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FIVE CENTS per square.

Address of the Carrier of the Whig to his pa-
trons.

January 1, 1832.
Tis twelve! adieu old year, another has
begun,
Time in his course his annual race hath run;
To greet his patrons on the new-born year,
To wish them plenty, peace and much good
cheer,
To tell them he has play'd his humble part,
To ope the pocket and to touch the heart,
Affairs that have gone by, in brief he sums,
With low conge and hat in hand, the car-
rier boy doth come.

A twelve month sure, is a mere narrow
span,
But in its space, what mighty things doth
man?
He raises empires, but crushes them in turn,
Yet restless still, for greater works doth burn;
At freedom's sacred call he wakes and starts,
From friends and home and all that's dear
he parts,
Fired by the thought that all men are born
free,
Unsheaths his sword and dies for liberty.

The march of mind's abroad, and freedom
has unfur'd,
His silken banner o'er the eastern world;
With science still, she marches hand in
hand,
And plants her standard in each despot's
land,
A mighty host she's gather'd even now
"With freedom charter'd on each manly
brow,"
The embattl'd lines, the dirge of monarch
sing,
And death to the tyrant to the despot bring.

Thus whilst the noble Pole, in anguish
mourn'd,
The many virtues that his race adorn'd,
His guardian goddess robed in white, ap-
pear'd,
And bid him look to France, forget the

Shake off the iron shackles that confin'd
A race, by God, for liberty design'd;
In vain pour patriot Pole thine arm was
wield'd, thou'rt not yet free
Victim alike, to British phlegm and Gallic
perfidy.

Turn gentle patron, turn from scenes of
war
From Russia's conquests, Poland's setting
star,
Avert thy look from Europe's carnag'd
fields,
From climes where slavery's sceptre, despot
Nicholas wields;
Behold Columbia, in her glory shine,
The home of peace and liberty divine,
Here all is sweet, no tyrant here to wring
The freeman's soul, here every man's a
king.

True, there are troubles that will oft occur
And burst like thunder on the Anti's ear,
They rail at Hickory, talk of Berrien,
Branch,
Of Van Buren, Ingham, hay perchance
Flow Mrs. Eaton's plaintive notes upset,
The tender hero's faithless cabinet,
And how a new one Jackson's form'd of late
With outlaw'd Livingston, scribe of state.

With such, we will not argue, will not
deign,
To hold communion; ambition thwarted,
ever will complain,
And when no more are seen its foes, it
sends

Its venom'd arrows even at its friends;
If for such cause your country's fate you
mean
Take care—the man of glass should never
cast a stone:
Ye're restless yet and still disposed to jar;
Behold your "Exil'd" "Trimming" "Trin-
ming" "Trin-"

To thee my patron, who hath never been
Enslaved by party faction, partly spon,
Who views with joy thy country's ripen-
ing age,
Soeal seal was a bright, a brilliant page;
At peace with all, Columbia's name is
known,
From west emblems, to India's fragrant zone;
Hr star deck'd pendant floats on every sea,
And distant nations chant, "Columbia's
free."

And now my patrons, that my work is
through,
The devil only asks you for his due;
What! tho' the devil imp! whence com't
from

To fight me thus? patron I make my bow,
Pardon the carrier boy, he only does his part;
Ah George the printer? a quarter here is
welcome by thy art.

May every blessing on thy steps attend,
The printer's patron and the carriers friend.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Concluded.]

If this great defensive force be called out
under proper circumstances, it may contri-
bute, essentially, to the security of the coun-
try. In recurring to our own experience, we
find many instances of the courage and devo-
tiveness of our militia; and the two battles that
opened and closed our military history, fur-
nish practical illustrations of the value of this
institution, and of its powerful effects in situa-
tions favorable to its operation. The National
Guard of France, upon which the fate of that
interesting country seems to depend, is but a
local militia, constituted like our volunteer
companies, but with a more efficient orga-
nization. By anticipating too much how-
ever, from our militia force, we prepare the
way for disappointment; and this was the er-
ror of the late war: in consequence of which
our attention has been probably withdrawn
from the value of the system itself. A regular
force is indispensable to the vigorous pro-
secution of any permanent military operations,
offensive or defensive. But it may be aided
by irregular troops, and its place also supplied,
until measures for providing it can be adopt-
ed. We cannot expect, that the militia drill,
upon the present system, will give much in-
struction. The time and attention devoted to
it are utterly insufficient for such a purpose.
Nor is it probable that enough of either will
be granted in time of peace, to convey much
military knowledge, to the great body of our
citizens. It is still important, however, that a
good organization should be preserved, and a
portion of time devoted to this duty.

In the most unexpected and serious emer-
gency, the national strength could not be called
into action, unless individuals were assigned to
particular classes, either local or personal, and
knew their situation; and unless there were of-
ficers to direct the movements. And this ar-
rangement has also a tendency to preserve and
diffuse much military knowledge; for many
will always direct their attention to the sub-
ject, led by inclination as well as duty to ac-
quire information, and to qualify themselves
for the various functions required to be per-
formed. Our countrymen generally are ac-
customed to the use of fire-arms from early
youth; and in the management of these they
have little need of instruction. In devoting
the field days, therefore, to the simpler evolu-
tions, some knowledge will be gained, and the
whole community will be practically remind-
ed of the claim, which may be made upon their
services. They will feel that their civil
relations are not the only one which exist be-
tween the citizen and his country but that he
is bound by other obligations, and that the
defense of all is entrusted to all.

In 1826, a board of officers, selected from
the regular army and the militia, was convened
at the Seat of Government, and instructed to
take into consideration the militia system
generally, and to suggest such alterations as
might be deemed necessary. This board

continued much intelligence and experience,
and their report is an able and interesting one.
I advert to it, in the hope, that this subject
may engage the attention of Congress, and in
the conviction, that the plan of organization
recommended by that body is the only one
which offers any real prospect of improvement
or efficiency.

The condition and prospects of the aborigi-
nal tribes within the limits of the United States
are yet the subjects of anxious solicitude to
the Government. Circumstances have oc-
curred within a few years, which have pro-
duced important changes in the intercourse
between them and us. In some of the States,
they have been brought within the operation
of the ordinary municipal laws, and their regu-
lations have been abrogated by legislative ac-
t. This procedure renders most of
the provisions of the various acts of Congress
upon this subject, inoperative; and a crisis in
our Indian affairs has evidently arrived, which
calls for the establishment of a system of po-
licy adapted to the existing state of things,
and calculated to fix upon a permanent basis
the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever
change may be contemplated in this condi-
tion or situation, no one will advocate the em-
ployment of force or improper influence in ef-
fecting it. It is due to the character of the
Government and the feelings of the country,
not less than to the moral and physical imbe-
cility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of
kindness and forbearance should mark the
whole course of our intercourse with them.
The great object, after satisfying our
selves what would best ensure their perma-
nent welfare, should be to satisfy them of the
integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of
the course recommended to them. There is
enough in the retrospect for serious reflection
on our part, and for unpleasant recollection on
theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate exa-
mination of the subject, and by prudent and
timely measures, that we can hope to repair
the errors of the past by the exertions of the
future.

The Indians, who are placed in immediate
contact with the settled portions of the United
States, have now the alternative present-
ed them, of remaining in their present posi-
tions, or of migrating to the country West of
the Mississippi. If they are induced to pre-
fer the former, their political condition be-
comes a subject of serious consideration.—
They must either retain all those institutions,
which constitute them a peculiar people, both
socially and politically, or they must become
a portion of that great community which is
gathering round them, responsible to its laws,
and looking to them for protection.

Can they expect to maintain that quasi in-
dependence they have heretofore enjoyed? and
could they so maintain it, would the privilege
be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all per-
sons living within their boundaries, has been
claimed and exercised by many of the States.
The Executive of the United States has, on
full consideration, decided that there is no
power in that Department to interfere any
obstacle to the assumption of this authority.
As upon this co-ordinate branch of the laws,
and particularly many of the most important
provisions in the various acts regulating inter-
course with the Indians, it is difficult to con-
ceive how these provisions can be enforced,
after the President has determined they have
been abrogated by a state of things inconsis-
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can be conducted, trespassers removed by
military power, and other acts performed,
which require the co-operation of the Execu-
tive, either in their initiation or progress.

I do not presume to discuss this question. I
find it determined, and the settled policy of
the Government already in operation. What-
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jurisdiction over any class of people, living
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whom they live, the right of guardianship over
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tions under similar circumstances—a practice,
which, in its extent and exercise, has varied
from time to time, and as the relative circum-
stances of the parties have varied, but of whose
limitations the civilized communities have
been and must be the judges. And, besides,
if the Indian tribes are independent of the
State authorities, on account of the natural
and relative rights of both, these tribes are
equally independent of the authorities of the
United States.—The claim, upon this ground,
places the parties in the attitude of entire
independence; for the question then is not
how we have divided our political power be-
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the exercise of this supervisory authority, but
whether the laws of nature give to either any
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Indian tribes, is there any guaranty of politi-
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subject-matter, and to the relations previous-
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rather visited than possessed by the Indians.

It may be remarked that all rights secured
by treaty stipulations are wholly independent
of this question of jurisdiction. If the Indians
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If they are subject to the respective States,
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be impaired, the Indians have the same resort
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for redress; for the law, while it claims their
obedience, provides for their security. The
supremacy of the State Governments is nei-
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will contend that it gives them the absolute
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We have every reason to believe it would
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the result of the efforts, which have been made
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I need not stop to illustrate these positions.
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It is not necessary to embarrass a sub-
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This will be attended with inconveniences
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and they are also broken by their migration,
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provisions, and liberal appropriations, the
transition and establishment of the Indians can
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The great moral debt we owe to this un-
happy race is universally felt and acknowledged.
Diversity of opinion exist respecting the
proper mode of discharging this obliga-
tion, but its validity is not denied. And there
are difficulties which may well call for
discussion and consideration.

For more than two centuries we have been
in contact with the Indians. And if
long period has been fruitless in useful re-
sult, it has not been so in experiments, having
in view their improvement. Able men have
been investigating their condition, and good
efforts have been made to improve it. But all these
efforts have been unsuccessful in the issue.
Many of them were heroic and expensive
in their progress.

The work has been aided by Governments
and communities, by the public opinion, by
the obligations of the law, and by the sanction
of religion. But its history furnishes abun-
dantly evidence of entire failure, and every-
thing around us upon the frontiers confirms its
truth. The Indians have either receded as
settlements advanced, and united their
remnants with some kindred tribe, or they
have attempted to establish themselves upon
reservations, in the vain hope of resisting the
pressure upon them, and of preserving their
peculiar institutions. Those who are nearest
us, have generally suffered most severely
from the debasing effects of ardent spirits, and
the loss of their own principles of resis-
tance, few as these are, without the acqui-
sition of ours, and almost all of them have dis-
appeared, crushed by the onward course of
civilization, or driven before them. Not one
instance can be produced in the whole history
of the intercourse between the Indians and
the whites, in which the former have been
beneficially improved by the latter.

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in view their improvement. Able men have
been investigating their condition, and good
efforts have been made to improve it. But all these
efforts have been unsuccessful in the issue.
Many of them were heroic and expensive
in their progress.

The work has been aided by Governments
and communities, by the public opinion, by
the obligations of the law, and by the sanction
of religion. But its history furnishes abun-
dantly evidence of entire failure, and every-
thing around us upon the frontiers confirms its
truth. The Indians have either receded as
settlements advanced, and united their
remnants with some kindred tribe, or they
have attempted to establish themselves upon
reservations, in the vain hope of resisting the
pressure upon them, and of preserving their
peculiar institutions. Those who are nearest
us, have generally suffered most severely
from the debasing effects of ardent spirits, and
the loss of their own principles of resis-
tance, few as these are, without the acqui-
sition of ours, and almost all of them have dis-
appeared, crushed by the onward course of
civilization, or driven before them. Not one
instance can be produced in the whole history
of the intercourse between the Indians and
the whites, in which the former have been
beneficially improved by the latter.

The Indians, who are placed in immediate
contact with the settled portions of the United
States, have now the alternative present-
ed them, of remaining in their present posi-
tions, or of migrating to the country West of
the Mississippi. If they are induced to pre-
fer the former, their political condition be-
comes a subject of serious consideration.—
They must either retain all those institutions,
which constitute them a peculiar people, both
socially and politically, or they must become
a portion of that great community which is
gathering round them, responsible to its laws,
and looking to them for protection.

