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#### POETRY.

From the London New Monthly - Voyazine. THE SPELLS OF HOME. . By MRS. HEMANS. By the soft green light in the woody glade,

By the banks of moss where thy childhood play'd, By the waving tree through which thine eye First look'd in love to the summer sky; By the dewy gleam, by the very breath Of the primrose tufts in the grass beneath, Upon thy heart there laid a spell-Holy and precious-oh! guard it well!

By the sleepy ripple of the stream, Which hath iull'd thee into many a dream; By the shiver of the ivy-leaves, To the wind of morn at the casement-eaves; By the bees' deep murmur in the lines, By the music of the Sabbath-chimes; By every sound of thy native shade; Stronger and dearer the spell is made.

By the gathering round the wintry hearth, When twilight called into household mirth; By the fairy tale or the legend old In that ring of happy faces told; By the quiet hours when hearts unite, In the parting prayer, and the kind 'good night;' By the smiling eye and the loving tone, Over thy life has the spell been thrown.

And bless that gift!-it hath gentle might, A guardian power and a guiding light! It hath led the freeman forth to stand In the mountain battles of his land, It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze; And back to the gates of his father's hall, It hath won the weeping prodigal.

Yes! when thy heart in its pride would stray, From the loves of its guileless youth away; When the sullying breath of the world would come De'r the flowers it brought from its childhood's home Think thou again of the woody glade, And the sound by the ruling ivy made, Think of the tree at thy parent's door, -And the kindly spell shall have power once more!

The very great length of the Report of the Committee of Manufactures, renders it inex pedient for us to redeem a promise partially made to our last paper, to publish it entire in an extra sheet, or in one paper. We. therefore, offer at present a synopsis of the report, such, as our anxiety to bring the subject immediately before the public, will allow. intending to give the report entire in succeed-

SYNOPSIS OF MR. ADAMS' REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

Fellow-Citizens, that the importance of the tariff question seemed to require a public de claration of the sentiments of the people of this man rights, and then we may reasonably hope shore, lest from their silence, it might be taken that the relations of the nations of Europe for granted that this part of the state accords will be changed towards ourselves, and their for granted that this part of the state accords political morals regenerated. That in rein opinion with Baltimore, and the upper counsettling their governments on principles of naties of the Western shore, on that subject; more especially as Mr. Clay has so many per-sonal friends here, who are directly opposed rights; and that their Legislators will no lonto what he terms his American System; we are happy to have it in our power to inform them, that, from the tenor of the report of the Committe of Manufactures. (of which Mr. Adams is Chairman,) coinciding in all its important features with that which emanated from the Administration, through its constitutional organ, and the well grounded assurance to its foun that Congress will sanction one or other of these reports by the enactment of a bill corresponding therewith, it appears unnecessary to proceed in our purpose of calling a meeting of the opponents of the system. If the eyes of those who have hitherto blindly followed in the path of the Father of the system, are not opened by this exposition of Mr. Adams (a man whom they formerly delighted to bonour, and whose extensive information was never questioned by his bitterest foes) but they should continue resolved to rush blindly on in the same path, regardless whither it may lead, then may our confidence in the stability of republican institutions, well be shaken, and the perpetuity of the Union questioned, with good

The Committee in the first place, observe, that in that part of the Executive message referred to them, they perceive the declaration of a purpose and the assertion of a principle, the first of which met their cordial approbato wit: the application of the means at the disposal of government to the extinction of the National debt; and the necessity of making price; and then they argue that it must be so. tion, and the second their entire concurrence, all material reductions in the impost duties prospective, and to take effect from the extinc-tion of the public debt. And they proceed to tion of the public debt. And they proceed to eulogize this as an example of morality, worthy of the community, which was the first to establish a government on the basis of freedom and the inalienable rights of man; and which at its organization adopted the payment of debts as a principle of sounder policy, than the contrary decrine, that a National debt is a national blession.

continue to be applied to great works of Inter | cumstances it can be shewn, that the incress nal Improvement that are national in their of the duty was the cause of the fall in price character, and for the common defence; and nor will it be sufficient to prove so strange they declare their adhesion to the doctrine paradox, to account for it by the average of the fall in price of the doctrine paradox. they declare their adhesion to the doctrine that as a measure of common defence, Congress have the power to provide against com-mercial rivalry by acts of retaliation simed at foreign nations, who exhibit a desire to de-press us, and elucidate their views by reference to the first acts passed after the organization of the government; but in laying taxes for this and other purposes, one great and fundamental maxim was the polar star of the legislation of Congress, and should be so in all future ages, to wit, to lay the burthen in such a manner as to equalize its pressure on all the different sections, and all the great interests of which the Union is composed,—which as a general principle is not likely to be ques tioned in theory, however widely it may be departed from by a dominant majority in practice. They here advert to the possibility of continues, the duty operates as a bounty or the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, upon our being engaged in war, and the necessity of providing for such a state, by making such internal improvements in peace as would tend to supply the want of revenue, which a war domestic manufacture. The duty constitutes of passengers on board of vessels propelled in to supply the want of revenue, which a war would necessarily occasion, by cutting off the duties on imports; and this leads to a consideration of restrictions on trade generally, whether for purposes of retaliation, protection or revenue. The embargo, non-intercourse and war, gave rise, in the opinion of the Committee, to our manufacturing establishments; and they consider that it would be unwise to break them up by such a modification of the tariff as has been called for by the people of the South, If, however, they could agree with their South, If, however, they could agree with their southers heathers hea Southern brethren in the position that the ex-traction of revenue from faxation by impost results necessarily in an inequality of burden ward. It affects him as a reduction of his proon different sections of the country, they would fits, which he endures for a time, but under bave no hesitation in saying, that the whole the pressure of which, he is finally compelled to withdraw from the market. While this system of taxation should be changed, and our custom houses closed forever. It duties on struggle continues, the duty is paid by the for-imports do not bear alike on all consumers of eigner or by the importing merchant here. the imported article, instead of coming to the The purchaser and consumer here are relieve conclusion that the North and the South-are ed from the burden of the duty, and may perunder the influence of interests o diametrically opposite to each other, as has been contended by some, that they cannot continue members of one social compact, the Committee would rather say, raise your revenues by excise, tax your lands, tax your polls, your windows, your furniture, tax, as other nations light of Heaven that visits your eyes, but a to whom the importation gave occupation bandon at once your import duties, and never and subsistence, suffer by the extinction of the dissolve your Union but with death. The trade, precisely to the same extent, that the Committee believe, however, all taxes by profits of the domestic manufacturer are enway of impost fall on the ronsumer of the imported article whether he be a resident of the North or the South; and before coming to

This struggle, if the statements made by such an extremity, they believe it the duty of interests which the course of events has brought into direct collision. The occasion is now presented of accomplishing that object; but in removing and correcting the inequality of which the citizens of one section our country complain, it is incumbent on the Legislative power to beware in removing oppression from one part of the Union, of a loss of near five millions of dollars a year, transferring it to another; especially to be to retain the profits on yearly sales to the

all the manufacturing establishments of the country. What, say they would be our situation in case of war with the nation supplying us with manufactures, if our establishments were entirely destroyed? And is it not a short sighted policy, forgetful of all the les-sons of human experience, which sees in profound peace a motive for a nation to slumber in the security that the approaches of war will be slow and long foreseen? While the struggle in Europe continues, our warmest rights against abusive human institutions.— We must wish, hope and trust, that the result will be the signal and glorious triumph of he ger narrow down their liberality to the conines of their respective countries.

The general prosperity of our country, say the committee, is not denied, but in the midst of the blessings with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, that extensive portion of our country, and ripen ing into projects that might shake the Union to its foundation. The existing tariff of import duties has excited a great mass of dissa-tisfaction in every part of the community. is represented by numbers of our fellow citizens, many of them of the first intelligence and purest patriotism, as deeply injurious to all the great interests of the nation, even to the manufacturers, for whose benefit it was intro duced, and for whose protection it is now most pertinaciously defended; and that the contro-versies which have resulted from the introduction and establishment of the American sys em, have given rise to two new doctrines of political economy.one advanced by the friends, and one by the opponents of the system. That advanced by the free trade party is, that the mass of duties is paid by the producer, and not the consumer; and the other advanced by the friends of the protective system is, the the tendency of aggravating duties of impost on articles imported from abroad, is to reduce

by the excitement of competition in the marmand and supply at the time and place of sale

paradon, to account for it by the excitement of competition. Wherever there is a profite ble market, there will be competition. Had the tariff of 1828 never existed, the competition tion would have been as great, and as affe al to reduce the prices, as it has been with the aggravation of the duties. In that competition, our own manufacturers might not indeed have shared but it would be aggravation. have shared; but it would have existed in all its force, between those who furnish the supply (meaning of course the manufacturers of Europe,) and could not have failed to reduce

the prices to the level of the mouerage pro-necessary to the existence of the trade.

But the duty on the article, says the learn ed gentleman, enabled the domestic producer to enter into competition with the importer haps obtain the goods cheaper than if they were exonerated from the duty altogether.— But this relief is purchased by injustice, at the expense not only of the foreign manufacturer, but of the importing merchant, till the duty becomes prohibitory. & then the foreign manuyour furniture, tax, us other nations facturer, the importing merchant, the shipper, the air that you breathe, and the mariner, and the whole class of citizens

the manufacturers and their friends are true Congress to use every exertion in their power to conciliate with each other the two great interests which the course of events has passage of the tariff net of 1828, the British owners of forges and furnaces reduced the owners of forges and furnaces reduced the the Committee and several others, for which price of their iron not less than 8 dollars per they offer no preventive measures, some of ton, to retain the control of the American market; an operation, by which, as has been shewn by the memorial of the free trads convention to Congress, they must have incurred there being beyond any control except that of care and science. These are principally, a loss of near five millions of dollars a year, carelespees or want of skill in engineers; and control of the second the cannet the same of second the cannet the same of the same transfer.

It is certain, then, that the reduction, though

cause and effect. We may, and probably do, exertions and sacrifices are made by them to counteract the effect of wriff duties, the duties are paid in fact by themselves; and the purchaser of foreign goods here, gets them bidding, till the traveller has the fare gratis; but the result of a short contest of that nature, proves ruinous to one, if not both the contend ing parties. And so it is, and ever must be, in all competitions of such a nature. The incidental effect of competition in the market, excited on the part of the demestic manufacture. In connection with this subject the commit to the committee of the steem. turer. by the aggravation of duty on the cor responding article imported from abroad, to sient and momentary The general and per manent effect must be, to increase the price of the article, to the extent of the additional duty, and it is then paid by the consumer. It to a duty were to reduce the price of the article on which it is levied, the converse of the proposition would also be true; and the operation for increasing the price of the dom article would be, to repeal the duty on the same article imported; an experiment which the friends of domestic industry, (or in other words of the tariff.) will not be desirous of making. We cannot subscribe therefore to the doctrine, that the duties of import protecting our manufactures, are paid by the foreign manufacturer or merchant, or the purchaser of the articles exported from our country, to

reconcileable, but can harmonize very well under a judicious tariff, such as the draft of the bill presented by the Secretary of the Trea mise between the two great and seemcompromise between the two great and seemed by the reduction of the revenue. In this on articles imported from abroad, is to reduce and not to increase the price of the articles themselves.

