sugar has cost that country millions; and, but the other day, a foolish attempt to protect the iron mines spread devastation through half of France, and nearly ruined the wine trade, on which one-fifth of her citizens depend for subsistence. As to Spain, unhappy Spain, "fenced round with restrictions," her experience, one would suppose, would convince us, of any thing could, that the protecting system in politics, like bigotry in religion, was utterly at war with sound principles and a liberal and enlightened policy. Sir, I say in the words of the philosophical statesman of England, "leave a generous nation free to seek their own road to perfection." Thank God, the night is passing away, and we have lived to see the dawn of a glorious day. The cause of free trade must and will prosper, and finally triumph.—The political economist is abroad, light has come into the world, and, in this instance at least, men will not prefer darkness rather than light." Sir, let it not be said, in after times that the statesmen of America were behind the age in which they lived—that they initiated this young and vigorous country into the enervating and corrupting practices of European nations—and that, at the moment when the whole world were looking to us for an example, we arrayed ourselves in the cast-off follies and introduced errors of the old world, and, by the introduction of a vile system of artificial stimulants and political gambling, impaired the healthful vigour of the body politic and brought on a decrepitude and premature dissolution.

(To be Continued.)

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE, On Mr. Van Buren's Nomination.

### REMARKS OF MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. President, as it is highly probable that our proceedings on this nomination will be published, I deem it proper to state shortly the considerations which influenced my opinion, and will decide my vote.

I regard this as a very important and delicate question. It is full of responsibility; and I feel the whole force of all that responsibility. While I have been in the Senate, I have opposed no nomination of the President except for cause; and I have at all times thought that such cause should be plain, and sufficient; that it should be real and substantial, not unfounded or fanciful.

I have never desired, and do not now desire, to encroach in the slightest degree on the constitutional powers of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. I have heretofore gone far, very far, in assenting to nominations which have been submitted to us. I voted for the appointment of all the gentlemen who composed the first cabinet—I have opposed no nomination of a foreign minister; and I have not opposed the nominations recently before us for the re-organization of the administration. I have always been especially anxious, that in all matters relating to our intercourse with other nations, the utmost harmony, the greatest unity of purpose, should exist between the president and the senate. I know how much of usefulness such harmony and union are calculated to produce.

I am now fully aware, Sir, that it is a serious, a very serious matter, to vote



gainst the confirmation of a Minister to a Foreign Court, who has already gone abroad, and has been received, and accredited, by the Government to which he is sent. I am aware, that the rejection of this nomination, and the necessary recall of the Minister, will be regarded by foreign States, at the first blush, as not in the highest degree favorable to the character of our Government. I know more-over, to what injurious reflections one may subject himself, especially in times of petty excitement, by giving a negative vote, on such a nomination. But after all, I am placed here to discharge a duty. I am not to go through a formality; I am to perform a substantial and responsible duty. I am to advise the President in matters of appointment. This is my constitutional obligation; and I shall perform it conscientiously and fearlessly. I am bound to say, then, sir, that for one, I do not advise nor consent to this nomination. I do not think it a fit and proper nomination, and my reasons are found in the letter of Instruction, written by Mr. Van Buren, on the 20th of July, 1829, to Mr. McLane, then going to the Court of England, as American Minister. I think these instructions derogatory, in a high degree, to the character and honor of the country. I think they show a manifest disposition, in the writer of them, to establish a distinction between his Country and his Party, to place that party above the country; to make interest, at a foreign Court, for that party, rather than for the country; to persuade the English Ministry and the English Monarch, that they had an interest in maintaining, in the U. States, the ascendancy of the Party to which the writer belonged. Thinking thus of the purpose and object of these instructions, I cannot be of opinion that their author is a proper Representative of the United States at that Court.—Therefore it is, that I propose to vote against his nomination.

It is the first time, I believe, in modern Diplomacy, it is certainly the first time in our history, in which a minister to a foreign court has sought to make favor for one party at home, against another, or has stooped from being the Representative of the whole country, to be the Representative of a party. And as this is the first instance in our history of any such transaction, so I intend to do all in my power to make it the last. For one, I set my mark of disapprobation upon it; I contribute my voice and my vote, to make it a negative example, to be shunned and avoided by all future ministers of the United States. If, in a deliberate and formal letter of instructions, admonitions and directions are given to a minister, and repeated, once and again, to urge these mere party considerations on the foreign Government, to what extent, is it probable, the writer himself will be disposed to urge them, in his one thousand opportunities of informal intercourse with the agents of that Government.

I propose, sir, to refer to some particular parts of these instructions; but before I do that, allow me to state, very generally the posture of that subject, to which those particulars relate. That subject was the state of our trade with the British West India colonies. I do not deem it necessary now to go minutely into all the history of that trade. The occasion does not call for it. All know, that by the convention of 1815, a reciprocity of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain. The ships of both countries were allowed to pass, to and from each other respectively, with the same cargoes, and subject to the same duties. But this arrangement did not extend to the British West Indies. There our intercourse was cut off. Various discriminating and retaliatory acts were passed, by England and by the United States. Eventually, in the summer of 1825, the English Parliament passed an act, offering reciprocity, so far as the mere carrying trade was concerned, to all nations, who might choose, within one year, to accept that offer.

Mr. Adams' administration did not accept that offer; first, because it was never officially communicated to it, secondly, because, only a few months before, a negotiation on the very same subject had been suspended, with an understanding that it might be resumed; and thirdly, because it was very desirable to arrange the whole matter, if possible, by treaty, in order to secure, if we could, the admission of our products into the British islands for consumption, as well as the admission of our vessels. This object had been earnestly pursued ever since the peace of 1815. It was insisted on, as every body knows, through the whole of Mr. Monroe's administration. He would not treat at all, without treating of this object. He thought the existing state of things better than any arrangement, which, while it admitted our vessels into West India ports, still left our productions subject to such duties there, that they could not be carried.

Now, sir, Mr. Adams' administration was not the first to take this ground. It only occupied the same position which its predecessor had taken. It saw no important objects to be gained by changing the state of things, unless that change was to admit our products into the British West Indies, directly from our port, and not burdened with excessive duties. The direct trade, by English enactments, and American enactments, had become closed. No British ship came here from the British West Indies. No American ship went from us to those places. A circuit-

ous trade took place, through the islands of third powers; and that circuitous trade was, in many respects, not disadvantageous to us.

In this state of things, sir, Mr. McLane was sent to England; and he received his instructions from the Secretary of State. In these instructions, and in relation to this subject of the colonial trade, are found the sentiments of which I complain. What are they? Let us examine and see.

Mr. Van Buren tells Mr. McLane "the opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful to do,) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade."

Now, this is neither more nor less than saying, "you will be able to tell the British minister, whenever you think proper, that you, and I, and the leading persons in this administration, have opposed the course heretofore pursued by the government and the country, on the subject of the colonial trade. Be sure to let him know, that, on that subject, we have held with England, and not with our own government. Now I ask you, sir, if this be dignified diplomacy? Is this statesmanship? Is it patriotism, or is it mere party? Is it a proof of a high regard to the honor and renown of the whole country, or is it evidence of a disposition to make a merit of belonging to one of its political divisions?"

The Secretary proceeds: "Their views (that is, the views of the present Administration) upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States; and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed, are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts."

Now Sir, in the first place, there is very little reason to suppose that the first part of this paragraph is true, in point of fact. I mean that part which intimates that the change of administration was brought about by public disapprobation of Mr. Adams' conduct respecting the subject of the colonial trade. Possibly so much was then said, on a subject which so few understood, some degree of impression may have been produced by it. But be assured sir, another cause will be found, by future historians, for this change; and that cause will be the popularity of a successful soldier, united with a feeling, made to be considerably extensive, that the preferences of the people in his behalf had not been justly regarded, on a previous occasion. There is, Sir very little ground to say that "the only tribunal to which the late administration was amenable" has pronounced any judgement against it for its conduct on the whole subject of the colonial trade.

But, however this may be, the other assertion in the paragraph is manifestly quite wide of the facts. Mr. Adams' administration did not bring forward this claim. I have stated, already, that it had been a subject, both of negotiation and legislation through the whole eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration. This the Secretary knew, or was bound to know. Why then does he speak of it as set up by the late administration, and afterwards abandoned by them, and not now revived.

But the most humiliating part of the whole follows:—"To set up the cause of the late administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges, which would otherwise be extended to the people of the United States, would, under existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility."

So, then, Mr. President, we are reduced, are we, to the poor condition, that we see a minister of this great Republic instructed to argue, or to intercede, with the British minister, lest he should find us to have forfeited our privileges; and lest these privileges should no longer be extended to us! And we have forfeited those privileges by our misbehaviour, in choosing rulers, who thought better of our own claim than of the British! Why, sir, this is patently submitting to the domineering tone of the British Minister, I believe Mr. Huskisson—[Mr. Clay said "no Mr. Canning."] Mr. Canning, then, sir, who told us that all our trade with the West Indies was a boon, granted to us by the indulgence of England. The British Minister calls it a privilege, and hopes that his Royal Majesty will be too gracious to decide that we have forfeited this privilege, by our misbehaviour, in the choice of our rulers! Sir, for one, I reject all idea of holding any right of trade, or any other rights, as a privilege or a boon, from the British Government, or any other Government.

At the conclusion of the paragraph, the Secretary says—"You cannot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British Ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

And—adverting again to the same subject towards the close of the despatch he says, "I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that had their origin in the past pretensions of this Government, to have an adverse

influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain."

I ask again, Mr. President, if this be Statesmanship? if this be dignity? if this be elevated regard for country? Can any man read this whole despatch, with candor, and not admit, that it is plainly and manifestly the writer's object to gain credit with the British Ministry for the present administration, at the expense of the past? Certainly, this object appears to me as plain and visible as the sun at noon.

Lest I should do the Secretary injustice, I will read all that I find in this letter, upon this obnoxious point. These are the paragraphs:

"Such is the present state of our commercial relations with the British colonies; and such the steps by which we have arrived at it. In reviewing the events which have preceded, and more or less contributed to, a result so much to be regretted, there will be found three grounds, upon which we are most assailable 1st in our too long and too tenaciously resisting the right of Great Britain, to impose protecting duties in her colonies;" 2nd, &c.

"The opportunities which you have derived from a participation in our public councils, as well as other sources of information, will enable you to speak with confidence (as far as you may deem it proper and useful so to do) of the respective parts taken by those to whom the administration of this Government is now committed, in relation to the course heretofore pursued upon the subject of the colonial trade. Their views upon that point have been submitted to the people of the United States; and the counsels by which your conduct is now directed are the result of the judgment expressed by the only earthly tribunal to which the late administration was amenable for its acts. It should be sufficient that the claims set up by them, and which caused the interruption of the trade in question, have been explicitly abandoned by those who first asserted them, & are not revived by their successors. If Great Britain deems it adverse to her interests to allow us to participate in the trade with her colonies, and finds nothing in the extension of it to others to induce her to apply the same rule to us, she will, we hope, be sensible of the propriety of placing herself upon those grounds.—To set up the acts of the late Administration as the cause of forfeiture of privileges which would otherwise be extended to the People of the United States, would under existing circumstances, be unjust in itself, and could not fail to excite their deepest sensibility. The tone of feeling which a course so unwise and untenable is calculated to produce, would doubtless be greatly aggravated by the consciousness that Great Britain has, by order in council, opened her colonial ports to Russia and France, notwithstanding a similar omission on their part to accept the terms offered by the act of July, 1825. You cannot press this view of the subject too earnestly upon the consideration of the British Ministry. It has bearings and relations that reach beyond the immediate question under discussion."

"I will add nothing as to the impropriety of suffering any feelings that find their origin in the past pretensions of this Government to have an adverse influence upon the present conduct of Great Britain."

Sir, I submit to you, and to the candor of all just men, if I am not right in saying, that the pervading topic, through the whole, is, not American Rights, not American interests not American defence, but denunciation of past pretensions of our own country, reflections on the past Administration, and exaltation, and a loud claim of merit, for the Administration now in power. Sir, I would forgive mistakes; I would pardon the want of information—I would pardon almost any thing, where I saw true patriotism and sound American feeling; but I cannot forgive the sacrifice of this feeling to mere Party. I cannot concur in sending abroad a public agent who has not conceptions so large and liberal, as to feel, that in the presence of foreign Courts, amidst the monarchies of Europe, he is to stand up for his country, and his whole country; that no jot nor tittle of her honor is to come to harm in his hands; that he is not to suffer others to reproach either his Government or his Country, and far less, is he himself to reproach either; that he is to have no objects in his eye but American objects, and no heart in his bosom but an American heart; and that he is to forget self, to forget party, to forget every sinister and narrow feeling, in his proud and lofty attachment to the Republic, whose commission he bears.

Mr. President, I have discharged an exceedingly unpleasant duty, the most unpleasant of my public life. But I have looked upon it as a duty, and it was not to be shunned. And, sir, however unimportant may be the opinion of so humble an individual as myself, I now only wish that I might be heard by every Independent Freeman in the United States, by the British Minister, and the British King, and by every Minister and every crowned head in Europe, while standing here in my place, I pronounce my rebuke as solemnly and as decisively as I can, upon this first instance, in which an American Minister has been sent abroad as the Representative of his Party, and not as the Representative of his Country.

## Latest from Europe.

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 2d inst. says—A little before 10 o'clock last evening, our news schooner "Evening Edition" came up from the packet ship North America, Capt. Macy, bringing us London and Liverpool papers to Dec. 31st, both inclusive. The 1st of January being Sunday, no Liverpool papers were issued. The news is of considerable importance, both commercially and politically. The rapid extension of the Cholera in England—the passage of the bill by the Peers, abolishing hereditary Peerage in France—the execution of Torrijos and his partisans, 54 in number, by the Spaniards—and a reported Revolution in Rome—are the most prominent topics of interest.

This is the first return voyage of the North America, and a most flattering one it is, both to the Captain and owners. We wish her the same success in time to come.

Goods were going forward freely from Liverpool for the United States.

The Packet ship Sampson, from New York for London, was discharging her cargo at Portsmouth on the 30th.—A letter from Capt. Chadwick says, his deck was swept Dec. 5th, five days out from N. York. Dec. 9th, while scudding, a sea wrung off the rudder by the counter and carried away all the braces from the stern post. On the 13th weather moderated; shipped a rudder by which the ship steered well. On the 20th, during a hail storm, was struck with lightning at the foremast head. The fluid came down through both decks into the lower hold where it entered several boxes & set fire to a bale of cotton which lay near the foremast. Succeeded in getting off the fore hatch, and removing the cargo so as to extinguish the fire. Weather thick until 25th. The Sampson had a large quantity of specie on board.—The ship and cargo were worth \$700,000. Seldom has a ship been overtaken with such a series of disasters.

A letter from Captain Holdridge, of the Silas Richards says, he was nine days in getting to the Banks, when he took a hurricane from the West, and reached Holyhead, a distance of 2000 miles, in eight and a half days.—all safe.

A meeting of the creditors of Remington, Stephenson, & Co. (Rowland Stephenson) took place Dec. 23rd, in Basinghall-street, London. Additional debts were proved to rather above £2,000. The total amount of claims as yet is £490,729. A further dividend of two pence in the pound was declared. The amount of previous dividends is 9s 6d in the pound.

A London date of the 20th says, "The cholera is still raging with frightful virulence at Smyrna. In 11 days nearly 9000 deaths took place, and its ravages were extending by late accounts, to the neighboring villages." [Perhaps there is one 0 too many. Eds. Jour. Com.]

PRESTON, Dec. 31.—The Reform Bill has become quite a dead letter. Few think it worth while to bestow a thought upon the subject, much less discuss its merits, but the little that does transpire is, however, of the most satisfactory kind. We have it from the organs of Government, that all idea of breaking in upon the ranks of the Lords' majority, by negotiation or otherwise, has been totally abandoned.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The French papers of Friday and Saturday, which we received last night, are full of interesting matter. Those of Friday contain the conclusion of the debate on the political system of Ministers in the Chamber of Deputies, and the commencement of the debate on the Peerage in the Chamber of Peers. The former discussion lasted three days, without including the sitting in which the Prime Minister made his statement on the affairs of Lyons, which furnished its chief theme. This statement was encountered with rancor and hostility on the two first days. Ministers, however, triumphantly refuted every charge brought against them on this ground, and an immense majority pronounced their honorable acquittal. The scene was then shifted from Lyons to Paris, and the tumults of July in the latter substituted for the rebellion of November in the former. As the Administration was blamed for not foreseeing the disturbances at Lyons, it was likewise censured for the conduct of a police which had foreseen clearly enough, and put down—perhaps by unjustifiable means—those of Paris. The President of the Council having passed over the burning ploughshares of the former ordeal, was obliged to prepare himself for a judicial combat in the latter, with the doughty champions who had already supported the cause against him before the tribunals. In both cases he was victorious, and his ministry may be considered as strengthened by a struggle which threatened its overthrow.

## HEREDITARY PEERAGE ABOLISHED IN FRANCE!

LONDON, Dec. 30, (evening).—An Hereditary Peerage has ceased to exist in France,—in that country which is within three hours sail of the English shores. The Paris papers mention that the question was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday evening, (Dec. 28th,) when the entire law was put to the vote, and passed by a majority of 53, the number for the abolition being 103; against it 70! The final settlement of this question has created, comparatively speaking,

but little sensation in the French capital; for it had not long since been determined by the people that the hereditary Peerage should go; consequently, the majority in favor of the Ministers was looked on merely as a matter of course.

A paragraph in the London Times of the 31st, states that of the 36 new Peers only 32 voted; the others being absent or not having taken their seats. Of the whole number of Peers, 40 were absent.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Horrid Barbarity.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three slave vessels which had originally 1100 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slaves had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up. Such scoundrels as these should be tried for Piracy.—Hamp Tel.

SPAIN. Destruction of Gen. Torrijos & his party.—The Gazette de Madrid has published the following additional details of the arrest of General Torrijos: On the night of the 30th of November two small vessels left Gibraltar with Torrijos (the revolutionist) and his partisans. Followed & backed by the felucca Neptune they were forced to throw themselves on the coast of Malaga, where they abandoned their vessels. The Spanish authorities informed of this landing, took measures accordingly, and sent troops in every direction to cut off their retreat on Gibraltar; and as Torrijos might possibly endeavor to escape by means of some fishing boats, the brigantine Le Heros was charged to watch the coast. Gen. Gonzalez Moreno placed himself at the head of a detachment. After various movements, the General learned on the 4th of December, that he was near the hiding place of the Liberals, who were sheltered in a barn. They defended themselves for some time. The number of the Liberals was not known.—Some said they were 2000, others only 80. Towards evening Torrijos solicited a safe conduct to have an audience of Gen. Gonzalez, and obtain his life and that of his companions. The General, not feeling himself authorized to accede to this demand, granted six hours to Torrijos to decide whether he would surrender at discretion, or run the risk of an attack, in which all would have died by the sword. The first six hours having passed away, without any result, the General granted another and yet another hour. The night had passed, and at break of day Torrijos surrendered at discretion, as well as fifty four of his companions.

We received yesterday the news of the execution of Torrijos, and his companions at Malaga. Torrijos was shot first; he met his end with the courage of a soldier. His companions, drawn up in line, all fell at the same time. Among the victims, are Don Maria Torrijos, a very distinguished General, Don Juan Lopez Pinto, formerly Prefect, and commander of the National Guard; Mr. Robert Boyd, an Englishman of distinguished family; Don Manuel Florez Calderon, President of the Chamber in Spain; Don Francisco Fernandez Gofin, Minister of War.

A Parliament in Dublin.—Mr. O'Connell has cut the Gordian knot, and has superseded the functions of King, Lords and Commons. This audacious usurper—the Cromwell of his day, with all his hypocrisy, but without his courage—has had the unparalleled effrontery to issue his "writ," and has actually convoked an assembly of the Peers and Commons of Parliament, to meet in Dublin on the 9th of January next, to take into their consideration the high and mighty affairs which appertain to his kingdom of Ireland, and this is upon pain of his mighty displeasure!!!—Dublin Times.

President's Message.—This document was received at Liverpool, Dec. 27th by the packet ship Silas Richards, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30. Grain and Flour.—It appears to be the opinion of most persons engaged in the corn trade, that the last crop of Wheat fell short of an average, and the general statements made by them are to the following effect:—In the southern, eastern, and many of the middle counties, the deficiency is estimated at one-fourth less than average crop, whilst in the western counties, average crops were generally obtained, and of good quality. In Scotland, the eastern counties produced indifferent crops, and westward they were good and equal to an average. In Ireland the Wheat crop is good quality, and is estimated a full average. The crops of Oats and Barley were generally deficient. Potatoes and Turnips yielded abundantly; and Hay was a very light crop. It is worthy of remark, that the export of wheat from Ireland during the last ten years, has nearly exceeded 475,000 quarters in one year, and on an average under 400,000 quarters yearly. From official documents it appears that 2,430,260 quarters of Wheat, and 1,431,280 cwt. of Flour, were released from bond between the harvests of 1830 and 1831; and as the stocks of Wheat in the hands of

the farmers at vests, as well as equally small, 3,000,000 quarters consumed in their own growth, ferent harvests, quent large in reduce the stock as well as of A is understood average through Europe, and Prices, however lower than at American flour in bond, and sweet flour 25 can wheat 75 the stock in exclusive of about 70,000 the 1st inst. wheat, 333,0 and 657,787 of flour, most sent depressi measure be a considerable of the last season on the part of shown by the grant facilities well as to the amongst com are reasonable ses to which is reasonable of trade should by those cau harvest, hav a low rate o present low mend shipm low prices a

LIVERP live woolle page, of Lec The num banishment The lace the present all parallel. Several la convulsions tongues at and at the young lady rangement

The met Saturday any with years. Th were cond with torches The met ther dens The darkn than it has noon day eologists. The Du riously indi Grace has health durin

It is sai between h daughter of actually sig By acc that prep officers of for an ent 2d of Nov his daught

MR. A noticed h been busi views of o our belief thing whi from the wholly g in the leas thrown o heretofor him, we v following informati reliance place.—

Dear S 25th, on accounts Tariff— much ex cundance last even Mr. Ada who obe rect, he He had a tem, and favor of may hav limited t not inter by the p Another mittee w that he to Mr. A What avoval but sup dicted myself, very ha you thi time ba

Of every OCTO



the farmers at the end of the two last harvests, as well as in the sea ports, were equally small, (in the latter only about 600,000 quarters) it follows that nearly 3,000,000 quarters of foreign wheat were consumed in the last year, in addition to our own growth. Four successive indifferent harvests at home and the consequent large importations, have tended to reduce the stock of old wheat in Europe, as well as of America. The last harvest is understood to have been less than an average throughout the greater part of Europe, and also in the United States. Prices, however, are very considerably lower than at this period last year, then, American flour was quoted 30s to 32s in bond, and wheat 9s; now, we quote sweet flour 22s to 23s, and prime American wheat 7s per 70 lbs; but at that time the stock in bond was 108,586 quarters, exclusive of barley, &c. and of flour about 70,000 bbls; the stock in hand on the 1st inst. was 690,740 quarters of wheat, 333,000 quarters of barley, &c. and 657,787 cwt. or about 376,000 bbls. of flour, most of which is sour. The present depression in prices may in some measure be accounted for by the present considerable stock in bond, heavy losses of the last season inducing more caution on the part of speculators; the disposition shown by the bank of England, not to grant facilities to Corn speculators, as well as to the general want of confidence amongst commercial men, whose fears are reasonably operated upon by the causes to which we have before alluded. It is reasonable to expect, that if the course of trade should not be suddenly checked by those causes, we shall before the next harvest, have foreign grain admitted at a low rate of duty; but, in the face of our present low prices, we would not recommend shipments to be made, except at low prices and low rates of freight.