Can they expect to maintain that quasi in-
dependence they have heretofore enjoyed? and
could they so maintain it, would the privilege
be beneficial to them?

The right to extend their laws over all per-
sons living within their boundaries, has been
claimed and exercised by many of the States.
The Executive of the United States has, on
full consideration, decided that there is no
power in that Department to interfere any
obstacle to the assumption of this authority.
As upon this co-ordinate branch of the laws,
and particularly many of the most important
provisions in the various acts regulating inter-
course with the Indians, it is difficult to con-
ceive how these provisions can be enforced,
after the President has determined they have
been abrogated by a state of things inconsis-
tent with their obligations. How prosecutions

can be conducted, trespassers removed by
military power, and other acts performed,
which require the co-operation of the Execu-
tive, either in their initiation or progress.

I do not presume to discuss this question. I
find it determined, and the settled policy of
the Government already in operation. What-
ever diversity of opinion there may be upon
the subject, those who are most opposed to
these views will probably admit that the ques-
tion is a doubtful one, complicated in its re-
lations, and pregnant with serious conse-
quences. The claim of exemption from the op-
eration of the State Laws, which is presented
in favor of the Indians, must rest upon the
constitution of the United States, upon natural
right, or upon conventional engagements. If
upon the former, it may be doubted whether
that instrument contain any grant of authori-
ty to the General Government, which neces-
sarily divests the State Legislature of their
jurisdiction over any class of people, living
within their respective limits. The two pro-
visions, which can alone bear upon the sub-
ject, seem to have far different objects in view.
If the claim rest upon natural right, it may be
doubted whether the condition and institutions
of this rude people do not give to the civil-
ized communities around whom and among
whom they live, the right of guardianship over
them; and whether this view is not forti-
fied by the practice of all other civilized na-
tions under similar circumstances—a practice,
which, in its extent and exercise, has varied
from time to time, and as the relative circum-
stances of the parties have varied, but of whose
limitations the civilized communities have
been and must be the judges. And, besides,
if the Indian tribes are independent of the
State authorities, on account of the natural
and relative rights of both, these tribes are
equally independent of the authorities of the
United States.—The claim, upon this ground,
places the parties in the attitude of entire
independence; for the question then is not
how we have divided our political power be-
tween the confederated Government and its
members, and to which we have entrusted
the exercise of this supervisory authority, but
whether the laws of nature give to either any
authority upon the subject. But, if the claim
rest upon alleged conventional engagements;
it may then be doubted whether all our treat-
ies with the Indian tribes there is any stipu-
lation, incompatible with the exercise of the
power of legislation over them. For if there were,
the legislative power of Congress, as well as
that of the respective States, would be anni-
hilated, and the treaties alone would regulate
the intercourse between the parties. But, on a
careful investigation, it will probably be
found, that in none of our treaties with the
Indian tribes, is there any guaranty of politi-
cal rights incompatible with the exercise of
the power of legislation. These instruments
are generally either treaties of peace or of
cession. The former restore and secure to the
Indians interests of which they were de-
prived by conquest, and the latter define the
boundaries of cessions or reservations, and
prescribe the terms and consideration, and
regulate generally the principles of the new
compact. In both, every sound rule of con-
struction requires, that the terms used should
be expounded agreeably to the nature of the
subject-matter, and to the relations previous-
ly subsisting between the parties. If, there-
fore, the term "treaty," as it is used in these
instruments, is to be construed in its ordinary
signification, it is to be construed as a treaty
of peace, and not as a treaty of cession, and
the Indians themselves understand, that the
possession right, which they have heretofore
enjoyed, would at once change our whole
system of policy, and leave them as free to all
as it would individuals or nations to buy, the
large unappropriated districts, which are
rather visited than possessed by the Indians.

It may be remarked that all rights secured
by treaty stipulations are wholly independent
of this question of jurisdiction. If the Indians
are subject to the legislative authority of the
United States, that authority will no doubt be
exercised so as not to contravene those rights.
If they are subject to the respective States,
such too, will be the course of legislation over
them. And, if, unadvisedly, any right should
be impaired, the Indians have the same resort
as our own citizens to the tribunals of justice
for redress; for the law, while it claims their
obedience, provides for their security. The
supremacy of the State Governments is nei-
ther inconsistent with our obligations to the In-
dians, nor are there necessarily impaired by
it. It may be difficult to define precisely the
nature of their possessory right, but no one
will contend that it gives them the absolute
title of the land with all its attributes; and
every one will probably concede that they are
entitled to as much as is necessary to their
comfortable subsistence. If we have entered
into any stipulations with them, of which,
however, I am not aware, inconsistent with
the limited powers of the Government, or
interfering with paramount obligations, the
remedy is obvious. Let ample compensation
be made to them by the United States, in a
spirit of good faith and liberality. The
question would be one, not of pecuniary ac-
count, but of national character and national
obligations.

That we may neither deceive ourselves nor
the Indians, it becomes us to examine the ac-
tual state of things, and to view these as they
are, and as they are likely to be. Looking at
the circumstances attending this claim of ex-
emption on the one side, and of supremacy
on the other, is it probable that the Indians
can succeed in the establishment of their pre-
tensions? The

We have entered upon... consequently tender to... of the season... prosperity and happiness... for the encouragement... and especially to those... more substantial support... names. As this is the... reckoning, we trust our... and afford us the... necessities, if not the... enable us to prosecute... arduous task. Our busi... not be conducted with... expense, and severe l... necessary for us, at... attention of our patron.

We intend to give... of the Journal... week; our previous cu... day.

STRENGTH GAINED... Philadelphia, died on... it is supposed he has... estate in North Ame... world.

We understand the... men were appointed by... to his decease, as Tru... of his Banking House... Samuel Wagner; the... Wain, Robert Smith... Calhoun, William... Wagner, Joseph Rob...

MARYLAND L... In the Senate, on... Farwell was chosen... Nicholson, Chief Clerk... In the House of De... the ballot for a Speake... secured 43 votes, L. D... were blank ballots. M... took the chair.

A resolution was ad... of the House was cr... thirty days as a testi... memory of Joseph... delegate sent from St... Speaker was ordered t... supply the vacancy... Mr. Johns obtained... to repeal an act, unl... imprisonment for debt... rendered by justices of... December session 1834... Mr. Moore obtains... to be entitled. An act... of the constitution and... relate to the time and... senate, and the mode... that body, so that each... Baltimore, may have a... immediately by the p... On motion of Mr. O... Ordered, That Messrs...

On motion of Mr. O... request his attendance... morning at ten o'clock... to perform divines... Mr. Hunt presented... F. Price and others, o... moving for an act to... for the purpose of ec... from the city of Annap... was read and referred... ternal improvement.

The Speaker laid b... resolutions from the e... Montgomery County... attendance of Judges... referred to the comm... courts of justice. A... clerk referred to the... by them into the p... ary within the year... November, 1831.

FROM BUL... By the ship Romulus... have received paper... the 10th October. T... our correspondent ex... gence they contain...

Business is still du... has suffered much o... rain-cattle and othe... frequently travelling a... to the interior is r... the last two days hav... good showers, and I... country will be full... A small portion of... exist in a state of bo... provinces, and this h... directly reduced by an... of them under the co... A party of Indians fr... made an incursion i... the Provinces and ca... have seized, according... government, been d... surrender their booty...

Our city is in pres... dromes (thieves) and... few associations h... They are excessive... and if these they sw... booty, nothing more... The ship St. Peter... Baltimore, says that... the shippers will m... the present market... rent dollars, and the... Paterly B. Blount ar... from your port.

Charles Brainerd... (Ky.) and J... of the West, pub... the Secretary of... the Cherokee Nation... of emigrating Ind... gives the following... 19th ult.

In a letter this d... appointed for enroli... that by the extraor... dinary session of the... nation went on in... the pleasure to have... prospects are bright... ability a sufficient... grow out of it to s... December. In an... of things, I have co... go to the Agency of...

We give three in... stance, as taken of the whole... A Baltimore Clay paper, signed General... Smith the President pro tem. of the U. States... Senate, for appointing the standing commit... of that body, before the arrival of the... Vice President; thus taking his work out of... his hands, and stated that the Vice Preside... was indignant at the slight. The writer in his... zeal of attack forgot that by the rules of the... Senate, the Vice President never appoints the... standing committees at all.

Another opposition paper attacked the name... officer for reappointing Messrs. Clayton and Hal... mes from the Post Office committee. The... writer omitted to consult the list of former... committees, where he would have found that... these Senators never did belong to that com... mittee at all.

Another opposition paper, contending that... General Jackson must have seen and sanc... tioned Mr. McLane's report as his own, and... because "the document was made out for his... especial examination, and addressed to him as... President of the United States." The writ... in his hurry or his ignorance, overlooked the... fact, that the Treasury report, is not ad... dressed to the President at all, nor made out for his... inspection at all, but is directed by law to be... made independently, and transmitted di... rectly to Congress.—Balt. Rep.

MELANCHOLY.—Samuel Harrison, Esq., of... South River, in attempting to cut the guinea... of his mill, whilst the machinery was in... motion suffered his right arm to be caught be... tween the great wheel and the beam, which... was so severely lacerated the limb that it... terminated his existence on Thursday even... ing last. A more general expression of sym... pathy for his misfortune was witnessed than... occasioned by his death, as far as this valuable... man was known. He was a married man and a... family of children to whom, as well as to the... whole neighborhood, his loss will be irreparable.

This is the second melancholy account from... the same vicinity which we have had re... cord within a few months, of the danger of... machinery to those not accustomed to its op... eration.—Mtl. Rep.

Another Church Burnt.—The Scotch Pres... byterian Church, on the corner of Grand and... Moore streets, (Dr. Andrew Stark, Pastor),... was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yester... day afternoon. The fire is believed to have... originated from a spark blown into the cornice... from an adjacent chimney. The building was... brick, nearly new, and cost originally about... 12,000. It was insured for \$5,000. The bas... ment story, occupied for the use of an Infant... School, was not much injured.

This is the third Church in the city of New... York, that has been destroyed by fire during... the present year. The others were St. Mary's... (Catholic) Church in Sheriff street, and the... Wesleyan Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome... and Ridge streets at the Unitarian Church... corner of Prince and Mercer streets, which was... considerably damaged.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

[The New York Commercial says that this... is the eleventh Church burnt in that city since... the revolution.]

Mayor of Boston. The election of Mayor... which took place in Boston on Thursday, (be... ing the second trial), resulted in the choice of... the Hon. Charles Wells, who received 3516... votes. Mr. Lyman had 2880; scattering 233.

"The excellent man," "excellent man" we had... previously witnessed. With one exception... the vote was the largest ever received by a... candidate.

COFFEE.—The ship Cowper, Captain... Gerry, of Boston, has arrived at Newport, from... Batavia, with six hundred tons of Coff... ee. A good speculation (this for some of our... enterprising merchants).—Baltimore Ga... zette.

It will be seen that Gen. John Tipton has... been elected to the United States senate from... this state. General Tipton is a genuine and... permanent friend of General Jackson, and his... administration. We presume that he will... hereafter be considered a Jackson man. We... have in course two Jackson Representatives... pretty strong we think for a Clay state... Madison Herald.

The voyage of the schooner Two Marys... which arrived from London on Saturday, was... one of unusual hardship. The schooner is a... Baltimore clipper of about 150 tons, fifteen... long, and of very narrow beam, and was... calculated to run very fast. In favorable... light wind, such vessels will sail swift and... but poorly able to contend with tempests and... adverse gales. She was in the grade of... Bermudez for twenty days, without being a... ble to make headway at all. After nearing... our coast she was twice blown off. For more... than forty days the crew have been on a stin... ed allowance, the latter part of the time, of... one hard biscuit a day. Their clothes became... entirely worn out. But they had some good... fortune. Three vessels spoke them and sup... plied their wants in port. In the cargo were... a quantity of undressed goods, skins, from... which they manufactured suits of clothes, in... cluding buckins and caps. Their appearance... on coming to the wharf, their emaciated form... wrapped in such a dress, was singular enough... A dog on board, shared their scanty allowan... ce and though reduced to a skeleton is yet alive... The sailors say they were keeping him for a... Christmas dinner.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The intelligence gives us the following o... rregular remarks as having fallen from Mr... Webster, in relation to the late negotiation... which secured the West India Trade to our... country:

"From the close of the late war down to... very recent period it has been the object of the... several administrations to secure a reciprocity... not only to the navigation; but to the com... merce, the traffic in commodities, of this... country with England. Since the recent pe... rial alluded to, that purpose has been aban... doned; and an arrangement has been com... pleted, in conformity with instruction given... by the Government, under the sanction of the... Court of St. James, given, Sir, in terms... and in a temper, which may very properly... become the subject of public examination and... comment."