The doctrine that duties of impost cheapen the price of the articles on which they are le vied, says Mr. Adams, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. But its supporters first appeal with confidence to the fact, that most of the articles on which additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, here since that time considerably follows in the draft of the Committee have the time are levied by the tariff of 1828. cer. They have perceived in the draft a spir it and temper entirely congenial to their own; an earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize the adverse feelings and interests of the two ket. It is certainly contrary to the natural the adverse feelings and interests of the two course of things, that an addition to the cost divisions of the Union. Unable to concur should be a reduction of the price of an arti with him is all the details of his bill, they cle. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to have felt it their duty to depart from them as the production of the articles at home. The seldom as possible, consistently with the obliprice of any article in the market must always gations to the interest they have been charged depend on the relative condition of the detain the sanction of the House, or of the conn

its parts. The measure like all those which have preceded it on the same subject, is experimental, and even if it should fail to res tors entirely that harmony, in which the hapiness of the Union can alone consist, they cherish the belief, that it may be matured into an act of legislation, destined to lead hereaf ter to a final and more complete re-establishment of the common sympathies which car-ried us through the conflict for the establishment of our national independence.

those occasions, on which nothing less than a

spirit embracing the welfare of the whole na-

From the Baltimore American. STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSIONS,—A Re port was made a few days since, in the House of Representatives at Washington, by the Se

boilers, as a condition upon which a registry

shall be made or license granted under the laws of the United States.

The causes to which the explosion of steam boilers has been referred by scientific and practical men, are stated by the committee. most obvious are faulty construction of boilers, defective materials, and age. These are controllable in some degree by legislation, and the Committee consider that the appointment of officers at suitable points upon the navigable rivers, &c. of the U States, to inspect hoats and boilers, and test the strength of the latter by hydraulic pressure, will be sufficient to detect and remove all danger from these causes.— This examination is to be made every three months. To enforce this suggestion, it is remarked that in the West, experience has prov ed that a steam-boat after six or seven years of navigation is mufit for use, and that the original strength of its machinery must, under the and integrity, which any pullic servant may be desirous of leaving for the memory of his Besides this, there does not, so faras the Come children, and the gratitude of posterity. As a mittee learn, exist in any part of the United monument of good faith, of active incustry States, any system or practice by which the strength of steam boilers is tested, and generally the first evidence of its defects is an ex-

To these causes of steam hoat accidents, the Committee add several others, for which tion and perfect in material; and lastly, a deficotemporaneous with our tariff act, was in ciency in the supply of water, producing an no wise connected with it, in the relation of overheated steam and increasing the heat of

The Committee repeat the complaint so frequently made against steemboats, that when holders, while the distress and penury of the samed for principle that because no further stopped at landing places, on their way, the public creditors, by whose blood and treasure revenue will be required for the payment of engineer often neglects to ungear his wheels. free from the amount of the duty, at their ex | engineer often neglects to ungear his wheels, But this career cannot continue long and keep the engine in motion, trusting to the achieved, became a standing reproach to that too n uch. The ingenuity of the hur competition between different lines of safety valve and the atrength of the boiler.— independence itself. steam-hoats and stages, we have seen under | Thus it is that explosions frequently the place Thus it is that explosions frequently the place Accordingly, no sooner had the government that the shandonment of revenue for the paywhile the loat is stationary or immediately at of the United States been organ z d under the ment of debt ought to be the signal of its shanter getting under way To guard against such present constitution, than the first object to accidents it is proposed to impose a heavy pen- which the otter tion of congress and of the ex-

lu connexion with this subject the commit charge, as soon as by a vigorous exercise of tee have it quired into other causes of danger the resources of the union it might be renderby steam boats, among which are-danger by ed practicable, was assumed; assumed after reduce the price of the article, must be tran- fire, and by contact in the night when coming full and free deliberation, and in pointed prein opposite directions As precautions against the first terrible calemity, -of which so awful tained by a portion of the statesmen of the an example has been lately given in the case time, that a permanent public debt to a modduty, and it is then paid by the consumer. If of the Brandywine —it is recommended that erate extent and under judicious regulation it were not so; if the general effect of adding every boat should be compelled to keep itself would prove a public theseing. Happily, a provided with a sufficient number of hoats and yawls, according to its tonnage, for the escape sounder policy prevailed. In the first report monies of taxation should be left in the pockand hose, as part of the furniture. To pre-representatives upon public credit, bearing vent the other danger, that of contact in the date the 9th of Jenuary, 1790, within one year ithin a half mile of each other.

pay for the importations we receive in return. They are paid by the consumer.

The Committee go on to shew that the interests of the North and the South are not irturn. They are paid by the consumer.

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The Committee state as the result of their investigations into the number and extent of the states of the North and the South are not irturn. They are paid by the consumer.

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The suggestions of this Report are all emsury might have been considered even in its bodied in a Bill, which is appended thereto, details; but that it was prepared in a spirit of prescribing the duties and penalties to be done

and suffered.

The provisions of this bill will, if carried in to effect, undoubtedly do much for public sufety. A great deal will, however, still depend upon personal merit and attention in the cere of steam boats, which it is impossible to regulate by any special enactment, and which public opinion is the only efficient agent to have elapsed, and the nation has passed through command and enforce. So for as the direction of the hill extend, it must be acceptable through every change of administration, and the hill extend, it must be acceptable themselves. The delay required for inspection is but trifling, and all the expenses are to be defrayed from the Treasury. On the other hand, it is certain that every thing which tends ling, will increase the number of passengers, and thus benefit materially the interests of the owners. If the States were to interfere further, and impose weighty obligations on cuptains & engineers, they would no loubt be austained by general approbation, and their restrictions would not, in the end, lessen, but would rather augment the value and quantity of that species of property.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANU-FACTURES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 23: Mr. ADAMS, from the committee on Manuactures, submitted the following Report:

The committee on manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the President's Mesage as relates to manufactures, and to a mod-

In turning their attention to the views dislosed in that part of the executive message referred to them, the committee perceived il e declaration of a purpose, and the assertion of a principle, the first of which met their cordial approbation, and the second their entire conapprobation, and the second their entire con performed your task and fulfilled your charge; currence. The purpose declared was that of and forward to our children and exclaimapplying all the means at the disposal of the Government to the entire extinction of the nation debt, within the constitutional term of the present administration, and, connected with gress, at the commencement of the session of this purpose, as well as with other weighty Congress, with regard to the time at which considerations, the principle assumed was the expediency and necessity of making all mate rial reductions in the import duties prosper tive, and to take effect only from and after the

extinction of the pullic debt.

With the purpose and with he principle the committee fully concurred. The extinc tion of the debt within the term of the present administration, would also be within the cotemporaneous limitation of he term of the pre sent congress. & probably of the political life of a portion of the members of the House of Re presentatives. To the congress of the Uni ted States, and in a particular manner to the representatives of the people in this louse, the period of the total emancipation of the nation from the thraldom of a public debt, will be a moment of intense interest, and of hearth! mutual gratulation. To have co-operated in the accomplisoment of this event, in a landa ble object of ambition. To have witnessed and contributed to its accomplishment during his own term of service, is a legacy of honor and strenuous exertion for the fulfilment of public engagements, it is an example of mor ality, well worthy of that community, which was also the first among the nations of the earth to lay the foundations of the government upon the basis of freedom and analie nable rights human kind.

The consummation of this purpose was in deed one of the great objects for which the constitution of the United States received its present organization. The public debt had originated in and by the war of our national independence but so feeble and inetheient was ment of the union, that its central power was incompetent to levy upon the prople funds adequate even to discharge the interest as it the flues, the consequence of which is that became due upon the public obligations often greatly exaggerate to ourselves the ex when water in increased quantity is thrown in This interest was constantly accumulating up eritors of the foreign manufacturers to retain by the supply pump, a quantity of steam is on the principal, and the institute of the control of our markets. Whenever these produced which occasions disastrous explorer all congress to discharge either the one or eral congress to discharge either the one or become almost worthless in the hands of the in both Houses of Congress, seem to have a

> ecutive were turned was to device means of ference to the doctrine then Lonestly enterprinciple of deeper moral obligation and of of the secretary of the treasury to the house of ght, the report suggests that a light should after the first meeting of the national congress, be suspended in the bows of every beat, at least three feet above deck, and that on the Western waters, the descending boat should be compelled to shut off her steam and float with the current, whenever two boats come within a half mile of each other. ceding to the position, in the latitude in which The Committee state as the result of their investigations into the number and extent of are public benefits, a position inviting to produce team boat disasters, that there have been fifty two explusions in the United States, by which two hundred and fifty six persons have been killed and one hundred and four wound- of the United States that the creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of EXTINGUISHMENT. This he regards as the true secret for rendering pullic credit immortal. And upon this principle was the public debt of the United States, burthensome as it then

was, funded. By the sanction which Con-gress then gave to this lofty and honorable sentiment, the total extinguishment of the debt fundamental maxim sight has never been lost in all the trying times of the country, it has been the living soul of the public credit.— Who then may not be justly proud of holding, and hereafter of having held a station in the Public Councils, at the time when this system shall have received its final consummation, by realizing the complete extinction of the national debt? If the inspired leader and legisator of the Children of Israel, after forty years of labors and wanderings, of toils, and trou bles, of signs and wonders, was, in punishment of error, permitted only to survey from the top eloquent and animated appeal to the legislaof debts as a principle of sounder policy, than the contrary dectrine, that a National debt is a national blessing.

They then approach the question, whether the taxes on imports should be reduced to the amount of the 10,000,000 set apart for the payment of the public debt, or to the actual payment of the government; and here they ask that a portion of the government; and here they ask that a portion of the public treasure should

last and not the least glorious achievment of the revolution of Independence? It is not merely in the fruition of the promises land; not merely in the final accomplishment of a great national labor that this pleasure will consist, but in the meral example when will remain for the admiration and emulation of after ages, in the full and practical establish-ment of that fundamental maxim of our publie credit so ardently and justly desli sage as relates to manufactures, and to a modification of the tariff, have attended to that subject with all the solicitude which a sense of its pre-eminent importance to the welfare and prosperity of the Union was calculated to inspire, and with a deep anxiety, that, in presenting to the house a system of fiscal policitude work of our fathers. We assert the new and unexampled position in which it will be placed by the approaching extinction of the national debt, they may adequately respond to the confidence reposed in them by the reference. intil it could be faithfully discharged a thenceforward a bequest of glory, to be in-scribed in the future annuls of the human race. May we not, as the last certificate of the na-See what your fore fathers have done for you!

Concurring thus with the views disclosed

in the Message of the Chief Magistrate to Conthe reduction of the revenues by important the reduction of the revenues of the bemade to commence, two questions remain for the consideration of the legislature. First.

What amount of reduction of the revenue should be contemplated? Secondly. To what portion of the public revenue should the reuction be applied?