**LIVERPOOL Dec. 31.**—The extensive woollen house of Halliley & Smallpage, of Leeds has stopped payment. The number of Poles at present in banishment amounts to 62,000. The lace trade of Nottingham is at the present moment, depressed beyond all parallel. Several ladies have been thrown into convulsions on hearing the unknown tongues at Mr. Irving's Scotch Church and at the present moment there is a young lady laboring under mental derangement from the same cause! The metropolis was enveloped, on Saturday night last, in a fog as dense as any with which it has been visited for years. The mails and other coaches were conducted out of town by men with torches. The metropolis was visited with another dense fog on Tuesday at noon. The darkness while it lasted was greater than it has been remembered to be at noon day by the most observant meteorologists. It soon, however, passed off. The Duke of Wellington remains seriously indisposed at Apsley House. His Grace has by no means improved in health during the past week. It is said that the marriage contract between King Leopold and the second daughter of the Queen of France has been actually signed. By accounts from Malta, it appears that preparations were making by the officers of the garrison and of the fleet for an entertainment to be given on the 2d of November to Sir Walter Scott and his daughter.

**MR. ADAMS.**—We have not hitherto noticed the many rumors which have been busily circulated with regard to the views of this gentleman on the Tariff—our belief has always been, that every thing which ascribed to him a recession from the principles of protection, was wholly gratuitous; and as we did not feel in the least alarmed at the honeyed words thrown out by certain editors, who had heretofore been lavish in their abuse of him, we were willing to let all pass. The following accords with all the previous information we have had that he placed reliance on, and therefore, give it a place.—*Chronicle.*

**From Poulson's Advertiser.**  
Extract from a letter, dated Washington, Jan. 28, 1832.  
Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 25th, on the subject of the newspaper accounts of Mr. Adams' opinions on the Tariff—they must have originated in much exaggeration of some trivial circumstances. A gentleman informed me last evening, that he had shown to Mr. Adams the very paragraph you quote who observed that it was wholly incorrect, he had said nothing of the kind. He had no idea of abandoning the system, and any expressions of opinion in favor of conciliating the South, which he may have expressed, has been strictly limited to the supposition that it should not interfere with the interests affected by the protective system. Another gentleman who is on the committee with Mr. Adams, informed me that he was perfectly satisfied in respect to Mr. Adams' views. Whether he will make any public disavowal of these sentiments, I cannot say but suppose these stories will be contradicted from various quarters. I believe myself, the system stands well. I am very happy in an opportunity of giving you this explanation, and shall at any time be happy to hear from you.

**PRINTING**  
Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)  
Saturday, Evening Feb. 11

We insert to day the speech of Mr. Webster on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England—our readers will perceive Mr. W. has taken a clear, dignified and statesman-like view of the case, indicative as well of the highest sensibility to the honor of the country as of the purest patriotism; it is a performance becoming an American Senator.

**Something unusual.**—We received a Western Mail last evening by the new mail route—we believe it is the fourth received since the first of January, the time the reforming contract went into operation. We hope it will arrive more regularly for the future, as we presume, the new Contractor has by this time discovered the latitude and longitude of Annapolis.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, February 9, 1832.  
"The appointment made by the Executive yesterday to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Purnell, in your judicial district was conferred on Mr. Eccleston of Kent County."  
"The memorial from Talbot relative to the Blacks has been referred to a select committee appointed from both branches of the Legislature to examine similar petitions and memorials from different parts of the State—but have not yet made their report."

"The Bill reported by a gentleman from Washington county 'entitled an act to abolish all and every such part of the constitution and form of Government of this state as relates to the appointment and tenure of office of Registers of Wills, and Clerks of the County Courts was rejected by the house."  
"The bill reported by a gentleman from Frederick to divide Baltimore and Frederick counties and establish a new county has also been rejected by the House of Delegates."

**A List of Magistrates appointed by the Executive of Maryland for 1832.**

**For Talbot County.**  
John Bennett, Samuel T. Kennard, Fayette Gibson, Thomas C. Nicols, James Beun, Bennett R. Jones, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Artlett, Edward L. Nicholson, Isaac Chambers, William Benny, Robert Banning, Nathan Harrington, Woolman Leonard, Robert Lambden, William Haddaway, Thomas Auld, Thomas Harrison, Thomas Bruff, William Caste, Henry Spencer, James M. Seth, Foster Maynard, Jeremiah Valiant, Hugh Hambleton, Skinner Grace, William P. Ridgeway, William Slaughter, Wm. H. Tilghman, Andrew S. Anthony, Joseph Turner, Benj. Richardson, James Ridgway, Stuart Redman, Samuel Hopkins, William Rose, Elias Hopkins, Thomas Arrindale, Thomas O. Martin, Robert Smith, William Vanderford, Solomon Mullikin, James Chaplain, Philomel Hill, N. Goldsborough, Peter Webb, William Berry, Wm. H. Hayward, Thomas Bewley, John Newnam, Thomas Martin, Josiah Chaplain, William Townsend, Andrew Leverton, Joseph Farland, John Tedman, Stephen Denny.

**Coroners.**  
Hynson Kirby, Woolman Leonard, William Dewling, William Slove, Bennett Jones.

**FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.**  
Orphan's Court—John Boon, Richard Chambers, Abraham Jump.  
Livy Court—Solomon D. Cranor, Jacob C. Wilson, George Newlee, Shadrach Lyden Geo. W. Harrington, Wm. Davis, James Dukes.  
Justices of the Peace—Nathan Whitby, Abel Gowry, George Newlee, Wm. Davis, Thomas Melvin, John Clough, Richard Chambers, John Jump, of Elijah, George T. Millington, Joshua Boon, John K. Wright, Daniel Cheezum, Thos. Salsburn, Geo. G. Simmons, Tilghman Johnson, Peter Rich, Wm. P. Haggis, Thos. Pearson, Reuben Richardson, Spencer Heitch, Joseph C. Talbot, Daniel Leverton, Thos. Glendening, Thomas Derocchbroone, Abraham Jump, Jr. John Collins, Wm. Waddel, Thos. Todd, Levin Stack, Thomas Kelly, Samuel Harper, Seth H. Fvitta, Elijah Bartlett.  
Surveyor—James Carter.  
Coroners—Joseph Talbot, Josh. Boon, Short A. Willis.

**State Appointments, made by the Governor and Council of Maryland:**  
**Judges of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore City and County.**  
James Harwood, Benja. C. Kidgate, Henry Payson, Tobacco Inspectors at the State Warehouses.

Richard H. Hall, William Reeder, John R. Magruder, Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors for the City and County of Baltimore.

W. G. D. Worthington, Ebenezer L. Finley, Louis Eichelberger, Lottery Commissioners.

William R. Stuart, John S. Williams, Edward Hughes, Fish Inspectors for Baltimore City.

George Valliant, George W. Bradford, Notaries Public—Baltimore City.

John Gill, James B. Latimer, Samuel Farnandis, Henry Brice, Auctioneers for Baltimore City.

Samuel Hoffman, William Henry, John L. Hammond, Robt A. Taylor, John H. Naff, Wm. G. Harrison, Edward Quinn, Henry W. Booll Jr., Richard Bevan, John N. McJilton, Francis Gardiner, John Keppler, Washington S. Cook.

A meeting of the members of the General Assembly of Maryland, friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, was held at Annapolis on the 21st ult. They recommended a "National Convention" to be held at Baltimore on the 3d Monday of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and appointed James Dixon of the Western, and William Grason of the Eastern Shore, delegates to said convention, for the State at large.

## CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith introduced, on leave, a bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company. The resolution of Mr. Frelinghuysen, respecting Indian Affairs, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Clay's resolution was then taken up; and, after some explanations from Mr. Hayne, Mr. Clay commenced a speech in support of the Resolution and in reply to those who had opposed it, and after speaking nearly three hours, he gave way to a motion to adjourn. He will resume his remarks to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others and for other purposes. The resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the treaties with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, until the expiration of the hour usually allotted to morning business.

The Apportionment Bill was then taken up. Mr. McKennon of Pennsylvania, who, on yesterday, voted with the majority on the motion to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as a ratio of representation, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion to reconsider was carried—yeas 100, nays 94. The question then recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard, to strike out 48, and insert 44,000 as the ratio. Mr. Allan of Kentucky, moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to fix the ratio as to reduce the number of members to 200. This motion was rejected—yeas 32, nays 161. The House then adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer of the 4th inst. we learn that, nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Senate was given to the continuation of Mr. Clay's Speech on the great question of American policy. He spoke till near three o'clock, with unabated animation, when, not having concluded his argument, but being much exhausted, he asked the further indulgence of the Senate and it adjourned. An adjournment to Monday had been previously ordered and it adjourned accordingly.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution moved by Gen. Thomas, of Louisiana, proposing to raise a Committee to enquire into the expediency of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of General Washington, was taken up. After being modified so as to make it propose to appoint a joint Committee of the two Houses to make arrangements for the celebration, &c. the resolution was ordered to be engrossed with very few dissenting voices. It requires the assent or concurrence of the Senate, which it cannot be doubted that it will receive.

The resolution of Mr. Everett calling for a copy of an article in the late Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Evans, of Maine; after which the residue of the sitting was spent upon private bills.

Nearly the whole of Monday's sitting of the Senate was the National Intelligencer, was occupied by Mr. Clay in the conclusion of his argument on the Tariff. He spoke more than three hours, and was briefly replied to by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, between whom and Mr. C. some passages followed, of so warm a character as to call forth the interposition of the Chair.

We should have supposed that the public appetite for the debate had been in some degree satiated by the previous displays; but yesterday the crowd which pressed into the Senate Chamber was even greater than on any former day. Indeed, the jam exceeded any thing of the kind which we ever before witnessed. In the galleries, it seemed to us that men literally stood on each other's shoulders. Below, the chamber was almost entirely filled with ladies—not seated—for the greater part of them it was impossible to furnish seats—but standing in compact mass, and this for four or five hours. Truly, one knows not which most to admire in the fair auditory—their intellectual relish or their power of endurance.

## Legislature of Maryland

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Dudley presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Talbot county, relative to the coloured population of this state.

Mr. Carmichael presented the memorial and resolutions of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, in relation to the colored population of this state; which were severally read, & referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Ann-Spedden, of Talbot county, praying for a pension;

Which was twice read & concurred in.

**MONDAY, Feb. 6.**  
Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's presented the petition of sundry citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's, counties, praying the aid of the state, in removing certain obstructions in the head waters of the Chester river; which was read, & referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Willson, of Montgomery, obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled An act to alter and amend the electoral law of this state, so far as regards the election of President and Vice-President.

On motion by Mr. Holmes, the house took up for consideration the bill, reported

by him, entitled, An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace;

On motion by Mr. Holmes, said bill was amended, by inserting in the first section, twelfth line, after the word 'apply,' these words, 'in cases over fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred;'

The said bill was then read the second time, as amended and passed.

The Clerk of the Senate, returned the bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dodson Hopkins, Theodore Denny Hopkins, and Hester Maria Hopkins, of Talbot county, children of Eliza Hopkins of said county, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were severally read assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

**From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 27.**

**FREE NEGROES AND MULATTOES.**—Yesterday, Mr. Brodnax, from the Select Committee on Slaves and Free Negroes, reported a bill to the Legislature devising the way and means for deporting free negroes, and such as may become free, to Liberia. The bill is a long one, but its principal features are, the appropriation of \$100,000, for the current year, \$200,000 per annum, for succeeding years, to the transportation of free negroes to Africa. The Governor, Executive Council and Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of the act, with power to constitute other Boards at Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Petersburg or other places, to aid in the superintendence. While enough free negroes are found willing to go, (or such as may be emancipated for the purpose) to absorb the annual appropriation, coercion is not to be resorted to, otherwise it is.

**From the Balt. Patriot, of Feb. 4.**

**On-dits of the day.**—Reports from Washington are, that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France is to be nominated as Minister to England in place of Mr. Van Buren—that Mr. Livingston is to leave the State Department, and take the place of Mr. Rives; and Mr. Tazewell to take charge of the Department of State. We give the reports as received—certain it is, however, important changes are on foot at Washington. The "roaring lion" is reported to be quite restive, and often breaks out in the most vehement rage.

**For the Easton Gazette.**

Mr. Graham,  
In the "Eastern Shore Whig," of Tuesday, (31st Jan.) I discover a piece, signed "The Contractor," which seems in part intended to reproach you for what I humbly conceive to be nothing more than a fair discharge of editorial duty to your patrons, to wit: the insertion of a kind note from the Post Master, giving information in regard to the failure of the Mail.

The writer in one paragraph, after having made what might be fairly esteemed a charge against the old contractor, disclaims all such intention, because of his consciousness, that the old contractor has not deserved any such charge.

This brief notice, however, sir, would have been withheld, but for the ambiguity in which the writer, in another part of his communication expresses himself. He says, "The contract, as is well known, is always given to the lowest bidder, who comes well recommended for ability to perform the contract and for integrity." Thus far right. "Old contractors always have a preference at the same bid, and need no recommendations, if they have performed their contracts faithfully."

Now, sir, if he means that the preference old contractors have over underbidders, extends so far as to entitle them to a proffer, by the department, of the contract, at the price of the underbidder, without a failure on the part of the underbidder to comply with the requisitions of the Post Office law in bonding, &c. &c., he is, according to the sense in which I have hitherto understood the matter, in error.

And if he intends to convey the idea, in the part immediately succeeding the one just concisely noticed, that the old contractor was defeated in the late contest by reason of unfaithfulness, he is equally in error—and by his own admission too.

**PLAIN TRUTH.**  
Talbot county, 9th Feb. 1832.

**For the Easton Gazette.**

**TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.**

**WHITELEYSBURG, Jan. 26, 1832.**

We the undersigned approving of the object of discountenancing the excessive use of ardent spirits, and lamenting its effects on many even of our respectable population, do hereby resolve ourselves into a Society to be called the Whiteleysburg Temperance Society, and whose object shall be by an abstinence from the use of ardent spirits except in the case of necessary medicine, to discountenance at least as far as is in our power the fatal effects of such a destructive poison.

1st. This Society shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, with twelve or more of a committee to be chosen annually by said society.

2d. Simple subscription shall constitute membership until a violation of said subscription.

**Rev. JOHN LEE, Pres't.**  
**Dr. WHITE, Vice-Pres't.**

**Rev. A. MITCHELL, Secretary.**  
**Dr. TATEM, Treasurer.**

The Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, may be expected to preach in the Methodist Protestant Church, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

**DIED.**  
In this county on Saturday last, Mrs. Farland, consort of Capt. Jos. Farland.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. Woolman Porter.

Departed this life, on Monday the 6th inst. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Eusebius Leonard, in the 33rd year of his age.

## C. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

Will visit Cambridge, Easton and Centerville, in a few weeks, and will offer his professional services.  
Feb. 11

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centerville Times, will publish the above to the amount of one dollar.

**A Gig and Harness for Sale.**

Will be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

## GIG AND HARNESS,

late the property of Philemon Thomas, dec'd. of Queen Anne's county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new. For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.  
Easton, Feb. 11 St

## TO RENT,

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

Easton, Feb. 11 St

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

## SHERIFF'S 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 Tristram Thomas, use of Conrad Kelly & Co. against James Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, the following property to-wit:—All the right, title interest and claim and estate of him, the said James Bullen, in and to all the lands of the late Thomas Bullen viz part of Lords Gift containing 100 acres of land more or less, Bullens Discovery, near White Marsh Church, containing one hundred acres of land more or less, Knapps Lot, and part of Prospect, containing 150 acres of Land more or less, part of Manners Lot, containing 19 1/2 acres of land more or less, and part of Flemings Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy one and a half acres of land more or less, and part of Prospect and Knapps Lot, containing 50 acres of land more or less; also, two Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, and one Horse and Cart, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the aforesaid James Bullen, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shk.

Jan 28

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, against Isaac B. Parrott, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder for cash, on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, viz.—All his right, title, interest, claim and estate of, in and to that Tract or Parcel of Land where the said Parrott did reside, be the quantity of acres what it may, or by whatever name or names it may be called—also 2 yoke of oxen, 12 head of other Cattle, 10 head of Sheep, 2 Cows, 1 Gig and Harness, 1 Bureau, 1 Marble Clock, 1 Corner Cupboard and contents, 2 Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, 1 Negro Girl (Am.) a slave for a term of years and not to go out of this State, 1 sorrel Horse and 800 bushels of Corn, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Isaac B. Parrott, to satisfy and pay the above named writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance will be given by  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shk.

Jan 28

## MARYLAND.

### Caroline County Orphans' Court.

17th day of January A. D. 1832.

ON application of Nehemiah Fountain, admr. of George Speerry, late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 17th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test,  
JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Caroline county

**In compliance to the above order**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Speerry, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July, next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 17th day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

NEHEMIAH FOUNTAIN, adm'r.  
of George Speerry, dec'd.

Jan 28



**FINE BEEF.**  
On Tuesday the 14th inst. a side of superior spayed Heifer beef will grace the Eastern market.  
Feb. 4

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

**A general assortment of DRY GOODS,**  
Such as India, British, French, Scotch, Irish and Domestic. Among which are

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassimeres  
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.  
Ladies' super brown Cloths  
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.  
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-down Vestings.  
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.  
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.  
Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)  
Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and fawn Cloths.  
Do printed Flano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)  
Do 6-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.  
Do birds eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.  
Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazines.  
Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.  
Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazines.  
Super black Italian Lustrings.  
Heavy black chevrons and sarasettas.  
Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.  
Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlin and Gro de Indes.  
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes.  
Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Crapes de Lyons.  
Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crapes Lisse.  
Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair corv Cambrics.  
Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cravats.  
Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.  
Do do Hook, Mull, Nanook and Jacksonet Muslins.  
Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges.  
Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Robinetts.  
Do Thread and Bobbinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)  
Do French needle work'd muslin do.  
Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)  
Do Lace and Muslin Collars.  
Do Tippets and Collarettes.  
Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantisc Capes.  
Ladies' and Infants' rich lace caps.  
Mian Fur Tippets, rich printed crape.  
Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs.  
Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do.  
Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls.  
Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool).  
Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and Jns. Merino long shawls.  
Ladies' super fancy mohair and beard Reticules.  
Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons.  
Do gauze, satin and plain Taffets, do do.  
Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy Belt Ribbons.  
Super Flng, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs.  
Do white and fancy coloured cravats.  
Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs.  
Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply).  
Do American and rich London, Furnitures.  
Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hose.  
Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose.  
Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk hat Hose.  
Ladies and Misses super, fancy embroidered, white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts.  
Ladies and Misses heaver and white and black English silk gloves.  
Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves.  
Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves.  
Worsted cur'd cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's spool cotton.  
Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings.  
Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs.  
Pearl and fancy buttons for boys.  
Kirby's patent pins.  
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes.  
Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles.  
Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery, Ladies' super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels.  
Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Tassels.  
Super black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvas.  
Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas.  
Do Ca'bric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts.  
Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style).  
Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings.  
Apron and furniture checks.  
Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks.  
Super 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts.  
Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Tickenbergs.  
Super heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths.  
Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting.  
Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs.  
Green and black Worsteds Fringe.  
Paper Hangings and green corals for Blinds.  
Super English oil cloths, cotton Washings.  
Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets.  
Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)  
J. C. would take it as a particular favor if any of his Eastern Shore friends should visit the City of Baltimore, if they would give him a call, as they will find as good an assortment of DRY GOODS in his store as in any in the city and as cheap.  
Baltimore, Feb. 4

**FOR SALE, OR HIRE,**  
For the ensuing season, the high bred Stallion

**SASSAFRAS,**  
He was bred by the subscriber and is now seven years old. He was got by Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1 page 316) his dam (Rosalia), by the imported horse Express, which was the sire of Mr. Knight's Pallfox, whose stock are now running with great success at Natchez. His grand dam (Betsey Bell) by McGarty's Cub. His g. grand dam (Templeton) by Heath's Childers. His g. g. grand dam (Maggy Lauder) by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark, who was presented to the first Governor Ogles, by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a good runner and was purchased from Colonel Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and just made horse full sixteen hands high, a blood bay. His foals for size, figure and fashion will bear a comparison with those of any other horse's get, and he is a sure foot getter. He is on the side nearly related to the celebrated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1, pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to T. M. FORMAN.  
Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 31q

**RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself

**EDMUND,**  
about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard R. Kinsey, 4 miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shd.  
Sheriff's Office, Jan 19, 1832. Feb 4 3w

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

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

The owner of the above described negro man is requested to come forward and release him, from his imprisonment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.  
J. M. FAULKNER, Shd. of Talbot county.  
Easton Feb 4

**House and Lots for Sale.**  
BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court, made at May Term 1828, the undersigned commissioners, will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 28th of February next,

**TWO LOTS OF GROUND,**  
situate at the upper end of Dover street in the town of Easton, on one of which is erected a convenient and comfortable two story frame dwelling, with kitchen attached. This property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to the several heirs for their respective portion, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. GROOME, LAMBT. REARDON. Commissioners.  
Jan. 28 4w [S&W]

**PRINTING**  
Of every description handsomely executed at the OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

**Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.**

**Sinclair & Moore,**  
GRANT STREET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE.  
Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the most approved

**Agricultural Implements.**  
consisting of their new improved PLOUGHS, of sizes from 6 inch to 12 inch, cast and wrought shears; Wood's Patent Ploughs, of different sizes; Barshar, with wrought Shears and Coulters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Fan; Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70—among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, made after the model of the English Machine, with some improvements, and which can be furnished at about half the price at which they have been imported. THRASHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS; Cast Steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks; Shovels; Spades; Straw Knives; Steel, Hay and Manure Forks, &c.  
Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and other FIELD SEEDS—together with an assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good.  
Also expected in a few days from England, a further supply of first quality Early York, Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Ox Heart, Butterbeans and Green Savoy Cabbage Seeds; Broccoli, genuine early frame short top scarlet Raibish Seed, and various other kinds of seed, of last year's growth.  
FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store.  
Baltimore, Feb. 4. 3t

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Easton Feb 4

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JOHN M. G. EMORY, WM. H. GROOME, LAMBT. REARDON. Commissioners.  
Jan. 28 4w [S&W]

**PRINTING**  
Of every description handsomely executed at the OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the necessity of every good citizen, settling Officer's fees, due from them individually and buying found many, who have paid no attention to my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have hereby given my Deputies, the most positive order to proceed forthwith, to the collection of all fees now due, as the Law directs without respect to persons. Prompt attention to this notice may save the good feelings of many as well as my own.  
The Public's obdt serv't  
J. M. FAULKNER.  
Dec 10

**NOTICE.**  
THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view, value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd. among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.  
ED. REED, WM. OWELL, GEO. NEWELL, WM. M. HARRIDCASTLE, SAML. CRAWFORD. Comm'rs.  
Dec. 17

**An Overseer Wanted**  
IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Jan. 14

**A Classical Teacher Wanted.**  
A person well acquainted with the Classics & who can produce satisfactory proof of his capacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by applying at this office.  
Dec. 3  
The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above 4 times, and send their account to this office.