Mr. Webster, in his fault with "the tempo... in which our fortunate negotiation with Great... Britain was conducted! With regard to the... "tempus" upon which it was concluded, they... were the same proposed by the late Adminis... tration of which Mr. Webster was the organ... man. They failed in their execution. The... English Government probably understood that... those whom they negotiated did not represent... the American people—that they were rather a... pro tem administration—and therefore did... not choose to make an arrangement unless it... were guaranteed by authorities that had the... confidence of the American people. The par... ticulars, therefore, were not a proper "tempus... for negotiation, and it failed.—Baltimore

reference to the merits of demerits of the... late General Hull. The case which came... before the Committee of Claims had been con... sidered legally. In fact, the question of the... right of claim on the Government had alrea... dy been decided, and that right acknowledged... by the settlement of the arrears of pay to... that officer was entitled, as Major Gen... ronal the 16th day of August, 1812, the date... of the surrender of Detroit, to the 1st of Fe... bruary, 1813, when he was arrested. Now... all this time, he was much, and for precisely... the same reasons, Governor of Michigan, as... he was a Major General in the service of the... United States. Nothing could be plainer, in... a legal point of view, than that General Hull... was de facto a Governor, while he retained his... commission as such. In making these re... marks, he (Mr. Whittlesey) was, he believed... expressing the unanimous opinion of the com... mittee.

Mr. Hoffman, of N. York asked whether... pay was contemplated to be allowed in this... case, for the services of General Hull in his... double capacity of Governor and Major Gen... eral.

Mr. Whittlesey answered in the affirmative... and quoted the instance of Gov. Tompkins of... N. Y. who had received such double allow... ance.

Mr. Hoffman said that, with all due deference... to the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Whittle... sey, he must deny the fact of Gov. Tomp... kins having received double pay from the U... nited States. It was true, his own State had... paid him doubly, but that was, certainly, no... precedent for Congress. He (Mr. H.) could... not understand how General Hull could have... been Governor of Michigan de facto, which... meant in fact, when he was at the time a pri... vate citizen, and the territory in possession of the... British.

The question was then put on the engrossment... of the bill for the relief of representatives... of General Hull, and was decided in the ne... gative, by a large majority.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Vance offered... the following resolution; which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military... Affairs be directed to inquire into the expedi... ency of discontinuing the employment of an... assistant engineer, by the repeal of a joint... resolution, approved 29th of April, 1816, au... thorizing the President to employ a skillful... assistant in that corps of the Army of the United... States.

Mr. Hoffman then moved that when the... House adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet... again on Tuesday next; which being agreed to...

The House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 27, 1831.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Feligubay... attended and took his seat. Feligubay was... presented by Messrs. Robinson, Mangum, Lan... sen, T. J. L. Williams, and... Benton, and resolutions were submitted by... Messrs. Holmes, Hanna, Hendricks, Buckner, Johnson, and Smith. The resolutions submi... ted on Friday last by Messrs. Hendricks, Kane, and Benton, were considered and adopted; and... the bills for the relief of Edward S. Niede... der, and of Dixon Spear, were read the third... time and passed. A number of bills from the... House of Representatives, were read the first... time and ordered to a second reading, and several... bills received their second readings and... were ordered to be engrossed. After the con... sideration of executive business, the Senate... adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, petitions... were as usual presented, and a large number... of private bills were forwarded through their... different stages. Mr. Drayton from the Com... mittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to... improve the condition of the non commission... ed officers of the Army and to prevent the... loss of their pay, which was read the first... time and committed.

Mr. Hoffman, from the Committee... on Naval Affairs, reported bills providing... for the repair of the frigates Java and Macedonian, and the sloop of war Cyane; which... were severally read twice, and committed into... a committee of the Whole on the state of the... Union. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee... of Ways and Means, reported the pension... appropriation bill for 1832, which went through... its first and second reading, and was also re... ferred to a Committee of the Whole on the... state of the Union. The resolution intro... duced by Mr. Blair of Tennessee, on the sub... ject of the distribution of the proceeds of the... Public Lands, was discharged, until the expiration... of the hour; and after the transaction of fur... ther private business on bills, the House ad... journed.

The following are the select committees ap... pointed in the House of Representatives, on... the interesting subjects of the Patent Laws, Imprisonment for Debt, and the mode of... electing President and Vice President.

On the Patent Laws: Mr. Taylor, of New York; Choate, of Massachusetts; Corwin, of Ohio; Polts, of Pennsylvania; Wilkes, of New York; Silas Condict, of New Jersey; Banks, of Pennsylvania.

On Imprisonment for Debt: Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky; Cooper, of New Jersey; McKennan, of Pennsylvania; Bouck, of New York; Cooke, of Ohio; Dewart, of Pennsylvania; Whittlesey, of New York.

On the election of President and Vice President: Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina; Root, of New York; McCoy, of Virginia; Adams, of Kentucky; Hughes, of New Jersey; Thompson, of Georgia; Thomas, of Maryland.

To the Editors of the Norfolk Beacon. The U. S. Schooner, Lt. Com. Percival, sailed from St. Thomas on the 24th November on a cruise—all well.

The Porpoise has on board two American... Seamen charged with piracy—one said to be an associate of the notorious Gibbs, and the other accused of having been concerned in the destruction of H. B. M. Packet, "Red Fold," over which there has long been a mystery from the time of her sailing from Buenos Ayres in 1827.

List of Officers on board the Porpoise. John Percival, Lt. Commandant. Samuel B. Cooke, 1st Lieutenant. Charles H. A. H. Kennedy, Atty. 2d do. Lewis B. Hunter, Acting Surgeon. John A. Bates, Purser. Midshipmen—David H. Morgan; John B. Marchand; A. R. Talcott; Edmund Jenkins; A. F. V. Gray.

St. Thomas, Nov. 27th, 1831.

ANTI-JACKSON ELECTORING.—There have been recently exhibited in some of the National Republican prints, several remarkable specimens of the kind of argument developed by the enemy, and the sagacity developed

permitted to be exported therefrom in Amer... ican vessels, and on like cargoes imported in... American vessels, may be admitted into the... United States, on the payment of no higher... duties on tonnage, or on their cargo, than... those imposed on American vessels. This law... was passed in consequence of a French Or... dinance, made on the 5th Feb. 1826, by which... similar privileges are given to American... vessels, in the ports of said islands; and... by the act above in part recited, the President... is authorized to suspend its operation, if he... shall receive satisfactory information that the... privileges granted by the ordinance to Amer... ican vessels have been withdrawn.—You will... perceive, sir, that the cases provided for by... the ordinance, and the law, are those of a... vessel arriving laden with the produce, &c; but a French vessel called the Victoire, having... lately arrived at New York from Martinique, in ballast, was charged with foreign ton... nage duty; and the Minister of France sup... posing that this case came within the spirit... of the law of 1825, applied for a return of the... duties. His application to this Department... was referred to that of the Treasury for its... decision, which, being unfavorable to the... application of the Minister, was communicated... to him with the assurance that the case should... be laid before Congress, that they might de... cide whether it was expedient to extend the... provisions of the law to vessels arriving in... ballast, with or without a condition that a re... ciprocally extension should be made in the or... dinance to meet the probable case of any of our... vessels resorting to the Islands without some... cargo. In annex to this report copies of the... correspondence on the subject, with a transla... tion of the French ordinance, for the better... understanding of the case, should you think... it proper to make it the foundation of a com... munication to Congress. I have the honor, &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON. Thursday, 22d, Dec.—Senate.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President of the United States for information in relation to the trade to the British West India colonies, &c., were adopted. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-day, ask for leave to introduce a bill to reduce the price of Public Lands. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.—When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—A petition was presented by Mr. Bates, from citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade within the District of Columbia. Many resolutions were offered and adopted; among which were the following: By Mr. Bouldin, for an enquiry into the comparative cost of various articles of merchandise in this country, and in those from which are usually imported;—an inappreciable reference to woolen goods, of the various qualities;—by Mr. Drayton, instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens, for losses sustained by French spoliations, committed prior to September 1806;—by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, for appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States and Territories, for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education;—and by Mr. Doolittle, for an enquiry into the expediency of the erection of a bridge across the Ohio, at Wheeling.—Bills were reported for the establishment of an Assay Office in the gold region of the Southern States, and for making further provision for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign ports.—Many private bills were acted on in the committee of the whole.

The following is Mr. Bouldin's resolution at length: Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to enquire into and report to the House the comparative cost of producing the following articles in the United States, and the cost of the production of the same articles, of the same qualities in those countries from which they are most usually imported, viz. Iron of all sorts and qualities Salt, Sugar, Woolen Cloths, which at the place where imported cost less than 33¢ per square yard.

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permitted to be exported therefrom in Amer... ican vessels, and on like cargoes imported in... American vessels, may be admitted into the... United States, on the payment of no higher... duties on tonnage, or on their cargo, than... those imposed on American vessels. This law... was passed in consequence of a French Or... dinance, made on the 5th Feb. 1826, by which... similar privileges are given to American... vessels, in the ports of said islands; and... by the act above in part recited, the President... is authorized to suspend its operation, if he... shall receive satisfactory information that the... privileges granted by the ordinance to Amer... ican vessels have been withdrawn.—You will... perceive, sir, that the cases provided for by... the ordinance, and the law, are those of a... vessel arriving laden with the produce, &c; but a French vessel called the Victoire, having... lately arrived at New York from Martinique, in ballast, was charged with foreign ton... nage duty; and the Minister of France sup... posing that this case came within the spirit... of the law of 1825, applied for a return of the... duties. His application to this Department... was referred to that of the Treasury for its... decision, which, being unfavorable to the... application of the Minister, was communicated... to him with the assurance that the case should... be laid before Congress, that they might de... cide whether it was expedient to extend the... provisions of the law to vessels arriving in... ballast, with or without a condition that a re... ciprocally extension should be made in the or... dinance to meet the probable case of any of our... vessels resorting to the Islands without some... cargo. In annex to this report copies of the... correspondence on the subject, with a transla... tion of the French ordinance, for the better... understanding of the case, should you think... it proper to make it the foundation of a com... munication to Congress. I have the honor, &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON. Thursday, 22d, Dec.—Senate.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Holmes, calling on the President of the United States for information in relation to the trade to the British West India colonies, &c., were adopted. The bill to provide for the extinguishment of Indian title to land in the State of Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, to-day, ask for leave to introduce a bill to reduce the price of Public Lands. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.—When the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—A petition was presented by Mr. Bates, from citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade within the District of Columbia. Many resolutions were offered and adopted; among which were the following: By Mr. Bouldin, for an enquiry into the comparative cost of various articles of merchandise in this country, and in those from which are usually imported;—an inappreciable reference to woolen goods, of the various qualities;—by Mr. Drayton, instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens, for losses sustained by French spoliations, committed prior to September 1806;—by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, for appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States and Territories, for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education;—and by Mr. Doolittle, for an enquiry into the expediency of the erection of a bridge across the Ohio, at Wheeling.—Bills were reported for the establishment of an Assay Office in the gold region of the Southern States, and for making further provision for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign ports.—Many private bills were acted on in the committee of the whole.

The following is Mr. Bouldin's resolution at length: Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to enquire into and report to the House the comparative cost of producing the following articles in the United States, and the cost of the production of the same articles, of the same qualities in those countries from which they are most usually imported, viz. Iron of all sorts and qualities Salt, Sugar, Woolen Cloths, which at the place where imported cost less than 33¢ per square yard.

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Deafness.

A remedy for deafness is to be had of Dr. Green, Reading and Belknap, State of Pennsylvania. This is taken inwardly. It is innocent, and cures by strengthening the nerves. As many cases of deafness are caused by nervous weakness. Consequently people of this class soon get their hearing again.