With regard to the amount, great diversities of opinion have prevailed, and the ques-ion has been brought to bear upon all the col-I sions of political to troversy and upon all the propensities to disunion throughout the country. One of the principles assumed, high ly plausible of on its first aspect, and rendered doubly espitisting by the form in which has been conveyed to the public, has been

That after the extinction of the public debt. the revenues of the Union ought to be reduc ed to the lowest point absolutely necessary to defray the ordinary charges and indispensable expenditures of the Government. To this proposition in the abstract, there would, perhans, scarcely be a dissenting voice. But in letern ining what are, and especially what should be, the necessary charges and expenses of Government, there is much dissension. he revenues are at the present time adjusted to the object of providing for all the wants of Government, and of applying the sum of ten millions of dollars a year to feimburse the inerest and principal of the public deb. With the Government, it would seem that the obvious p inciple to be assumed al ould be, on the xtinction of the delit, to reduce the revenue precisely to the amount of the sum which I been, and is annually, applied by law to that extinction - namely, ten milions of dellars a vers. Here, however, con mences a diver con mittee with the members of this and the other House of Congress, and with the Peo-

ple throughout the Union.

The pryment of a large national debt is a novelty in the history of nations. The remission of a large smount of taxation for that cause is equally un precedented. A portion of revenue will be required for the payment of has been strained to its highest pitch to shew present constitution, than the first object to dorment for all other purposes except those verment itself in time of profound peace .providing for the payment of the public delt. That all Internal Improvement—all charges From that time, the principle of its total disprospective for the common defence—nay, the very walls of fortification upon our shores the very bulwark of our safety upon the seas-are to be abardoned once and lorever. We have beard it strem ovely urged that the evenue should be reduced to nine, ten, or wt nest, eleven millions of dollars-That our thores must be left to take care of themselves - our navy to perish with the dry rot upon the stocks-our manufactures to wither under the blast of foreign competition; so that all the ets of the Prople.

> the minds or on the lips of other classes of citizens, the House and the Country will feel that they are not appropriate to a Standing Committee of the House of Representatives, expressly raised to protect and premote, to the general policy of the nation, the interest of the manufactures. To them, those interests are specially committed. . Even a participato the protection of the national arm, and to support from the national purse, might seem in them to be treachery to their trust. Yet the committee feel themselves under no obligation to espouse those interests to the injury of those of any other portion of the commu ity. They ask protection to themselves for the common defence against foreign competi-tion. They ask that a portion of the common tree sure should continue to be as plied to great works of internal national improvement. This portion they think should not only be unimpaired, but increased in consequence of the removal of the burden of the public debt. In-ternal improvement is itself among the most flective means of providing for the common defence—the defence common not only to the whole people, our cotemporaries of the pre-

However becoming these opionions may be in

berless after generations. The Con mittee of Manufactures are aware hat the remission of taxes must, in its nature, be a measure always accepts ble to the people — nor are they, as screams of the people, insensible to the gratification with which every member of the present Concrets may share in such a measure at this time. They feel the delight with which any one, permitted to enjoy the luxury of assenting to such a res sion, may indulge the benevolence of his dia

ent age, but common to our posterity of num

be canctioned, the desire of increasing that a meant may be more intense in the mind of one member than in that of another. Where all are to chare in the credit of remission, the distinctive merit to the aspirant for popular favor will belong to him who urges for remission to the largest amount. The committee are of opinion that there may be danger of being led astray by this conception—ten mil-lions of money annually, heretofore appropri-ated for the discharge of the public debt, will no longer be needed. The most natural conbe, that ten millions is the amount, which may, and ought to receive remission. If the of a larger sum can be urged as ex edient, it must arise not from that, but from

The committee believe that there is another iow of this subject to be taken, the result of thich must produce the conviction, that there is danger even in carrying the remission of tagation to excess. They believe that a por-tion of the monies levied by tagation may be

none profitably returned to the pockets of the people, than left in them.

In that portion of the Message of the President of the United States, which was referred. at the commencement of the session of Congress, to the Committee on Manufactures, it is stated to be desirable that arrangements hould be adopted at the present session to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation offer the extinguishment of the public debt and, it is added, that in the exercise of that spirit of concession and "conciliation which have rendered the Constitution itself a blessing has distinguished the friends of our Union in to the nation. It expunges from the Constitu all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

To pay the debts of the United States was the first of the objects for which, by the Con-stitution of the United States, the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and exs, was conferred upon Congress-to pro ride for the common defence and general welfare was the second object; and these ex ions, road and comprehensive in their ort, far from being without meaning in the ation of the founders of the Constitution. embraced the great purposes for which the Constitution itself was formed. They are in troduced in that solenin preamble, by which the whole people of the United States, speak ing in the first person, "We, the People of the United States," announce the great pur-poses for which they do ordain and establish this constitution; they are emphatically re thining the grants to Congress of power; and they are not only grants of power, but for the common defence and general welfare of the Union. To provide for that common blence and general welfare, were obligations posed upon the organized body on whom the power was conferred of laying and collect ing taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for effeeting the purpose—obligations not less imperious than that of paying the debts of the U and general welfare is the duty, the irremissible duty, of the Congress: the power to levy
duties, taxes, imposts and excises, is the
means with which they are invested for the
means with which they are invested for the execution of the trust. The non-user of the power is a violation of the trust—a violation as culpable as would have been the neglect ar refusal to levy taxes for the payment of the public debt. That the intention of the peo-ple was to confer the power in great ampli-tude is apparent, not only from the greatness of the purpose to be accomplished, and from the generality of the terms in which the powsetition of the terms in which the objects of constitution are announced in the pream e, but from the naxious use of all the words

which the contributions of taxation can be ried—taxes, duties, imposts and excises To provide for the common DEFENCE. De ence against what? against whom? Defence against every danger, and against ever fier.—
People as to every Administration of the Gen
defence against all hostility, and from every
avil which may bear upon the whole community and menace the general welfare.—defence, especially against all hostility of foreign
acts of the government, was pledged. To

acts of the government, was pledged. To

merican People to all the nations of the earth,
that the proceeds of all the sales of the Public ity of Nations to each other is not confined to Lands were devoted. At the commencement the times of war. The common defence must of the present century, seven millions three be provided for as much against commercial hundred thousand dollars of the annual reverivalry as against warlike invasion—for the nues of the nation were applied by one generapirit of traffic armed with power, as the expension to this purpose. That rience of mankind has proved, is more insatiste and more grasping than all the Alexan ders or Casars that ambition has inflicted up on the race of Man. That a power, an organ ized and efficient power. of common defence a ainst this spirit, was indispensable to the in een questionable before, was proved, with ir resistible demonstration, by the candid avow ous of reputation for his liberality—a distin-guished deliverer of speeches in Parliament in favor of the principles of free trade. He more than once publicly acknowledged that the fun damental maxim of the commercial policy of Britain had been, not only to promote her own presperity, but to depress that of her commercial rivals and competitors. This extern he never, in all his liberality, professed or pretended to discard: on the contrary, he, like his eminent associate and friend, was ambi-tious only to acquire and leave behind him the renown of a British statesman. His whole eystem of a British statesman. His whole eystem of commercial policy was adjusted to the principle of advancing the commerce and invigation of Great Britain, by depressing that of this country He repealed restrictive statutes by the hundred, because they had been nacted against' ancient commercial rivals of Britain, but who were so no more. His ava fem was to favor those obsolete, vanquished and erippled adversaries in trade-to convert them into instruments of annoyance against the new and now only formidable rival whom she could dread. The repeal of these statutes gave him opportunities of popular decla ry restriction against them which he gave up. the devised and put in operation a new one a-gainst us. To resist the action of such states-men in Europe, and the operation of such sys-tems, a power of providing for the common defence was indispensably necessary and was expressly bestowed in the very first grant of

expressly bestowed in the very first grant of power to congress, and coupled in the same sentence with that for the payment of the Public Debt.

To provide for this Common Defence was accordingly in conjunction with the payment of the national debt the first object which commanded the attention of Congress, or the organization of the Government, under the present Constitution The very first act of the first Congress of the United States after that organization, for which the act for the admin organization, fof which the act for the admin etration of official oaths form a part) was an met for laying a duty on goods, wares, and muchandize, imported into the Poited States; and this act, by an exception to a general se, adopted from the first and ever since of-

ion prices to what extent the reduction shall | discharge of the debts of the United States, | litati and the encouragement and protection of man ufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares

unctures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported."

And thus the very first act of the organized congress, united with the law of sell-preservation, by the support of the Government just inthan once been made.—During the administration of the first president, an excise upon ardent Spirits, an article, which, to the mind of the public debt, and the provisions for the Common Defence, by the protection of marufactures. The next act was precisely of the same character, an act of protection to manufactures. The next act was precisely of the same character, an act of protection to manufactures, was found in practice so ill, administration. same character, an act of protection to manu-factures still more than of taxation for reve nue; an act imposing duties on toninge, by which a duty of six cents a ton was raised up on the vessels of the United States entering their ports, and fifty cents per ton upon all fer-rign vessels; nor was this the only discrimination between the duties of tennage levied upon the vessels of the Uni ed States and upon foreign vessels; upon all vessels built there after wards in the United States, but belonging in whole or in part to toreigners, the duty levied was thirty cents per ton. And upon all mer chandize imported in foreign vessels, an addi tion of ten per cent. on the amount of du ties, was levied. These discriminations were all protective duties -protective of the do-mestic manufacture. The argument which denies the power of Congress to levy duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, pronounces unconstitutional these two first acts by which congress exercised their powers—acts, among the most memorable, among the most beneficent exercises of power which have rendered the Constitution itself a blessing

Common Defence. To pay-the gehts of the Nation was an ob ject of more immediate urgency than even that of providing for the common defence. It was to enable the Nation itself to do justice to others. To provide for the common defence, was the discharge of a debt which the nation owed to itself-a debt of wider scope, of deeper import, of more permanent duration. The power of levying money to pay the debts, was a power limited by the consummation of its object. The power of contracting further deuts was conferred by another grant. The ex ercise of thes powers, would, in its nature, be occasional and temporary that of providing for the common defence was permanent and un estimated as equivalent to the manual labor ceasing; a debt still paying, still to owe, and of two hundred millions of people. Thus, limited in its duration only by that of the existence of the nation itself. The payment of the deb.s is about to be consummated. The pow er of levying duties, taxes, imposts, and exci payment will for the time cease to exist; but that of providing for the common defence will remain not merely unimpaired, but acquiring fresh strength, and more impressive weight, from the accomplishment of the national and connecting with these advantages a stead of system of commercial policy, not only self-fish and monopolizing, but, as explicitly avoid that of providing for the common defence will ed in the parliamentary speeches of Mr Huiston the accomplishment of the national premeditated hostility against the accomplishment of the national speeches of the premeditated hostility against the national speeches of the national speeches from the accomplishment of the nation's liberation from debts; swelling and expanding with the increase and expansion of the popu lation and wealth to be defended; and destined

tion the grant of power to provide for the

treme simplicity. And yet, the opinion that the payment of the debt should be seized up-on as the occasion for the abandonment and on as the occasion for the abandonment and city. It was in the instinct of self preserva sacrifice of all efficient measures for the cook and the Castell States had originated the Public Councils, with a confidence, an ea gerness and a vehemence, which places it in no small degree beyond the pale of arguments ive reason, and with a show of inflexibility which has an air of staking the Union itself on

the question at issue.
The payment of the Public Debt has been an object of extreme solitude, as well to the millions -and a considerable new debt having accumulated during our late war with Great Britain, the sum of ten millions yearly was appropriated in the year 1816 to the ex tinction as well of that, as of the prior Revolutionary debt, interest and principal. So ong as this burden bore upon the conscience no less than upon the resources of the People, their exertions for effecting the second object of the grant to Congress of the power of taxaneral welfars, were necessarily much tram melled and confined. One great, fundamen tal, and never to be forgotten maxim, was the polar star of all the legislation of Congress up on this subject, and should be so in all future time. That is, to by the burden of taxation in such proportions as should be tolerable to every portion of the people; and next to that, and inseparably connected with it, was the maxim of apportioning the burden in such manner as to equalize, as far as possible, its pressure, upon all the different sections, and all the great interests of which the Union is composed. Such has in fact als ays been the policy of Congress, and with regard to the general principle it is so obviously conforma-ble to the first principles of justice, that it is not likely ever to be contested in theory .-And the constitution of the United States, ap portioning the Representation of the Peop in this House according to their respective States in the Senate, by an equal number for each State, but voting by numerical majori ing of limited time, has so organized the power of raising contributions from the People for the fulfilment of their duties and the pro motion of their welfare, as to avert, perhaps s effectively as any device of human ingenu ity can avert, the danger that the powers

to suggest irresistible current of rivers—to surmount the tempest, and overcome the food. In the process of this experimental legislation.

tian, presents a subject above all others, suited to heavy, to burdensome, if not to prohibitory taxation, was found in practice so ill adapted even to hear the burden of an extremely maderate duty, that the attempt to raise one kindled in one portion of the Union the flame of two successive rebellions, while, throughout all the other States, it was submitted to almost without a manager,

without a murmur.