**6 CENTS REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in Caroline county state of Maryland on or about the 14th day of October 1830, an apprentice boy of the name of PETER ANDREW, he is now about 16 years of age, near five feet high, of a light complexion. The said boy was bound to me to learn the Farming business I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and deliver him to me but will pay no charges.  
RICHARD CLARK.  
Near Fowling Creek, Caroline Co. Md.  
Jan. 28 31q

**To all whom it may concern:**  
I have placed my Books in the hands of Mr. Henry Goldsborough, and those indebted to him will please call and make payment to him immediately.  
J. W. JENKINS.  
November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.  
HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.  
Dec. 24

**\$150 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the farm whereon Richard Goslee now lives, in the neighborhood of Blackwater, Sussex Co. Del. on Friday the 13th inst. a negro man named

**LEVIN,**  
about 22 years of age, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well made and likely, with a scar on his forehead—He took with him a quantity of fustian clothing and a superfine blue cloth coat, about half worn, &c. &c. If the above described negro be apprehended within 10 miles of the farm aforesaid, I will give \$40—\$50 if within 20 miles—or the reward of \$150 if taken at a greater distance than 20 miles from said farm—provided, in each case, that he be delivered to me, living in Somerset Co. Md. or lodged in the jail of Somerset county.  
ALEXANDER DONOHO.  
Jan. 28 3w

**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,**  
No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This new style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of twenty apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.  
The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.  
The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.  
D. R. BROWER.  
Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel, Baltimore.  
Jan 21 3m

**NAT TURNER.**  
THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. R. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton with the certificate, under the seal of the Court—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced.  
For Sale at this Office.  
Dec. 3

**TRUSTEES SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, sitting at a court of Chancery, in the case of Wm. H. Dawson, against Jas. Dawson & others, children and heirs of Joseph H. Dawson, dec'd. passed at the November Term of said court, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred & thirty one, the Subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the court house green, in Easton on TUESDAY the 14th day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and three o'clock of that day. All that farm, of the said Joseph H. Dawson, on which he in his life time resided, and of which he died seized, situated in the Bay Side, of Talbot county, immediately on the Bay Shore; the farm being composed of the tracts of land called Dawson's security and Elliotts Neglect, and containing the quantity of two hundred and twenty three acres of land, more or less. The improvements on the said farm, consist of a frame Dwelling house, Kitchen, Barn, stables, &c. all in a state of pretty good repair. By the terms of the decree a credit of one and two years will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser executing to the Trustee as such, bond or bonds, with such security as the Trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest (and not before,) the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed, conveying to him, his heirs and assigns forever, all the said property, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant and defendants, and those claiming by from, or under them or either of them. All persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves.  
WM. HADDAWAY, Trustee.  
Jan. 14

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situate on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by  
JOSEPH CALDWELL, Adm'r  
Dec. 24

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.  
JOSEPH K. NEALE.  
Dec. 10 6m

**OVERSEER WANTED.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to procure, for the next year, An Overseer, who possesses all the requisite qualifications for the management of a very large Farm. To such a person liberal wages will be given. He also offers for rent, with or without a suitable number of labourers his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, Nov. 5th

**New Boot & Shoe Store.**  
The subscriber has again opened a  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE,**  
in Easton, at the stand opposite the Market House, next door to the Drug Store of Dr. Spencer, where he solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers, and assures them he will accommodate them on his usual pleasing terms. He has laid in, for their use and the public's,  
a large and elegant assortment of the above articles, to which he has added  
CAPS, &c. &c.  
of the best quality and newest fashions, all which he will dispose of at much lower rates than has ever been done in Easton. He requests of his friends and the public to give him a call, view his assortment, enquire the price, and judge for themselves. He pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction, and as he has been for years in the business, he has no doubt of doing so, if first rate articles, in his line, at low prices and on liberal terms will command it.  
THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton, Nov. 5 17

**LIVERY STABLE.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms. He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. He has also, and intends constantly keeping, for hire, saddle horses, horses and gigs and carriages, which may be had at all times on the lowest terms.  
Jan. 7 THOMAS PARROTT.

**CASH.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from  
**50 TO 100**  
Likely Negroes,  
from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.  
Nov. 13, THOS. W. OVERLEY

**THE SATURDAY BULLETIN**

A family Newspaper of the very largest Class, free from all political bias, PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY, BY EDMUND MORRIS, No. 95, Chesnut Street, At Two Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietor of the Saturday Bulletin takes advantage of the enormous enlargement of his paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most interesting most amusing and most spirited of all Newspapers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever offered to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new & interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautifully white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements, it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlors and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty; every part being entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty four columns in each number, & contains the news of the week down to the latest dates. The papers for subscribers in the country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post Office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

**General plan of the Saturday Bulletin.**

News of the Week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged, with particular attention to the early insertion of late Foreign news.

Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tattler affording pictures of real life never before communicated for publication.

The Drama—Criticism with freedom and spirit but with candour and kindness.

Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper.

The Markets—This subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times, and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Meal, &c., Cotton, &c.

Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwood's Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c.

Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while all are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.

Law reports—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported, reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires.

Marriages and Deaths—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week.

The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parallel in the history of American Newspapers. Five thousand subscribers are a sufficient recommendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact, could be offered with more confidence to the country resident. Numerous able writers assist the Editor in furnishing a larger amount of interesting original matter than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editor to writers for his paper. A few numbers of the paper will be sent to any person who may be desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the 1st of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance, as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

**PREMIUMS.**

1.—Any person forwarding Five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the Paper free for himself, so long as the Five continue.  
2.—Any person forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner.

ADDRESS THE EDITOR.

Jan. 14

**THE LADY'S BOOK.**  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

By L. A. Godey & Co. 112 Chesnut st. PHILADELPHIA, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE!

This popular work, so well calculated to promote an improvement in Female Literature in this country, continues to elicit universal approbation. It is decidedly the cheapest publication issued from the American Press. Every number in the present volume contains upwards of 64 pages large octavo letter press, and is embellished with a variety of Engravings many of them by first rate artists, executed on steel. \$400 have been expended by the proprietors of this work, in one year, for embellishments alone. The subscription price is only \$5 per annum. Copies of the work can be seen at this Office.  
Easton, Nov. 26

**CHIMNEY SWEEPING.**

THE Subscriber being appointed director of the Chimney Sweeper for the Town of Easton and having obtained a good Sweep for the purpose, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Persons living in the neighborhood of Easton wishing their chimney's Sweep will please leave a line at Doctor Thos H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.  
RICHARD C. LAMM. (S & W)  
Dec. 3



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1832.

NO. 7.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## Mr. Hayne's Speech on the Tariff.

(CONCLUDED.)

I had intended, Mr. President, to have said something of the constitutional question, but have already taken up so much of your time, that I shall not now enter into it. I must be permitted, however, to remark, that the gentleman is mistaken in supposing that this objection to the protecting system is of recent origin. Up to 1824, the question had not been much considered, simply because the protection which manufactures had derived was merely incidental to duties imposed for revenue. The act of 1790 was surely of that character; and even the act of 1816 provided for a diminution and not an increase of duties. But when, in 1824, the true character of this system was developed, the constitutional objection was plainly and strongly insisted upon. Here is the language, sir, that I, myself, held on that occasion, on this floor.

"Will gentlemen point out to me, if they can the power which this government possesses to adopt a system for the avowed purpose of encouraging particular branches of industry. It is my sober and deliberate opinion, that the Congress of the United States has no power to pass laws for the purpose of directly or indirectly inducing any portion of the people to engage in manufactures, than they have to abolish trial by jury, or establish the inquisition."

Since that period, the Legislatures of every Southern State have denounced this system as a violation of their constitutional rights. It was but the last year, that South Carolina recorded on the journals of the Senate, her solemn protest against it as "an oppressive and such an abuse of power as is incompatible with the principles of a free government and the great ends of civil society." I do not know, sir, where the constitutional objections to this system are better summed up, than in the very address of the Free Trade Convention of Philadelphia, to which the gentleman has referred for another purpose. The gentleman is certainly mistaken when he relies on that exposition as an authority in his favor. Sir, as I understand the argument, it is only admitted that incidental protection may be afforded by duties imposed merely for revenue, but that the right is expressly denied of "imposing any additional duty for the purpose of affording that protection." I dismiss this branch of the subject, with the remark, that whether we be right or wrong in our views on this question, the opinion is conscientiously and almost universally entertained throughout the whole South, that the protecting system involves a gross violation of the solemn compact which is the basis of our Union.

I come now, sir, to the question of the policy which ought to be adopted at this important era in the history of our Government. We have arrived at a most interesting crisis in our national affairs—one to which the People have been looking up with intense anxiety for several years past. They have contemplated the extinction of the public debt as the great day of jubilee, when they were to be relieved from the oppressions which they have so long patiently endured. The People of the South, Sir, like the children of Israel of old have passed through the wilderness, and are now in sight of the promised land. They stand on the top of Mount Pisgah, and look, with delight, at the goodly prospect before them—and it is for you this day to determine, whether they shall perish in the wilderness, or be permitted to possess and enjoy their rich inheritance. Sir, I have shown that the whole system of duties is oppressive and unequal—that the very action of the Government is so—yet I do not wish, gentlemen to suppose that we are disposed to push our claims to an unreasonable extent. No, we will not ask that northern manufactures shall be taxed, because duties, to whatever extent imposed, operate as a tax upon our industry. We are willing to agree that the revenue necessary for the ordinary purposes of the Government shall be levied by duties upon imports. The facility with which indirect taxes may be collected affords an argument in their favor to which we are willing to yield, though we well know that they must operate most injuriously on our interests. But, in yielding this much, we have surely a right to expect that no more money shall be levied in this way than shall be absolutely necessary. We think we have a right to insist, that on the extinction of the public debt the twelve millions of dollars heretofore annually appropriated to that object, should no longer be levied; and, further, that no more money shall be raised than may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Any other basis of reduction than this must be founded on the idea of a contemplated increase of the public expenditures. And why should they be increased. We have rather a right to expect that they should be diminished. The principal objects of expenditure, for many years past, have been connected with preparations for war, but with the progress of our works of defence, and the increase of our population, the necessity for this expenditure will, in a great measure cease. Indeed it does appear to me that it will be hardly necessary, hereafter, to seek other security against invasion than will be found in the strong arms and stout hearts of our fellow citizens. But the gentleman insists that our revenue shall not be reduced below eighteen millions of dollars, while we all know that twelve millions have heretofore furnished an abundant supply for every purpose, including a million a year for internal improvements. The gentleman admits that we ought not to provide for a surplus; and says, with great force and truth, that a division of it among the States would be a departure from all sound principles of government. For, said the gentleman, "to give it back to the States or the individual from whom it was drawn, in the same proportion, would be a palpable absurdity while, to distribute it in different proportions, would be an act of gross injustice." I submit whether this argument is not equally applicable to internal improvements. But, waiving this point,

I would ask, if we are to have no surplus, why raise eighteen millions of dollars—six millions more than the ordinary expenditures of the government? To provide, says the gentleman, for contingencies. But, sir, is it not morally certain—that your receipts must exceed your estimates—the reduction of duties will increase imports—and, fix what standard you will my life upon it we shall have a surplus, and not a deficit, unless gentlemen mean to provide for some new and grand scheme of national expenditure. Besides, against accidental deficiencies, a sufficient provision will be found in the uncalled for appropriations, always to be found in the Treasury. Having shown the extent to which the revenue ought to be reduced, I proceed to consider the mode in which that reduction ought to be effected. The first scheme suggested by the gentleman, is a continuance of existing duties on the unprotected articles, and carrying up the duties on protected articles, to prohibit. The gentleman says, however, that he is not in favor of this scheme, because he would put the manufacturers on their good behavior, by exposing them to foreign competition. But what sort of competition is that to which they are exposed, when entrenched behind a protecting tariff, ranging from fifty to two hundred per cent.—I have shown that the existing duties are, to a certain extent, prohibitory; and when the gentleman declares himself against prohibition, he seals the condemnation of his own resolution, which proposes to retain the existing system untouched, prohibitions and all.

I come now to the schemes advocated by the gentleman himself. To take off the duties entirely from all the unprotected articles except wines and silks, and leave them as they are upon the protected articles.

The first objection to this scheme is, that it is proposed by it to take off only \$6,000,000 of taxes, even after the Treasury is to be relieved from a charge of \$12,000,000 by the extinction of the public debt. That it proposes, therefore, to create an annual surplus of six million dollars beyond the wants of the Government, not only without the smallest necessity but with the certain effect of changing the character of your Government, and corrupting the people. Why is this surplus to be created? Has the gentleman given a single reason in its favor; or has he not himself sealed the condemnation of his own proposition, when he admitted that no surplus ought to be created for distribution; for if it is not to be in one shape distributed, for what purpose is it to be raised? The next objection to this scheme is, that it proposes to relieve luxuries from all taxation, while the taxes on the necessities of life are to remain just as they are; subject to duties of from 50 to 100 per cent. It is true that the gentleman, seeing, I presume, the enormity of the proposition in its original form, now concedes that some very moderate duty may be levied on wines and silks. But, sir, I should be glad to know, in what wines and silks differ from the numerous other articles which, by the gentleman's scheme are to come in duty free. Here is a list of some of them, and it will be for the Senate and the country to say how far it is reasonable or just, that the consumers of these articles shall contribute nothing to the public revenue, while the honest laboring man is to be taxed from 50 to 100 dollars on every hundred dollars which he expends on the woollens, and the flannels, the iron and the sugar, which are indispensable to the health and comfort of himself and family.

"It is one of the grandest farces ever attempted to be played off upon a free people, to see an attempt made to reduce the taxes on olives and capers, anchovies and brandy, fruits, mace, cloves, nutmegs, precious stones, alabaster ornaments, cordials, perfumery, artificial flowers, billiard balls, battle-dores and shuttle-cocks, coral beads and gold snuff boxes, silver spectacles and ivory headed canes, velvet and laces, mull muslins and gros de Naples, camels hair shawls, morocco and prunella shoes, fine cambrics, plated chaffing dishes, porcelain and china dinner and tea sets, gold watches, Cologne water, Champagne and Burgundy wines, oranges and pine apples, embroidery, ivory fans, fine Irish linens, prassols, centre tables, gilt books, pier to king glasses, vermirelli and macaroni, Italian marble, mantel ornaments, rouge, essences and court plaster, chessmen, sweet scented soap, silk stockings, gold and silver thimbles, mantel time pieces, tooth powder, wax dolls, and a hundred other things used by the rich—we say, it is one of the grandest farces ever played off upon a free people, that such articles as these we have enumerated, should be exempted from taxation, whilst iron and sugar, woollen cloth and flannel, and many other necessities of life, which are required to render the situation of our working people comfortable, should continue to be heavily and unequally burdened."

I ask for the reason for this distinction which relieves luxuries from taxation, and throws them upon the necessities of life; which burdens the poor and exempts the rich; and I am told it is necessary to protection. Whose protection? Why, the wealthy proprietors of manufacturing stock, men who are realizing enormous dividends, drawn from the pockets of the people. Sir, no other reason for this distinction has been, or can be given; for it is acknowledged by all the world, that luxuries are the proper subjects for taxation, and ought rightfully to be taxed higher than the necessities of life. But here the manufacturers interpose their claims, and the claims of justice are disregarded. Again, sir, these are articles of general consumption; at least among the wealthy; and consumed equally, too, all over the country; and yet they must come in duty free, and the whole revenue of the country be levied on articles, in relation to which the duties operate most unjustly and unequally; being in truth a bounty to certain portions of the people, and a burden upon others, and yet the Senator tells us he had hoped that such a proposition as this would not only have met the approbation of all parties, but would have been received as a concession to the complaints of the south. How it was possible for the gentleman to have indulged such an expectation, I am utterly unable to comprehend. Sir, what single concession, or the slightest approach towards it, is made by such a proposition? Does it consist in agreeing to take off six millions of taxes, when the demands on the Treasury are to be reduced to double that amount? Has the South ever uttered one word of complaint against the duties which it is proposed to reduce? No. These were imposed for revenue; and against duties fairly levied for that purpose, they never complained. It is against duties, imposed not for revenue, but protection, that they have been so long and so earnestly remonstrating, and to quiet their

discontents, the proposition is gravely submitted, to take off all the revenue duties and to leave the protecting duties untouched. Sir, it is not so much the amount of this tax, as its inequality and injustice, which has roused the whole South to determined opposition. And how is it proposed to relieve our complaints? By aggravating that inequality, and extending and perpetuating that injustice. We tell you that the protecting duties operate as a tax upon us, & a bounty upon the tariff states. We insist that it is a violation of the principles on which our Government is founded, and reduces us to a state of "colonial vassalage;" and this it substantially does, if we are not mistaken in its operation, and Mr. Grattan's definition of a colony is the true one—"a country governed in reference to the interests of another."—Sir, if we are right, this scheme amounts to no more than a proposition to relieve the tariff States from all taxation, and to throw the whole burden of the government upon the other states. It is admitted, that the protection enjoyed by the former, even now exceeds the amount of the taxes which they pay, but still they do pay their equal portion of duties on the unprotected articles. But when these are taken off they will be relieved from taxes altogether. Gentlemen who now hear me, remember, that when the tariff of 1818 was under discussion here, a Senator from a tariff State rose in his place, and supported the bill on the single ground that it operated as a bounty of a million of dollars per annum to the State he represented. Let us assume that calculation to have been correct, and that the State in question now pays half a million in taxes on the unprotected articles. When you take off the tax and leave the bounty, the bounty will obviously be increased by just half a million, and the State in question will be relieved entirely from taxation. Such is the compromise promised to the South. The evils of which we complain are to be increased—the protecting system is to be riveted upon the country beyond all hope of relief, and we are told, we ought to receive all this as a concession.

The policy proposed in the amendment which I have submitted, is founded on the just principles I have advocated. The arrangement of the details we are willing to leave to the committee. We do not propose to destroy or even to injure the manufacturers. We are willing they should have the incidental protection afforded by a fair revenue system, and on any plan of reduction, the duties and charges on the foreign manufacture will not fall much short of 33 1/3 per cent; and, sir, with a protection equal to one third of the cost of the article our manufacturers cannot be maintained, they ought to be abandoned at once, since nothing can be clearer than that they would then be sustained, at a certain loss to the country. We do not insist on an immediate reduction to the lowest revenue standard. As the public debt is not yet paid we are willing that the duties on the protected articles should be reduced ten per cent below their present rates, and by subsequent steps carried down gradually to the true revenue standard, what would be the effect of this first reduction of ten per cent? If a yard of English cloth cost a dollar, paid a duty of fifty per cent, and, with the addition of charges, could be retailed at two dollars, the effect of this reduction would only be to reduce the price to one dollar and ninety cents. So that the protection to the American manufacturer would be lessened only five per cent. Now if this provision were accompanied by an immediate reduction of the duties on the unprotected articles from fifty per cent, to fifteen, would not the manufacturers derive some compensation in the diminished cost of every article which enters into their consumption? and if, in addition to this, there should be a considerable reduction of duties on the raw material, I would submit to their serious consideration whether their condition then would be worse than it is now.

The true policy of the manufacturer, it appears to me, consists in obtaining their raw materials cheap, and having their expenses diminished by taking off unnecessary taxes on their consumption. Sir, if this is to become a manufacturing country, we must look to the markets of the world. A feeble and sickly existence may be preserved at home by a system of protection and of bounties—but to be put on a sure foundation, and to acquire that vigor, strength, and energy, which will enable them to enter into successful competition abroad, with the manufactures of other countries, it is necessary they should be prepared for the contest, by being left, in a great measure, to their own unaided efforts. In one respect, the U. States possess an advantage over all the world of which it seems to me, it would be madness not to avail ourselves. We can reduce the cost of production in every department of industry, to the very lowest rates. Our people are not necessarily borne down by an almost insupportable weight of taxation. We have no debt which can never be paid—no burthensome establishments—No King, Lords, and commons, to eat out the substance of the People. In this consists our greatest advantage, and it would be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of it to the fullest extent. This, sir, is not only the favorable moment for adjusting this great question, but if it is suffered to pass away, it can never be recalled. The manufacturers now can be let down without a shock, from the position to which they have been sojourally elevated. They will now be remunerated for any diminution of their protection; but if the plan proposed in the gentleman's resolution should prevail, the immediate effect will be an increase of their protection, an enlargement of their bounty, and of course, if these are to be reduced hereafter, the shock will be much greater than that to which they would now be subjected. Sir, I do consider that, in making my proposition, I am proving myself a true friend to the manufacturers—and that they are their worst enemies (whatever they may themselves believe) who would adopt the policy embraced in the gentleman's resolution. The manufacturers themselves, and some of their ablest and most zealous advocates have avowed the same sentiments. In a work just put

into my hands, containing an exposition of evidence, about to be submitted to congress, in support of the memorial of the free trade convention, lately assembled at Philadelphia, (a work to which I earnestly invite the attention of every member of this body,) I find some extracts from the Register of Ezekiel Niles—certainly one of the most uncompromising champions of the protecting system, which furnishes decisive authority in favor of my opinion. I there find a letter from a person who is represented to be an extensive manufacturer, in which he says:

"The only true friends of the manufacturer are those who now seek to repeal the ridiculous tariff of 1828. Put a duty of revenue alone on cloths, and remove the duty on wool. It would be much better for us, if we were placed in England; for we could there, with our present hands and advantages make cloth, send it to New York, pay the duties, and make more money than we do now. The difference is in the stock; and this difference is attributable to the absurdities of the American system as it stands. The duties on dye stuffs, oil, soap and wool, taken in connexion with the derangement of trade, by making the manufacturer an exporter, amounts to a much higher protection to the foreigner, than all the tariff efforts to us. Such are the facts, and such the fruits of the 'system' which the American manufacturer has toiled to support."

Thus, sir, it will be seen that we who propose to repeal the tariff, of '28 are the only true "friends of the manufacturers," and that they are their enemies who are striving to perpetuate the "absurdities of the American System." Next we have the opinions of Mr. Niles himself, "that the act of 1828 was the result of a political bargain, & passed on principles disreputable to Congress of the United States," to which the enlightened author of the exposition very justly adds, "that nothing can be more obvious than the folly of pretending to encourage manufacturing industry, and at the same time to tax the raw materials, iron, hemp, flax, wool, lead, indigo, and other component parts of manufactures, and constituting the principal value of them, from fifty to two hundred per cent." And here I am willing to rest my case.