For \$5 a sufficiency is sent for two persons per mail, free of postage, and is so sent on from time to time (if necessary) until a cure is performed, without any additional charge.

Further: The \$5 are merely considered as a friendly reward, for Dr. Green's time and mental labour that he devotes to his applicants—and out of which the postage of all letters are also paid.

Persons can live as usual—can eat and drink, what tastes best, moderately; consequently it will be more of a pleasure than a task to use the remedy.

No charge is made for the cure. No. When people get their hearing again—I can be paid with money.

Let such people offer up prayers to God, and not to the physician, for it is to him that praise is due, not to man.

This remedy is sent to the earth, but a kind Providence great Healer. So on him the principles, the Physician given remedy to the sick, but the same kind Providence given Health. Let us be thankful.

N.B. Editors who publish the above will be entitled to the Remedy for their kindness; as often their friends and neighbours may be in distress and want some.

Dec. 30.

An 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 labour, a number of labourers, his plantation at Shoal Creek, and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, Nov. 1

Wanted Immediately.
FROM 3 to 4 thousand feet of 5-9 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Nov. 1

BOOTS & SHOES.
THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
of all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys' **CAPS,**
of different descriptions, together with a variety of **PATTERNS OF DO-ESTIO CARPETING,**
AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF **TRUNKS.**
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

The Public's Obedt Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton Oct. 4

Second Notice
I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and in form all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Sept. 20

The Steamboat

MARYLAND.

Will continue the same routes as last year until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corlies landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Captain.
March 23

Cash for Negroes.
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolloft of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
Who may be found at the Easton Hotel.
Nov. 23

For Sale or Rent,
The House and lot on Doven Street at present occupied by John B. net Esq.

Also the House and lot on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of Mr. James L. Smith. The above property will be sold upon the most advantageous terms either for cash or on a credit of one, two and three years, or good paper will be received in payment.

Apply to
PHILIP WALLIS,
Baltimore.
Nov. 23

MORNING COURIER & NEW YORK ENQUIRER.

THE Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WHEAT & Co. in the city of New York daily and semi-weekly, on the paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and measures of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good will to all mankind; the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinions sake."

All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opponents, and Church-and-State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$4,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea; long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, being in receipt of the Morning and Evening Papers combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. What ever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

TERMS.
Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Advance.
N. B. All Postmasters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper. It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

sept 20

BIORNELL'S REPORTER.
Counterfeit Detector and **PRICE CURRENT.**

THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly as well as semi-monthly. We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States) and shall have no measure untried, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, and only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter," and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state, may, in all cases be relied upon as correct. Bank notes being counterfeited in every direction, and the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore, be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest mails, and such a rate as not to render its possession an expensive task. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock, Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news, together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

The terms of the weekly publication are \$3 per annum—the semi-monthly \$2—single copies 12 cents. Address,
ROBERT J. BICKNELL,
Exchange Broker,
No. 119, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Nov 15

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore County on the 24 day of December 1831, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a coloured woman who calls herself GRACE ALLEN, says she belongs to the state of John Sunderland of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Said coloured woman is about 70 years of age, five feet high, has a large mole on the left temple, had on when committed a blue printed frock, green Shawl, white Bonnet, woolen Stockings, and shoes. The owner of the above described coloured woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore county
dec 13

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

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

FRANCE.
Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.
" Welles & Greene, Merchants, Havre
" Fitch, Brothers & Co., Nantes.
" Ratisbonne, Brothers, Bankers, Strasbourg.
" Mr. Louis Pons, Lyons.

SWITZERLAND.
Messrs. Moreau & Co., Bern.
" Hentrich & Co., Geneva.
" Lhuys, Brothers, Zurich.
" Emmler, Brothers & Co., Nuremberg.
" Domolin & Co., Langenau.
" De Grey & Co., Biele.
" Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg.
" Zurgelien & Mayr, Lucerne.
" Gelaz & Son, Fetzey.


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" Baron D'Eichthal, Carlsruhe.
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" Messrs. Hassenge & Co., Bankers, Dresden.
" Hammer, Brunwick, Messrs. Loeblbecke, Brunswick.
" Hess & Rhine, Mr. B. Kaula, Mannheim.
" Messrs. Muller & Spillmann, Mayence.
" Hesse Canel, Pilsner, Brothers, Frankfurt on the Mayne.
" Hausenlebe Tonne, M. A. Rothchild & Son, Bankers, Frankfurt on the Mayne.
" D. Neuffville, Mer-tem & Co., do
" Ernest Schwender, Esq., U. S. Consul, do

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.
may 10

New Boots and Shoes.

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

HAS ADDED CAPS, &c. &c.
of the best quality and newest fashions, all of 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. 8

NEW GOODS.
LAMBERT REARDON
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **FALL AND WINTER GOODS,** consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Casinetts, Devonshire Kerseys, Flushing and Balize, Painted Boar Cloth, and Carpeting, Rags, Point, Duffel and Mackinaw Blankets, Planchets, Silk Bombazines, Circassians, Merino Shawls and Bombazines, Bombazette and Camblet, Silk Velvet, Florentine and Molestin Vesting, Italian Lustrating, Gro de Nap, Satin and Florences, Opera Cloths and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of **DOMESTIC GOODS:** Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and **QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.** And a large assortment of all kinds of **LEATHER.** All of which he offers at very reduced prices, for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey Meal or Hides.

Easton, Nov. 1 1831

NOTICE
H. J. MACKAY, who has sold out his entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackay, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 25

Chimney Sweeping.
THE Subscriber being appointed director of the CHIMNEY SWEEPERS 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 Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscribers.

RICHARD C. LAIN.
December 6

Sheriff's last Notice FOR 1831.
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JOHN W. JENKINS.
Oct. 25

One hundred Sheep,
that are fit for market, and will give higher price in Cash than any other person in this market, or who may come.

JAMES C. WHEELER.
Nov. 29th Sw

TO BE LET.
For the ensuing Year, THAT commodious Dwelling House and Garden, situated in Easton, and on Dover Street, and now occupied by Mr. Edward S. Hopkins. The Subscriber would sell this property on accommodating terms, or exchange it for lands.

Also, to be let several small and convenient tenements in Easton. Also, to be hired negroes of all ages, for the next year. Apply to Mr. Edward S. Hopkins, or the subscriber, JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Oct. 25

MARYLAND:
Caroline County Orphans' Court, December Term, A. D. 1831.

ON application of Levin Charles, administrator of John Brown, 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, this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Test, JAMES SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Brown, 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 twentieth day of June next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini Eight hundred and thirty-one.

LEVIN CHARLES, adm'r. of John Brown, deceased.
dec 30 Sw

EASTON PACKET.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public that he has taken the Gr. navy and what of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that more substantial and fast sailing boat,

The Schooner **ARIEL**, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The **ARIEL** will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M., returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sailing boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freight to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Town send, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 8

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore. THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times obtain the highest prices for SLAVES without being sent out of the State—also, those for a term of years, such as house servants of good character, can find ready sale. Any commands will be thankfully received and promptly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK.
may 10

New Boots and Shoes.

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

HAS ADDED CAPS, &c. &c.
of the best quality and newest fashions, all of 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. 8

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LEVIN CHARLES, adm'r. of John Brown, deceased.
dec 30 Sw

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail

of Baltimore County on the 24th day of November, 1831, by William W. Field, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, a Runaway, belonging to Ellen Litch, living about 4 miles above Catonsville, Baltimore county, a dark mulatto, who calls herself ROBERT KNIGHT, about 18 years of age 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on the forehead. Had on when committed a drab frock Coat, grey Trowsers, light Vest, Shoes, but no stockings. The owner of the above described mulatto man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
dec. 13

New Fall Goods.
WM. H. and P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of **British, French, India & Domestic DRY GOODS,** suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres of the most fashionable colors,
COMMON CLOTHS,
Blankets, Merinos, Circassians, Bombazines, Merino Shawls and

OOTON YARNS from No. 4 to 24, together with a general assortment of **Hardware & Cutlery,** China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware, **POWDER & SALT** also a full supply of **Groceries & Liquors**

Among which are some superior **OLD WINES & FREE TRADE** Which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.
Oct. 18

Abbott's Mill,
Dec. 20th, 1831.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKELL. The above mill, has gone through a thorough repair, with new Stones and bolting Cloths complete, and is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meal; and from an experience of several years at the Milling business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.

S. R. CORKRAN.
N.B. Hogs or Barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner, as I am determined

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG

VOL. IV.—NO. 20.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY

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

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for twenty-
five cents per square.

INTELLIGENCE & AGENCY OFFICE.

No 48 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
THE SUBSCRIBER can at all times ob-
tain the highest prices for SLAVES without
being sent out of the State—also, those for a
term of years, such as house servants of good
character, can find ready sale. Any com-
mands will be thankfully received and prompt-
ly attended to—charges moderate.

JOHN BUSK
may 10

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

KENNARD AND LOVEDAY has just re-
ceived from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
and are now opening at their Store House op-
posite the Easton Hotel, a full and extensive
assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present
and approaching seasons, viz:

Coarse and fine Cloths, Cassimeres,
AND CASSINETTS, BLANKETS,

Flannels & Baizes, &c.

together with a general assortment of
British & French fancy & staple dry

GOODS.

Hardware and Cutlery
GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
China, Glass & Queen's Ware,
Wood, Stone, Earthen &
Tin Ware &c. &c.

all of which they offer on favorable terms to
their customers and the public generally
Wool, Feathers, Meal, Linsey and Kersey &c
taken in exchange.

New Goods.

Miss BROWN, respectfully informs her
friends and the public generally, that she has
just returned from Baltimore, and is now
opening a general assortment of
Millinery and Fancy

GOODS.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Leghorn Hats,
Large and square crown dunstable Hats,
Diamond and Fancy do.
Bolivar and Silk do.
Merino, Thibet and Fancy Silk Shawls,
Black and white Blond patternet,
White, Black, yellow, pink, blue & Straw
Crape,
Irish Gauze,
Super white, black and Col. Satins
Stray and Lemon gro. de Nap.
Green, Pink, and blue Florence,
Cotton Wadding, Needles, pins,
Hooks and Eyes, Tapes and Bobbins,
Fancy dress and plain Ribbons,
Laces, Edgings and Cords,
Scarlet Stockings and Socks,
Green and white Gauze Veils,
&c. &c. making in all its variety. New
patterns for Ladies Cloaks.
Easton, Dec. 15 Sw

CLARK'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, Dec. 30, 1831.

REPORT of the drawing of the MARY-
LAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10,
for 1831—Drawn yesterday.

1st draw No. 7,937.	\$6,000
2d do 19,439.	1,300
3d do 18,357.	800
4th do 9,350.	500
5th do 16,411.	300
6th do 10,925.	150
7th do 12,450.	each 150
8th do 1,041.	100
9th do 2,708.	100
10th do 1,650.	80
11th do 17,993.	each 80
12th do 14,892.	70
13th do 16,597.	each 70
14th do 1,160.	50
15th do 4,301.	each 50
16th do 8,336.	50
17th do 8,516.	50
18th do 1,840.	50
19th do 7,590.	50
20th do 2,494.	50
21st do 8,616.	each 25
22d do 10,173.	25
23d do 2,038.	25
24th do 17,187.	25
25th do 6,027.	25

2000 Even Numbers ending with 0, each
\$5—10,000 Odd Numbers, \$4.

No. 9,350, first drawn Even number, by
which agreeably to the scheme the 25 prizes
are determined. All tickets, therefore, in the
Lottery, ending with the figure 0 are each en-
titled to Five Dollars in addition to whatever
sum any of them may have drawn besides.

No. 7,937, an Odd number, having drawn
the Capital Prize of \$6,000, agreeably to the
scheme every 10th 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, 8, or
and not to be found amongst the above are
Blank.

On hand at Clark's. All marked thus
sold at Clark's.

Jan 10

An Overseer Wanted.

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

BARGAINS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being about to dis-
pose of his business,
DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF HER

Stock of Millinery, FANCY GOODS, &c.