At later date, and during the administrations of Mr. Jefferson and of Mr. Madison, a
restrictive system, adopted for the common
defence, against the belligerent hostilities of the contending European Powers, was found tical points they had found their opinions wide to operate with peculiar severity on the Northern and Eastern section of the Union; and sentiments contained in the report he not only

Great Britsin at the head of the manufacturing nations of modern times, and by that principles of the report and bill, he would not sympathy which circulates through all the uetain the House further, until the subject veins and arteries of national power, had should come up regularly for discussion. made her also at the same time the greatest of commercial nations. Such was agency of m.chinery, that, at the period to which allusion is now made, the mechanical inventious then in use in Great Britain were producing more, and at less cost, than her neighbors and rivals, of the many articles which contribute to the comfort and enjoy. ment of man, she was enabled in a great mi ses, for that purpose, is about to be extinguished in its ownfulniment. There being no debts and connecting with these advantages a stea to be paid, the power of levying taxes for their despatement of commercial policy, not gold selfsure to command the markets of the world; her rivals and competitors, she had succeeded in rendering them all tributary to her indus try, and in no small degree dependent upor her power.

Or this hostility, and of this dependence the People of the United States had shared To say that the extinction of the Public Debt will not discharge the nation from the obligation, or divest Congress of the power of providing for the common defence, seems to be an observation exceptionable only for its ex ces of common defence, commercially at her mercy & the tenderest of her mercies was cru-elty. It was in the instinct of self preserveand it was relief from the pressure of that gress of the United States were provisions for the common defence by the protection of domes tic manufactures

This protection, with regard to one of the

most important articles of domestic industry that of ship building was immediate & eff. ctive. social compact, founded on the basis of hu-man rights, one confederated People, seemed to adapt the general history of the world in the most signal manner to the new organiza-tion of the American Government. The wort of the French Revolution; immediately succording, gave redoubled efficacy; to the an couragement afforded by him new institutions to our shipping and navigation. They open ed at the same time new avenues to our com merce. The colonial monopolies both in France and Britain were overruled by the paramount interests of their belligerent condition.

The ports of their tropical islands were burst open to our ships and our trade, by powers beyond their control. We became the carri ers of France because her commercial flag premacy of the British power; we became often the carriers of Britain herself, interested to trade with her enemy through the medium

of a neutral flag
[To be continued.]

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, May 24. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Robbins sub initted a joint resolution for the execution of an Equestrian Statue, in Bronze, of George Washington, to be placed in the square east of the Capitol. The bill to re charter the Bank of the United States, was taken up. and Mr. Dallas spoke about one hour in explana-tion of several modifications of the charter, proposed by the bill. It was informally deter-mined to postpone the subject, from day to day, till the documents were received, and, in the mean time, to attend to Executive by

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams. from the Committee of Manufactures, preaccompanied by a bill to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

the common part of the common part of the committee of th

Mr. J. S. Barbour said, it was incumbent

on him to make an explanatory remark in con sequence of his peculiar position on the Committee, which had been charged with the set tlement of this—the most distracting of all the questions before the House. Upon some ma questions before the House. Upon some material points of this question the Committee was divided in the proportion of six to one.—
Under such circumstances, he had resolved to carry into the deliberations of the Committee, the most perfect spirit of compromise which was consistent with those constitutional principles which throughout his political life be had regarded as his sheet anchor. In the Committee a correspondent feeling had been expressed—and by no individual more distinctly than by the distinguished gentleman from than by the distinguished gentleman from Massachuseits (Mr. Adams.) But when the committee came to the consideration of practical points they had found their opinions widethere arose a spirit of extreme discontent at agreed to, but felt grateful to the chairman of the system of government then pursued, which the committee for the force with which they being further exasperated by the subsequent were expressed. But with the general principles of that report he felt compelled to express the country, till some of them were almost his decided disapprobation. Those principles ready to renounce their connexion with the to this government by the constitution-but The war terminated, but the restrictive from the general grounds of the social com system which had preceded it, and the neces pact. With reference to the bill just reported sities with which the War itself was attended, he deemed it for more exceptionable to south tensive manufacturing interest than had be, reported to the House by the Secretary of the tore existed. The inventive ingenuity of a Treasury. He had not been satisfied with few natives of the British Islands, availing it that bill—he thought it concealed much exceptionable matter that did not appear on its surthose contemporaneously made in other parts of the civilized world, and applying them to thought it would be better to take it with all the exercises of the mechanic arts, had placed its evils than hazard the occurrence of far greater evils. With these remarks upon the principles of the report and bill, he would not

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee or Commerce, reported a bill authorising the entry of vessels from the Cape of Good Hope and beyond the same, into the port of Edgar town, in the State of Massachusetts, which was

read a third time. The bill making appropriations in conformi with the stipulations of certain Indian trea s, was read a third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for In dian annuities and other similar objects for 1832, was read a third time and passed.

The bill providing for the sale of public Fround in Pensacola and St. Augustine, was ad a thi d time and passed. Several bills from the Senate were read

twice and referred to the appropriate Com Mr. Mr Duffic then moved that the House proceed to the special order of the day-THE TARIFF.

Mr. Taylor said the Committee of Manu factures had just reported their bill;—in order to give time for its being printed, he moved that the special order be postponed till Monday next.

Upon this motion a discusson arose, in which Messrs, Cambreleng, R. M. Johnson, Wat mough, McDuffie, Burd, E. Everett, J. S. Bar bour, Sutherland, Polk and Stewart, took part, when the question was taken and the motion The House then took up the unfinished bu

siness of yesterday—the bill to promote the culture and manufacture of silk.

Mr. Polk moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which, after considerable debate, was carried, ayes 98 noes 71; when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dallas prescated a memorial numerously signed, from manufacturers of hats in Philadelphia, and another from an extensive manufacturer of slates in Pennsylvania, praying that so much a artirles may not nass into a luse Wilkins presented several petitions from the entire population of Washington county, Pennsylvania, against any reduction of the duty on wool. These petitions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Rug gles presented a petition from Ohio, praying for some legislation on the subject of the imprisoned missionaries; which was referred to

the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Chambers laid on the table a resolutio instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what further laws were necessary to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the act to in-corporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; when Mr. Webster addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. Mr. Moore then expressed + wish to offer an amendment to day; and on this motion the Senate autourn

In the House of Representatives, the Post Road bill, as amended by the Senate, was ta-ken up. The several amendments of the Senate were read and concurred in. Some attempts were made further to amend it in the House; but these all failed, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

A bill to extend further the right of deben ture and the limits of the port or Key West was read a third time and passed.

The day being set apart for the consideration of District business, the bill authorizing a subscription to the Alexandria Canal Company was taken up; and an amendment was moved by Mr. Doddridge for a subscription or 100,000 nollars to the capital stock of the Alexandria Canat Company, but he withdrew Mr. Barbour, that 100,000 dollars should be appropriated for the construction of an aque duct over the Potomac, the question on which was decided by yeas and may in the affirms tive, year 95, mays 71. The bill was then or dered to be engrossed for a third reading, and it was subsequently read a third time and passed, year 90, mays 78.

A bill to cominge the location of some land offices; a bill for the re appropriation of certain.

unexpended belances of fautan appropriations A bill for the adjustment of land claims in

Louisians; And a bill for the establishment of addition al land districts in the state of Alabama, were severally road a third time and passed.

The pill making appropriations for certain improvements to harbors and rivers was their resumed, and the question was stated to be, of concurring with the committee in the several amendments to the bill; but lefore any votas taken, a motion for adjournment prevail The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, Saturday, a resolution; subutted by Mr. Chambers, directing the Cou-report what measures are necessary to secure

any, and if any, what measures were necessary to enforce the process of the United States to in mind by the House in the perusal of the Smith gave notice that he should, this day, reports. call up the bill authorizing a subscription on of the conspiracy manifested by recent mena-the part of the United States to the stock of ces, and murders attempted, against members the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Hoad Company
The bill to modify and continue the charter
of the Bank of the United States, was taken
up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Moore offered an amend
up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Moore offered an amend up at 1 o'clock. Mr. Moore offered an amend ment, to the effect that no branch should be with the capital of other banks within each and wheth State, but he said he should not call it up for tending to consideration at present. Mr. Webster offer ats enquired an amendment, the effect of which is to members. strike out the clause which prevents the Bank from establishing more than one branch in each State; except where more than one is established already; which was agreed to without discussion.—Mr. Webster then moved to amend the bill by altering the mode of hundred thousand dollars to the Government. This mution was opposed by Mr. Benton, who also spoke earnestly, and at considerable length in opposition to any final action on the Bank question at the present session. He also indicated a plan for the organization of a Bank upon the principles of the Scottish Banks. which, he said, he would, at a suitable time, propose. Mr. Buckner, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. yton, spoke in reply to various points in Mr. Benton s remarks. Mr. Marcy made some suggestions in opposition to the amend ment. The question was then taken on Mr Webster's amendment and decided in the affir mative-Ayes 32, Noes 10 Mr. Webster laid

> were ordered to be printed, and the Senate then adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Select Committee on that subject, of the Union, in execution of the special order reported a set of joint resolutions relative to of the day, which was agreed to—Air. Speight should come up regularly for discussion.
>
> Air. L. Connect moved to print 10,000 copies of the bill and report, which was agreed the Committee of the Whole on the state of Committee of Ways and Weans, to reduce the Union. Mr Slade concluded his speech on the Wiscas-et case when Mr. Grennell moved the previous question, which was sus-tained—the question being divided, the Judi ciary Communee were discharged, Ayes 111 Nues 65, and the case referred to the Secretaread a third time.
>
> The bill making appropriations in conformited election from Virginia, and after some time. spent in the discussion, Mr. C C. John-ton was declared duly elected to his seat, Ayes 85, Nocs 35. The House then adjourned.

on the table two other amendments, which

Tuesday, May 29 In the Senate yesterday, several memorials were presented, remonstrating against any reduction in the present duties on protected articles. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year 1832. was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to repeal so much of the law relative to Brevet Kank as authorizes the President to confer that rank on officers who have served ten years, was considered, amended so as not to affect rights which have already accrued, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to increase the number of Surgrons and assistant Surgeons in the United states Army was ordered to a third reading At one o clock the Senate resumed the const deration of the bill to modify and continue the act incorporating the subscribers to the Unit ed States Bank. Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment authorizing an additional sub ernment. The amendment authorizing Con gress, at any time, to prohibit the Bank from tissuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, was agreed to. Mr. Moore's each branch liable to taxation by the several

length: In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pendieton presented a petition from a large num ber of the citizens of Dutchess county, N Y Georgia Penitentiary-which he proposed to refer to a Select Committee with instructions o enquire into the expediency of providing by law that where the Supreme Court of the United States shall declare an act of imprisonment to be illegal, a habeas corpus may issue for bringing the person, so diegally im prisoned, before any Judge of the Supreme or District Courts, and discharged, and also for repealing so much of the Judiciary act as requires a case carried from a State Court to the Supreme Court to be remanded for execuion; and to authorize the Supreme Court to

States, were considered and debated at great

execute their own judgments.