The gentleman complains of frauds upon the revenue—fraudulent invoice, and smuggling—but it is his system which has produced these evils. Smuggling, from the very nature of things, must exist, when the duties exceed the risk and expense of the illicit intercourse. For a season, sir, the high moral sense of a young and uncorrupted people, may oppose some obstacle to these practices. No government on earth can prevent them. Napoleon, in the plenitude of his power, was unable to maintain his continental system. His prohibitions and restrictions were constantly violated with impunity. Yes, sir, he who sported with kingdoms, who constructed thrones on the ruins of empires, and appointed the officers of his custom house officers, who drew his cordon around the nations which he conquered, was utterly unable to put down the great principles of free trade. It has been well said, sir, "that when all Europe was obedient to his nod—the smuggler dispured his commands, set at naught his edicts, laughed to scorn his power, and overthrew his policy." How is it with England, that sea girt Isle surrounded with a thousand ships, and thirty thousand guardians of her revenue? Sir, do we not all know that smuggling is there a profitable trade, and that the revenue laws of England are constantly violated with impunity? And how is it with Spain? A modern traveller asserts that there are a hundred thousand persons in that unhappy country who live by smuggling, and that there are thirty thousand others, paid by the government, to detect their practice but who are in league with the offenders. And as to the condition of things in our own country, the gentleman has told us a tale this day, which if he be not himself deceived, shows what fearful progress these practices have already made. The time was when smuggling was absolutely unknown any where, in this country, as it still is in the Southern States. It is your protecting system which has introduced it. It is the natural consequence of high duties—the evil was foretold, and, as we predicted, it has come upon us. The protecting system has already, in the minds of many, removed the odium which formerly rested on this practice. Sir, when these sentiments shall become prevalent, what think you will become of that system? How long will it last after the payment of duties shall come to be considered as a badge of servitude?

Mr. President, the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky is that the protecting system, as it now stands upon your statute book, shall remain untouched—that all its contradictory provisions, shall be maintained inviolate. Let us look, then, at some of the existing provisions of this system. Some of them, in the exposition to which I have before referred, are detailed with a clearness to which nothing can be added by me. Here are tables of the duties on woollens, flannels, baizes, and carpeting, ranging from 45 to upwards of two hundred per cent. I will read a few extracts in illustration of the effects of the duties. Here Mr. Hayne read several extracts from the work in question, showing that the duties on coarse woollens, such as are used by stage drivers, watermen, and other laborers, for great coats, peajackets, &c. are so exorbitantly taxed, as to raise the cost of the articles to about "three times the price which the English laborer has to pay for the same kind of clothing;"—that the western farmer, in consequence of the high duty, is compelled to pay four dollars a yard for cloth which costs the English farmer but one dollar seventy five cents; that flannels, so indispensable to all the women and children in the country, are subjected to a duty of from ninety to one hundred and fifty per cent, whereas by an article which cost in England from eight to nine cents, is sold here for twenty cents, and that which cost in England twenty nine cents, our manufacturer can obtain fifty cents for; that cottons are charged with a duty of from twenty five to two hundred per cent, whereby the cost to the American consumer is, in many instances, increased one half; and that the duty upon iron is from an hundred and fifty to two hundred and eighty per cent. On this point, Mr. Hayne read from the report on the blacksmith's petition, made to the Senate during their last session, and quoted the testimony of John Sarchet, a witness examined on oath before the Committee, from which it appeared "that under the existing rate of duties a ton of hammers and sledge can be imported for the use of the American manufacturer of those

articles, at a less cost than the bar iron from which they are made, that wheel-tire has actually been imported, in a finished state for about forty seven dollars a ton, while bar iron, suitable for the purpose, is selling for about ninety dollars the ton, that tea-trays can be imported for half the price of the raw material, out of which they are manufactured, knitting needles for a hundred and forty three dollars a ton less than the raw materials out of which they are made; that a ton of chain cables can now be imported into this country at a less cost than the rods out of which they are made, and that the necessary consequence has been, that a number of workers in iron, and of mechanics, estimated at one hundred thousand, had their profits so diminished, that Mr. Sarchet had declared, that he had never seen any blacksmiths so poor, or carrying on a less prosperous business, than those of the United States, owing as he believed, to the high duties they are compelled to pay on their raw iron."

Look, continued Mr. Hayne, through your whole protecting system; your duties every where are so arranged as to fall most heavily upon the poor.—The poor man is taxed five dollars upon a coat, which cost him ten, and a rich man ten upon one which cost him forty—a tax of eight dollars upon coarse cottons for his wife and children, which cost no more than eight; and the rich man but eight dollars, for what costs him upwards of thirty. Can any thing be conceived more monstrous than this system of minimums to impose a duty of thirty five per centum ad valorem on cotton goods but to provide that if they should cost less than forty-five cents per square yard they shall be deemed and taken to have cost thirty five cents and pay duty accordingly—to provide that a duty of forty five per centum ad valorem shall be imposed upon woollens, but that goods which costs more than one dollar, shall be deemed and taken to have cost two dollars and a half. This is like imposing an income tax of fifty per cent, and then providing that every man's income shall be deemed and taken to be three thousand dollars; or a tax of fifty cents per gallon upon stills, and providing that every still shall be considered as containing fifty gallons. Now are gentlemen prepared to say that such a system as this, with all its imperfections on its head, is to be held as sacred as the laws of the Medes and Persians? I trust not.

Let not gentlemen so far deceive themselves as to suppose that the opposition of the South to the protecting system is not based on high and lofty principles. It has nothing to do with party politics, or the mere elevation of men.—It rises far above all such considerations. Nor is it influenced chiefly by calculations of interest—But it is founded in much nobler impulses.—The instinct of self-interest might have taught us an easier way of relieving ourselves with every article embraced in the protective system free of duty, without any other participation on our part than a simple consent to receive them. But, sir, we have scorned in a contest for our rights to resort to any but open and fair means to maintain them. The spirit with which we have entered into this business, is a kin to that which was kindled in the bosom of our fathers, when they were made the victims of oppression and if it has not displayed itself in the same way, it is because we have ever cherished the strongest feelings of confraternity towards our brethren, and the warmest and most devoted attachment to the Union. If we have been in any degree divided among ourselves in this matter, the source of that division let gentlemen be assured, has not arisen so much from any difference of opinion, as to the true character of the oppression, as from the different degrees of hope of redress. All parties have for years past been looking forward to this crisis for the fulfillment of their hopes, or the confirmation of their fears. And God grant that the result may be auspicious.

Sir, I call upon gentlemen on all sides of the House to meet us in the true spirit of conciliation and concession. Remove I earnestly beseech you from among us this never failing source of contention. Dry up at its source this fountain of the waters of bitterness. Restore that harmony which has been disturbed, that mutual affection and confidence which has been impaired. And it is in your power to do it this day—but there is but one means under Heaven, by which it can be effected—by doing equal justice to all. And be assured, that he to whom the country shall be indebted for this blessing, will be considered as the second founder of the Republic. He will be regarded in all after times, as the ministering angel visiting the troubled waters of our political dissensions, and restoring to the element its healing virtues.

I will conclude by invoking the authority of one whose name is deservedly dear to the American People, whose life was the practice of virtue; from whose lips there constantly flowed the lessons of political wisdom, and whose example will be to the remotest generations a light to our feet, and a lamp to our path. The restorer of that liberty which Washington achieved; the man who saved the Constitution even at its last gasp—I mean Thomas Jefferson.

In Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Address, he bears the following strong testimony in favor of the true American System:

"Entertaining a true sense of our equal rights to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry \* \* \* enlightened by a benign religion \* \* \* with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people?"

Still one thing more, fellow-citizens—a wise and frugal government, which, restraining men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement—and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicity."

That God may inspire us, gentlemen, and all who are entrusted with the administration of our public affairs, with such dispositions, is my constant prayer to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations.

Price of Slaves.—For a man, 9 ounces, (doublebolls) or 216 yards of cloth, or 9 rolls of tobacco, or 86 gallons of spirits, or 139 handkerchiefs. For a woman 8 ounces, or 192 yards, or 8 rolls, or 32 gallons, or 128 handkerchiefs. For a child 6 ounces, or 144 yards, or 6 rolls, or 24 gallons, or 96 handkerchiefs. Actual State of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa.







# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Feb. 18

There seems to be some shocking work going on at Washington—they mouth each other cruelly, and we expect to hear of some being cruelly mangled ere it be long; they have been rat catching this wet weather, some they have rooted out of their burrows, others they are nosing and ferretting out, and when they have brought all out to view we will tell you.

**Celebration of the 22d February.**—In almost every paper we take up, we find arrangements making in the places they are published, for celebrating the anniversary of the birth day of the father of his country, except in this country. Congress has made arrangements for honoring that day—Baltimore will celebrate it in her usual grand style—Annapolis it appears is determined not to be out done by her sister cities in showing her respect for the man who "was great without being criminal." The following are the arrangements made by our state Legislature, and the Corporation of Annapolis have recommended to the citizens to act in concert with that body.

"The committee appointed on the part of the house of Delegates, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the senate, begs leave to report the following order of proceeding for that day, to wit:—

1st. The legislature to adjourn over from the twenty-first to the twenty-third inst.

2d. A federal salute to be fired at sunrise.

3d. The state flag to be displayed throughout the day.

4th. A national salute to be fired at noon.

5th. A prayer by the Rev. Chaplain of the senate.

6th. Washington's Farewell Address to be read by the speaker of the house of delegates.

7th. An oration to be delivered by the honorable Littleton Purnell Dennis, of the senate.

8th. A prayer by the Rev. Chaplain of the house of delegates.

9th. A federal salute to be fired at sunset.

The reading of the Valedictory and delivery of the oration, to be in the hall of the senate, that being the chamber in which the illustrious Father of the republic resigned his military commission. On this occasion the portrait of Washington and his two aids, will be taken from the hall of the delegates to that of the senate, & placed behind the orator."

Those of our citizens who may wish to join in the celebration, either at Washington, Baltimore or Annapolis, will have an opportunity of doing so, as we understand the Steam-Boat Maryland will arrive on Monday evening and leave here next morning for Annapolis and Baltimore.

Farmers and House-keepers have suffered much in their gardens this last winter—all their cabbages and sallading are killed—let not disease be added to this misfortune. We therefore advise all persons who have suffered in this way, to remove all their dead leaves and cabbage stocks—feed them away to cattle, hogs, or get rid of them before warm weather, as they already smell very badly.

A friend asks us to publish for a good remedy for a frost bitten toe, which, without a fresh bite, is very painful in all hard and severe frosty weather. It being the part of science to rise and not to sink, we presume our friend thinks it below the attention of scientific men to meddle with this matter, and therefore wants the practical skill of motherly Grannams and of that set of wiseacres, who with much conceit and a little quackery, play into the doctors hands by ruining people's constitutions with their wondrous cures, thinking at the time that they are blowing up the Diplomatic gentry—but still the poor toe, will thank some kind experienced for the desired remedy, and we'll join with them in laughing at the M. D's.

On Friday the 10th inst. Wm. A. Ford Esq. was elected by the Legislature, Register of Wills for Caroline County, vice James Sangston resigned—the vote on joint ballot stood Wm. A. Ford 72—2 blanks and 8 scattering. This is an excellent appointment—he is capable—he is deserving—we will say nothing of the late register—his qualifications are well known.

It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the captain of the packet ship St. John, which sailed from New York on Friday last, is the bearer of despatches to the late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.

**ANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.**—The supplement to the Lumber inspection law of Baltimore, reported by Mr. Hunt, goes to require the inspectors to make quarterly reports to the city Register, of the quantity of lumber inspected by them respectively, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

It was yesterday amended at the instance of Mr. Belt, by reducing the charge for measuring lumber over 2 inches thick, to 20 cents, and at the suggestion of Mr. Heard, by requiring them to obliterate erroneous measure marks. In this form the bill passed the House.—*Republican* February 14.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Newcomer, Sheriff of Washington county, the Governor has commissioned William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. who was returned as the second candidate at the last election for Sheriff of that county. Mr. Fitzhugh accepts the appointment. His letter resigning his seat in the House of Delegates, is given in the column of proceedings. A warrant for an election to fill the vacancy, has been issued.

**Coloured Population.**—From some remarks which fell from Mr. Handy yesterday, in debate, we understood that the bill agreed upon by the joint Committee on this important subject, will be reported this day. Only one feature of the bill was mentioned, and that incidentally—which is that it contemplates repealing all the existing laws which allows the introduction of slaves into this State hereafter, under any pretext.

The question respecting the appropriation of the Poores House fund, to the house of Refuge, is the order of the day for Wednesday, (to-morrow)

The subject of the divisional line between Maryland and Virginia is undergoing an examination by a committee of the Senate from whom we have reason to expect a very full and satisfactory report.

The bill reported by Mr. Ely, for preventing justices of the peace from holding their courts in taverns or other places where spirituous liquors are sold, was negatively yesterday in the House of Delegates.—*ibid.*

**Symptoms of Anti-Masonry.**—By the proceedings published to day it will be seen that the application of the Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, for an act of incorporation, has failed. The bill passed the House of Delegates a few days since, we believe, without much debate. In the Senate however, it gave rise to an animated discussion, which was over before we heard of it, or we should not have missed it. In that body the bill was negatived—a message was proposed in the house on Saturday, asking the Senate to reconsider that vote, but failed, Ayes 27, Nays 33. This is considered a complete flooring of the subject for the present.—*ibid.*

**The Devil among the Banks.**—The memorial of the Presidents of most of the Banks of Baltimore, against the new institutions in that city, chartered under the names of Savings Institutions &c. &c. complaining that their monopoly of banking powers in that community are infringed by the banking operations of said new institutions, which together with the counter memorials thereto, were committed to a joint committee of both houses, has given rise to a most interesting discussion indeed, which occupies the attention not only of the joint committee which sets at 4 o'clock every evening in the Senate chamber, but of many members of both houses, citizens, strangers, and ladies, who flock to hear that array of the operations of those secret monied associations for the first time exhibited to public view. If we could find any other old proverb by which to convey our meaning as well without the invidious idea conveyed in the one which says, "that when rogues fall out, honest men come to the truth," we would here use it, but we have taxed our recollection in vain. We venture to pronounce, that during the debate, secrets worth knowing will be ascertained. It is time well employed by legislators. It is seldom they get an opportunity of hearing such a lesson.

The discussion was opened on Thursday evening by Mr. Magruder, of Baltimore, Counsel for the old Banks, who concluded on Friday evening, and was followed by Col. Freeman, the President of the Savings Institution. We notice Mr. Gwynn, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Rev. Johnson and Mr. Meredith, making notes of preparation for "wordy war," and we hear of a hope expressed that the cat-astrophe of the Kilkenny cats may be the result.—*ibid.*

**LA'EST FROM ENGLAND.**—The ship Tally Ho, Capt. Fisher, 36 days from Liverpool arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday. Capt. F. has politely favored the Norfolk Herald with London papers to the 4th, and Liverpool to the 5th Jan. It is only ten weeks since the Tally-Ho left our waters for Liverpool, and made the passage out in eighteen days.

The papers are unusually barren. The reports from the cholera district, show no increase or extension of the disease since the last advice. We find but little in the papers on the subject of the Reform Bill. The London Times of the 5d, boldly asserts that "what ever comes it is as clear as sunshine that the Reform Bill must be carried." The Times, however, founds no reliance upon the supposed influence of popular indignation with all its terrible consequences, operating on the fears of the Lords.

**To the Farmers of the Eastern Shore.**—We are the unfortunate victims of our own bad judgement or of our necessities. In the sale of our grain we are either obliged, to sell at the earliest possible moment—or we misjudge the matter, and sell before the time when circumstances make the demand the highest—or suffer ourselves to be prevailed on and persuaded to sell by persons who have no interest but in getting from us all their gains as speedily as they can. Thus many persons have been pushing up their grain to market already this season under a delusive idea that those who got there first would be best off—when in fact, when they got there, the boats were not ready to take corn coastwise, and of course the Speculators gave just what they pleased, and Corn cleared some thirty eight or thirty nine cents a bushel; and wheat being there before the market was fairly open and the millers ready for it, sold for from ten to fifteen cents less than any quotations in prices current throughout the season.

If at the breaking up of the frost this winter, farmers had joined and employed a good boat to take their corn to Charleston, Savannah, or Boston, (a voyage of less than ten days sail) they would have cleared, after paying 8 cents a bushel freight, from 56 to 58 cents a bushel instead of clearing thirty seven and thirty nine cents—or if, instead of hurrying off their corn to Baltimore, before they knew the boats were ready to take it coastwise, they had waited until they heard that the boats were ready, they would have got some six or eight cents a bushel more—but every bushel that has been sold at Baltimore lately at 40, 42 & 43 (from which freight and commission is to be deducted) will be sent off immediately now and will clear to the purchasers from ten to twenty cents. Such is the loss that farmers incur for want of good judgment as to the time of selling grain—and such is the gain that speculators make out of them, from farmers acting so injudiciously and incautiously.

Brother Farmers you must act more cautiously and with better judgement—you must not send up and sell your grain at random this way without better and surer intelligence—you must study & try to understand the market better—why is it not as easy for you to send your corn to Charleston or to Boston as it is for the farmer on the James River or the Rappahannock to send theirs? Why, upon the breaking up of the winter's frost, is it not as easy for you to send your corn to Charleston or to Boston as it is to send it to Baltimore?—sell it there, and then let these that buy it take it out of your vessel, put it into another that carries it straight off to Charleston, Savannah, or Boston, and there clear from ten to twenty cents a bushel out of your pocket?

Don't be in such a hurry to send off—Let them wait and wait your grain a little while, and it will keep up and make the market steady—Don't try to get to market first, but wait until you hear from the market that they are ready to ship your corn before you send it up. In truth brother Farmers look before you leap, and be assured it is better to starve a market than to glut it.

**A FARMER.**

**For the Easton Gazette.**

The twenty second of February completes a century since the birth of Washington. Is it well, that a day, fraught with so many moral associations, should pass unnoticed, unimproved? One hundred years ago, our now gigantic Republic slept in the cradle of imbecility.—To the lion-like valour, and Fabian prudence of that man, whose centennial birth day we would now commemorate, we are mainly indebted for our present national greatness. It is impossible for any American to dwell too earnestly on so exalting a theme. The day itself is a solilo on Patriotism. Should we ever be destined to see our beloved land, a wilderness of anarchy, we need but recur to it, and straightway will it be manna to our souls, cheering and invigorating us.

Let not then the approach of that day be listlessly welcomed. It is an important day. It is the sabbath of the nation. What a pausing place for solemn reflection! A past century, the most glorious, save one, in the history of man, stretches far behind us; a century, in which the germs of civil and religious freedom have swelled and fructified. We stand, as it were, on the pivot of Time. A coming century, a vast, interminable field, spreads itself before us. The eye aches at the prospect. It would fain penetrate the darkness of futurity. Is there any one to whose heart the life-blood of patriotism thrills, that can await without emotion the dawn of such a day? It has no parallel, save that in which "The morning stars came sung together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

The history of the world ten hundred years hence will testify it. Such a day wants not the aid of pageantry; the false tinsel of pomp. There is a true patriotism, as well as a false religion. It is the burning patriotism of the heart. Let us indulge it. So pure a feeling is an appropriate preparation for a coming jubilee.

**[Communicated for the Gazette.]**

**TO THE TEACHERS OF MARYLAND.**

By what Proposition in Euclid's Elements of Geometry was the circumference of the earth ascertained and by what method is the proposition solved? **ISAAC NEWTON.**

Baltimore, Jan. 19th 1832.

The importance of the establishment of the American Colony at Liberia appears to be justly appreciated by some of the British writers. The Westminster (London) Review says, in reference to it:—"The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the Coast of Africa; a greater event possibly, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

The London Medical Gazette, has this anecdote in regard to the Cholera:—"A few days ago, Magendie, in returning to Paris from his visit to Sunderland was asked by a distinguished physician in London, what he thought of Cholera?—"I think," said Magendie, "that it is a disease which begins where others end—with death!"

**Inundation at Pittsburgh and submersion of Alleghany Town.**—We are indebted to the kindness of a Mercantile friend for the following extract of a letter dated Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1832.

"All Pittsburgh is in a state of alarm to day—the rivers are rising and have now got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Alleghany Town, opposite, is under water—we hear that many lives have been lost there, but cannot ascertain. The river is still rising, and six feet more will overflow all Pittsburgh. I saw boats this morning taking people out the chamber windows, from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the islands below there are swept off. The ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and came up wood street, (the principal business street here,) in front of the stores and houses, and then the passengers and horses stepped on to the pavement and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is all surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known to be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown—people will be afraid to go to bed to-night unless it begins to fall."—*Balt. Gaz.*

The following extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Van Buren, in the Senate of the United States, on the 24th Feb 1827, furnish a most cutting commentary upon his degrading instructions:—

"If we direct our attention to the ground which Mr. Canning has assumed, there can be, on this side of the Atlantic, no difference of opinion. It is indefensible, and unjust in its application."

"In a government like ours, founded on freedom of thought and action, imposing no unnecessary restraints and calling in to exercise the highest energies of the mind, occasional differences of opinion are not only to be expected, but to be desired. But this conflict of opinion should be confined to subjects which concern ourselves. In the collision which may arise between the United States and a foreign power, it is our duty to present an unbroken front. Domestic differences, if they tend to give encouragement to unjust pretensions, should be extinguished or deferred; and the cause of our government must be considered as the cause of our country."

"The humiliating spectacle of a foreign government speculating for the advantage which it may derive from our dissensions, will, I trust, never again be the reproach of the American people."—*Reg. of Debates, Vol. III, page 478.*

The following extract from a letter received in N Orleans, by the *American Flower*, has been communicated to the editor of the *Bee* for publication.

**PORT-AU PRINCE, Jan. 11.**—A commercial treaty has just been concluded between this and the United States government. Commodore Elliott commanding the frigate, was entrusted with the management of the negotiations. His ship, together with two corvettes, remained at anchor for more than a month in the harbor. His stay here was celebrated by all the authorities of the city; he, in his turn, entertained them on board of his noble ship. On the first of January, the anniversary of our independence he hoisted the Haytian flag, with a round of 17 guns. He was also present in uniform, at the usual ceremonies of the day."

**Latest from Liberia.**—By the arrival at Baltimore of the schooner Orion, from Cape Messurado, the Liberia Herald of the 22d of December has been received, from which the annexed paragraph is copied.

**MONROVIA, Dec. 22.**

**Arrival of emigrants.**—In our last we had the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival of the Criterion, & it is our privilege this month to notice the arrival of the schooner Orion, of Baltimore, with thirty-four emigrants sent out at the expense of the Maryland State Colonization Society; and the schr. Margaret Mercer, purchased and fitted out with a suitable cargo, at the expense of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, for the use of the Colonial Agency. The Margaret Mercer also brings out nine emigrants from Philadelphia—as many as she could well accommodate. She is a fine vessel, reflecting high credit upon the untiring bounty of her noble spirited donors. She will remain on the coast, and will supply the place of the Messu-

rado, and be eminently serviceable in lessening the expenses of the Agency.—From late occurrences at the South; which we deplore as much as any man possibly can, we are led to conclude that a new impulse will be given to the noble scheme of Colonization.

**The New Volcanic Island.**—It appears that the Volcanic Island recently thrown up in the Mediterranean is fast disappearing again. The island was visited on the 7th of October by Lt. Walker, of the Albion, who states that during the interval subsequent to his former visit on the 15th of September, it had diminished from a mile and a quarter in circumference to little more than a circle of a mile. Mr. Walker is of opinion, that unless fresh eruptions take place—which is not unlikely, as the cliff continued excessively hot, and boiling water issued from the beach—that the next north west or south east gale would wash all that remained of the island entirely away.