On very accommodating terms.
The opening for a milliner and mantua-
maker, in Easton, at the present time, is an ex-
cellent one. The shop occupied by the sub-
scriber has had a good run of custom for up-
wards of twenty years, and will be let, with all
its fixtures, to a person wishing to engage in
the business, and who would take the stock
of goods at a fair price. Persons desirous of
contracting, are invited to call without delay.
In the mean time bargains may be had at retail.

For Rent,

The DWELLING AND SHOP occupied
by the subscriber, on Washington street, a
few doors north of the Union Tavern. To a
good tenant, the rent will be moderate. Ap-
ply to the subscriber, on the premises, or in
his absence, to Henry Thomas, Esq. oppo-
site, or to Edward Mullikin, Postmaster.
MARY HOLMES.
dec 13 w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Easton
on the first of January, 1832, which, if
not taken up before the first of April, will be
sent to the General Post Office, as dead let-
ters.

Persons calling for letters advertised
in this list will please say they are advertised,
they may otherwise not receive them.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A.
Alkinson, Martha E.
Austin, Samuel C.
Andrew, Bromwell
Arlingdale, Rich'd.
Anderson, Wm. S.
B.
Banning, Susan A.
Bynard, John
Bayne, Rev. Thos. S.
Baker, Francis
Bracco, Bennett
Benson, Mary
Barrett, Samuel
Banning, Thomas
Benson, James H.
Bordley, Susan G.
Bruff, Joseph
Brooks, Maria
C.
Caldwell, Joseph
Chaplain, Mr.
Counsell, Richard T.
D.
Dickinson, Sol'n
Denny, Richard
Darrington, James
Denny, Benj. S.
Dulaney, Thomas
E.
Edmondson, John
F.
Flynn, Edward
Fletcher, William
Fairbank, David
Fountain, Sarah
Frampton, Mary
G.
Goldborough, Nicho-
las
Giskins, Charles
Green, John
Gow, Solomon
H.
Hopkins, Edw'd. S.
Harrington, Stephen
Harrison, Jeremiah
Horney, Benjamin
Hugblott, Wm.
Hensley, Ann K.
Harwood, Rob't. S.
Harrison, Samuel
Hugblott, Master R.
chard
Hopkins, Susan
Jefferson, Susan
Jenkins, John W.
K.
Kight, Charles
Kemp, Ellen
Kerr, Miss
Kemp, Joseph
Kemp, Dr. Sam'l T.
Kirby David
Kerr, J. Bozman
L.
Landon, Miss E.
Lowe, Isaac
Leverton, Rhoda
Lane, Anthony
Lucas, Wm. G.
M.
Mcconkie, John
Martin, James
Muirhead, Wm.
Mcconkie, John or
Thos. Henrix
Marion, Rachel
Matthews, Henry
Martin, Sarah O.
N.
Nicholson, M. D.
Nickelson, J. W.
Nico, David
Neighbours, Math-
da Ann
O.
Oldson, Thomas
Ozmont, John
P.
Parrott, James
Parrott, Thomas
Parrott, Edward
R.
Ringgold, Mary A.
Ross, Elizabeth
Ridgway, Wm. C.
Reynolds, Samuel
Ring, David
S.
Smith, Caleb
Saul, Benj. M.
Smith, James L.
Slaughter, Turbutt K.
Sloan, James A.
Sherwood, Hugh
Stewart, James
Smith, Thomas P.
T.
Turner, Elizabeth
Turner, Joseph
Tomlinson, Bennett
Tigbman, H. M.
Tigbman, A. M.
Tigbman, W. H.
Thomas, Sophia
V.
Varden, Josiah
Vaughan, Wm. S.
Vaughan, Wm. C. M.
W.
Wilcox, Thomas
Worrell, Edw. S. A.
Webb, Memory
Wright, John
Y.
Yew, Thomas W.
Yowell, Elizabeth | Kinred, Nancy
L.
Landon, Miss E.
Lowe, Isaac
Leverton, Rhoda
Lane, Anthony
Lucas, Wm. G.
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Varden, Josiah
Vaughan, Wm. S.
Vaughan, Wm. C. M.
Wilcox, Thomas
Worrell, Edw. S. A.
Webb, Memory
Wright, John
Yew, Thomas W.
Yowell, Elizabeth |
|--|---|

The following Address was spoken last evening
at the American Theatre, by Mr. Raymond in com-
memoration of the glorious 23d December, 1814.

TWENTY-THIRD DECEMBER.

When Mississippi pours her swelling flood
Britannia's banner waved—and foemen stood—
'Twas night, the crescent moon was seen on high
And faintly gleam'd adown the western sky
Leaving in darkness the invaded plain,
Where war and death and carnage soon must reign.
Lo! in the murky distance of the night,
With glided swords already for the fight,
Freedom descried her Heroes from afar,
Prepared—determined for the threatened war.
Then round each bosom of her mortal frame,
To chant the strain—her soul inspiring song,
Hark! soft and slowly breathes the beguiling strain
Bidding each soldier to the embattled plain,
While loud and oft is heard the pealing drum,
In distant sounds proclaim our warriors come,
And in their hearts, by Liberty engraved,
Is stamped—her sons shall never be enslaved.
Behold their chief, the gallant Jackson, stands,
Intrepid, cool amidst surrounding bands—
While thus he speaks, in that portentous hour,
In accents firm, in words of matchless power:
"Natives, of this our happy country, hear,
Sons of those sires, who at a price so dear,
Your freedom purchased and your rights maintain:
Abandon not the good your fathers gained.
Frenchmen list! Lo! Britannia's legions come,
Who menace oft your dearest rights at home,
And fill'd the orphan's and the widow's eye
With tears, that now aloud for vengeance cry.
Spaniards, behold! ye sons of Castile race,
Whose valor never yet could brook disgrace,
Be not deceived, the great Sebastian head,
Arrange your country's wrongs, deserve her aid,
Repel the invading foe, or nobly bleed,
Proud Louisianians, your country turns
To you whose breasts with martial ardor burn:
No weak incentive woo ye to the strife,
'Tis honor calls, far dearer 'em than life,
Implore safety against the foe who comes
To raze your altars and despoil your homes.
Husbands and Fathers, to the field this night,
Bravely to fall, or conquer in the fight;
Thus shall your deeds on history's tablet be
And Fame her garlands round your brows entwine.
The Hero ceased, and steadfast o'er the ground
His eyes in silence held their watchful round.
Treason, distrust and doubt, and pallid fear,
With all their trembling crew—and coward care
Now shrunk abashed, in the echoing cry
On to the strife—to conquer or to die!!!
From left to right, with firm and steady stride,
Our gallant Heroes to the battle hied;
There front to front, and fearless hand to hand
Defended bravely their invaded land—
Nor dread nor fear of danger found a place,
In hearts that nothing feared except disgrace.
The hour is past, and this th' eventful night,
When grief and sadness, horror and affright

And smiling laughter smites through memory's tear,
Be joyous praises swelling and poems given
To him who rules the marshalled hosts of Heaven—
And those great chiefs, instrument from high
Who came to save, to conquer or to die,
Immortal JACKSON, honored, be thy name
Thy deeds emblazoned by eternal fame.
While liberty lasts, or science shall be,
In triumph they'll live with the brave and the free.

Louisiana Advertiser.

FRIENDS' MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial from the Society of
Friends to the legislature of Virginia, was re-
ceived by that body with the most marked re-
spect—As the subject embraced therein will
also require the serious consideration of our
own legislature, now in session, we deem it
proper that it should be laid before the people
of Maryland for their consideration.

To the Senate and House of Delegates of Vir-
ginia, in General Assembly.

The Memorial and Petition of the Religious
Society of Friends of Virginia Yearly Meet-
ing respectfully shew:
That your memorialists, under a deep sense
of the responsibility which rests upon them,
both as citizens of this State, and as a Chris-
tian community, desire to call your attention
to a subject of the utmost importance. From
the republican nature of our Government, the
citizens of this State possess, in a pre-em-
inent manner, the privilege of presenting their
views of important subjects for Legislative
consideration, and on some occasions, they
must be under the imperative obligation of
doing so. In addition to this obligation which
arises from the formation of our government,
and the inseparable connection of our interests,
with the prosperity of our country, we feel a
higher motive for the present memorial—the
influence of a Christian solicitude for the
preservation and happiness, not only of ourselves
and those identified with our homes, and the
tenderest ties of nature—but also of our fel-
low citizens and our beloved country, in the
most comprehensive construction of the term.
In common with all other Christian denomina-
tions, we believe that the Most High rules in
the nations of the earth—exercising his power
and providence throughout his vast incalcula-
ble dominions. All history combines in an un-
broken chain in support of a belief of the in-
terposition of God in human affairs. The rise
and fall of Empires, bear testimony which
cannot be resisted, of the riches of his goodness,
the chastisements of his displeasure, and some-
times of the terrors of his judgments. These
dispensations of an overruling providence have
ever been in intimate connection with the laws
he has established for the government of his
rational creatures. While his wrath has been
revealed from Heaven against the children of
disobedience—Heaven's most potent Empires
have sunk beneath the stroke of his rod, his
goodness, power and Providence, through as-
sages have been displayed on behalf of those
who have made his righteous laws their rule of
action who depended on the direction of his
wisdom, and trusted for deliverance, and sup-
port in his Almighty arm.

The present important crisis demands in a
peculiar manner an humbling remembrance of
the goodness and sovereignty of the Almighty.
The people of the United States, and of this
Commonwealth, have abundant cause of re-
verent acknowledgment of the interposition of
a Gracious Providence. His blessings have
been bountifully dispensed to us, and his hand
has been made manifest in preserving us from

in providing one for the formation of a colony
for the people of color, and also to aid in re-
moving such free persons as may be disposed
to emigrate, and such slaves as may be given
up for that purpose.

We implore the continuance of the mercies
and blessings of God upon our beloved coun-
try. We pray that he may graciously con-
descend to direct your understandings by the
wisdom which is from above, considering and
resulting this most momentous subject, in
which the rights and happiness of the present
and future generations are so deeply involved
—that through your instrumentality his ben-
edictions may be shed upon our country, and
the blessings of those who are ready to per-
ish may come upon you.

Signed by direction, and on behalf of a
meeting of the representatives of the Society
aforesaid, held in Charles City County, the
24th of the 11th month, 1831, by
FLEMING BATES.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

We insert below the memorial of Seth Cap-
ron, one of the survivors of the revolutionary
war, which comes in as an appendix to the
system of pensions. Upon this subject we
have but one word. The more we examine
into this subject, the more we are opposed to
the whole system of pensions. This, how-
ever, is distinct from the payment of just debts.
If the Government is indebted to the mem-
orials, let the sum be paid to the last dollar,
but no pensions.—U. S. Tel.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled:

Our memorialists respectfully represent
that they are a remnant of the army of the
revolution, who enlisted at some period of
that war, for three years, were honorably dis-
charged, and have not been compensated for
their services.

Your memorialists further represent, with a
view to a better understanding of the subject,
that the army of the revolution was composed
mainly of troops that enlisted for the war,
and of those that enlisted for three years.—
This army was kept up by requisitions of Con-
gress on the several States, and by voluntary
enlistments. Recruits were established from
an early period to the close of the war,
where both descriptions of troops were indis-
criminate recruited. When embodied, no
distinction was known between them. Many
of those who enlisted for three years, repeated
their enlistments, whilst many who engaged
for the war, enlisted late in the contest. Your
memorialists concede to their companions for
the war a greater responsibility, and rejoice
in their better fortune; but for this, and for
every other consideration in their favor, they
have been compensated with valuable land
grants now long enjoyed.

Our officers have been rewarded with com-
mutations, lands, and pensions; and soldiers
for the war, lands and pensions for life;
and the soldiers of the last war have had
prompt pay, full rations, and land bounties.
But your memorialists, who served with fidel-
ity in the war that emancipated their country,
and fought her most decisive battles; have
been left for more than forty-eight years with
but a pittance of their monthly pay.

Your memorialists feel happy in the reflec-
tion, that all Congressional grants for revolu-
tionary services, have been sanctioned by the
almost unanimous voice of the nation; and
they cannot believe that, in the abundance of
her present means and prosperity, she has
ceased to be grateful.

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supplied from the British manufactures. The payment of the duty is added to the production of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlap, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report for the years 1825, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was \$137,500, the second \$106,068, and the third it sunk down to \$14,141.

The time has arrived when the enquiry ought to be seriously made whether it be not practicable to arrest this legitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two great changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be ever ready to act on my own convictions, however strong.