Mr P. commenced an elaborate argument upon the constitutional questions involved by these questions. After he had proceeded for

Mr. W. Thompson rose and said, he was very unwilling to interrupt the gentleman, but as the day was devoted to another object, he would enquire how long it would take to finsh the argument?

Mr. Pendleton said, two hours at least.
Mr. Bell suggested that the argument should be permitted to go on; it could be answered next week. Mr. Bates, of Maine, objected to the course.

Mr. Pendleton enquired whether he was not The Speaker decided he was not, by the xpress terms of the 45th rule of the House. nless by the consent of the House.

Mr. Pendleton requested that consent; upon which the question was taken, and the motion lost.
The following resolutions were submitted

by unanimous consent, and agreed to: By Mr. BEARDSLEY: Mesolved, That the Committee on Revolu

ionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, for some limited term of time, the laws mentioned and referred to in the sixth section of the set, entitled "an act for the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and navy, and of the continental army, during the revolutionary war" approved, May 80, 1830. By M. DUNCAN: Resolved. That the Committee on the Pub

tir Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the soldiers of the late wat, their heirs or representatives, who may hold an unsatisfied bounty land warrant to locate it on any unappropriated and unim-proved fractional quarter section of land, in the bounty tract of librois, which may contain less than 160 acres, provided they re-reve it in full satisfaction of their warrant or claim for 160 acres.

Mr L. Condict moved to suspend the rule f the House, to enable him to submit the folwing resolutions, which were read, on mo 1. Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to enquire and

I ging the President of the United States with established in any State, without the assent countenancing and approving by language of that State, and that the capital of the branch should be taxable in like manner. and whether language has been used by him tending to rebuke or censure this House, for its enquiry into an assault upon one of its

4. Resolved, That said Committee further enquire and report, whether, from the origin and extent of this conspiracy, and from the characters who may be found implicated therein, either as principals or accessaries, a detered to amend the bill by altering the mode of paying the bonus required, in such manner awe and intimidate the Respessibilities of the libat the Bank pay yearly, for fitteen years, one public measures, and prevent the legislation of Congress upon great and important sub-jects yet undecided.

5. Resolved, That to enable the said Com-

mittee to execute the duties assigned by the toregoing resolves, power is hereby given

them to send for persons and papers.

The question was taken on suspending the rule, for the purpose of considering the above resolutions, and was lost Ayes 78. Noes 113. Several bills, from the Senate were reported from the Standing Committees, to which hey had been referred.

Mr. McDuttie moved to postpone all the bills on the Speaker's table, until to morrow;

which was agreed to.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. McDuffe moved the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State

Committee of Ways and Weans, to reduce and equalize the duties on imports be taken up-waich was accordingly read.

Mr. McDuttie then went into an extended explanation of the views on which this bill was based, with watch he occupied the attention of the Committee nearly three hours without concluding his speech. He gave way to a motion by Mr. W. R. Davis, that the Committee rise, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, May 30. In the Senate, yesterday, on motion of Mr. White, the Senate took up the bill from the House making appropriations in conformity with certain treaties with the Creeks, Choctaws, and other tribes of Indians. An amendment, reported from the Committee on Indian Atlairs, appropriating \$30,740 for the Choctaws, who had reinquisited lands according to the provisions of the 19th article of the treaty with that tribe, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Smith moved that the Senate take up the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Bill, and the question being taken by Yeas and Nays, it was decided in the negative, Yeas 18, Nays 28. The Senate proceeded on motion of Mr. King, to consider the Bill for the appointment of a Recorder of the General Land Office, and prescribing the mode in which Patents to public lands shall be issued. After some debate, Mr For-syth mov.d to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following: That it small be lawful for the President to cause a fac simils of his signature to be prepared, to be affixed to grants of Land, under his direction, by a Private Secretary.

who shall be allowed a salary of —— dollars. On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the bill was then amendments, one providing that no branch On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the bill was then shall be established in any State, without the laid on the table, by a vote of 21 to 14. The assent of that State, and the other rendering bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were severally read a third time and passed

The bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs and other purposes was considered as in Committee of the whole. Mr White explained the objects of the bill and on his motion, the salary of the of the Treasury Bill as reduces the duties on praying that measures may be adopted for the Commissioner was fixed at 53000 per amum. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The bill to modify and cominue the act indank, was taken up, as the unfinished business, the question being on Mr. Forsyth's motion to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Moore, by striking out the clause requiring the assent of each State to the estabsturent of a branch within it. This motion vas decided in the affirmative.

The second branch of Mr. Forsyth's amendment, to insert a lew words, merely to render the amendment of Mr. Moore verbally correct, was agreed to. Mr Sprague then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Moore, by substituting for it a provision that the bonus required of the Bank shall be distributed among the several States, in proportion to their population. Upon this motion a dis-cussion took place, in which Messrs. Sprague, Webster, Tazewell, Forsyth and Small participated, and the Senate, wi hout taking the

question,—Adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck; from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill accompanied with a report "for the discharge of certain judgnents against the former Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

[This bill is to provide for the payment of the heavy judgments obtained by a number of Marine Insurance Companies, in the city of New York against the United States Marshat of Pennsylvania, acting under the autho rity of the late Secretary of the Treasury in the famous ten cases, so long litigated in the courts of the United States, and tinally decided at the last term of the Supreme Court.] The bill was read twice and committed Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union.
Two messages were received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary, the first transmitting the instructions which resulted in the Treaty with the Sublime Porte; and the second, the instructions under which the negotiations with Denmark were prosecuted and determined.

Un motion of Mr. Adams, 2000 extra copics of the foregoing documents were ordered to be printed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. H. Everett, calling for information relative to a contract made by the Postmaster General for printing blanks, &c., and the amendment proa committee to enquire into the general man-agement of the Post Office Department, came

Mr. R. M. Johnson resumed his remarks, which had been suspended some days ago.isted in his amendment, he would endeavor to go into a discussion upon matters and things in general, upon which he could find much to say. He would prefer, however, that the marning hour should be a better purpose. The House 60 days spent upon the Wise the discussions arising from last been sent from the House ment to which it originally belo not dwell upon the manne time had been spent, nor t House was more anxious to There had been a time who been looked up to by the pe Un on with ven-ration and been regarded as the pulladi of the people—as the safe re herties—as a collection of undertake nothing without a who were not inclined to ex time without intending to predicial result. He wished to still look up to Congress wit respect. We have a quest seemed to regard as of the tance, before the House, on which, possibly, our existe might depend. There are on our calendar unacted on things, is it consulting the in stituents to spend an hour a which is a twin brother to general crusade against the fice was entirely uncalled I upon t. e Committee had give examine the subject. As to Department, he had known He knew him to be an hor ever doubted his abildies. been already made in relati ment by the other branch hie believed their success would affird this rlouse no underinking such a crusade gest to the gentleman from would withdraw this amend lute another, making any whatever, he would cheerte he relused to do this, and w general crusade against the cused, it, under the sanction the House, which the Wisc suited in vindicating so gl go into a dissertation on m general As the session bree or four weeks more, in a vexatious investigation tical object in view, he hop him would join in spending discussion to the end of the House should determine profitably upon the great qu to engage its attention. that question, would be path, if one could be found where he was called on to tween two parties, was to then felt some assurance of When he looked on each whose patriousni and sens no more doubt than that Jefferson, or Madison, or of worthies, to recount take till the going down of totally on this all abso should feel as though the only were not to be consu compromise. He did no could ever be mouced to any measure, which mig

Here the hour expired, ders of the day, which w Several bills from the Speaker's table, were rea appropriate Committees.

Mr McDattie moved special order or the day, The House then re-vi uittee of the Whole on on, upon the but from Ways and Means relait Mr. McDuffie resume ing about three hours at

Mr. Crawtord comme the bill, when, aster s bour, he gave way to a And the House adjou

In Senate yesterday, ate certain unexpensed discussion, the following by the chair, Departmet of

Sir-Otheral intentige the militis called out to disaffected band of Sac bren attacked and dele loss. The Governor o Clark, the Superment St. Louis, states that daily increasing. Cap Quarter Master, has Muster General that cannot well be provide

payment. Under these circum fully recommend that and fifty thousand dol propriation stready as cuse of the operation appropriation three he It is delicult, with the ment, to form an opin upon that frontier, or expenditures which w perate nature of he i Indians may be judge reported, that they d icer of the detachi with a flag of truce. that sufficient funds t termination to thos should be placed at t

To the Hon. THOS.

Mr. Tipton, of luc of the breaking out the ludians; and afte was amended by i of \$500,000 for the p and parasting sup-sents to triendly in bill passed. In the thouse of F

Intionary Pension t The House then.

fie, went into a Con the state of the U chair and took up the equalization of duti Mr. Bouldis, w the morning hour should be devoted to some ! better purpose. The House had seen 50 or 60 days spent upon the Wiscasset case, and the discussions arising from it, which had at last been sent from the House to the Department to which it originally belonged. He would not dwell upon the manner in which that time had been spent, nor the consequences that had resulted from it. No member of the House was more anxious to exalt its honor There had been a time when Congress had been looked up to by the people of the whole Un on with veneration and respect. It had been regarded as the willadium of the rights of the people—as the safe repository of their liberties—as a collection of men who would undertake nothing without a laudable object who were not inclined to exhaust the jublic time without intending to produce some ben-eficial result. He wished the people might still look up to Congress with confidence and respect. We have a question, which many seemed to regard as of the most vital impor tance, before the House, on the settlement of which, possibly, our existence as a nation might depend. There are hundreds of bills on our calendar unacted on. In this state of things, is it consulting the interests of our constituents to spend an hour a day upon a subject which is a twin brother to Wiscasset? This general crusade against the General Post Of free was entirely uncalled for His situation upon t. e Committee had given him occasion to examine the subject. As to the head of that Department, he had known him many years. He knew him to be an honest man. Nobody ever doubted his abilities. Experiments had been already made in relation to this Depart ment by the other branch of the Legislature, hie believed their success in finding abuse would afford this rlouse no encouragement in gest to the gentleman from Onio, that if he had any particular grevance on his mind, and would withdraw this amendment, and substi tute another, making any specific enquiry whatever, he would cheerfully agree to it. I he refused to do this, and was resolved upon general crusade against the whole doings of the Post Office Department, he noped to be ex cased, it, under the sanction of the privileges of the House, which the Wiscasset case had re su ted in vindicating so gloriousiy, he should go into a dissertation on matters and things in general As the session would probably hast in a vexatious investigation without any prac tical object in view, he hoped his friends about him would join in spending the hour in this discussion to the end of the session; unless the House should determine to employ it more profitably upon the great question which ough to engage its attention. His own course on that question, would be to take the middle path, if one could be found. His first desire. where he was called on to settle a question he tween two parties, was to please with, where that was impossible, if he displeased both, he then felt some assurance of having done right. When he looked on each side and saw menwhose patriousm and sense of honor he could no more doubt than that of Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson, and a host of worthies, to recount whose names would totally on this all absorbing question, he should feel as though the wishes or one side

take till the going down of the sun, differing so only were not to be consulted, as if the whole genius of our governmen was a system o compromise. He did not believe the House could ever be induced to adopt and persist if any measure, which might endanger the L

Here the hour expired, and Mr. W. Thompson mared that the House proceed to the orders of the day, which was carried. Several bills from the Senate, upon Speaker's table, were read and reterred to the

appropriate Commutees.