**MR. CANNING—MR. MONROE—AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**—In the London Metropolitan for January, received by the Hannibal, we find an article of so much interest to the American public, that we lose no time in laying it before our readers. It is founded on a review of a recent work by Mr. Stapleton, (who is understood to have been the confidential secretary of Mr. Canning,) in the Foreign Quarterly for October; and reveals the important fact, that the famous passage in President Monroe's Message of 1823, against the interference of the Holy Alliance in the affairs of the American Continent, was sent forth to the world by virtue of a full understanding between him and Mr. Canning, that the ground assumed was to be maintained if necessary, by the combined force of British and American arms.

*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

**OBITUARY.**  
Casualty.—On Wednesday morning last Benjamin, youngest son of Edward P. Mullikin, of Oxford Neck, was killed by the falling of a tree. He was in the 13th year of his age; and by his filial affection, his dutiful regard to parents—and strict attention to his studies, had endeared him to all around him.

**WANTED,**

A single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can hear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at the residence of Mr. S. T. Kennard, on Thursday next, the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

*R. SPENDER, Sec'y.*

**EASTON & BALTIMORE**

**PACKET.**

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to, left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

**JEREMIAH HARRISON.**

Feb. 18 31q.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, & to me directed & delivered by the Clerk thereof at the suit of John Valliant against Henry Dillaway, bidder for Cash at the residence of said Dillaway at the Trappe, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property, to wit:—2 houses and lots in the Trappe, one bay horse 1 one old cart one bureau, one desk, one sideboard, 12 Windsor chairs, 3 beds bedsteads and furniture, two tables and one black cow. All seized as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the above mentioned Henry Dillaway, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned f. fa. and officers fees placed in my hands for collection in the year 1831, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by **J. M. FAULKNER, Shk.**

Feb. 18 4w

**PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,**

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dressing Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

**D. R. BROWER,**

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel, Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m



## POETRY.

From the United States' Gazette.  
THE EAGLE'S REPROOF.

Oh! shame, deep shame! the people rise,  
To scoff, and mock their Senate's voice!  
Shall he, whose hands would sacrifice  
His country's honor, be our choice!  
Shall party, private feelings sway,  
And overrule the public weal—  
No! faction's reign shall pass away,  
And not one ray of glory steal  
From those bright stars, which shed the light  
Of honor on our Eagle's wings,  
Which never flutters at the sight  
Of pompous thrones, the pride of kings;  
But flies from this, her native shore,  
The her-d of her country's right,  
To ask demand it, and before  
She'd stoop to beg, she'd stand and fight.

H. S. G.

**Hints and recipes in Domestic affairs.**  
—Enjoyment is not found so much in  
luxurious as simple dishes. Fried apples  
are better and more wholesome than ex-  
pensive preserves.

In striving for the comforts of life, seek  
those that are least expensive. It is bet-  
ter to have your houses furnished with  
comfortable than with costly things.

Exert yourselves to overcome the diffi-  
culties that attend your present business,  
rather than enter into other pursuits.

See that the beef and pork are always  
under brine, and that the brine is sweet  
and clean.

As far as possible have bits of bread  
eaten up before they become hard.—  
Spread those that are not eaten, and let  
them dry to be pounded for puddings.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last  
much longer for having oil rubbed into  
them once in a while.

A large stone, put in the middle of a  
barrel of meal, is good to keep it cool.

Lamps will have a less disagreeable  
smell if you dip your wick yarn in strong  
hot vinegar, and dry it.

Put new earthenware into cold water,  
and let it heat gradually until it boils,  
then cool again. Brown earthen ware,  
in particular, may be toughened in this  
way. A handful of rye or wheat bran  
thrown in while its boiling, will preserve  
the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed  
by acid or salt.

New England rum, constantly used to  
wash the hair, keeps it very clean, and  
free from disease, & promotes its growth  
a great deal more than Macassar oil.—  
Brandy is very strengthening to the roots  
of the hairs; but it has a hot drying ten-  
dency which N. England rum has not.

If you have a greater quantity of chee-  
ses in the house than is likely to be soon  
used, cover them carefully with paper,  
fastened on with flour paste, so as to ex-  
clude the air. In this way they may be  
kept from insects for years. They should  
be kept in a dry cool place.

Woolens should be washed in very hot  
suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water  
shrinks them.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than  
in earthen.

Suet keeps good all the year round if  
chopped and packed in a stone jar, cov-  
ered with molasses.

When molasses is used in cooking, it  
is a prodigious improvement to boil and  
skim it before you use it. It takes out  
the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it  
almost as good as sugar.

There should always be a heavy stone  
on the top of your pork, to keep it down.  
This stone is an excellent place to keep  
a bit of fresh meat in the summer, when  
you are afraid of its spoiling.

Lime pulverized, sifted through coarse  
muslin, and stirred up tolerably thick in  
white of eggs, makes a strong cement  
for glass and china. Plaster of Paris is  
still better; particularly for mending bro-  
ken images of the same material.

Beef tea for the sick, is made by boil-  
ing a tender steak nicely, seasoning with  
pepper and salt, and cutting it up, and  
pouring water over it not quite boiling.—  
Put in a little water at a time, and let it  
stand to soak the goodness out.

Parsnips should be kept down cellar  
covered up in sand entirely excluded  
from air. They are good only in the spring.

The purple paper which comes on loaf  
sugar, boiled in cider or vinegar with a  
bit of alum, makes a fine purple slate  
color. Done in iron.

## RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

**To make Jumbles.**—Three pounds of  
flour, two of sugar, one of butter, eight  
eggs, with a little caraway seed, and a  
little milk, if the eggs are not sufficient.

**Soft cakes in little pans.**—One pound  
and a half of butter rubbed with two  
pounds of flour; and one glass of wine,  
one of rose water, two of yeast, nutmeg,  
cinnamon, and currants.

**Diet Bread.**—One pound of flour, one  
of sugar, nine eggs, leaving out some of  
the white, a little mace and rose water.

**Wonders.**—Two pounds of flour, three  
quarters of sugar, half a pound of butter,  
nine eggs, a little mace and rose water.

**Cream Cake.**—Four cups of flour,  
three of sugar, one of butter, one of cream  
five eggs, one tea-spoonful of pearl ash  
rub the butter and sugar together, then  
add the rest.

**Cookies.**—One tea cup of butter, one  
of sugar, one egg, and flour.

**Pound Cake.**—Three eggs, nine spoon-  
fuls of butter, three of sugar and three  
handfuls of flour.

**Composition Cake.**—One pound of

flour, one of sugar, seven eggs and a gill  
of brandy.

**Loaf Cake.**—Five pounds of flour,  
two of sugar three quarters of a pound of  
lard, the same quantity of yeast, eight  
eggs, and a quart of milk. Roll the sug-  
ar in flour, and raisins and spices after  
the first rising.

**Tea Cakes.**—Three cups of sugar,  
three eggs, one cup of milk, a small lump  
of pearlash, and make it not quite as  
stiff as pound cake.

**Soft Gingerbread.**—Six tea cups of  
flour, three of molasses, one of cream,  
one of butter, one table spoonful of pearl-  
ash.

**Wafers.**—One pound of flour, a quarter  
of a pound of butter, two eggs, one glass  
of wine, and a nutmeg.

**Bread Pudding.**—One pound of soft  
bread or biscuit, soaked in one quart of  
milk, run through a sieve or cullendar,  
seven eggs, three quarters of a pound of  
butter, nutmeg, cinnamon, one gill of  
rose water, one pound of raisins, half a  
pint of milk; bake three quarters of an  
hour; oven middling hot.

## C. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

WILL visit Cambridge, Easton and Centre-  
ville, in a few weeks, and will offer his pro-  
fessional services.  
Feb. 11 3t

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville  
Times, will publish the above to the amount of  
one dollar.

## A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable  
terms, for CASH only, an excellent

## GIG AND HARNESS,

late the property of Philemon Thomas, dec'd.  
of Queen Anne's county. Said Gig and Harness  
was made in Smyrna only a short time before  
the death of said Thomas, has only been used  
a few times, has been well taken care of, and is  
therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R.  
W. Kennard.  
Easton, Feb. 11 3t

## Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

## Sinclair & Moore,

GRANT STREET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARF,  
BALTIMORE.

Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the  
most approved

## Agricultural Implements.

consisting of their new im-  
proved PLOUGHS, of sizes  
from 6 inch to 12 inch, cast  
and wrought shears, Wood's  
Patent Ploughs, of different  
sizes; Bar shears, with wrought Shears and Cut-  
ters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Fan;  
Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70  
—among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cutter,  
made after the model of the English Machine,  
with some improvements, and which can be  
furnished at about half the price at which they  
have been imported. THRASHING MA-  
CHINES and HORSE POWERS; Cast Steel  
Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks; Shovels; Spades;  
Straw Knives; Steel, Hay and Manure Forks,  
&c.

Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and  
other FIELD SEEDS—together with an as-  
sortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted  
good.

Also expected in a few days from England,  
a further supply of first quality Early York,  
Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Ox  
Heart, Battersea and Green Savoy Cabbage  
Seed; Broccoli, genuine early frame short top  
scarlet Radish Seed, and various other kinds of  
seed, of last year's growth.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store.  
Baltimore, Feb. 4. 3t

## House and Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Talbot county court  
at May Term 1832, the undersigned com-  
missioners, will offer at public Sale on Tuesday,  
the 28th of February next,

## TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate at the upper end of Dover  
street in the town of Easton, on one  
of which is erected a convenient and  
comfortable two story frame  
dwelling, with kitchen attached. This pro-  
perty will be sold on a credit of 12 months,  
the purchaser giving bond with approved se-  
curity, to the several heirs for their respective  
portion, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
The sale will take place on the premises at 3  
o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN M. G. EMORY, } Commis-  
WM. H. GROOME, } sioners.  
LAMBT. REARDON. }  
Jan. 28 4w [S&W]

## FOR SALE, OR HIRE,

For the ensuing season, the high  
bred Stallion

## SASSAFRAS,

He was bred by the subscriber  
and is now seven years old. He was got by  
Ware's Godolphin (see Turf Register Vol. 1  
page 316) his dam (Rosalia), by the imported  
horse Express, which was the sire of Mr.  
Knight's Pallfox, whose stock are now running  
with great success at Natchez. His grand dam  
[Betsey Bell] by McCarty's Cub. His g. grand  
dam [Temptation] by Heath's Children. His  
g. g. grand dam [Maggie Lauder] by Dr. Ham-  
ilton's imported horse Figure, was full sister to  
Mr. Patterson's Rochester. His g. g. g. grand  
dam by the imported horse Othello. His g. g.  
g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Spark,  
who was presented to the first Governor Ogilby,  
by Lord Baltimore. The Othello Mare was a  
good runner and was purchased from Colonel  
Tasker by Colonel Nicholson.

SASSAFRAS is an uncommon powerful and  
just made horse full sixteen hands high, a  
blood bay: His foals for size, figure and fan-  
tion will bear a comparison with those of any  
other horse's get, and he is a sure foal getter.  
He is on the side nearly related to the cele-  
brated Sir Charles, see Turf Register Vol. 1,  
pages 316 & 473. For terms apply to

T. M. FORMAN.  
Cecilton Md. Feb. 4 3t

## JAMES COBURN

HAS commenced business in the City of  
Baltimore, in Baltimore street, No. 23,  
one door east of Frederick Street, and a short  
distance west of Centre Market Space, and di-  
rectly opposite Mr. W. C. Conine's Lottery  
Office, where he has on hand, and intends con-  
stantly keeping

A general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

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

Extra super blue and black Cloths and Cassi-  
meres  
Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.  
Ladies' super brown Cloths  
Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian,  
steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.  
Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-  
down Vestings.  
Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.  
Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.  
Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels,  
(warranted not to shrink.)  
Do red and green Flannels, and green serge  
and frieze Cloths.

Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some  
extra size.)

Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table  
Diapers.

Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and  
Lawns.

Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and  
Bombazettes.

Do Caroline, Plains and Norwich Crapes.

Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black  
Nombazeenes.

Super black Italian Lustrings.

Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetts.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro  
de Naps.

Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de  
Merlins and Gro de Indes.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins &  
Black Modes.

Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and  
Black Crape de Lyons.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian  
Crapes and Crape Lisse.

Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cor-  
Cambrics.

Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics  
for Cravats.

Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.

Do do Book, Mull, Nansock and Jacksonet  
Muslins.

Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tattinges.

Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinets.

Do Thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insert-  
ings, (rich Patterns.)

Do French needle work'd muslin do.

Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very  
rich patterns.)

Do Lace and Muslin Collars.

Do Tippets and Collarettes.

Do French needle work'd Milan collars  
and Dantzie Capes.

Ladies' and Infants' rich lace caps

Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape

Embroidered and cornered gauze Handker-  
chiefs

Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do

Rich Thibet wool and merino Handk'ch's and  
shawls

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino  
long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted  
all wool)

Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls and  
Jm. Merino long shawls

Ladies' super, fancy mohair and bead Reticules

Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnett  
ribbons

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffeta do do

Extra rich gauze cap, and wat'd. and fancy  
Belt Ribbons

Super Flg, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy  
Handk'fs

Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats

Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton  
Handkerchiefs

Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large  
supply)

Do American and rich London, Furnitures

Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham

Ladies' super English and French black and  
white silk Hose

Ladies and Misses white, black and slate color-  
ed cotton and worsted Hose

Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long  
wool Virginia cotton and silk half Hose

Ladies and misses super, fancy embroidered white  
black and colored horse skin gloves and  
mitts

Ladies and misses heavier and white and black  
English silk gloves

Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin  
gloves

Do do white, woodstock and black and  
white silk gloves

Worsted cut cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's  
spool cotton

Super Italian sewings and a good supply of  
Tailors Trimmings

Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and  
Neck Combs

Pearl and fancy buttons for boys

Kirby's patent pins

Plated and black Hooks and Eyes

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles

Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery,  
Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels

Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies'  
Pelisses

Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and  
marking canvass

Do Gungbam silk and English fancy Umbrellas

Do Canbrie and furniture Dimity, (extra width  
and quality) Ladies' corded Skirts

Do American and German cotton Fringe (some  
very heavy and new style)

Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirt-  
ings and sheetings

Apron and furniture checks

Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks

Super, 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts

Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and  
Ticklenbergs

Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths

Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting

Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs

Green and black Worsted Fringe

Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds

Super, English oil cloths, cotton Waddings

Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets

Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for  
servants.)

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

Baltimore, Feb. 4 3t

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge  
Chronicle, will publish the above every other  
week for three weeks, and send their accounts to

J. C.

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this  
OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

HAVING in my former notice, shewn the  
necessity of every good citizen, settling Offi-  
cer's fees, due from them individually and hav-  
ing found many, who have paid no attention to  
my repeated calls and long forbearance, I have  
hereby given my Deputies, the most positive  
orders to proceed forthwith, to the collection  
of all fees now due, as the Law directs with-  
out respect to persons. Prompt attention to  
this notice may save the good feelings of many  
as well as my own.

The Public's obdt serv't  
J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

## NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commis-  
sion issued out of Caroline County Court,  
bearing date on the tenth day of October A.  
D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view,  
value, or otherwise divide the real estate of  
Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the  
State of Delaware dec'd, among his several  
heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State  
of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned  
in the said commission on the first Monday of  
March next, for the purpose of proceeding in  
the execution of the said commission, whereof  
all persons in any wise concerned or interested  
are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED,  
WM. ORRELL,  
GEO. NEWLEE,  
WM. M. HARGREAVE,  
SAML. CRAWFORD. } Comm'rs.  
Dec. 17

## An Overseer Wanted

IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A  
single man, to reside on the farm where  
the Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would  
be preferred. His good character in all re-  
spects, must be satisfactorily vouched for.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Jan. 14

## A Classical Teacher Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the Classics &  
who can produce satisfactory proof of his ca-  
pacity, &c. will hear of an eligible situation by  
applying at this office.

Dec. 3  
The Baltimore Patriot will copy the above  
4 times, and send their account to this office.

## 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.

November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the  
subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr.  
Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice,  
by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that  
those who neglect to settle after once having  
been called on may expect to have their ac-  
counts placed in an officer's hands without de-  
lay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

Dec. 24

## RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington  
county, Md. on the 31st December last,  
as a runaway, a negro man who  
calls himself



## EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a-  
bout 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color,  
good countenance, had on when committed, a  
domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and  
pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur  
hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he  
says he belongs to Mr. Richard P. Kinsey, 4  
miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va.—  
The owner of said negro, is requested to come  
forward, prove property, pay charges and take  
him away, otherwise he will be discharged ac-  
cording to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office, }  
Jan. 19, 1832, } Feb 4 3w

## RUNAWAY.

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



## "REUBEN LOWD,"

of dark complexion,



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1832.

NO. 8.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY  
**ALEXANDER GRAHAM.**

## TERMS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## DEBATE IN THE SENATE

### On Mr. Van Buren's Nomination.

#### REMARKS OF MR. POINDEXTER.

Mr. POINDEXTER rose and said, that an absence of several weeks from the Senate, occasioned by indisposition, had, as he was informed, been the cause of some delay in the final action of the Senate, on this nomination.

He regretted the circumstance, and even now that he was enabled to resume the discharge of his duties, he could but ill requite the kind indulgence of the Senate, in postponing the question on his account, by any effort of his to investigate the claims of the nominee to public confidence, inasmuch as the delicate state of his health would not permit him to enter at large into the various interesting topics which had been adverted to in the remarks of the honorable Senators who had preceded him in the debate.

Sir, said Mr. Poindexter, I have risen to perform an unpleasant, but an imperative duty, submitting my motives to misconception, or misrepresentation in relation to my vote on the question now before the Senate. Having nothing to gain by the rejection of this nomination, and nothing to hope, should it be confirmed, I can feel, Mr. President, no other solicitude on the subject, than that which arises from a sense of solemn duty which I owe to my country, an ardent desire to preserve the honor and dignity of the American people, free from the stain of that moral turpitude and vicious intrigue, which cover the corrupt governments of Europe, with infamy and disgrace. For this purpose, and for no other purpose whatever, I have endeavored to inform myself, by all the means within my reach, of the facts and circumstances touching the merits of the individual whose nomination is now under consideration. I have adopted this course the more readily, because it was I understand, on a previous day, recommended by honorable Senators, in favor of the nominee in preference to a full and formal investigation by a committee of the Senate, which had been proposed by an honorable Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes.) Mr. Van Buren has been long in the public eye, and has filled high and important positions, and his conduct in every department of the government. Whether, therefore, his private acts entitle him to the confidence of the Senate and of the nation, is a question which each gentleman must determine for himself, and I claim for myself the humble privilege of presenting a concise summary of the grounds on which I hope to justify the vote, which I shall feel bound to give on his nomination. The evidence to which I shall refer, and which has operated on my judgment in this case, is drawn from the history of the passing events of the day, and the statements of persons of high standing and respectability, whose integrity and veracity no one would presume to doubt, when their names shall be disclosed.

Sir, it is known to all who have looked into the political movements of the various parties which have contended for power, within the last five or six years, that Mr. Van Buren entered the lists as the friend of General Jackson, long after the commencement of the administration of President Adams. Prior to that event, he had lent his influence to a candidate between whom and General Jackson there existed the most deadly hostility. The administration of Mr. Adams had no gains for Mr. Van Buren, and after due deliberation, and a "judicious" estimate of the probable results, he became the advocate of General Jackson for the Presidency, in opposition to the incumbent, whose prospects for re-election were overcast with doubt and uncertainty, and from whom he could exact no favors, either for himself or his friends. The capital which he brought into the stock of political influence then operating on the pending Presidential election, was supposed to give him a claim to the highest distinction in the event of the successful termination of the struggle. Accordingly, he was placed by General Jackson at the head of his constitutional advisers, preferring him to other distinguished gentlemen, whose support was of longer duration, and, to say the least, equally efficient, and whose talents would bear an advantageous comparison with the most enlightened statesmen in the world. Thus promoted and flattered, he did, the executive arm of the nation, permit me to ask what was the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of the Department of State? Was the honor and welfare of the country, or the purity of its character, objects nearest to his heart? Was his mind free from the bias of undisciplined ambition? or was he exclusively devoted to his own elevation, regardless of the means, or of the honor of his venerable chief, and of the integrity of the party which brought him into power? I cannot answer these grave questions by any thing which falls within the scope of my own personal knowledge; but if there be truth in facts which have been detailed to me by men of the first rank in the nation, and which I am bound to believe, until contradicted by evidence still more imposing, his whole course was marked by a systematic tissue of dark and studied intrigue, which in its consequences, swept into chaos the elements of the patriotic band who fought the battle, and gained the splendid victory in 1828, which placed on the brow of the hero of New Orleans the civil wreath of his grateful country. Disregarding all personal considerations for I have neither revenge nor political aspirations to gratify, and if I had, they would not enter these walls, to influence my deliberations on matters of national concern, I ask only the lights of truth, to guide me to a decision which shall accord with strict and impartial justice, and secure to me the approbation of an enlightened people, and what is still more precious, the smiles of an approving conscience.

If, then, the friends of the nominee deem the information which I have received, and on which, for the present, I must rely, inaccurate or susceptible of satisfactory explanation, I invite them, I urge them, in justice to their

friend, to rescue him from every shade of suspicion which may be cast on him, by the appointment of a committee, to be chosen by this honorable body, who shall be charged with the duty of collecting all the testimony which can be adduced either for or against the nominee, and if the result should be such as to satisfy my mind that the nominee is innocent of the unworthy conduct which has been ascribed to him, my vote will be given in favor of his nomination, with more real pleasure than I can feel in obeying the dictates of duty, by denying to him my support. To such a committee I am authorized to furnish the names of several gentlemen, high in the confidence of the country, who are ready to testify on oath, if required, to all the facts which they have authorized me to communicate to the Senate on the present occasion, in a much more enlarged and satisfactory manner than it is in my power to give to them. But I must be permitted to remark, that if this invitation is declined by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, my vote must be recorded against his nomination, confiding, as I do, in the honorable sources from which my information is derived. I forbear to dwell on the novel and extraordinary character of the instructions given by Mr. Van Buren to Mr. McLane, our late Minister to London, on the subject of opening the West India Trade. The views presented of the nature and character of these instructions, by other gentlemen, leave me nothing to add but the expression of my deep regret that, under any circumstances, the Secretary of State, acting either under the influence of his own passions or prejudices, or by the instructions of the President, should deem it compatible with the dignity of his station, or the elevated character of his country, to approach the throne of a foreign monarch in the style of supplication, asking favors on the humiliating assurance that the party to which he belonged, exercising the powers of government were better entitled to his tender mercies than their predecessors in office, who it seems, had been guilty of the crime of demanding, under color of right from his Majesty, concessions in favor of American commerce which a more enlightened administration recently brought into power by an overwhelming majority of the people were ready to abandon as unfounded pretensions. Such an appeal was unworthy and unworthy of a statesman representing the interests and honor of a great and powerful nation in its intercourse with foreign Powers, and merits the reproach of this honorable body as an integral part of the Executive. But Mr. President what is the history of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren in reference to his intercourse with the Chief Magistrate, and those associated with him in the administration at the seat of the National Government? He entered the councils of President Jackson with sullen reserve on his brow, under which he concealed all his opinions on the great questions which agitated the nation. He seized on circumstances which pre-existed his induction into office, and used them to his advantage, but familiar at the Court of Louis the Fifteenth, in France, and of Charles the Second of England, by which he contrived to "ride upon the whirlwind, and direct the storm," and to render the credulous and confiding chief, whose weakness he fastened upon, and whose prejudices he nourished, subservient to all his purposes, personal and political. His plans of operation were shrouded in darkness and mystery, and executed by the arm of power, nerved by the recent development of public opinion, for the accomplishment of his ulterior views—which knew no limit short of controlling and directing the destinies of the nation. The established practice of every preceding administration to hold cabinet councils were abolished; the secret machinery of political intrigue was put into successful operation, worked by the skill of the master spirit behind the curtain. No Board of Consultation around the green cloth was held, where each member was required to unfold his sentiments freely and frankly of men and measures, connected with national policy. No principles were promulgated as the standard by which the people might test the claims of the administration to their confidence and support. Every thing was involved in doubt and uncertainty, in order to catch the breeze of popular impulse in whatever direction it might blow, and to conform to its overwhelming influence. The Southern politician who complained of oppression was soothed, flattered, or threatened, according to the thermometer which regulated the political atmosphere around the walls of the palace. The monopolist and office hunters received assurances to satisfy their utmost wishes and expectations, and the doctrines of the "American System" were adopted and repudiated according to calculations founded on a well arranged scale of political profit and loss.