The first is to make a total change in the place of valuation. Now the valuation is made in foreign countries. We fix the duties, and we leave to foreigners to assess the value on articles paying ad valorem duties. That is, we prescribe the rule, and leave its execution to the foreigner. This is an anomaly. I believe, peculiar to this country. It is evident that the amount of duty payable on a given article subject to an ad valorem duty, may be affected as much by the fixation of the value, as by the specification of the duty. And, for all practical purposes, it would be just as safe to retain to ourselves the ascertainment of the value, and leave to the foreigner to prescribe the duty, as it is to reserve to ourselves the right to declare the duty and allow to him the privilege to assess the value.

The effect of this vicious condition of the law has been, to throw almost the whole import trade of the country, as to some important articles, into the hands of the foreigner. I have been informed, that seven eight of New York's importers are foreigners in all the other ports of the United States together, are in his hands. This has not proceeded from any want of enterprise, intelligence or capital on the part of the American merchant; for in these particulars he is surpassed by the merchant of no country. It has resulted from his poverty, his character, and his respect to the laws and institutions of his country—a respect which does not influence the foreigner. I am aware that it is made by law, the duty of the appraiser to ascertain the value of the goods in certain cases. But what is his chief motive? It is the foreign invoice, made by whom is not known, certainly by no person responsible for its truth. And, if the invoice be contested, they will bring you out loads of certificates and affidavits from unknown persons to verify its truth, and the first cost of the article.

Now, sir, it seems to me that this is a case of fraud, to which we should promptly apply an efficacious remedy, and no other appears to me, but that of taking it into our own hands both parts of the operation, the ascertainment of the value as well as the duty to be paid on the goods. If it be said that we might have, in different parts, different rules, the answer is, that there could be no diversity greater than that which we are made in all the ports of foreign countries from which we make our imports. The other change to which I allude, is to reduce the credits allowed for the payment of duties and to render them uniform. It would be better, if not injurious to commerce, to abolish them altogether. Now we have various periods of credit, graduated according to the distance of the foreign port, and the nature of the trade. These credits operate as so much capital on which the foreign merchant can sometimes make several adventures before the arrival of the day of payment. There is no reciprocal advantage afforded to the American merchant, I believe in any foreign port. As we shall probably abolish or reduce greatly the duties on all articles imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on which the longest credits are allowed, the moment would seem to be propitious for restricting the other credits in such manner, that whilst they afforded a reasonable facility to the merchant, they should not supply the foreigner at the instance of the public, with capital for his mercantile operations. If the laws can be so strictly enforced, and some such alterations as have been suggested, can be carried into effect, it is quite probable that a satisfactory reduction may be made of the duties upon some of the articles falling within the system of protection. And without impairing its principle, other modes of relief may be devised to some of those interests upon which it is supposed to press most heavily. There remains one view to present to the Senate in respect to the amount of reduction of the revenue which will be produced by the proposed measure of adoption of a uniform system of payment of the public debt within the time suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimate which has been made of that amount is, that the duties on wines, coffee, and cocoa, supposing the duties on teas and silks to be reduced as low as I think they may be, the total amount of revenue with which the proposed measure will dispense, will be above \$7,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts of the present year from all sources at \$30,100,000, and he supposes those of the next year will be of an equal amount. He acknowledges that the past year has been one of extraordinary commercial activity; but on what principles does he anticipate that the present will also be? The history of our commerce demonstrates that it alternates, and that a year of intemperate speculation is usually followed by one of more guarded importation. That the importations of the past year have been excessive, I believe is generally confessed, and is demonstrated by two unerring facts. The first is that the imports have exceeded the exports by about seventeen millions of dollars. The second is that the balance of trade, the theory of the balance of trade may be liable, it may be safely affirmed, that when the aggregate of the importations from foreign countries exceeds the aggregate of our exports to all foreign countries, the balance is unfavorable to us. The unfavorable balance must be made up by a remittance of the precious metals to some extent. Accordingly we find the existence of the other fact to which I allude, the high price of bills of exchange on England. It is there fore, fairly to be anticipated that the duties accruing this year will be less in amount than those of the past year. And I think it would be unwise to rely upon our present information as to the income in either of these two years as furnishing a safe guide for the future.

The years 1829 and 1830, will supply a surer criterion. There is a remarkable coincidence in the amount of the receipts into the Treasury during those two years. It having been, the first, from all sources \$24,827,637.39, and the second \$24,844,116.51, differing about only \$16,000.

The mode recommended by the Secretary for the modification of the Tariff, is to reduce no part of the duties on the unprotected articles, prior to March 1833, and then to retain a considerable portion of them. And as to the protected class, he would make a gradual but prospective reduction of the duties. The effect of this would be to destroy the protecting system by a slow but certain poison. The object being to reduce the revenue, every descending degree in the scale of his plan of gradual reduction, by letting in more of the foreign articles to displace the domestic rival fabric, would increase the revenue and begot a necessity for further and further reduction of duties until they would be carried so low as to end in the entire subversion of the system of protection.

For the reasons which have been assigned, it would, I think, be unwise in Congress at this time, to assume, for the future, that there would be a greater amount of net annual revenue from all sources, including the public lands, than \$25,000,000. Deducting from that sum the amount of seven millions which has been supposed ought to be subtracted, the resolution before you should be adopted, there would remain \$18,000,000 as the probable revenue of future years. This includes the sum of three millions estimated as the future annual receipt from the sale of the public lands—an estimate which I believe will be demonstrated by experience to be much too large.

If a reduction so large as seven millions be made at this session; and if the necessary measures be also adopted, to detect and punish frauds, and ensure a faithful execution of the laws, we may safely make a temporary pause, and await the development of the arrangements. That the authority of the laws should be vindicated, all ought to agree. Now, the fraudulent importer, after an exposure of his fraud, by a most strange Treasury construction of the law, (made I understand, however, not by the present Secretary,) eludes all punishment, and is only required to pay those very duties which he was originally bound for, but which he dishonestly sought to evade. Other measures, with a view to a further reduction of the revenue, may be adopted. In some instances, there might be an augmentation of duties for that purpose. I will mention the article of foreign distilled spirits. In no country upon earth is there so much of the foreign article imported as in this. The duties ought to be doubled, and the revenue thereby increased from \$6,000,000 to a million. The public treasury, the growing country, the fruit raising, and the cane planting country, would be all benefited by rendering the duty prohibitory. I have not proposed the measure, because it, perhaps, ought to originate in the other House.

That the measure which I have proposed may be adopted, without interfering with the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of the public debt by the 4th of March next, I will now proceed to show. The Secretary estimates that the receipts of the present year, after meeting all other just engagements, will leave a surplus of 14 millions applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt. With this sum, 8 millions which he proposes to derive from the sale of the bank stock, and 2 millions which he would derive from the revenue of the next year, he suggests that the whole of the debt remaining may be discharged by the time indicated. The 14 millions, I understand, (although on this subject the report is not perfectly explicit) are receipts anticipated this year from duties which accrued last year. If this be the Secretary's meaning, it is evident that he wants no part of the duties which may accrue during the current year to execute his plan. But if his meaning be, that the fourteen millions be composed in part of duties accruing and payable within the present year, then the measure proposed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remainder of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If, however, the entire seven millions, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen it would still leave him seven millions, besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that, of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as I have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that the arrangement of the Public Revenue should be made which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts. I thought I perceived in the class of objects not protected within the country, a field in which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System, demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burdens of the people, if the people of this country can be truly said to be burdened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, and that amount must be collected from the imports. It is material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same. If the assessment can be made on subjects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects? Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to incite to discord. For the truth and sincerity of those declarations, I appeal to HIM whom no one can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions and hopes; that our deliberations, guided by paternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffident contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, I yet most fervently hope.

Value of Newspapers.—Travelling on the road from this place to Fall River a short time since, we engaged in conversation with a person whom we supposed, from the good tone he was accompanying to be a substantial farmer. He complained bitterly of not being able to find out what was going on in the world, and on inquiry we found he took no other than the newspapers. On our expressing astonishment at his acknowledged ignorance, he replied that money could be so appropriated to such bad purposes, and that two quarts of meal would do his horse more good than all the newspapers in the world.—New Bedford Gazette.

The subject of the colored population of Virginia is apparently exciting deep interest in that State. Hitherto, it has been almost entirely unexplored, but recent occurrences have brought the subject forward in a way which puts former traditions entirely aside.—Take the following, for example, from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst.:

It is probable, from what we hear, that the committee on the colored population will report to the Legislature, now in session, some plan for getting rid of the free people of color—but is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? "We may shut our eyes and avert our faces, if we please," (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the north a few weeks ago,) "but there it is the dark and growing evil, of our doors; and meet the question we must at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wise men to do, on this momentous and appalling subject, of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frightful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac, and all on the other, is owing to that cause alone." "The disease is deep-seated, and it is at the heart's core—it is consuming, and it could laugh, if it could laugh on such a subject, at the ignorance and folly of the politician, who ascribes that to an act of the general laws of Nature. What is to be done? Oh! my God—I don't know, but something must be done."

Yes—something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it.—of no free press to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every new census is but gathering its appalling numbers upon us; when within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia, when our Sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our cities are moving Westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—When this, the farthest land on all this Continent, for soil and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone, can we, ought we, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day. We will leave it to our children and our grand-children, and great-grand-children, to take care of themselves—and to brave the storm?" Is this to act as wise men? Heaven knows we are no fanatics.—We do not in the madness which related the *Amis de Nôtre*—but something ought to be done.—Means sure, but gradual, systematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted for reducing the mass of evil, which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes, nor avert our faces. And though we speak almost without a hope, that the Committee or that the Legislature, will do any thing, at the present session, to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject—nor can they give it too soon.

Some years before the French Revolution, a compositor at a printing house left his workshop—he was seized by four men, who promised that they would do him any injury if he made no resistance; they tied a handkerchief over his eyes and pushed him into a room. The poor man did not best day to utter a word during the whole time he was in the room. When they untied the handkerchief he found himself in a large room, in which were cards and some of those obscene books which have multiplied so greatly within these few years, with such frightful audacity. He was obliged to obey, and was kept fifteen days at work, for which they liberally paid him; and then, having again tied a handkerchief over his eyes, they placed him in a cage, and carried him back to the spot from whence they first took him. He never disclosed his adventure to any one, having been bound to secrecy, which he promised to perform. When the Bastille was taken he was amongst the number of the assistants, and he recognized the secret printing press, to which he had been conducted with so much mystery. What a subject for reflection.—PARIS IN LONDON.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.
Wednesday, January 11, 1832.
The bill, entitled, an act to provide for the cession of Territorial Jurisdiction at Hoppers or Dorset Island, in Dorchester county, and Sharp's Island, in Talbot county, for the erection of Light Houses thereon by the Government of the United States; was read the third time and passed, and returned to the House of Delegates.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1832.
The Speaker laid before the house a report from Richard H. Hall, Tobacco Inspector, in the city of Baltimore, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Western Store treasury within the year ending on the 30th of November 1831.

The bill reported by Mr. Hunt, entitled an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Annapolis Transportation Company, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, amended and passed.

Thursday, January 12th, 1832.
On motion by Mr. Johns, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him entitled an Act to repeal an act, entitled an Act to abolish imprisonment for debt, on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session 1830, chap. 156.

When on motion by Mr. Teackle, said bill was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next, (the 18th inst.)

In the House of Delegates, on Monday, Jan 16th the bill to regulate sales of real estate by collectors of taxes in the several counties and cities in this state; and the additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Dover ferry, were sent to the Senate.

Mr. Sutton submitted the following order, Ordered, That the committee on Education, be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of withdrawing the donations from the several colleges and academies of this state, for the purpose of appropriating the same to the poor schools in each county of this state; and that they report by bill or otherwise;—which was read, and the question being taken by yeas and nays was decided in the negative, yeas 24, nays 44; Messrs. Dudley, Bruff and Stevens, of Talbot voting in the affirmative.

On Tuesday, 17th inst. report of the trustees of the Academy at Easton, was referred to the committee on education.

The bill to alter the constitution, so as to have

the senate elected by the people, and the bill to alter the mode of electing the judges of the supreme court, were taken up for consideration, and the question being taken by yeas and nays was decided in the affirmative, yeas 24, nays 44; Messrs. Dudley, Bruff and Stevens, of Talbot voting in the affirmative.