1 HE 1 ARIFF.

Mr McDullie moved the 1100-e execute the special order or the day, which was agreed to. The House then resolved itself the Com mittee of the Whole on the state of the Uni on, upon the but from the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the Tarill, Air. Speight in the Chair.
Ar. McDuttie resumed his speech in sup-

port of the bill, which he concluded after speak ers and a nalt. Mr. Crawtord commenced to opposition to

the bill, when, after speaking about tall an hour, he gave way to a month by Mr. Dearborn that the Committee rise, which was car And the House adjourned.

Friday, June 1. ate certain unexpensed balances, being under discussion, the following letter was submitted by the chair,

Departmet of War, May 31, 1832. Sir-Otherst intentigence has this morning re ched the Department, that's detachment of the militia called out to repel an invasion of a been attacked and defeated with considerable loss. The Governor of Hunors has called out two thousand additional troops, and General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, states that the disaffected band n duty mereasing. Capt. Brant, the assistant Quirrer Mister, has imormed the Quarter Master General that the necessary supplies cannot well be provided without immediate

Under these circumstances, I would respect fully recommend that the sum of one hundred and fitty thousand dollars be maded to the ap propriation already asked for, to defray the ex pense of the operations so as to make the whole appropriation three hundred thousand dollars. is difficult, with the facts before the depart ment, to form an opinion of the course of events upon that frontier, or a correct estimate of the expenditures which will be incurred. The desperate nature of the contest on the part of the edians may be judged from the lact which i reported, that they deceived the commanding other of the detachment by approaching him with a flag of truce. It is obviously important that sufficient funds to put a speedy and final termination to those unprovoked hostilines. should be placed at the disposition of the Gov-

I am, sir, &c.

2. 10 LEWIS CASS.

Lew IS CASS.

To the Hon. Thos. H. Benron,
Charman of the Military Committee,
Senate.

Mr. Tipton, of Indiana, gave a short history
of the breaking out of the disturbances with
the Indiana; and after some discussion the bilt
was amended by inserting an appropriation
of \$300,000 for the purposes of paying the men
and nurmating supplies, and \$20,000 for presents to irrendly Indiana—in this shape the
bill passed.

In the House of Representatives, the Revo
Intonary Pension bill was passed, ayes 120

Intronury Pension tall was passed, ayes 125

The House then, on motion of Mr. McDu fie, went into a Committee of the Whole of the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the chair and took up the bill for the reduction and chair and took up the bill for the reduction and capalization of duties on imports.

Mr. Bouldin, who had possession of the will Clay, Calboun, Poindenter & Go., think

floor, entered into an argument against the of the treatment they receive at the hands of THE INDIAN WARL-UNPLEASANT present system of impost duties, and continued the Sovereign people. What will be the feel a proof slip from the office of the Cincin hand constant, on the state of the Cincin hand constant against the sovereign people. had concluded, the committee rose and per ted progress, and the House adjourned.

### EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. JUNE 5, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

The office of the Eastern Shore Whig. and the Post Office, will be removed in the course of the present week, to the new building at the West end of the Easton Hotel, opposite the North door of the Court House.

We have commenced in this day's paper, the publication of the report of the Committee on Manufactures, made by Mr. Adams. 'The bill accompanying the report, the prominent features of which are detailed in the report itself, is said to be the result of a compromise among the different members of the committee. not, in all its provisions, according with the views and wishes of any member, but such on y, as would unite a majority of the members in its favor. The report, and the principles mainained in it, are looked upon as the produc ion, and principles of Mr. Adams individually.

The style of this State paper, like all other productions of Mr Adams, is highly polished, and although drawn out, probably, to too great ength, is clear and forcible. No man can read it without improvement, and no friend of our Union, without admiring the temper and spirit in which it is written. While, however, we thus admire the style and character of this report, and heartily concur with the writer in most of his views on the subject of the tariff, we cannot, in all matters, arrive at the same conclusions, nor by the same process of

In the provision of the const itution, giving to Congress the power to levy taxes "for the payment of the public debt, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare," Mr. Adams seems to think, the power to construct works of internal improvement, and to protect our domestic manufactures, manifestly implied. If the power to provide for the com mon defence, be construed to extend to such objects, we should like to be informed where it is to stop. Are not our seminaries oflearning, our professors of the arts and sciences, with every branch of the arts and sciences themselves, together with all products of the soil, to be alike defended against foreign rivalry? If to provide for the common defence be construed to extend to the construction of all works of internal improvement which shall improve the condition of the nation, or of any portion of it, and thus render it better able to resist the attacks of a foreign foe, may it not equally extend to the improvement of all our public highways, to the preservation of individual health, and in fact to every other intel lectual, moral or physical improvement, of which our nature or condition is susceptible? Such a construction was never intended to be given to that clause of our constitution. If it were, then indeed may we cease to talk of reserved rights, and delegated powers; then rights, what powers, would be left to the states.

leave it to abler minds; we could not in justice to ourselves withhold our protest against his construction of the powers of Congress.

The Easton Gazette, the once distinguished nilvocate of free trade, it seems now "speaks forbearingly, and with scrupuloumess" of this report. It is too "ungracefully voluminous" for the graceful writer for the Gazette. He says "this report contains a great deal of sound sense, much learning, and a past deal of just, applicable remark." This is saying a past deal for the report. We should like to hear what Mr. Adams would say, of this criticism.

The first thing that must strike every man, when he reads this milk and water editorial and sees the writer for that paper thus mount ed on the fence, is, that he has determined either, to jump over to Mr. Clay, or, in the hour of need, has basely deserted his princi ples to gratify his passions.

The opposition presses make it one of the greatest objections which they urge Lgainst Baltimore and Susquehama Rail-Read—The second division of the Baltimore and Susquehama Rail-Read—The second division of the Baltimore and Susquehama Rail-Read—The second division of the Baltimore and Susquehama Rail Road was formally opened for public inspection on Saturday. This portion attends from the termination of the first division which has been heretofore in use, to the Green Spring, a distance of between seven and eight miles. The whole line of the read now completed with a single track and open for travel and transportation, is about fifteen miles. A double tract is ind down in part, on the first division, and the next division of the first division, and the next division of the first division of the first div the election of Mr. Van Buren, that he is the resent and future success. Go on, then, say

mbers of the Senate, on s ngs of certain me ing the man whom they have attempted to disgrace, elevated to the second office of the

Mr. Mullikin.—As it is now considered to tain that the Secretary of the Treasury's tar bill will pass, with perhaps some trivial me fications, we should like to know what been the result of the meeting of the Manufac-turers and Mechanics of Baltimore, called by Her kish Niles, to protest against its pussage We had been suggesting the propriety of a counter memorial from the Anti tariff coun ties, in case Hezekiah and "the industrious portion of the community" to wit; "The operatives of Baltimore and its vicinity," had sent Congress a memorial couched in peaceable and conciliatory terms; but have not yet ble and conciliatory terms; but have not yet decided, in what manner to oppose the march of his myrmidous to Washington," with guns on their shoulders." Since Mr Adams has declared it to be his honest opinion and firm conviction, that a tax on imported goods causes them to rise in proportion to the tax, and limited to the troops already in the field. been in the liabit of asserting, it is not impro-bable that he may now reads like Huddhras, to the "argumentum baculinum" (vulgularly cell-ed club law) and bring Congress over to his call of their country. They will meet at his riews by "shivering shorks" and "thunder . ADAM SMITH ng knocks."

At a meeting of the Delegates of Harford and the counties of the Eastern Shore, in the Jackson Republican State Convention, Ductor Thomas Wilson of Kent, was called to th Chair, and on motion of Mr Gale of Kent, the

following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, 'I hat we recommend to the Jackson republican party of the electorial district composed of the counties of Harford, Cecil. Queen Anns, Talbot, Dorchester, Som erset Worcester, and Caroline, to choose five committee men from each county, to meet at Easton, on the third Tuesday in July next, to elect the candidates to be run as electors of President and Vice President of the United States for said district, and that such electors be so apportioned as to give each Congressional district composed of the counties aforesaid, one candidate.

THOS. WILSON, Chairman.

From the Blairwille (Penn.) Recorder. From the Blairwille (Penn.) Recorder.

Vice President.—The Washington Globe's helieves at certain that the candidate, who will be nominated by the Baltimore Guarantees, will get the tollowing number of rotes—the catio passed by the House of Representatives has been assumed—Maine 10, New Hampshire 7, New York 42, in Maryland 3, Virgin ky 15, Tennessee 15, Ohio 21, Missasippi 4 Illinois 5, In inna 9, Louisiana 5, Missouri 4 Alabama 7, making in all 196 votes being a majority of the whole (288) of 52 votes; even if we throw off Kentucky 15, Ohio 21 and Lou isiana 5, there will still be a majority of 11 votes. We place confidence in this calculation, and rejoice that notwithstanding the curiou course of Pennsylvania, a Jackson ca can be elected, even if the Hultimore Convention does not take up Mr. Wilkins. party will yet be reconciled, and that to the above 196 votes will be added the SQ votes of rights, what powers, would be left to the states, above 196 votes will be added the 50 votes of Pennsylvansa If then New Jersey also go with us, which is very probable, the joint Jackson ticket will receive 296! votes, leaving 62 votes to comfort and keep up the spirits of the combined fragments of the opposition. Jackson, Union, Liberty and the Constitution must be

> We learn by a paragraph in the Boston Courier that our philanthropic countryman, Dr. S G. Hows, was in London on the 28th April. No mention is made in the letter written by him of the time or mode of his release from the Berlin prison.

The Annual Convention of the Protestant The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland commenced it Session on Wednesday morning, in St Paul's Church, Baltimore. We learn from the American, that the Re Rev Bishop Stone and threty four Clergymen, together with twenty-six Lay Delegates, were present.