An effort to restore the ancient usage of cabinet councils, made by a few of the most devoted friends of General Jackson, was repelled with indignation, and the friendly interposition falsely ascribed to personal hostility, to a particular member of his cabinet. These gentlemen have ever since been looked on with distrust and suspicion by the President.

Thus protected from all interference on the part of his associates in power, and from public animadversion, Mr. Van Buren shaped his course to suit the crisis keeping steadily in view his ultimate elevation to the first office in the gift of a free people. Possessed as he was of the unlimited confidence of Gen. Jackson, he very soon found the free access to his ear, and by appropriate advances, led him into excesses and errors, fatal to the tranquility of the country, without affording the slightest evidence that he, in any manner participated in producing the results which he anxiously desired to accomplish. The prospective policy, pushed, as it was, to extremities which the public interest did not seem to require, and far beyond the practice of any other chief magistrate, has been universally attributed to the advice and influence of Mr. Van Buren. This system combined with the whole patronage of the government, was, as far as practicable, placed at his discretion, to smooth the way to the ulterior object of his ambition. He made himself almost the sole adviser of the President during the first two years of his administration, and every one who stood in his way was made to feel the power of executive denunciation. To this cause may be attributed the unprovoked rupture between the first and second officers of this government; the prostration of those noble and high-minded friends, to whose unwavering exertions, & lofty eloquence Gen. Jackson must feel himself indebted for his success in the late contest for the Presidency; and finally, the dissolution of the late cabinet, and the consequent nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to the Court of London.

I have, Mr. President, been put in possession of a communication, (tracing, with great minuteness, and I have no doubt accurately, the means resorted to by Mr. Van Buren to produce the rupture between Gen. Jackson and those honorable men who had accepted his invitation to become members of his political family. I forbear to read this paper before the Senate, because of the peculiar matters of which it treats, but I hold myself ready to deliver it with the name of the author, to any committee of investigation which may be appointed to embody the evidence on this subject. I have also received, from a gentleman now in this city, a statement of a conversation held with the late Secretary of State, after he had surrendered the seals of office, which I beg leave to lay on the table, as the facts it details are intimately connected with those transactions which have occupied so large a share of the public attention, and which, I regret to say, have never been explained in any manner to satisfy the moral feeling of the country. Of the writer of this communication, I have very little personal knowledge, but he has the most respectable testimonials of his good character and conduct, and, I am informed, has been favorably known as the editor of a journal in New York, friendly to the present administration of the Government. For myself, I do not doubt the verity of his statement, and submit it, without comment, to those who desire information on the matters to which it relates.

Mr. President, in addition to the unbroken current of testimony to which I have already adverted, showing most clearly the foul means employed by the late Secretary of State, to appropriate the name and well earned fame of Gen. Jackson to the advancement of his own ambitious projects, and to overthrow all who obstructed his path to political power, I feel it to be my duty to give to the Senate the substance of a conversation which took place between the President and a member of his late Cabinet, simultaneously with its dissolution. Sir, the distinguished gentleman who made the statement of this interview, is too far above suspicion to need from me the eulogy which his character, public and private, so justly merits. His ejection from a station which he did not seek, the duties of which he discharged with so much credit to himself and advantage to his country, is a melancholy evidence of the frailty of political friendships, when assailed by the ruthless intrigues of an ambitious aspirant. But, sir, the frowns of a delinquent friend clothed with the panoply of power, are impotent and harmless, when the intended victim is protected by the mild radiance of virtue, and the shield of imperishable honor. The President invited this gentleman to a private audience, for the purpose of making known to him the new arrangements on which he had determined. He commenced with an air of diplomatic caution, and studied precision. "Sir, I submit to you two letters, which I have received from the Secretary of State, and which I ask for them your opinion."

"Sir," replied the distinguished gentleman, "I am a plain man and your friend. The interview has been of long duration, and I know that diplomacy is no part of my character, or yours;—be so good, therefore, as to tell me frankly, what you desire of me." "Then sir, I will inform you that I mean to reorganize my cabinet." "Very well, Sir, I hope you will profit by the change. I have not been your friend for the sake of office, and I wish only to be informed whether my conduct while in your cabinet was satisfactory to you." "Sir," said the President, "I have no fault to find with you." "With this assurance," said the Secretary, "I am contented; but allow me to inquire who is to be your Secretary of State?" "Mr. Livingston," was the reply. "Who is to take the Treasury Department?" "Mr. McLane, now Minister in England." "Who will occupy the Navy Department?" "Mr. Woodbury." "And pray, Sir, who is to replace Mr. McLane in England?" "Mr. Van Buren." And so the conversation ended.

The inference which is inseparable from these disclosures, must be obvious to every man whose mind is in search of truth, and whose judgment is free from the "malign influence" of prejudice.

The finger of a disciplined intriguer is visible in all the various efforts made to dismiss particular members of the cabinet, from an early period after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson until it was effected in 1831. The object cannot be mistaken; and at this day, the managers scarcely attempt to conceal their fixed purpose of designating Mr. Van Buren as the successor of the present Chief Magistrate—"no less volens," as they are pleased to express it. Sir on what data can we reconcile the prompt and unhesitating answer, given by the President to each inquiry relating to the individuals who were to compose the new cabinet other than a preconcerted and explicit arrangement, formed on mature deliberations, and a free and full consultation with those whose political opinions he was accustomed to take on all subjects of great and absorbing interest to the country. Is not the fact as distinctly known to every one acquainted with the political movements at the seat of the National Government, as any on record, that for more than a year preceding the rupture of the late cabinet, no consultations were held, and but a formal intercourse kept up between the President and three of his constitutional advisers? It cannot be presumed will not be denied, that the Secretary of State had so managed as to occupy the first place in the confidence and affections of the Chief Magistrate. The only rational conclusion therefore to which I can bring my mind, after a careful and impartial examination of this whole subject, is, that the Secretary of State, prior to his own voluntary resignation, had not only to his own voluntary influence been made of all those whose influence he dreaded and who could not be induced to bend the knee to Babel, but had organized a new cabinet, and though last not least, had taken especial care to open an avenue, through which he might with safety retreat, and plant himself in a situation still more commanding in the public eye, and better calculated to accelerate the consummation of his ulterior purposes. Who is to replace Mr. McLane in England?" "Mr. Van Buren." Sir, the time at which this declaration was made is very remarkable; it preceded the publication of the modest diplomatic letter of resignation in which the Secretary of State attempts to mystify the causes which had operated on his mind in surrendering the high trust to which he had been called by the President. He artfully seeks, in that anomalous communication to excite the sympathies of the American people by pretended self immolation, at the shrine of pure

disinterested patriotism. He retired to the shade of private life, to disentangle the administration of President Jackson, and to restore harmony in his councils! No sinister motives lingered in the mind of the unbought patriot—no mission to London in the vista—but the noble sacrifice is magnanimously offered up to the public good, with the reservation of such future rewards as a grateful people might bestow, on one, whose merits could only be excelled by the purity of his intentions! Sir, would it be credited by a virtuous and enlightened people, that, at the very moment when these high souled sentiments and patriotic professions were unblushingly thrown before the world the individual who appropriated them to himself, held the guarantee, that, in lieu of the office which he resigned, he should forthwith be created Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. James! And yet the fact is established by the conversation I have quoted and strongly corroborated by the letter of the President, in which he reluctantly accepts the resignation. Mr. President, I can view this nomination in no other light, than the result of a systematic course of political gambling and intrigue, originating in personal ambition and prosecuted with unrelenting ostracism and proscription, on every high-minded statesman in the nation who refused to subscribe to the articles of faith dictated by this nominee and prescribed as a test, by which the patronage of the Government should be dispensed throughout this widely extended country. The succession to the Presidential chair, must be secured to this court favorite, and the means to accomplish this end. With these impressions, I should be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to the people, to the President, and my own conscience, by advising and consenting to this nomination. I beg to be informed of the necessity of so much haste in despatching a minister to London. No negotiations were pending which required the presence of a minister with full powers, at that court. England was represented here by a Charge d' Affaires. A had a diplomatic agent there of equal grade; and surely the relations between the two nations might have been suffered to remain in this equitable condition until the annual meeting of Congress when the advice and consent of the Senate could have been asked, before the public chest had been opened for the outfit and salary of a minister. The circumstances connected with this unnecessary precipitancy render it obnoxious to the strongest objections, and warrant the conclusion that it was designed to operate on the action of the Senate, in their deliberations on this nomination. I cannot subject my opinions to the control of a premature movement on the part of the executive. Sir, I am aware that for this independent exercise of my best judgment, I shall be denounced by the press as the partisan of a competitor for the Presidential chair. I spurn the imputation. Every time of life, I have nothing to hope from flattery, still less to fear, from the frowns of a powerful man. I honor the man whose life is pure, whose actions through life exemplify a lucid proof that he is honest in the cause of human liberty; but when I am invoked to give my sanction to dark intrigue, political management and corruption, the hazard of incurring the displeasure of those who feel power and forget right, I will fearlessly and faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me by my country, by a firm vindication of the people who compose this young and gigantic republic. I will reprove and correct the influence of vice, by indicating merited chastisement on all who perpetrate it.

The following is the letter referred to by Mr. P.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 24, 1832.

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

Soon after the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet, while the Ex-Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren was in New York, waiting the arrival of Mr. Louis McLane from the Court of St. James, I saw him. Being then the editor of a paper supporting the measures of the administration, I felt, as was natural, some interest in the events which had transpired. I asked Mr. Van Buren who was to take the place of Mr. McLane at the Court of St. James. He replied that he had the offer of the mission, but that he was yet undecided as to the propriety of accepting it. He said his friends were of different opinions as to the policy of his leaving the country at that time, there being some arrangements to make in the Republican party for future operations. He observed that he was anxious to have an interview with Mr. McLane before leaving, if he should conclude to go. On being interrogated by me as to the real causes of the dissolution of the Cabinet, whether it was, as had been alleged by some of the editors, caused by Mrs. Eaton, or by a mutual dissension among the heads of department? he answered that Mrs. Eaton had no agency in the matter, but that it was caused more by the conduct of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ingham who desired the retirement of Gen. Jackson from office at the expiration of the first four years of his term of service, and who had endeavored to consummate their designs by traducing the character of a chaste and virtuous woman. On remarking to Mr. Van Buren, that I thought he had managed well to pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, he laughingly replied, "Yes, I had seen for some two or three months the approach of trouble, and that a dissolution of the Cabinet must ensue—the material of which it was composed being too discordant to continue together in harmony and concord to save myself, I thought it better to retire in time—knowing that if I fled the way, the rest must follow."

These I believe Sir, if not the very expressions, are the substance of Mr. Van Buren's remarks to me. I must be permitted again to express my regret at being thus called on. Having been an original supporter of the pretensions of General Jackson to the Presidency, and a faithful approver of those of his acts which I deemed correct, and being now

in retirement, I most sincerely deplore the occurrence of any circumstance which could draw me before the public in an attitude that may appear so unfriendly to the administration. But however unpleasant the task, when high and responsible men call on me, and duty demands a compliance with their call, mine is not the province to refuse.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL E. CLEMENT.

Hon. G. POINDEXTER.

## HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

February 14.

A bill entitled, an Act relating to the Free Colored population of this State.

Sec. 1. From the passage of this act, every slave hereafter emancipated by deed or manumission, shall be forfeited to the state and be sold, if he continues in the state three months after becoming free, unless his former owner or other person pays fifty dollars to the commissioner herein provided for, for the purpose of transporting said slave to Liberia, and unless said slave within said three months shall agree to go, and shall place himself under the control and in possession of said commissioner for that purpose.

Slaves manumitted by will, are in like manner forfeited to the state unless within fifteen months from the date of the letters testamentary of the executor or some other person pays the \$50, or the slave so manumitted consents as above to go to Liberia—places himself in possession and control of the commissioner, there-in to remain until such his removal.

In case of the neglect of the person contracting to pay said fifty dollars, the slave by agreeing to go, and indenting himself to be hired out until his wages shall net fifty five dollars, fifty of which to pay for his removal, and five dollars to the commissioner may then redeem himself.

Sec. 2. Registers and county clerks shall furnish to the commissioner every three months lists of persons manumitted.

Sec. 3. Slaves under 14 years hereafter manumitted, having a free parent, the consent of the parent, or having no free parent, the consent of one judge of the orphans' court shall be substituted as the consent of said minor to go to Liberia, and the deed of manumission shall (the fifty dollars being therein provided) be thus executed.

Sec. 4. The commissioner on receiving a manumitted person, shall deliver to the clerk of the county a certificate of the name and the sum received for such manumitted person—shall give a copy thereof to the person manumitted—send another copy to the board of managers, (hereby created,) and another to the Treasurer of the Western Shore. He shall deliver to the county clerk all indentures executed to him who shall record them free of charge. He shall annually account to the board of managers, for monies received for the hire of each person hired by him.

Sec. 5. The commissioner as a trustee for persons manumitted by will, and for whose transportation provision is made in the will, may sue and recover of executors &c., and pay over to the treasurer.

Sec. 6. The treasurer shall pay out of the money so received, on account of manumitted slaves, to the Maryland State or American Colonization Society, not exceeding fifty dollars for each free negro sent by them to Liberia, or any other settlement of free people of color out of the United States, certificates of identity of transportation—record of papers, suitable drafts and receipts &c. required. No female slave over 45 years, unless she be the mother of children that accompany her, to be included.

Sec. 7. Allows of manumission upon the owner himself, agreeing with the society to send the slave to Liberia, but no such manumission to take effect until the slave has actually left the state and shall be void in case of their return within three years and remaining for ten days in this state.

Sec. 8. The Governor and Council shall, at the request of the State Colonization society, appoint one commissioner for each county,—bond and security required of him.

Sec. 9. That in all cases where any slave or slaves shall become forfeited to the state, as is provided in the first section of this act, such slave shall be arrested, and it is hereby declared to be the especial duty of all sheriffs and constables, (or any such) to under the penalty of fifty dollars, and such slave shall be lodged in jail in the county in which he or she may be arrested, and sold by the sheriff at public sale at the court house door as a slave for life, after giving ten days notice thereof, the proceeds of such sale to be applied first to the payment of prison charges, fees for arresting and advertising, and ten per cent on the amount of sales as a compensation to the sheriff and the balance to be paid to the treasurer of the Western or Eastern Shore, as the case may be, and become a part of the fund set apart for the removal from the state of slaves emancipated after the passage of this act, an account of which said sale or sales shall be rendered by the sheriff making the same, to said treasurer, specifying the amount of sales and the particular charges for money by him retained.

Sec. 10. One hundred thousand dollars to be borrowed by the treasurer, which is hereby appropriated to the removal to Liberia of such of the free colored population of this state as the Maryland State, or American Colonization society may agree to transport thereto—the money to be apportioned amongst the several counties, in proportion to the number of their free colored population, as compared with their whole population according to the new census.

Sec. 11. Classification of persons to be removed.

1st. Healthy free colored persons, of both sexes, over the age of eighteen, consenting to remove to Liberia and never to return to this state.

2d. Free colored persons, under the age of eighteen, consenting to remove or not consenting, whose parents or parent, if any living, consent to their removal.

3d. Free colored persons under eighteen, neither of whose parents are living, and who are not bound out with or without their consent, and if bound out, with the consent of the master or mistress, to whom they are bound.

And 4th. Free colored persons of the description mentioned in the seven first sections of this act.

(That is persons hereafter manumitted by deed or by will.)

Sec. 12. The Executive shall appoint a board of managers of three persons, who shall be



members of the Maryland Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to contract with that society, or with the American Colonization Society, for the removal to Liberia of free persons of color of this state. Said board may contract to pay not more than \$50 for each person so sent the expense of provisions & with necessary implements where with to gain a livelihood to be defrayed by said society.

Sec. 13. On completing each contract with said society, the board shall notify each county commissioner of the terms of the contract, number to be shipped, time and place of embarkation and the quota to be sent from each county. &c. &c. The commissioner has charge of transporting them to the place of embarkation at the expense of the society.

Sec. 14. The treasurer is authorized and required to borrow \$10,000 and issue certificates of stock therefor at 5 per cent, redeemable in fifteen years, which money is hereby appropriated to removing colored persons to Liberia who shall consent to be sent from each county, and also to continue to borrow on similar terms any further sum that may become necessary to pay for removing, &c. provided the total sum does not exceed \$100,000.

Sec. 15. For the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of those loans the levy courts of the several counties are required to levy annually, clear of expenses of collection, on

Somerset	\$369 33
Worcester	327 33
Dorchester	367 33
Talbot	376 00
Queen Anne	375 35
Caroline	150 00
Kent	231 00
Cecil	396 66
Harford	356 66
Baltimore county	\$244 60
Anne Arundel	654 00
Prince Georges	512 65
Calvert	160 66
St. Mary's	263 33
Charles	446 66
Montgomery	340 66
Frederick	944 66
Washington	491 31
Allegany	158 00

To be collected by the county collector and paid into the treasuries of the respective shores.

Provided however, That the levy court of any county may refuse to make said levy, and in that case they shall notify the treasurer before the 1st July next, and the county so refusing, shall have no benefit of the loan or of the disposition of the money for removing people of color.

Sec. 16. In case the amount of quotas of counties refusing to be taxed exceed the amount of counties agreeing to be taxed, in that case the treasurer shall not borrow more than \$10,000 in any one year. If the quotas of assenting counties amount to \$50,000, and do not exceed \$7,500, then the loans under this act shall not exceed \$50,000.

Sec. 17. The board of managers may allow each commissioner \$2 per diem whilst actually employed under this act provided no one amounts to more than \$100 in one year. The treasurer to pay the same.

Sec. 18. The Governor and Council may allow each member of the board of managers \$3 per diem, provided no such allowance shall exceed \$200 per annum, to be paid by the treasurer.

Sec. 19. That from and after the passage of this act, every free male negro and mulatto over eighteen years of age and under fifty years of age who resides in or is employed to labor in any county in this state, shall annually on or before the first of July, in each and every year hereafter, be registered and numbered in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the clerk of the county court of the county in which he resides, or is employed, which register shall specify his age, name, color and stature, and by whom and in what manner said negro or mulatto was emancipated or that such negro or mulatto was born free; and the said negro shall at the time of his registry, pay to the clerk of the county court making such register, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents; one dollar thereof for the use of the state; and fifty cents thereof to be a compensation to the clerk; and the said clerk shall pay over all money collected under this act to the treasurer of the respective shores, in the same manner; and at the same time or times he pays over the monies received for marriage licenses, and shall be allowed a like commission as he receives in other like cases; and a copy of the said register, signed by the clerk, on the receipt of one dollar and fifty cents, shall be annually delivered to the said negro or mulatto, with the receipt of one dollar and fifty cents thereon endorsed.

Sec. 20. Requires the sheriffs of the respective counties under a penalty of \$200 to make out within three months from the 1st of June next, and return to the county clerk, to be by him recorded, a list of the names, sex and age of every free colored person in the county, to be ascertained by actual enquiry of himself or assistant at every house &c. He shall also send a similar list to the board of managers.

Sec. 21. Compensation to sheriff for this duty \$4 50, for every fifty persons so by him returned—except in the city of Baltimore, where \$1 25 for three thousand, and 1 25 for every three hundred persons over three thousand; shall be allowed—to be levied with other county charges.

Sec. 22. No free negro to be allowed to hire himself to labor, without having a certificate of his being registered in the clerks office of the county in which he resides, or is employed—penalty \$10.

Sec. 23. No person shall employ a free negro without his having such certificate under the penalty of \$5.

Sec. 24. No free negro or mulatto shall hereafter emigrate to or settle in this state; nor if he belongs to another state, shall come into this state and remain for seven successive days, without intending to settle or not, under the penalty of \$50 for every week he shall so remain. On refusing or neglecting to pay the penalty, he shall be committed to jail; and after ten days notice, be sold by the sheriff at public sale—half of the proceeds, after paying costs, to be applied to pay the informer and the balance to be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 25. No person shall employ or harbor any such negro from another state under the penalty of \$20 for every day after four days, he shall be so employed—Half to the informer and the other half to the state.

Sec. 26. Persons engaged in navigating a ship or vessel, or driving a wagon, or the hired servant, travelling with his master exempted from the two last sections.

Sec. 27. Prohibits slaves from being brought into this state, after 1st day June next, either for sale or to reside; under a penalty of forfeiture of any such negro; the negro to be seized by the sheriff, and after ten days notice sold. The sheriff to be entitled to \$10, to be recovered from the owner of such slave, and \$5 to be retained from proceeds of the sale. Moreover, persons offending shall be liable to indictment and upon conviction before a county court, the negro shall be sold to the colonization society for \$5, if they will take and transport him—if not to any person who will remove said slave beyond the state to reside. Sheriff to warrant to the treasurer for proceeds of sale after deducting costs &c.

Sec. 28. Justices of the Peace upon information given there of any slave brought in &c. shall issue a warrant and have the persons charged, brought up, and require recognizances for their appeal at the next county court, answer &c.—and on neglect to give such recognizance to commit such person &c.

Sec. 29. Free negroes prohibited from having a firelock or military weapon, or any powder or lead, without a license first obtained from the county court or corporation where he resides, under penalty of forfeiting all such arms &c. with costs for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence, be liable to 39 lashes.

Sec. 30. That it shall not be lawful for any free negro or negroes, slave or slaves, to assemble at, or attend any meeting for religious or other purposes, unless conducted by a white licensed or ordained preacher, during the continuance of such meeting, and if any such meetings shall be held without being conducted as aforesaid, they shall be considered as unlawful and tumultuous meetings, and it shall be the duty of the nearest constable or any other city officer, knowing of such meetings, either from his own knowledge or the information of others to repair to such meeting and disperse the said negroes or slaves, and if any such constable shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be subject to a fine of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars, at the discretion of a justice of the peace of the county in which he resides, whose duty it shall be to impose the fine on information being given for such neglect, & return the proceeds & judgment on the same to the clerk of the county, who shall enter it upon the proper docket to be collected & applied, other fines & forfeitures now are. Provided, that this act shall not interfere with any right of an owner or employer or slave or slaves, to allow his own servants, or those employed by him or her, to have prayers on his own land.