BANTON

TUESDAY MORNING

We commence in this d speech of Mr. Clay, the late in the Congress of the subject of the Tariff, will be of great and absorb public generally. No ques the commencement of the more importance, and non more feeling. On the fort it, may depend the salva and it behooves every m subject with attention. A to give the speeches of t men on both sides, as far as the edition of our paper will a

From the report of the receipts of the Treasury, for year to be estimated at the was the amount for the last, thinks this estimate too high, that the estimate may about 25,000,000. Takin as the lowest probable am received, and deduct there the current expenses of t 12,000,000, also the amou of duties on unprotected ar and there is then a surplus amount equal to one b penses of the government, works of internal improv save the amount pay am to objects of that characte

This then appears to be He is opposed to a gradu protecting duties: He eny would be a slow but recu domestic manufactures; thus will never be able to susta protection. If such be comes of the argument so by the advocates of the sy factories only want prot fance? A permanent p will agree to. Protect or they have heretofore an tottering edifice has to be The West he says will less by this boon. We country with rail roads, must annually scatter mil

zens, or forthwith she will in the dissolution of our l he says, has no interest navy. Our sea and lake remain unfortified.

A comparison of works, ment, such as roads and port of our navy and the sea board, is a less ha we should have expected Why has not Kentucky interest in the support any other portion of our their interest in the supp the fortification of our hours, less than that of an ter of one of the Atlantic's amissous forbearance of t dures for our Navy are must be paid for, or she

There is another th which strikes us as some wishes the duties on for to be doubled, so as to c sion. The interests of Atlantic farmer and a wally sacrificed, to a yankee distiller of N. I. whiskey and the western reside near the ocean, led to receive the mis Eastern and Western d their own prices, but t Atlantic states is exclud kets which has a ever corn.

But we will leave M In our next we hope to Hayne's reply, where ality dissected.

The Mail from last evening at a quar Upon a hasty glance a timore and Annapolis ditional information w for.

In the House of Rep day, Mr. Adams, fr Manufacturers, reports the Secretary of the T mation as to the qua several articles ann States last year, tog ties of such articles i such articles, with a v the tariff.

The President of the ball taken from New since the year 1812; occasional engagements to the operation with Capt. Clark, of New York, in 19 days from that General Henry's funeral on the 19th try was quiet.

and also any excess which might be in the Treasury, beyond two millions of dollars, which it was thought prudent to reserve for unforeseen exigencies.

But this system of regular and periodical application of public revenue to the payment of the public debt, would have been in violation of Congress had neglected to provide the necessary ways and means, Congress did not, however, neglect the performance of that duty. By various acts, and more especially by the tariff of 1824—the abused tariff of 1824—the public coffers were amply replenished, and we have been enabled to reach our present pre-eminence of financial prosperity. After Congress had thus abundantly provided funds, and directed their systematic application, the duty remaining to be performed by the Executive was one simply ministerial. And no Executive and no Administration can justly claim for itself any other merit in the discharge of the public debt, than that of a faithful execution of the laws. No other merit than that similar one to which it is entitled for directing a regular payment of what is due from time to time to the army and navy, or to the officers of the Civil Government for their salaries.

The operations of the sinking fund act commenced with the commencement of Mr. Monroe's Administration. During its continuance of eight years, owing to the embarrassments of the Treasury, the ten millions were not regularly applied to the payment of the debt; and, upon the termination of that Administration, the Treasury, stood largely in arrears to the sinking fund. During the subsequent Administration of four years, not only was the ten millions faithfully applied during each year, but those arrears were brought up, and all the previous deficiencies made good. So that, when the present Administration began, a plain, unnumbered and well defined path lay directly before it. Under the management which have been devoted, in the short term of fifteen years, the Government has paid nearly one hundred millions of principal and about an equal sum of interest, leaving the small remnant behind of twenty-four millions.

Of that remnant, thirteen millions consist of the 3 per cent stock created by the act of 1790, which the Government does not stand bound to redeem at any prescribed time, but which it may discharge whenever it suits its own convenience, and when it is discharged it must be done by payment of dollar for dollar. I cannot think, and I should suppose Congress can hardly believe, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it would be wise to pay off a stock of thirteen millions, entitling its holders to but three per cent interest, or of thirteen millions worth an interest of five per cent.

In other words, to take from the pockets of the people two dollars to pay one, in the hands of the stockholder.

The moral value of the payment of a national debt, consists in the demonstration which it affords of the ability of a country to meet, and its integrity in fulfilling all its engagements. That the resources of this country, increasing as it constantly is in population and wealth, are abundantly sufficient to meet any debt which it may ever prudently contract, cannot be doubted. And its punctuality and probity from the period of the assumption, 1790, of the debt of the Revolution down to the present time, rests upon a solid and indisputable foundation. The danger, perhaps, is not that it will not fairly meet its engagements, but that it will not moderate its engagements, and that it will not be prudent in its management. Let them not be hurried and haggled

found, by the adoption of this measure will be relieved at once, as will be hereafter shown, from at least a fourth of its burthens. The measure is in conformity with the uniform practice of the Government, from its commencement, and with the professions of all the eminent politicians of the South, until of late. It assumes the right of the Government, in the assessment of duties, to discriminate between those articles which sound policy requires it to foster, and those which it need not encourage. This has been the invariable principle, on which the Government has proceeded, from the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1789, down to the present time. And has it not been admitted by almost every prominent Southern politician? Has it not been even acknowledged by the fathers of the Free Trade Church, in their late address, promulgated from Philadelphia, to the people of the United States? If we never had a system of foreign imports, and were now called upon for the first time, to originate one, should we not discriminate between the objects of our own industry, and those produced by foreigners? And is there any difference in its application, between the modification of an existing system and the organization of a new one? If the gentlemen of the South, opposed to the Tariff, were to obtain complete possession of the powers of Government, would they hazard their exercise upon any other principle? If the said that some of the articles which would by this measure be liberated from duties, are luxuries, the remark is equally true of some of the articles remaining subject to duties. In the present advanced stage of civilization, it is not easy to draw the line between luxuries and necessities. It would be difficult to make the people believe that boots are a luxury, and the article of fine broad cloth is a necessary of life.

In stating that the duties on the protected class ought to be retained, it has been far from my wish to preclude enquiry into their adequacy or propriety. If it can be shown that in any instance they are excessive or disproportionately burdensome on any section of the Union, for I am ready to vote for their reduction or modification. The system contemplates an adequate protection; beyond that it is not necessary to go. Short of that, its operation will be injurious to all parties.

The people of this country, or a large majority of them, expect that the system will be preserved. And its abandonment would produce general surprise, spread desolation over the land, and occasion as great a shock as a declaration of the States bordering on the most powerful nation of Europe.

But if the system be preserved, it ought to be honestly, fairly, and faithfully enforced. That there do exist the most scandalous violations of it, and the greatest frauds upon the public revenue in regard to some of the most important articles, cannot be doubted. As to the objects really belonging to one denomination, to which a higher duty is attached, are imported under another name, to which a lower duty is assigned, and the law thus evaded.—False invoices are made as to woollens, and the classification into minimums is constantly eluded. The success of the American manufacture of cotton bagging has been such that, by furnishing a better and cheaper article, the bagging of foreigners and Dundee has been almost excluded from the consumption of the States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There has not yet been sufficient time to fabricate and transport the article in necessary quantities from the Western States to the Southern Atlantic States, which therefore have been almost exclusively

supplied from the British manufactures. The payment of the duty is added to the production of the foreign fabric, under the name of burlap, or some other mercantile phrase, and instead of paying five cents the square yard, it is entered with a duty of only fifteen per cent. ad valorem. That this practice prevails, is demonstrated by the Treasury report for the years 1825, 1829, and 1830. During the first year the amount was \$137,500, the second \$106,068, and the third it sunk down to \$14,141.

The time has arrived when the enquiry ought to be seriously made whether it be not practicable to arrest this legitimate course of trade, and secure the faithful execution of the laws. No time could be more suitable than that at which it is contemplated to make a great reduction of the public revenue. Two great changes have presented themselves to my mind, and which I will now suggest for consideration and investigation. On such a subject, I would, however, seek from the mercantile community and practical men, all the light which they are so capable of affording, and should be ever ready to act on my own convictions, however strong.

For Sale or Rent,

The House and lot on Dover Street at present occupied by John Beatty.

Also the House and lot on Dover Street at present in the occupancy of Mr. James L. Smith. The above property will be sold upon the most desirable terms either for cash or upon a credit of two, five and three years, or good paper will be received in payment.

Apply to
PHILIP VALES,
Baltimore.

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,

from the age of twelve to twenty five years. he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
Who may be found at the Easton Hotel,
Nov. 20

The Steamboat



MARYLAND.

Will continue the same route as last year until further notice, viz: leaving Baltimore on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; leave Easton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore; leave Baltimore on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, by Corvian landing, and return the same day. Passage and fare the same as last year.

SCAP All baggage, packages, parcels, &c. at the risk of the owner, owners thereof.

LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Captain.
march 22

Second Notice

I am again under the necessity of calling the attention of those who stand indebted to me, and regret they paid no respect to my first notice, I therefore have lengthened out the credit to the first day of October next and inform all those who are found delinquent on that day that their accounts will be placed in an officer's hands for collection without respect to persons.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Sept. 30

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Europe, and being well supplied with all descriptions, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally, to give him a call, and assures them that he will sell on the most pleasing terms for "CASH."

He has also a quantity of men's and boys' CAPS, of different descriptions, together with a variety of PATTERNS OF DOMESTIC CARPETING, AND A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices. The Public's Obedt Servant
JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton Oct. 4

An 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 Shook Creek; and the place commonly called Little Horn's Point.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shook Creek, Nov. 1

Wanted Immediately.

FROM \$ to 4 thousand feet of 5/8 Walnut plank, for which the highest cash price will be given.

JOHN MECONEKIN.
Easton, Nov. 1

Deafness.

A remedy therefore is to be had of Dr. Green, Reading and Bethlehem, State of Pennsylvania. It is to be taken inwardly. It is innocent, and cures by strengthening the nerves. As many many cases of deafness are cured by nervous weakness; consequently people of this class soon get their hearing again.

For \$5 a sufficiency is sent for two persons per mail, free of postage, and is so sent out from time to time (if necessary) until a cure is performed, without any additional charge.

Further: The \$5 are merely considered as a friendly reward, for Dr's. time and mental labour that he devotes to his applicants—and out of which the postage of all letters are also paid.

Persons can live as usual—can eat and drink, what tastes best, moderately, consequently it will be more of a pleasure than a task to use the remedy.

No charge is made for the cure. No. When people get their hearing again—I can be paid with money.

Let such people offer up prayers to God, and not to the physician, for it is to him that praise is due, not to man.

The former gives life to the earth; but on the other principle, the Physician gives remedy to the sick, but the same kind Providence gives health.

Editors who publish this notice will be entitled to the testimony of their kindness; as when their friends and neighbours may be in distress and with name.

Dec. 20.

MORNING COURIER & YORK ENQUIRER.

The Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, by JAMES WATSON WEBB & Co. in the city of New York daily and semi-weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic, adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party, and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature and the Fine Arts. In morals, however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good-will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Sunday-Mail Opponents, and Church-and-State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New York, determining not to board gasses and receive their news on Sunday, the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly \$1,000 in a separate "News Establishment," the support of which will add about \$5,000 to their annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary despatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the Proprietors look to the remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted—it may be stated, however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America. Yet such is the fact, that at this moment the Courier and Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New York more than one hundred per cent. more papers than any of its contemporaries.

Daily papers sent out of the city, are not printed until 3 o'clock, P. M., when all the news received by the morning mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, literally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-weekly.

TERMS.

Daily Paper \$10 per annum. Payable in Semi-weekly Paper 4 per annum. Advance. N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objection to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and to remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent. of the trouble.

sept 20

BICKNELL'S REPORTER, Counterfeit Detector and PRICE CURRENT.