Methodist General Conference. This Confer Methodist General Conference. This Conference has been in session in this city about three weeks, and will probably continue its labors until the close of the next week. On tues day, the Rev John Emory, D. D. of New York, and the Rev. J O Andrew, of South Carolina, were elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are also informed that the Rev. Melville B Cox, of North Carolina, has been appointed a Missionary to Liberia.—Amer. Sentinel.

present and future success. Go on, then, say his friends; if by your malice and hatred you render him more essential service, than they can by their attachment, all will be well.—Should you make him Vice President, what will Clay, Calboun, Poindanter & Go., think any where.

nati Daily Gastatte states that the steambour fierald, in accenty four hours from St. Louis fierald, in accenty four hours from St. Louis

mg the man whom they have attempted to disgrace, elevated to the second effect of the Republic, and President of their own body.—Such, we trust, will be the result.

Accounts from Rio Janairo, to the 18th April, exhibit the country as distracted by the inctious and revolutionary movements of parties opposed to the present government. It was thought that the republican party and the ultra imperialists, would eventually units a gainst the regency, but it is not suggested what form of government would probably be adopted, should they succeed.

The conduct of Captain Duncan, in the affair of the Falkland Islands, had met the approbation of the Commodore, G. W. Rosers, Eac. the reader is referred to Governor Revnold s

DIXON'S FERRY ON ROCK RIVER.

To the Militia of the State of Illinois It becomes my duty again to call on you for your services in the defence of your country. The State is not only invaded by the hostile Indians, but many of your citizens have been slain in battle. A detachment of the moun ted volunteers commanded by Major Still-man, of about 275 in number, were overpow ered by the hostile Indians on Sycamore creek, distance from this place thirty miles, and a considerable number of them killed.— This is an act of bostility which cannot be

misconstructi.

I am of opinion that the Pottawatsmies

I have made the necessary requisitions on the proper officers for the above number of mounted men, and have no doubt that nepin on the Illinois river, in companies of 50 men each, on the 10th of June next, to be or

ganized into a Brigade.
JOHN REYNOLDS.

Commander in Chief. May 15.

THE RACES Over the Central Course commenced yes terday, and were numerously and fashionably attended. The first race was a sweepstakes attended. The first race was a seven sub-mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.—seven sub-mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.—seven subauber ribers—four paid forfeit—three started—the following is the result:

Col. W R. Jehnson's b. c. Herr Cline 1 1

J. C. Craig and F. P. Corbin's m. p. f. Pi

Sam'l. W Smith's c. h. f. Alpha Time 1st heat 1m. 57s .- 2d heat 1m. 56 For the Second race—The Labres' Cup-two mile heats, three started.

Dr. Chus. Duval's ch. m. Je. J. M Selden's Spring Hill filly Time-1st heat 4 m. 36 s.—2nd

58s.—3d heat 4 m. 5 s. — 2nd heat 5 m.
58s.—3d heat 4 m. 5 s.
CENTRAL COURSE RACES.
Success Day—For the possiver-patakes, \$250 entrance, p. p.—\$500 added by the proprietor—four mile heats—three started, vis.
Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. h. Jandres, 1 1 Jas, Selden's ch. h. Sporrouchneb, Robt. Parker's h. g. Backellor, Time, 1st heaf, 8m 6s.—2d heat, 8m.

THIRD DAY. The proprietor's purse \$500, three mile heats, was won in two heats, by Mr. John Heath's ch. m. Annette, beating Mr. Selden's ch. m., Zotilla. Mr. Lufborough's ch. h. Rokely, and Mr. Butler's gr. m. Helens, time 1st heat, 6 in. 2s; 2d heat, 6 in. 1s.

This day, the Jockey Club Purse, \$1,000 four mile heats, will be run for. The fullowing home will start, vir.

ing horses will start, viz.
Mr Snowden's br. h. Reform, four years old,
by Marylander.
James M. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, five

years old, by Sir Charles.
Mr. Corbin's b. h. Mellifier, four years

by Eclipse.

Bels Badger's b. h. Flying Dutchman, five years aid by John Richards.

From the blood and character of all the above mentioned sags, a closely contested, and interesting race is expected. The last named a few days since, over the Union Course, beat the celebrated Black Maria, winner of the great post stakes at Baltimore last fall.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Arrican Bible Society, on Thursday last, Hubert Van Wagenen, Esq was unanimously elected Transarer of that sustitution, and John Nitchie, Esq. Assessant Transarer.

MINA .- This man is to be hang on Thurs day, the Sist of June, before moon. When the warrant was read to him, he asked to look at it; and observed, after a leisurely perusal of its contents, that "The Governor wrote a remarkably good hand."

Great Freshet on the Kennebec River -The cript, says: -The storm which commenced or sorps, says: — The storm which commenced on Saturday has raised the Kennebec River to a height almost unparalleled. The water is at this moment two or three feet higher than the memorable freshet in March, 1826, and still rising, but we Irust it has nearly reached its maximum. Our wharves are new twelve or tourteen feet under water, and the loss of property is immented.

Some fine specimens of Georgia gold, as found in its native state, have been exhibited at Philadelphia. Une of these specimens weighs more than thirty five ounces, and it is suppresed will not lose more than six per cent. In fluxing. Its value is from six to seven hundred deliure.

MARRIED

uses Ann's county, Dr. Parran Taylor, much mented by all who knew him. In Queen Ann's county, Mr. Wm. Farrell.

BALTIMORE PRICES, June 1. GRAIN-Wheat, white 41 20 a 1 25 Do. best red Do. ord. to good (Md.) 95 a 115 Corn, white Do. yellow Rye Clover seed, (store) 45 3-4 a 6 00 Timothy do. PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. 1 50 a

NOTICE.

Mr. Finley, agent for the Maryland Colon-zation Society, will deliver an address on the subject of his mission, in the Bethel church, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock-and, also, one in the Methodist Episcopal church, on Friday evening, at the same hour The mem-bers of the Columization Societies in this place, n : the public generally, are invited to atten. june 5.

#### Public saile

Y order of the Orphans' Court of Tilbot county, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of the present nonth (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq deceased, in the Town of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable.) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY. &c. in the store. THREE RINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star office, which, to a man with small capital, would be a hindsom investment, the paper having a good list or subscri bers, with a good share of Job and advertising business—also one CHARI ) I TEE & HAR NESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS

one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various

The terms of sale will be a credit of six nonths on all sums over live do la s,by the pur chaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, 4 M. astendance given by

JOHN STEVENS. Administrator of Thomas Perrin Smith, decensed

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will offer at public sale, at Queen's Town, between 10 and 12 o'clock on MONDAY the 25th of June, instant, a farm, belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts called Coursey's Range, and Hemsley' Britland, is situated on Wye River, in Quer Ann's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good

The terms of sale are:- That one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the Chan cellor; and the residue in three annual instal ments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or note for the same with security to be approved by the Trustee And on the retification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser WM. GRASON, Trustee.

june 5 LUCK'S A FORTUNE.

N either of the two following schemes A CLARE would recommend his friends to try their Fortune. He had the pleasure in the last Lotteries of disposing of good prizes in various parts of the country, and he would respectfully request adventurers to be as early as possible with their orders. The Tickets sent ones, and the cash can be had for them any where on presentation.
MARY LAND STATE LOTTERY, Class

No. 6, for 1832. To be drawn at Baltimore on SATURDAY the 9th June, 1832

SCHEME: \$12,500 10 prizes of .\$150 3,000 25 100 1,422 1,000 500 500 200 9624 prizes amounting to \$74,412. Tickets only \$4, balves 2, quarters 1.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOT ERY, Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 18th, 1832.

51 prizes of 20,000 | 10.000 2,500 1270 1000 102 300 13395 prizes, \$136,880 Tickets 5, halves 2.50, quarters 1 25. For Luck be sure to direct your orders to

J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

WARE at very reduced prices. THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of STONE, FINE AND COMMON EARTH

The whole or any portion would be sold in great bargain, well worth the attention of pur-chasers in smuch as the discount he would al-low, (more than usual) would itself be a hundsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, netwern S. High and Exeter streets, O. T .ess) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID BROWN.

N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the staring, to be had as above, (which has prover its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will shew (a ming others one of forty years duration.) and as he has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a manute description of the sensations in their flars, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their usc.

Baltimore, june 5 4w D. B. DAVID BROWN.

MRS. RIDGAWAY MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
WISHES to employ one or two young dies, who understand the Milleury busines in all its various branches, and one Mapte maker, who understands her business in its varieties; to such, liberal wages and se stant employment will be given.

The Baltimore American will please insert the above to the amount of \$1, and

AN OVERSEER WANTED A single man, who can come well recom-mended, for sobsiety and industry, will fad immediate employment, by applying to the editor. june 5

BANK OF MARYLAND

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving de money subject to interest, vizi-

days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cents For deposites payable thirty lays after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest

For deposites payable ninety

at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depo-sitor, interest shall be allowed

at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order, 125Sept.

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and arranged their new stock of Spring and Surmer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.

PRESH IMPORTED TRAS. which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to pune-

ual customers. The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public general ly are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers;

ROSE & SPENCER. Easton, May 15th, 1932.

#### NEW GOODS. .

Kennard and Loveday HAVE just returned from Emiliaring at their VE just returned from Philadelphia and Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS. To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public gen erally.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARD CULTERY, CERMA.

Glass and Queens-ware, Wooder STONE & BARTHEN WARE, &C. &C.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR Easton, April 17th

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CARES CORNER of Baltimore and Charles St. Baltimore, has for sale

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS CONSISTING IN PART OF

"Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD" MANUPACTURES, which will be sold on favour

able terms by the Package or Piece. Baltimore, Jan. 7

A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully beg the adjacent counties, that having been wagaged for a long time in

Cradling of Scythes. has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

SEASONED TIMBER: Sawed from the natural growth, which is known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the sneed, is supposed, by a vast many agriculturalists, to vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient serv't.
EDWARD STUART. Easton, may 29 3w

LEATHER & BARK. THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the Hat Store of Mr. Enualls Roszell, opposite the Court House,

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER & SOLE LEATHER which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Bark or country produce. We wish to pobase 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which is

and the usual price will be given.
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. 4w

JOB PRINTING MRIC OFFICE HAND BILLS

POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTES, PAMPHLETS. VISITING AND OTHER CARD MAGISTRATES, and all other BLACKETS, 40.

to

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#### BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, ed at the First Session of the 22d Congres

[Public No. 28.] AN ACT for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fifth census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of spresentatives of the United States of Ameri Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members, elected agreealy to a ratio of one representative for every forty seven thousand and seven hundred persons in each State, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, that is to say. stithin the State of Maine, eight; within the State of New Hampshire, five; within the State of Massachusetts, twelve; within the State of Rhode Island, two; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State o Ver mont, five; within the State of New York, for ty; within the State of New Jersey, six; with the State of Pennsylvania, twenty eight; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, eight; within the St te of Virginia, twenty-on-; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia aine; within the State of Kentucky, thirteen in the State of Tennesse, thirteen; within he State of Ohio, nineteen; within the State of Indiana, seven; within the State of Missis suppi, two; within the State of Illinois three; within the State of Louisiana, three; within the State of Missouri, two; and within the

State of Alabama, five A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. APPROVED, May 22. 1832
ANDREW JACKSON.

#### LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

We have detailed accounts from Liverpoo to the 1st of May. The reform bill passed its second re ding in the House of Lords, by majority of nine votes. Prussia and Austria had ratified the treaty for the settlement of the Dutch and Belgian question.