Sec. 31. That all free negroes or mulattoes, who shall be found associating, or in any company with slaves, at any unlawful or tumultuous meeting, either by day or night, or who shall be in connection with any slave or slaves guilty of, & convicted of any offence for which slaves are now punishable, before any justice of the peace such free negro or mulatto shall be subject to the same punishment, and be liable in every respect to the same treatment and penalty as slaves thus offending.

Sec. 32. That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, dealer in ardent spirits or merchandise of any kind, ordinary keeper or other person to purchase of any free negro or mulatto, or from any slave or slaves, any corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, or oats, unless such free negro or mulatto shall, at the time of such sale, produce a certificate from a justice of the peace of the county in which such negro resides; that he has reason to believe and does believe that such free negro or mulatto came honestly and bonafide into possession of any such article so offered for sale, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his or her owner, employer, or overseer to sell any such article; and any person thus offending against the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, or a penalty, equal in amount to the value of the article purchased, should the value thereof exceed the sum of five dollars, the said penalty to be recovered before a single justice of the peace, whose duty it shall be to return the proceedings and judgment thereon to the clerk of the county, to be collected as is herein provided, one half to the informer, and the balance to be applied in cases of other fines and forfeitures; and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the person charged, to retain and produce the certificate of the magistrate, or written authority in his or her defence, or account for its loss and contents, either by his own oath or some competent witness.

Sec. 33. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any retailer, ordinary keeper or other person, to sell any ardent spirits to any free negro, mulatto, or slave, without in the case of a free negro such free negro shall produce a certificate in the nature of a license or permit from a justice of the peace in the county in which such free negro resides, directed to the person so selling the same; or in case of a slave, unless such slave shall produce a written authority from his owner, employer, or overseer and any person so offending shall be subject to the like penalty, to be recovered and applied in every respect as is provided in the section of this bill.

Sec. 34. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any clerk in this state to issue a license to any person or persons whomsoever, who may deal in the sale of ardent spirits, unless the person or persons obtaining the same shall make oath or affirmation, to be administered by said clerk, in substance: "That he, she or they, as the case may be, who may be authorized to sell, under such license, will not wilfully or knowingly sell, or cause to be sold, directly or indirectly, any ardent spirits to or for any free negro or slave, except under authority of a certificate from a magistrate, in case of a free negro, or by written authority from the owner, employer, or overseer, in case of a slave, as provided for in the foregoing section of this bill; and the judges of the county courts shall at their several sessions, have full power and authority as to the issuing, continuing or withdrawal of any license or licenses, to retail ardent spirits, and may, on application or remonstrance, exercise a sound discretion relative thereto; and in the recess of the county court, the judges of the orphans' court, at their several sessions, shall and may exercise a similar power, authority, and discretion; and no license to retail ardent spirits shall hereafter be granted, except by order, or under authority of said courts, or one of them, at their respective sessions, as above; Provided the several dates of issuing annual rates, and times of continuance, to be observed as heretofore provided for; Provided, that no charge shall be made for such slave against the state, for negroes received by them, according to the provisions contained in this act.

Sec. 35. And be it enacted, That if any free negro or mulatto, shall be convicted of any crime committed after the passage of this act, which may not, under the laws of this state, be punished by hanging by the neck, such free negro or mulatto may, in the discretion of the court, be sentenced to receive on his or her bare back any number of lashes not exceeding thirty nine, or the court may sentence such free negro or mulatto to be banished from this state, by transportation or sale into some foreign country, or some one of the states or territories thereof, other than that of the District of Columbia; and from the avails of such sale the amount of restitution which may have been awarded to any injured individual, by the judgment of said court, shall be first paid and satisfied, and the balance, if any delivered by the proper officer, or commissioner, or agent of the State Colonization Society, as the case may be, to be held and appropriated toward the removal of free people of colour out of this state, and if after any such sale, any free negro or mulatto, so sentenced as aforesaid, shall be permitted to remain in this state for the period of thirty days, or who shall return to this state when once transported, and not reclaimed within thirty days after arrest, and notice thereof given for said period by advertisement in the public newspapers, such negro shall be resold and transported out of the state, and the money arising from such sale to be applied as above provided for, and any sheriff making sale of any negro or slave, in virtue of this act, shall

be held responsible for the due discharge of that duty, under the penalty of his public bond to be put in suit in the name of the state, for the use of the State Colonization Society.

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 14.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, from the Joint Committee on the subject of the Commemoration of the Centennial Birth Day of Washington, made a Report, accompanied with a joint resolution for carrying into effect the resolution of Congress, passed in 1799, for removing to the Capitol the remains of Washington. The resolution was supported, in debate, by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Bibb, and Holmes, and opposed by Messrs. Forsyth, Tazewell and Tyler, and was agreed to by a vote of 29 to 15. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, from the joint Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of George Washington, made a report accompanied by a resolution for removing the remains of Washington to the Capitol. A lengthy and interesting debate ensued, particularly in regard to the propriety of disturbing the remains of Washington. The report and resolutions were finally concurred in, yeas 109 nays 79.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

The Senate yesterday resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, & Mr. Tyler concluded his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Knight followed on the other side, and spoke about an hour. Mr. Grundy expressed his intention of addressing the senate to day on the subject. The joint resolution from the House, inviting certain individuals therein named to be present at the commemoration of the 22d instant, was laid on the table, with the understanding that the joint Committee of arrangements should invite the presence of any persons, at their discretion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. Jarvis, from the same Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Adair, a joint resolution was adopted, inviting the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, James Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the family relatives of George Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies contemplated on the 22d instant.

On motion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to the relatives for the remains of Mrs. Martha Washington, to be interred in the Capitol with those of her late consort on the 22d inst.

The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. The motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine to amend the bill by substituting 44,300 for 44,400, as the ratio, was agreed to—Yeas 108, Nays 80. Mr. Polk moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to insert 47,700 as the ratio. Mr. Dodge moved to lay this motion on the table; Yeas 92, Nays 102. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; lost, Yeas 56, Nays 142. Mr. Boon proposed 49,000, Mr. Cooke, of Ohio, 48,500; Mr. Wilde, 60,000; and Mr. Heister, 51,000 in lieu of 47,700. These amendments were severally negatively by decided majorities. The question was then taken on Mr. Polk's motion to recommit with instructions, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 104, Nays 91. The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Benton, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, whether the orders issued by the United States Bank, are received by the revenue officers, and by whose order, was agreed to. The joint resolution from the House, laid on the table on Monday, inviting Mr. Carroll and others to attend the ceremonies of the 22d, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, taken up, and after some discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Forsyth, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to superintend the deposit of the remains of George Washington, in the place which has been selected for that purpose, on the 22d Feb. inst.

Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to it about two hours, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public Buildings with water, and for flagging the Public Walks westwardly of the Capital.

Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives, with instructions to fix the ratio at 47,700 made a report in obedience to an order of the House. Mr. Carson moved to amend the amendment by substituting 44,200 for 47,700. Mr. Slade proposed 46,400, Mr. L. Condict 44,500 Mr. Vance 47,000, 48,500, and 55,000, Mr. Kerr 44,999, Mr. Howard 42,000, Mr. Hunt 46,500, and Mr. Rencher 53,000. These propositions were severally rejected by large majorities. The question was then taken on concurring in the report of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 119, Nays 75. The other parts of the bill were then made to conform to the ratio of 47,700; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday, after a debate on Mr. Holmes' resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reasons of the delay in the transmission to Congress of the annual commercial statement, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes, Dickinson, Tazewell, Webster, & Chambers, took part; and on the adoption of the resolution, the consideration of the Tariff was resumed; and Mr. Grundy, in an argument of two hours, concluded his speech against Mr. Clay's resolution. Mr. Ewing had the floor on Friday.

In the House of Representatives, the Apportionment Bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of one hundred and thirty to fifty-eight. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina Claims was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 130 to 47, an amendment to strike off the interest on the sums advanced having been previously rejected without a division. The House on motion of Mr. M'Duffie, went, at a late hour, into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wayne in the chair, and took up the Pension, Naval Fortification, Appropriation Bills, and the Naval Arrears Bill. The blanks were filled up, and the bills considered and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate yesterday, the apportionment bill from the House was read twice and referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Webster, Buckner, Hayne, Marcy, Tipton, Dallas and Forsyth. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing spoke at length, in its support. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives numerous bills of a private character were reported from the standing Committees. Mr. Jarvis, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to aid in the education of Deaf and Dumb persons. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to provide for laying out & constructing a national road from Portsmouth in Ohio, to a point south of the Linden Mountain, in North Carolina. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the public Buildings, reported a bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes. The resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to procure a full length portrait of Gen. Washington, to be executed by Vanderlyn, was agreed to. The bill for liquidating and settling the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States and the four appropriation bills mentioned in our analysis of yesterday, were passed.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following information.

REFORM.—Ridicule and contempt have long and universally been associated with the "Reforms" projected and effected by the present Administration. But they have never formed the subject of grave and deliberate discussion and censure on the part of "the guardians of the Constitution." At this late day the subject is, it seems, to be taken up, with a solemnity and firmness, which befits its real importance.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, submitted the following resolutions, which lie on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the practice of removing public officers by the President, for any other purpose than that of securing a faithful execution of the laws, is hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, was never contemplated by its framers, is a daring extension of executive influence, is prejudicial to the public service, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Senate to advise and consent to the appointment of any person to fill a supposed vacancy in any office occasioned by the removal of a prior incumbent, unless such prior incumbent, shall appear to have been removed for sufficient cause.

Excellent!—We understand, the Captain of the Packet ship St. John, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, is the bearer of the despatches to our late Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James. That his Majesty's Ministers might not be perplexed in their inquiries as to the causes of his recall, we addressed to each of them a copy of the Extra Mercury, containing ALL THE SPEECHES in the debate on his nomination.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## Latest from Europe.

British papers to the 9th ultimo, have been brought to New York. The affairs of Holland and Belgium were not yet settled; it is positively asserted that the British King and ministry had concluded to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry the reform Bill. It was reported, though not believed, at Paris, that King Philip meant to abdicate in favour of his eldest son. The new conspiracy in the French capital was not of much consequence. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3rd ultimo:

"The President of the Council, in reply to a remark of the General Demarcay on the insufficiency of the Army, said, that the last levy of 80,000 men voted by the Chamber raised the effective force to the full amount of 500,000 troops of the line, and that out of 1,500,000 National Guards, 1,100,000 were armed, and could supply an immediate reserve of 300,000 men to support the movements of the regular army. "Gentlemen," continued he, "the government has not to reproach itself with any act of neglect or want of precaution. Let any danger whatever arise, every measure will be found prepared to meet it, and an innumerable multitude will be found ready to rush to the defence of the territories of France. The government through me, renews to you the most positive assurance that nothing has been neglected in this respect. Its most ardent wish and anxious care has been and continues to be to cause the independence and honor of the nation to be respected."

The cholera was still formidable in Great Britain, and had penetrated into Edinburgh. According to the newspapers, however, "those attacked were the poor, ill-fed, ill-lodged, living in filthy situations, and such as were previously weakened by ill-health, or intemperance; or such as had been immediately exposed to the disordered atmosphere and effluvia by approaching the sick."

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1832.

Parisian Conspiracy.—A conspiracy has been detected in the French capital, and defeated as soon as detected. Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the Citizen King. His Kingship, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half faced fellowship."

Lisbon.—Several ships of war belonging to Pedro's piratical squadron have already appeared in the Tagus, and all is alarm and anxiety here.

Hamburg.—It is confidently rumored here, that Russia, Austria, and Prussia refuse to ratify the treaty with Belgium.

St. Petersburg.—Extraordinary activity prevails in the War Department, and couriers from the French and British Cabinets arrive almost daily.

The London Courier of Jan. 7, says: "We have heard, with much pleasure, that the last accounts from St. Petersburg are of a more amicable nature than the previous ones gave us reason to expect; and that although the Emperor Nicholas has not ratified the 24 Articles, he may rather be said to have paused than to have given a positive refusal. So far this is well."

London Jan. 8.—The following is the last report received of the Cholera: "Central Board of Health, Whitehall, Jan. 6.—Totals.—Cases remaining at last report, 325; new cases, 59; recovered, 34; died, 15; remaining, 236. Cases from the commencement of the disease, 1446; deaths, 493."

Edinburgh.—We regret to have to state, that this awful scourge of the human race has actually visited the metropolis of Scotland. The Edinburgh papers scarcely allude to the fact, but the existence of the disorder there is confirmed by private letters received in Liverpool, and especially by a letter addressed to the Lord Provost by Mr. Sanders, and which is published in the Caledonian Mercury, of Saturday. The first case occurred on Thursday, in the house No. 4 West Adam street; the sufferer's name is Leech, and the medical men pronounced the case to be one of a decisive character, an unequivocal example of the spasmodic cholera. By the prompt measures taken, the patient was in a favorable way towards recovery, and Mr. Sanders says that there would have been little or no danger had assistance been called during the first stage.

The following article, from the Pennsylvania Whig, would seem to suggest the singular fact, that a gentleman of Mr. Girard's standing might have been unable to write.—The father of Mr. Stephen Simpson was cashier of Mr. Girard's banking establishment until his death and must have had every opportunity of ascertaining the converse of this supposition; that the most intimate personal acquaintance could afford.

Stephen Girard.—If any gentleman will exhibit any paper, document, or letter, in the continuous hand writing of Stephen Girard, to the editor of this journal, he will confer a particular favour as all his inquiries, thus far, among his old and intimate friends, have on this point been of a negative character. The father of the editor of this paper, during an acquaintance of forty years, had never seen or heard of any letter, receipt, or other paper, in the hand-writing of Mr. Girard! I have made unavailing inquiries on this point for the last twenty years.

S. SIMPSON.



# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday, Evening Feb. 25

We insert to day, in another part of our paper, the substance of a bill reported by Mr. Brawner, Chairman of the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, relative to the Free Coloured population of this state. It was read in the House of Delegates, the first time on Tuesday 14th inst. It will, we understand, be warmly discussed, and presume, so modified as to meet the views of the many. We call the attention of our readers to it.

**The past Anniversary.**—Wednesday last, 22d February, the Centenary Anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Washington, the man who, under the Providence of Almighty God, gained for this, his country, liberty and independence, and founded the Republic as their asylum and defence, we lament to say, passed by us here without recognition and without note. The day lifted itself from the embrace of night undistinguished by any thing but the distant thunders of other cannon that announced its dawn; it lived its hours of growing and declining light; then sunk again into the bosom of the night, unnoticed and uncommemorated.

If there is nothing in all this that bears upon our good name, our honor, our patriotism, or our duty—if there is in it no guilt worthy of record in Heaven's Chancery, none that can draw forth the rebuke of men; yet it seems as if we had omitted to do what it would have been better and more becoming to have done.

The commemoration of the great events in a nation's history is worth attending to, and a voluntary tribute of respect to well tried virtue, patriotism and worth is the highest encouragement to follow greater examples. It is not alone that we discharge the debt of gratitude, in paying merited honors to the dead we give lessons of instruction to the living, and in celebrating their fame, we plant the germs of virtue in the rising age. An enlightened people will ever give tokens of respect to the memory of those whose fame has shed lustre upon mankind, and whose services are benefactions to their country, nor ought they ever to consent to withhold the voluntary homage of undissembled admiration, when it is the tribute of nature's noblest sentiment to nature's noblest work.

There is a considerable portion of the world who laugh at all religion—a great portion who are careless and indifferent about it, and many profess a respect for it who are altogether inattentive to its duties and its exercises. The two first are prone to regard all who conform to its services and discharge its duties as hypocrites or enthusiasts; and when a safe occasion offers, never fail to laugh at and condemn them as such. They consider religion in itself as priestcraft; as a gloomy restriction; as a thing never honestly and sincerely practised in life; as a matter unimportant in all the concerns of the world; as totally unfit for a Philosopher, a gentleman, a man of business, or a full blooded man of pleasure. The best estimate they can make of it is, that it is a comfort suited to old women; a speculation fit for old men when disqualified by age or infirmity for the active pursuits of life; or a last species of consolation to alarmed, unphilosophic minds in the hour of death.

Let us now see what that brave, patriotic, wise, and great man George Washington of Mount Vernon thought of this matter, as given in his Valedictory Address to the People of the United States when he retired from public life.

"Of all dispositions and habits (said he) which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them—A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on

minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

The Maryland Republican of the 21st contains a list of the Laws of the present session, as far as signed by the Governor—they amount to 93—we shall insert them in our next.

Captain Russell, of the brig Henry, arrived at New York, who left Smyrna on the 12th November, informs that the Cholera Morbus, which had been raging so violently at that place, had abated; from 400 to 500 deaths daily, it had been reduced down to only 4 or 5.

**The remains of Washington.**—We learn with great regret, says the National Intelligencer, of the 16th inst. that Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of Mount Vernon, declines (for reasons stated) giving his consent to the removal of GENERAL WASHINGTON'S remains. His answer to the application of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was received last evening.

It now remains, says the Alexandria Gazette, for Mr. J. A. Washington to give the hallowed spot to the Nation, and for the nation to honor itself by the erection of a splendid monument over the venerated remains.

Jamaica papers, to the 27th of January, were received yesterday at New York. The Evening Post says:—The number of plantations on the Island laid waste by the revolted negroes, is estimated at about 150, and the whole destruction of property at a million and a half.

The number of blacks killed, is computed at 2,000; whilst it is supposed that 500 still remain at large; from which it may be inferred that the insurrection is nearly subdued. The whole number which at one time had joined the revolt, was estimated at no less than 30,000, a state of things calculated to excite the most terrible apprehensions. One old planter, named William Black, it is said actually died from fear. The Governor had visited in person several of the disturbed districts.

A proclamation has been issued from the Philadelphia Health Office, directing that all vessels arriving from any port or place in the North of England & from all ports in Europe, the Mediterranean or wherever the Cholera is known to exist, shall anchor at Gloucester Point and there await the inspection of the Port Physician and the direction of the Health Office. The Proclamation is dated the 10th inst.

**Popular Excitement.**—The New Hampshire Patriot says that scarcely less feeling is manifested among the democracy of that State, on the occasion of the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, "than was manifested on the rejection by the same Senate of the Hon. Isaac Hill."

**Mr. Clay's Speech on the Tariff.**—The National Intelligencer states, that owing to Mr. Clay's constant avocations in the Senate, on committees, and in the Supreme Court, he has not had time to correct the report of this speech, but that it will be done as soon as possible.

**The "Spoils of Victory."**—To enable the public to judge of the beauty of Mr. Senator Marcy's system of politics, which he avowed in his defence of Mr. Van Buren we beg the reader to examine the following article, published in the Richmond Whig, in the second year of the reign of "Reform." By this it will be seen how far Mr. Van Buren has been justly charged with introducing his odious doctrine of proscription, so highly praised by Mr. Marcy, into the conduct of the present Administration.

"1. During General Washington's administration of 8 years, there were nine removals—viz: one in 1792—three in 1794—three in 1795—one in '96, and one in '97. Of these one was a defaulter.

2. In President John Adams' administration of 4 years, there were ten removals—five in 1797—two in 1798—one in 1799—two in 1800. One of these was a defaulter.

3. In President Jefferson's of 8 years, there were thirty-nine—viz: in 1802, twenty-two—in 1803, seventeen.

4. In President Madison's of 8 years, there were five removals, of which three were defaulters.

5. In President Monroe's of 8 years, there were nine removals. Of these, one was for dealing in slaves. (Guinea) two for failures, one for insanity, one for misconduct, and one for quarrels with a Foreign Government.

6. In President John Quincy Adams' there were two removals—both for cause. (These administrations have been represented as despotic.

7. In President Jackson's administration, and in the first year of it there have been 990 removals—230 principal officers, the remainder Postmasters and subordinates. Several of these were revolutionary officers, and many of them republicans, friends of Jefferson and Madison, who by conspicuous services had gained confidence when Andrew the first was yet in Tennessee.

These facts are drawn from the public archives, and have not been, and cannot be contradicted.

N. Y. Eve. Jour.

**Colored Population.**—The bill which we published the substance of in our last, relating to the colored population, ought to have been accompanied with the report of the joint committee, the outlines of which we understand were agreed upon but which the illness and death of the lamented EDELEN, prevented them from completing in time to be published with the bill. We shall embrace the earliest opportunity to lay it before our readers—in the meantime, it is but fair to ask the public to suspend remarks upon the bill until the view of the committee shall be laid before them.

The bill was yesterday made the order of the day for Thursday the 28th inst.

**Ratio.**—The bill fixing the ratio of representatives at 47,700, has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate of the U. S. Maryland will have but eight representatives and ten electors of President and V. P., under this apportionment—all our districts will be deranged.

The steamboat Caledonia, arrived from Louisville at New Orleans, reports that eleven steamboats were sunk by the breaking up of the ice.

**Cabinet Arrangements.**—The rumors of the new Cabinet arrangements, which have been circulated of late, are assuming a more probable and definite shape. Mr. Rives, being poor, is to be transferred to England, in order that he may have the advantage of another outfit of \$3,000 dollars, without being put to any extra expense, beyond the amount of stage and steamboat fare from Paris to London.—Mr. Livingston is to go to France. Mr. Tazewell to take the State Department. Gov. Cass is to have some new situation so as to make room for Colonel R. M. Johnson in the War Office. The object of placing the Colonel there, is to remove him out of Mr. Van Buren's path to the Vice Presidency. There is no intrigue or management now-a-days—Oh no!

N. Y. Com.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, of Philadelphia, copies our statement of the demand made by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, that the owners of the Citizens Union Line of Steamboats should agree to pay ten thousand dollars for permission to use the Canal, for any portion of the present year for the conveyance of the steamboat passengers across the Isthmus. The Inquirer then adds "all this must be unfounded, as the tolls and regulations of passenger barges, &c. for the present season, are precisely the same as those charged last year." It is certainly true that \$10,000 was charged and received too for the use of the Canal the whole of last year by the Citizens Union Line. But if the Philadelphia Editor will inquire of the President of the Canal Co. in that city, he may be satisfied that our statement of the matter is correct.—Gaz.

**WHEELING, Feb. 15th 1832.**  
The river is 36 feet above low water mark. There have been 11 Steam Boat arrivals and 11 departures since our last.

**Great and Destructive Flood.**—It falls to our lot to-day to record the most extensive & destructive flood which has occurred in the history of this country. The Ohio river commenced rising at this place on Thursday last. On Friday, soon after 12 o'clock, it began to overflow its banks.

The water rose at the rate of 12 inches an hour till Saturday morning, when it began to rise less & less rapidly till 8 at night, when it came to a stand soon after began to fall.—The precise height of the river above low water mark has not yet been ascertained. It is known to have risen higher than it has since the memory of the oldest person now living; it being from 5 to 6 feet higher than it was at the memorable floods of 84 and 13. The destruction of property occasioned by this calamity is beyond calculation. The whole valley of the Ohio from its source to its mouth, within the reach of this tremendous freshet must present one uninterrupted scene of waste, desolation and distress. The farms on the rich bottoms have been swept of the fences, and dwellings; barns, corn and meat houses; with their contents, and the stock.