THE first year of this publication having been concluded, the "Reporter" will hereafter be published weekly as well as semi-monthly.—We feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage awarded us, (having now a more extensive circulation than any other newspaper in the United States,) and shall leave no measure unexplored, in order to render this journal valuable in all respects, not only to merchants, banking institutions, brokers, and keepers of hotels, but to the community in general. We have engaged the literary assistance of several gentlemen well known as writers, and have correspondents in all the principal cities and towns in the United States. We also receive weekly more than five hundred newspapers from different parts of the Union, so that whatever information may be circulated through the medium of the "Reporter" and the resources from whence it is derived, we can confidently state, may in all cases be relied upon as correct. Bank notes are being counterfeited in every direction and on the arrival of every vessel from Europe, or the creation of every national excitement, the state of the market varies. Every person should therefore be possessed of some certain guide by which all such information might be received by the earliest mails, and at such a rate as not to render its possession an exorbitant tax. Such a journal is exactly what we endeavour to render the "Reporter," in an effort to accomplish which, neither pains nor expense will at any time be spared on the part of the publisher. Every number will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, List of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Prices of Gold, Prices of Bank and Insurance Stock and a description of all counterfeit and altered Notes in circulation throughout the United States, and all such information as is likely to throw light upon the subjects embraced in the design of this journal. The latest foreign news together with much original and well selected matter, will also be found in the columns of the "Reporter."

The terms of the weekly publication are \$3 per annum—the semi-monthly \$2—single copies 12 cents. Address:
ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
Exchange Broker,
No. 110, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Nov. 15

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail

of Baltimore County on the 24 day of December 1831, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a Runaway, a coloured Woman who calls herself GRACE ALLEN, says she belongs to the state of John Sunderland of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Said coloured woman is about 70 years of age, five feet high, has a large mole on the left temple. Had on when committed a blue printed Frock, domestic Shawl, white Bonnet, woolen Stockings, and shoes. The owner of the above described coloured woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore county
dec 20

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AARON B. PALMER, Actuary.

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

FRANCE.
Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Paris.
Messrs. Welles & Co., Bankers, Lyons.
Messrs. Fitch, Brothers & Co., Lyons.
Messrs. Rallsbonne, Brothers, Bankers, Lyons.
Messrs. Louis Pons, Lyons.

SWITZERLAND.
Messrs. Marchand & Co., Bern.
Messrs. Hentsch & Co., Zurich.
Messrs. Lhardy, Brothers, Lausanne.
Messrs. Finlay, Brothers & Co., Basle.
Messrs. Demolin & Co., Basle.
Messrs. De Speyr & Co., Basle.
Messrs. Muller, Savary, Pere & Co., Fribourg.
Messrs. Zurgilgen & Mayr, Lucerne.
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Messrs. George Moore, Esq., Trieste.
Messrs. U. S. Consul, Berlin.
Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Austria, Messrs. Geymuller & Co., Bankers, Vienna.
Messrs. George Moore, Esq., Trieste.
Messrs. U. S. Consul, Berlin.
Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Prussia, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Spain, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Italy, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Portugal, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Belgium, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

Holland, Messrs. Messer, Schickler, Bro., Bankers, Hopfenack & Co., Dusseldorf.
Messrs. J. H. Brinck & Co., Elberfeld.

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

UNION TAVERN,
EASTON, MARYLAND.
1831.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Cambridge, Dorchester county, where he has been engaged for nearly twelve years in keeping a public house, and has the gratifying assurance of his friends and customers in that place, as well as those travelling through, who favoured him with a call there, that he has given general satisfaction. He has taken that large and commodious house in Easton, Talbot county, so well known as the Union Tavern, on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank; in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few steps of the Court House, and immediately adjoining the office of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and nearly opposite to that of the Hon. Willam Hayward, Junr.

He is still further gratified in assuring the public that he has many advantages that he never before had, viz: A much more splendid house, and a market equal to any for a like population, in the world, and with his knowledge of his business, and a disposition to please, he flatters himself he shall receive a liberal share of the patronage of the public. Private parties can always be accommodated, and every exertion will be made to make all comfortable that give him a call.

The public's obedient and humble servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

W. C. R.'s STAGES will run to the wharf regularly for the accommodation of passengers from and to the Steamboat Maryland. Passengers carried to any part of the adjacent country at a moment's notice.

THE Star and Gazette, Easton; Village Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Suow Hill; Time, Centerville; American, Baltimore; and Caroline Intelligence, Denton, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars and forward their bills to the subscriber.

march 23 W. C. R.

CASH.

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

THOS. W. OVERLEY.
nov 16

HAVING sold out my entire stock of Goods to Mr. Samuel Mackey, and declined the Mercantile Business, those who are indebted to me on book, are requested to call at an early period and settle their accounts, as I am determined to bring my business to a close. I hope no further notice will be wanting.

JOHN W. JENKIN.
Oct. 25.

Chimney Sweeping.

THE Subscriber being appointed director of the CHIMNEY SWEEPERS for the Town of Easton and having obtained 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 Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store where they will be punctually attended to by the subscriber.

RICHARD C. LAIN.
December 6

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. 13

EASTON PACKET.

THE public that he has taken the Grumary and wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough, as also that new substantial and fast sailing boat.

The Schooner ARIEL, which he intends running as a regular packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, A. M. returning will leave Baltimore on every Saturday morning at the same hour. The Ariel is now in complete order for the reception of freights and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail boat that sails our bay; as I have been employed for the last six years in the packing business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all freighters that may entrust their freight to me. The schooner Ariel will be commanded by Capt. Thomas P. Towns, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased. All orders given to the subscriber, or left at Doctor Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
march 6

THE LADY'S BOOK.

Commencement of a New Series.
THE present No. for December, completes the 3d volume; it is embellished with several beautiful and costly engravings—the title page particularly has been worked up in imitation of Gold, which is a very expensive mode of printing, attended with innumerable trouble, and a highly ornamental and gratifying display of the arts, deserves particular attention. Besides which there are a splendid engraving on steel, of "Tas Ware," the latest London Fashions for Caps and Bonnets; a View of the King's Bridge and Royal Barracks, at Dublin; the Woodpecker and the Wood Lark; two favorite pieces of Music, with the accompaniments; also a general Table of Contents for the Volume.

In catering for the amusement of their patrons, the publishers have sought to obtain materials of an interesting novel and diversified character, and although they have not been able hitherto to present a uniformity of shape or original contributions, they have always cherished a proper regard for Native Talent, and have been zealous and persevering in their efforts to obtain it. With this view, it will be seen by the enclosed advertisement, that a liberal PREMIUM OF \$200 HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and there is no doubt the competition for the honor of the award will be contested by writers of the highest distinction. A secondary PREMIUM OF \$50 IS ALSO OFFERED FOR THE BEST POEM, suitable for publication in the LADY'S BOOK. It is reasonable to conclude then that the attractions of the succeeding numbers of the work will be manifold—they will be increased both in the character of its contents, and the beauty of its external appearance. The publishers have made engagements for a new and excellent paper, on which to print it, and they also propose to make some improvements in its Typographical appearance. The Music Type which they have selected for their use is of the most approved kind, and in future, the accompaniments will be given with the music they select for publication.

The publishers have a few copies of the last 6 numbers remaining on hand, with which they will be happy to supply new subscribers, as these will form a connexion with the future numbers, all who desire the work complete will of course commence with them. Persons who have not seen the Book, may have a specimen No. by addressing the publishers (post paid), to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as early in the succeeding month as possible, an estimate of the number of copies of their work which may be subscribed for, so that they may know what edition they will be obliged to publish—it is earnestly requested therefore that all new orders for the Book may be forwarded at once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a copy of it will not be disappointed.

Agents procuring TEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and remitting the cash for the same, besides the discount which is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRESENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WORK SUPERBLY BOUND. The publishers will have the work carefully packed up, and subject to the orders of the persons entitled to it.

The Lady's Book is published on the 1st of every month, contains nearly 60 pages each No. of neatly printed type—Terms \$5 per annum, in advance. Address, (post paid), L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

nov 16

PREMIUMS.

The publishers of the Lady's Book, impelled by a sense of gratitude for the unprecedented patronage which has been bestowed upon their work, and anxious to improve its character by every means in their power, have determined to offer the following premiums, viz:—

For the Best Original Tale, WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK, 200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM, Suitable for publication in the Lady's Book, FIFTY DOLLARS.

Competitors for these premiums, will address their communications, free of postage, to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, before the 1st day of June, 1832, at which time as many as shall have been received, will be submitted to a committee of literary persons, whose judgment shall determine the distribution of prizes. Accompanying each communication, the name of the writer must be furnished: If secrecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful candidate. It will of course be understood, that all articles submitted for these Premiums will be absolutely at the discretion of the publishers. The publication of the Tales and Poems will be commenced immediately after the award is made.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1831,
dec 27

NEW GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of,

Superfine and common Blue, Black, Brown, Olive and mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Casinets, Devonshire Kerseys, Flushing and Balize, Painted floor Cloth, and Carpeting, Rugs, Point, Duflin and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels, Silk Bombazines, Circussians, Bombazines and Camblet, Silk Velvet, Florentine and Molekin Vesting, Italian Lustreing, Gro de Nap, Satin and Florentine, Opera Cloth and Leather Caps.

A general Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS: Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, and QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

And a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.

All of which he offers at very reduced prices for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Meal or Hides.

Easton, Nov. 1 1831

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail

of Baltimore County on the 24th day of November, 1831, by William Warfield, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a Runaway, belonging to Ellen Linch, living about 4 miles above Catonsville, Baltimore county, a dark mulatto, who calls himself ROBERT KNIGHT, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a scar on the forehead. Had on when committed a drab frock Coat, grey Trowsers, light Vest, Shoes, but no stockings. The owner of the above described mulatto is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore County Jail.
dec. 13

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. and P. GROOME, HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the lowest terms, at their Store, opposite the Bank, an unusually large assortment of British, French, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

AMONG WHICH ARE, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres of the most fashionable colours, COMMON DITTO, CASSINETTS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Merinos, Circussians, Bombazines, Merino Shawls and

COTTON YARNS FROM No. 4 to 24 together with a general assortment of Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass, Queensware, Stone Ware, POWDER & SHOT

also, a full supply of Groceries & Liquors

Among which are some superior OLD WINES & FREE TEAS which have been selected with great care. Feathers, Linsey, Kersey, &c. taken in exchange.

Oct. 18

Abbott's Mill,

Dec. 20th, 1831.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the MILL, recently carried on by the Messrs. McKnetts. The above mill, has gone through a thorough repair, with new Stones and bolting Cloths complete, and is now in complete order for manufacturing Flour and meal, and from an experience of several years at the Milling business, with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, I hope to merit their patronage.

S. R. COOKMAN, N. B. Bags or Barrels, &c. sent to mill without the last part of the owner's name marked in full, will be at the risk of the owner, as I am determined to take no charge of them without.

S. R. C. nov. 27 G^d 3ng

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!!

THE Subscribers have just received by the ships Belvidere, Herald, Hyperion and other late arrivals, from Fall Stock, comprising a well selected and very general assortment of

Staple, Fancy, and Desirable British Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE Fine, Superfine, and Extra Cloths and Cassimeres, all colors and qualities. Mixt and Drab Devonshire Kerseys, Drab, Olive and Brown Flusings, Do. do. Peterdimas, (a new and elegant article for over coats) Do. Point, Duflin, Fancy and Mackinaw Blankets,

Vestings, Bombazines, Bombazines, Circussians, Merino Circussians, Battinet, Tartan Plaids, Brown and Blue Camblets, Tartan Camblets, Cotton and Worsted Shawls, of every description.

Cambric and Chints Prints all prices and qualities. Cambric—Mull—Jacknet—Book—Swiss—Fancy Muslins, &c. &c. A handsome assortment of French, India and Italian Silk and Fancy Goods, White, Brown and col'd Domestic Muslins, Ticks, Flaid, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most pleasing and liberal terms.

WM. BROWNE, and CO. No. 155, Market street, Baltimore. P. S. Our Stock of Negro Clothing is very large—consisting of Osnaburghs, Burlaps, Ticklenburgs, Kerseys of all kinds, Napt Cloths, Stout Mixt and Drab Cloths, heavy Woolen Straggles, stout Cotton Osnaburgh and Muslins, &c. well worthy the attention of Farmers, &c. as well as Merchants.

Baltimore, O. 11—oct 18—8w

New Boots and Shoes.

The subscriber has again opened a BOOT & SHOE STORE in Easton, at the stand opposite the