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

All the low part of our town has suffered severely—it is impossible at this time to estimate the loss of property—42 houses, we are informed, mostly small frames have been swept away from South Wheeling.—The bridge over Wheeling Creek is gone—35 houses were counted passing by on the river from Saturday morning till 12 o'clock. A large warehouse filled with flour, lodged on the upper point of the Island. The river is now even with the banks. In our next we shall be able to give more particulars.—Times.

From the Cambridge Chronicle.

**MR. CALLAHAN.**—It is with much satisfaction I observe by the Chronicle of the 28th ultimo, that the spirit of Agriculture, is again about to rise in Dorchester county. "Agricultor" (if I am not deceived) deserves great credit for former exertions in support of the farming interest. That Cattle Shows and Agricultural Societies have been beneficial to the landed interest of this Shore, cannot be denied; that they have caused emulation among the farmers in the improvement of their lands and stock can be well authenticated by a bird's eye view of Talbot as well as Dorchester.—And, again, they have drawn forth the taste and industry of the fair sex, in both counties, of which I have been an eyewitness. This alone, should nerve and stimulate the farmer—to see the fair hands of our wives and daughters employed in decorating our peaceful abodes with carpets, rugs and domestic fabrics, of various descriptions, not only beautiful but durable, to soothe the cares and fatigues of the passing day, and hand down to posterity the insignia of their inestimable value. I therefore hope Agriculture may succeed in renovating the still low condition of our improvements.

I sometimes see the Easton papers and am pleased to find the Trustees of the Eastern Shore Society have their usual social meetings in Talbot; at which, I am informed, they discuss freely the topics of Agriculture; and from which I hope will proceed a Cattle-Show, as we have not been gratified with one for several years.

Should the editors of Easton think this worth extracting, perhaps it may stimulate them, as they are gentlemen of activity and energy.

AN EASTERN SHORE FARMER.  
Talbot county, Feb. 6, 1832.

From the Village Herald.

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

**VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.**

The packet ship Albany, Hawkins, at New York, from Havre, sailed on the 14th of January. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 13th inclusive, with commercial letters, &c. These papers contain London dates of the 11th January.

**WAR RUMORS.**—The reports which were circulated with avidity by the anti-ministerial or war-party, that not only Russia, but Prussia and Austria would refuse to sanction the articles of peace between Belgium and Holland, as dictated by the Conference at London, continued to be rife in Paris.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says: We learn, with great pleasure, that the first track of the New Castle and Frenchtown rail road was completed on the 13th inst., and that the passenger cars passed from the wharf at New Castle to the wharf at Frenchtown, thus establishing the fact of the line of communication being perfect. It is intended to open the road for the regular conveyance of the steamboat passengers between Philadelphia and Baltimore on the first of March.

**THE CHOLERA.**—It is computed that the Cholera since its first appearance, fourteen years ago, has destroyed fifty millions of souls.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

Baltimore Feb. 18, 1832.	
Wheat Red	90 a 95
Corn White	35
do yellow	30
Rye	73
Oats	30 a 33
Philadelphia Feb. 17.	
Wheat Red	1 04
Corn yellow	45 a 46
Rye	90
New York Feb. 18.	
Corn (southern)	53 a 55
Boston Feb. 18.	
Corn (North River) yellow	62 a 64
do (Southern) white	54

**OBITUARY.**  
Died in Centreville Queen, Annis Coffin, on Saturday last, Mrs. Mary Emory, consort of Wm. H. Emory, Esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Stevens, Esq. of Talbot county. After a painful and lingering illness, which characterized the true followers of the Lamb of God. In noticing the death of this very amiable and interesting lady, we can give but a faint sketch, of her truly exalted character; language is inadequate to portray her many excellencies. Endowed by nature, with a peculiarly mild and placid temper, she was sincerely loved by all who knew her, and the remembrance of her many virtues, will ever be cherished, in their hearts, and embalmed in their memories. In every sphere of life, she shone as a bright star, rivalled by none, as a wife, sister, or friend, she possessed in an eminent degree, the delightful faculty of cheering life's rugged path, by her sweet and affable deportment to all around her.

This trying, and mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, is not perhaps, the work of time to unravel, but of Eternity; but the heart cheering assurance, that she has reached that shore, "where tempests never beat, nor billows roar," imparts more than a beam of light, and affords unspeakable consolation to her afflicted companion and friends, "as Mary has fled from this world of vanity and care, to the realms of everlasting bliss, there to cast her glittering crown at the feet of her Redeemer.—How justly may we say "when such friends part" is the survivor dies. She met death with that calmness and firmness, supported by Christ the Rock of ages, which disarms death of his terrors, and enabled her joyfully to quit this earthly tabernacle, and claim her inheritance in the skies, which is incorruptible undefiled and fadeeth not away.

Religion! Providence, an after state! Here is firm footing; here is solid rock; This can support us, all is sea beside; Shuts under us, bestorms, and then devours, Its hand the good man fastens in the skies, And bids earth roll, nor feel her idle whirl. Died in Annapolis at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, John Edeles, Esq. one of the Delegates from Charles county to the general assembly of this state.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 8th of March, next, if fair if not the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Jas. Cain, dec'd. at the HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, all the personal estate of said dec'd (except negro Charles) consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, top fodder, Corn Caps, straw &c. &c.

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

Feb. 25 2w (S & W)

## CABINET WARE.

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

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

J. M.

Easton, Feb. 25 3t

## O. HAYDEN, DENTIST.

WILL visit Cambridge, Easton and Centreville, in a few weeks, and offer his professional services.

Feb. 11 3t

The Cambridge Chronicle and Centreville Times, will publish the above to the amount of one dollar.

## A Gig and Harness for Sale.

WILL be sold at private Sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH only, an excellent

## GIG AND HARNESS.

late the property of Philemon Thomas, dec'd. of Queen Anne's county. Said Gig and Harness was made in Smyrna only a short time before the death of said Thomas, has only been used a few times, has been well taken care of, and is therefore believed to be as good as new.

For terms apply to Wm. H. Groome, or R. W. Kennard.

Easton, Feb. 11 3t

## EASTON & BALTIMORE



## PACKET.

THE SLOOP SALLY ANN WHITE will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 4th day of March, at 5 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Wednesday at the same hour, and continue to leave Miles River Ferry and Baltimore, on the above named days during the season.

The SALLY ANN WHITE is a new vessel, substantially built, copper fastened, and is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and freight, and commanded by an experienced Captain. All orders will be punctually attended to left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, in Easton, or by the Captain on board.

JEREMIAH HARRISON.

Feb. 18 3tq

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber still desirous of disposing of his landed property hitherto advertised, will sell upon inviting terms, his farm called Hickory Ridge. Persons desirous of an high and healthy situation near Easton, with other advantages rarely to be met with; would do well to come and view the premises early.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 10 6m

## WANTED.

A single man of sober, regular habits, who is a faithful rough carpenter, can bear of good wages and good quarters by the month or year, by enquiring at this office.

Feb. 18.



## POETRY.

### THE LITTLE FOOT

From the Lady's Magazine.

My boy, as gently on my breast,  
From infant sport thou sink'st to rest,  
And on my hand I feel thee put,  
In playful dreams thy little foot;  
The thrilling touch sets every string  
Of my full heart a quivering;  
For ah! I think, what chart can show  
The ways through which this foot may go?

Its print will be, in childhood's hours,  
Traced in the garden, round the flowers;  
But youth will bid it leap the rills—  
Bathed in the dew of distant hills—  
Room o'er the vales and venture out,  
When rippling years would pause and doubt;  
Nor brave the pass nor try the brink,  
Where youth's unguarded foot may sink.

But what when manhood tints thy cheek?  
Will be the ways this foot may seek?  
Is it to lightly pass the deck?  
To, helpless, slip from off the wreck?  
Or wander o'er a foreign shore,  
Returning to thy home no more,  
Until the bosom, now thy pillow,  
Is low and cold beneath the willow?

Or is it for the battle's plain,  
Beside the slayer and the slain?  
Till there its final step be taken—  
There sleep thine eye no more to waken?  
Is it to glory, or to shame  
To sully, or to gild thy name?  
Is it to happiness, or woe,  
This little foot is made to go?

But whoso'er its line may fall,  
Whether in cottage or in hall,  
O may it ever shun the ground  
Where'er its foot hath not been found,  
Who on his path below has shed  
A living light that all may tread  
Upon his earthly step; and none  
Ere dash his foot against a stone!

Yet if thy way is marked by fate,  
As gay thy, dark and desolate—  
If thou must float by vice and crime,  
A wreck upon the stream of time;  
Oh! rather than behold that day,  
I'd know this foot in lightsome play,  
Wound bound, with guileless, infant glee,  
Upon the sod that shelters me.

Extract from Mr. Holmes' speech in the Senate on the Tariff Question.

"The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Hayne) wants a jubilee! What! another, and so soon too? Sir, the one which you have will not expire, at soonest, until the 4th of March, 1833; and now you would have another on the back of this! The tribes of Israel (and they were a discontented set) were satisfied with one year in fifty. Then all debts were cancelled, all prisoners released, and those who had been in any way deprived of their lands had them restored. The poor Indians would, I think, be satisfied with even such a jubilee. But, on the 4th of March, 1829, you blew the trumpet, and the jubilee was announced for four years at least, and I am sure more and greater blessings were anticipated than the Israelites ever enjoyed in all their jubilees. Very much was promised, and very much too was realized. Editors, postmasters, and contractors, were to have offices—and it was so. Friends were to be rewarded and enemies punished—and it was so, with a vengeance; and even friends were massacred, who were a stumbling-block in the road to ambition. Reform was to be thorough—and it is so—so thorough that the President is now engaged, most of his time, in reforming his own reformation! The Bank was to be abolished, and a new one established, based on the public revenues; and as there is so large a surplus of these, all were to come and have what money they would! I mean all the friends of the Administration—and it is to be so—that is, if the question can be postponed until after the next election! And, in addition to these, you have enjoyed, and are still enjoying, many things which were not promised.

"The President has done what no other man ever did or can do; he has, as it were, annihilated space, and an American Minister is near to the court to which he is appointed, so long as he can get no further off! He has, moreover, invented and sent off politics, fit for any size or any form! Are you a democrat? I am the father of the democratic party. Are you for amalgamation? See my first Cabinet—poor fellows! Are you a federalist? See my last favor to one. The federalists had been so long neglected, that I was determined to make up for lost time! Are you against appointing members of Congress to office? See my precepts. Are you for it? See my practices. Are you against internal improvements? See my Maysville veto. Are you for them? See an act of the same day, embracing the same principles, is approved by Andrew Jackson! Are you for nullification? I had no power (do you see) to execute a law, nor even a treaty, against the will of a "sovereign State!" Are you against it? Read my letter to the Charleston—dinner-eaters. Are you against the Bank? Read my first message. Are you for it? Read my last. And to come to the subject directly before us, are you for or against a protective tariff? On that subject I am this, that, or nothing, and

precisely as you please, gentlemen! Now with all these blessings pouring in upon you like a torrent, will you go away? No stay, and enjoy this jubilee! What a delightful variety! Are you not fond of variety? If you are, you never can expect to find greater than under this nondescript administration."

### COURT OF REQUESTS—Guildhall.

A horse shaved.—A gentleman named Wells was summoned before the Commissioners by Thomas Field, a hair-dresser, for the sum of thirty shillings, the price demanded by the plaintiff for shaving a horse.

The plaintiff swore that the defendant brought to him a horse to be shaved, for the purpose of "showing a new coat" upon the animal. The horse had been attempted to be shaved by the defendant, on part of the stern, but from want of skill in the art, the poor beast was most miserably notched. The defendant got tired after four hour's work, and then handed over the job to the plaintiff. The razors of the shop were in great requisition for ten days, during which the shaving was going forward, and the plaintiff was obliged as he proceeded, to wrap up the bald parts to protect the horse from cold. The Commissioners, he said, could not possibly judge of the difficulty of shaving a horse from themselves—(a laugh.) It was quite a different sort of a business, and he defied any man to "go over" such a sized animal for less than three shillings a day, and to go over the chins of his usual customers at the same time.

Mr. Meyers, (one of the Commissioners) asked what objection was made to the charge?

The defendant said that he considered the sum of thirty shillings for merely taking the hair off a horse, entirely too much, especially as the (defendant) had done a good deal of the job himself.

The hair dresser declared that the part upon which the defendant had operated was so badly done, that if it had not been shaved again, the coat would have been as rough as a hedgehog, while all the rest was as smooth as a new born babe—(laughter.)

The defendant said that any horse clipper would have completed the business for a great deal less money.

The hair dresser said that it was quite impossible. He had never shaved a horse before, but it was a regular sweater.

Mr. Meyers asked the defendant what he generally paid for a shave himself.

The defendant (feeling his chin)—Why, two pence I think is generally the price.

Mr. Meyers—Aye, a penny a cheek. Now, how many of your jaws would make up the size of a horse?—(a laugh.)

The defendant said there was less delicacy necessary in shaving a horse than a man.

Mr. Meyers—Not a bit more than shaving an ass—(laughter.)

The hair dresser—Look at the leather and the chance of a kick!—(laughter.) Besides I went over the beast as clean as possible. I turned him out as smooth as my hand, down to the fetlock.

Mr. Meyers said that he was surprised at the refusal to pay 30s. for the job. Indeed, he always thought it impossible to perform a thing of the kind, and he believed that to be the general belief; for it was not unusual for people to say, when they heard a bouncing fib, "Next comes a horse to be shaved!"—(loud laughter.)

The hair dresser said that it was a hard matter to shave some parts of the horse, because the skin here and there hitched very much. For his part, he'd rather "go over" a whole regiment of soldiers.

The defendant was then ordered to pay to the hair dresser the 30s. and costs.

London paper.

### Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

#### Sinclair & Moore,

GRANT STREET, NEAR PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Offer for sale a large and general assortment of the most approved

### Agricultural Implements.

consisting of their new improved PLOUGHS, of sizes from 6 inch to 18 inch, cast and wrought shears, Wood's Patent Ploughs, of different sizes; Barbed wire, with wrought shears and Coulters; Corn Shellers; improved Wheat Fans; Straw Cutters of various kinds, from \$5 to \$70—among them is the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, made after the model of the English Machine, with some improvements, and which can be furnished at about half the price at which they have been imported. THRASHING MACHINES and HORSE POWERS; Cast Steel Axes; Grubbing Hoes; Picks; Shovels; Spades; Straw Knives; Steel Hay and Manure Forks, &c.

Clover, Timothy, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and other FIELD SEEDS—together with an assortment of Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted good.

Also expected in a few days from England, a further supply of first quality Early York, Early George, Wellington, Sugar Loaf, Oxheart, Battersea and Green Savoy Cabbage; Scotch Broccoli, genuine early frame short scarlet Radish Seed, and various other kinds of seed, of last year's growth.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREE and SHRUBS. Catalogues gratis at our store. Baltimore, Feb. 4. St

### PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at the OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## JAMES COBURN

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

A general assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

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

Extra super blue and black Cloth and Cassimeres

Do do green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths.

Ladies' super brown Cloths

Super fashionable drab, fawn, sage, corinthian, steel and granite mixt Cassimeres.

Do fancy silk, valencia, marseilles and swans-down Vestings.

Extra serge de Rome and Lyons Silk Velvet.

Super blue and black mixt and brown Sattinets.

Do white Welch and extra gauze Flannels, (warranted not to shrink.)

Do red and green Flannels, and green serge and Frieze Cloths.

Do printed Piano and Table Covers, (some extra size.)

Do 8-4 and 10-4 Linnen Damask and Table Diapers.

Do bird's eye and 9-4 cotton Diapers and Lawns.

Do black and colored Merinos, Circassians and Bombazettes.

Do Caroline Plaids and Norwich Crapes.

Extra 5-4 French Merino and English Black Bombazettes.

Super black Italian Lustrings.

Heavy black sinchews and sarsanetta.

Extra rich changeable and plain colored Gro de Naps.

Super blue and jet black Gro de Naps, Gro de Berlins and Gro de Indes.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Satins & Black Modes.

Do changeable and black Mandarin Silks and Black Grape de Lyons.

Do black, white, pink, straw and blue Italian Crapes and Crappe Lisse.

Do plain, checked, striped and fine hair cord Cambrics.

Do white and fancy colored hair cord Cambrics for Cravats.

Do plain dotted and rich figured Swiss Muslins.

Do do Book, Mull, Nansook and Jackson Muslins.

Bishop Lawns, Plain Quillings and Tatting.

Super 4-4 and 5-4 plain and figured Bobinetts.

Do Thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insertings, (rich Patterns.)

Do French needle work'd muslin do.

Extra white and black Lace Veils, (some very rich patterns.)

Do Lace and Muslin Collars.

Do French needle work'd Milan collars and Dantzie Capes

Ladies' and Infants rich lace caps

Milan Fur Tippets, rich printed crape

Embroidered and cornered gauze Handkerchiefs

Plain & Lithographic barege, poplin & silk do

Rich Thibet wool and merino Handkerchiefs and shawls

Extra white, black and scarlet 12-4 merino long shawls, Lupin's manufacture (warranted all wool)

Super Cashmere and Adelaide Shawls (warranted all wool)

Im. Merino long shawls

Ladies' super fancy mohair and bead Reticules

Rich fig'd changeable and new style bonnet ribbons

Do gauze, satin and plain Taffets do

Extra rich gauze cap, and fancy do

Belt Ribbons

Super Flag, Bandanna, Pongee and fancy Handkerchiefs

Do white swiss and fancy coloured cravats

Extra black Italian cravats and black Canton Handkerchiefs

Super bronze and fashionable Prints (large supply)

Do American and rich London, Furnitures

Do plain strip'd and fancy check'd Gingham

Ladies' super English and French black and white silk Hose

Ladies and Misses white, black and slate colored cotton and worsted Hose

Gentlemen and boys super worsted and long wool Vigonia cotton and silk half Hose

Ladies and Misses super, fancy embroidered white black and colored horse skin gloves and mitts

Ladies and Misses heaver and white and black English silk gloves

Gent super, buck, doe, beaver and H. skin gloves

Do do white, woodstock and black and white silk gloves

Worsted curl cotton and Linnen Floss Clark's 3 pool cotton

Super Italian sewings and a good supply of Tailors Trimmings

Do Dressing, Ivory, Pocket, Tuck, Side and Neck Combs

Pearl and fancy buttons for boys

Kirby's patent pins

Plated and black Hooks and Eyes

Ladies rich gilt, jet, and fancy Paste Buckles

Cologne, and a good assortment of Perfumery.

Ladies super, Leghorns, Cloak Tassels

Daisy buttons and silk Frogs, for Ladies' Pelisses

Super, black and white Tabby Velvet and marking canvass

Do Gingham silk and English fancy Umbrellas

Do Ca. bric and furniture Dimity, (extra width and quality.) Ladies' corded skirts

Do American and German cotton Fringe (some very heavy and new style)

Do 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings

Apron and furniture checks

Dorchester and Amoskeag Ticks

Super, 14-4 white Marseilles Quilts

Russia and heavy 10-4 Barnsley sheetings and Ticklenbergs

Super, heavy plain and printed Floor Cloths

Do do Venetian and Scotch carpeting

Do Wilton and Brussels Rugs

Green and black Worsteds Fringe

Paper Hangings and green cords for Blinds

Super, English oil cloths, cotton Waddings

Do Whitney, Point and Duffie Blankets

Heavy Kerseys and check'd Linseys, (for servants.)

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

Baltimore, Feb. 4. cot3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above every other week for three weeks, and send their accounts to J. C.

Jan. 14

An Overseer Wanted

IMMEDIATELY to supply a vacancy. A single man, to reside on the farm where a Subscriber lives, a middle aged man would be preferred. His good character in all respects must be satisfactorily vouched for. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 3

## PHILADELPHIA

### HOTEL,

No. 95, North Second one square above Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former Patrons, as well as the public in general, that a large addition has been made to his former establishment, with a private entrance expressly for the accommodation of Ladies and families. This Hotel has been constructed in the most modern style, with all the conveniences appertaining to a first rate House containing upwards of seventy apartments, four spacious Parlours and a Ladies dining Room. The lodging rooms are mostly single bedded and well ventilated, with fire places and grates in each.

The location is convenient for merchants and men of business being in the immediate vicinity of Steam Boat Landings, Banks, &c. The charges will be found moderate.

The Proprietor solicits the patronage of a generous public, which he will endeavor to merit.

D. R. BROWER.

Late proprietor of the Coffee House Hotel Baltimore.

Jan 21 3m

### NOTICE.

THE commissioners named in a commission issued out of Caroline County Court, bearing date on the tenth day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one, to view value, or otherwise divide the real estate of Samuel Harrington (late of Kent county in the State of Delaware dec'd, among his several heirs) which lies in Caroline county in the State of Maryland. Will meet on the land mentioned in the said commission on the first Monday of March next, for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said commission, whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are desired to take notice.

GEO. REED,

WM. ORRELL,

GEO. NEWLEE,

WM. M. HARDCASTLE,

SAML. CHAWFORD.

Dec. 17

Sheriff's last Notice for 1831.

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

The Public's obdt servt

J. M. FAULKNER.

Dec 10

To all whom it may concern.

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

J. W. JENKINS.

November 26

In compliance with the above notice, the subscriber has commenced the settlement of Mr. Jenkins' books and accounts; and gives notice, by order of Mr. Jenkins, to all concerned, that those who neglect to settle after once having been called on may expect to have their accounts placed in an officer's hands without delay, and without respect to persons.

HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent.

Dec. 24

### RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, Md. on the 31st December last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself



### EDMUND,

about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark copper color, good countenance, had on when committed, a domestic drab twilled cloth roundabout, and pantaloons, coarse linen shirt, old black fur hat, no other clothing but what he had on; he says he belongs to Mr. Richard C. Kinney, 4 miles below Woodsville, Culpepper Co. Va.—The owner of said negro, is requested to take him away, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

CH'N. NEWCOMER, Shff.

Sheriff's Office,

Jan 10, 1832.

Feb 4 3w

### RUNAWAY.

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



### "REUBEN LOWD,"

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

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

J. M. FAULKNER Shff.

of Talbot county.

Easton Feb 4

### NAT TURNER.

THE confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Virginia, as fully and voluntarily made to Thos. Z. Gray in the prison where he was confined, and acknowledged by him to be such, when read before the Court of Southampton; with the certificate, under the seal of the Court.—Also an authentic account of the whole insurrection, with lists of the whites who were murdered, and of the negroes brought before the Court of Southampton, and those sentenced. For Sale at this Office.

Dec. 3

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the ninth day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security bearing interest from the day of sale, that large and convenient three story brick dwelling house, situated on Washington street, and the two story frame shop adjoining (the property of the late Col. Jabez Caldwell)—persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the property before the day of sale—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

JOSEPH CALDWELL, Admr

Dec. 24

### LIVERY STABLE.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county and travellers generally, that he has established a Livery Stable in Easton, where he will take in horses and attend to them carefully on the most liberal terms.—He has good and careful ostlers in his employ, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to render general satisfaction