The cholera is said to be declining in Paris, but extending in other parts of France. From the breaking out of the disease, to the 14th of April, (less than a month), there had been no less than 7631 deaths from it, in the city of Paris. In London there had been 2477 cases. and 1301 deaths; in Cork, 545 cases, and 160 deaths; Dublin, 226 deaths; Glasgow 927 cases, 482 deaths; Paisley, 445 deaths; Green ock, 189 cases, 105 deaths; Edinburgh, 171 cases, 100 deaths; in short, the ravages of this fered extremely low for CASH, or on time t dreadful acourge, have been to a most appaling extent-although it is said in some of the papers to be quite mild in England.

A rumour prevailed in Paris, but is much doubted, that a coalition is about to be formed by Austria and other of the continental powers, against France, with a view to a third retoration of the ancient dynasty, in the person of the young Duke of Bordeaux. What ever may be the intentions of Austria, it is affirmed, that her army has been raised to the full war establishment, and that she is pouring her troops into Italy. The Constitution nel of the 24th April, gives this in connection with the report :-

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is en-cumbered with troops, as well as Syria and Corinthia. \*60 or 70,000 men are between Isongo and

the Adige, having in the Legations a van "The garrisons on Mantua, Peschiera, &c

are placed on the war establishment.

"20,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are camped and canton d between Milan and Tessin, forming a camp

of huts of \$0,000; about that number between o, Calenda, and Bessalara.

Sasto, Calenda, and Bessalara.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French Embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definitive circumscription of

\*The bases are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX with France penned up within the limits of the menurchy of Louis XIX—Charles X. as well know has renewed by the second to the second t

w has renewed his abdication to all the the latter has retracted in favor of the Duke of Bordesux.

By a very comarkable coincidence, at the very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe (England) a letter from our habitual London cor land) a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following:—
"The important question of war is again the prevailing topic—War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report.—There they say that there exists a sacred treaty between Austria, Russia and Prussin; that by this treaty. Austria is bound to send her forces into Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack shall be that of the King of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium, which has been wrested from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been exchanged, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act. The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on traid's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the Government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its army to the field, and that then the conflagration will soon become

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.—Van ous combinations have been attempted in the rourse of yesterday and to-day. M. Dupin, has been upplied to, to take upon himself the

office of Minister of the Interior, but without being named President of the Council. This he has refused. Louis Phillip is very desirous of presiding himself at the Council of dinisters, and of naming, therefore, no President of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the dent of the Council.

To this proceeding M. Barthe and Marshal Soult are opposed. They ask how can Ministers consent to be responsible for their acts, if hose acts are to be directed by the King? Of course various stories are affect, and various

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. 1st. M. Perier will never again be Minister of the Interior, nor President of the Council. 2d. No other Ministry ormed to carry on the same system would ave a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

3d. The Royalists are not at present prepared to make an attempt at a restoration.— 4th. The extreme liberals will not accept ofth. The extreme liberals will not accept of for one half of the purchase money, and fice with the present dynasty; and lastly, all twelve months for the residue thereof, with rabinets now formed are merely temporary. rabinets now formed are merely temporary.
AS ANOTHER REVOLUTION IS CER-'AIN, AND INDEED INEVITABLE .-The combinations now formed, and the lists now published, and the men now appointed, tre therefore of comparatively little import he residue of the purchase money with inter-

tance, since another revolution is at hand.

The London papers of the 16th April, mention that accounts from Lisbon state that Don Miguel had issued a decree, that all persons ney and interest as aforesaid—after the pay on within four days will be taxed with double the amount.

Letters have been received from Madeira, tating that the reinforcements sent by Don liguel had arrived there. It appears, howevr, that this reinforcement will be of little or oo avail; as there was an evident disposition in all the troops to turn in favor of Don Pe dro and the Queen, whose proclamations they had carried from Lisbon in their knapsacks. and had handed about their quarters without

It is stated in the Charleston Courier that Col. Gadsden has made a Treaty with the S-minole (Flori la) Indians, by which they all sures to move West of the Mississippi. The hole to remove within three years or earlier practicable. A delegation of the 6 hiefs is o go on to examine the country; and to make reessary ar angements. Col. Gadsden was o proceed to Washington immeditely.

# THE SPRING FASHIONS.

MRS. RIDGAWAY HAS just returned from Baltimore, it being the second time this Spring, and is now opening a handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

of the very latest fashions of New York, Phil delphia and Baltimore. She invites her customers, and the Ladies in general, to call and look at her assortment, at the old stand, for merly kept by Mrs. Holmes, Washington street, 2d door North of the Union Tavern.

#### A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform VV his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned home from Philadel phia and Baltimore, with an

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS, of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashions and newest stile, all of which will be of punctual dealers. may 15 SweoSw

# NEW GOODS.

WM. H. &, P. GROOME Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestic DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES. LIQUORS, HARDWARE. CUTLERY, CHIMA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSTLVANIA TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importa-

Easton, April 24



WM. W. HIGGINS Has just returned from Baltimore with splendid assortment of

SADDLERY, he will dispose of on terms the most ac-

commodating. may 22

As I am determined to close the concerns o John W Jenkins with which I am entrusted, his is therefore to noticy all persons indebtes to him to come forward on or before the 20th o this inst. (March) and close their accounts, otherwise, they will be called upon by an offi er as those are my directions HENRY GOLDSBOROUGH, agent for

John W. Jenkins. march 6, 1832. [G]

JAMES GARDETTE. DENTIST OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A PEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various bran ches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J G not having made suitable arrange ments for receiving Ladies will by preference ttend upon such as desire his profession ervices at their residences.

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

JOHN MANROSS. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And general agent, for collecting debts, convey ancing, Sec. Bonds, Deeds. Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, Sec. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county,

March 20, 1832 Sm \$

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

The Sale will be on a credit of six months

that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the pur chase money; and at the end of twelve months, est on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved se curity, for the payment of the purchase mo-

> JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, ? may 1st, 1832 LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Presi dent Directors and Company of the Far-mers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October. in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundre and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of another tract of land called Lone's Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good

n fish, oysters and wild fowl.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton Easton, April 10th, 1932.

PUBLIC SALE.

Y virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public endue on WEDNESDAY the 6th day o June next, at the late residence of George H. Pickering, deceased, in Goldsborugh's Neck all the personal estate of said deceased, con sisting of Household and Kitchen furniture,

A GOOD ON C 400 P Horses, Hogs, Corn, Corn blades, Bacon and farm-

ing utensils, &c. &c. Ferms of Sale .- A credit of six months will be given on all same over five dollars. the purchaser or purchasers giving note with day of sale, before the property is removed— on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o' clock, A. M and attendance given by NICHOLAS B. NEWNAM, Adm'r.

of Geo. H. Pickering, dec'd.

2w

A CARD. THE citizens of Queen Anns, and the neighbouring counties, are respectfully informed that a FAIR, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church, will be held at Queenstown on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th. 6th and 7th of June, proximo.

may 22 P. S Persons from a distance can be a ommodated at Queenstown and in the neigh

Maryland Colonization Society. 'HE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hun-dred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the lat of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants dur-ing the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, ple as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any oth-er useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of appplications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods.

ods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorise an expedition, shall offer, the man egers will send one at any time during the augmer or autum, of which one month's notice will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the Jame capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of concerting measures with the ciuzens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of the State.

may 29

Letters may be addressed to the managers MUSES SHEPPARD,

CHARLES HOWARD. CHARLES C. HARPER.

. What is a second to

FOR SALE.

That handsome, smell FARM called WAR FIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Robert Bartlett and William Hayward.

JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, o THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md

Land for Sale. For sale the farm near Miles River Ferry alled Botfield's Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esq. containing 1194 acres. This farm is in a high state of cultivaion, and the improvements in good order .-Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises, and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.

JOSIAH BOTFIELD. may 15 Sw LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on ecommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm conaining one hundred and seventy nine acres of and, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are conve nient and in good repair; a further description is deenied unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils. (all which are new and of the most ap proved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

AGENCY OFFICE, 48 BALTIMORE Street,

BALTIMORE. THE subscriber continues the business buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular atten tion to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them.
In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners of wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without requality—the waters near and adjoining abound striction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK, Baltimore,

\$CF350 NEGROES

WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may bereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber. at his residence, above the intersection of Assemble Assemble Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is

white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

> The Celebrated Horse RED ROVER.

RED ROVER will stand the Cattle, Sheep, and prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dol lars the season-Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foul; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1835. The money of the season to be paid by the 20th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of ser vice—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the in-

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

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

June next.

Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Royer Red Rover was got by Chance Medley out of one of the finest Oscar mares ever raise ed on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd Vingt-un. The grand dam ran at the Centre ville races, the four mile beats when in fus with the dam of Red Rover and won the mo ney, beating the second heats, and the dan of Red Rover at S years old, ran over the Easton course and won and purse, heating the second and third heats .-Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's imported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Tayloe of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Spectator, Accident, Scape's Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day. EDWARD ROE. JUSHUA M. FALKNER.

CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832. We do hereby certify that Messrs. Roe and aulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure toul getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much ered it. The blood of his sire Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excel-lent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Tra-

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

State of Maryland:

Caroline County, to wit: DURSUANT to the act of Assembly, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of William Manship for the bene fit of the said act, and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county ourt, and I do hereby appoint and fix th first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next for the final hearing of said ap lication of the said William Manship and fo his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such alle-gations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next. Given under my hand this twenty-second

day of May, Eighteen hundred and thirty-ABRAHAM JUMP.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

She will leave Baltimore every Monday

norning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same All baggage at the risk of the owner or

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

PROPOSALS

wners thereof.

FOR AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching A "New Coalition" of factious men are ma naging at Washington to accomplish their sel. on or before the 1st Sept next, the insurance fish ends at the hazard of their country's on or before the 1st Feb., 1833, the single leap peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tariff and the Autnor of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our

country with discontent and anarchy.

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

this "New Condition?" Will our foreign relaexecuted with more fidelity and energy at ome? Will our agriculture, commerce and manufactures flourish more? Will our na tional debt be square paid? Is there hope that the train of public affairs in general would progress better or so well? No; it is not for the benefit of the country that the "New Co alition" has been formed; nor is any improve ment in the public prosperity expected from its success. The struggle is for power, for place, for the public treasure. Men who want foreign missions, judgeships and other valua-ble offices, unable to swerve the stern integrity of Andrew Jackson and sell to him their in fluence and support, have united with other aspirants to the Presidency in all sorts of combinations to destroy his popularity and defeat his re election, that his place may be occupied by one with whom they may bargain for promotion. It is these men only—men who would prefer "war, famine and pestilence, or any other scourge," to their own exclusion from power—that are seeking to fill the coun-

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

To emble every Freman to obtain correct

The sheriber would respectfully beginned to the shall end to shall end ry and triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.

information during the impending conflict, we say, that he shall endeavor to accommodate all propose to publish thirty numbers of an EX who may see fit to call upon him; he will be TRA GLOBE, commencing about the first prepared with grain, blades and of May, and continuing until the election of careful estlers, and his table will be supplied Electors, for ONE DOLLAR. It will be a with such as the market will afford—his Bar is large imperial sheet, entirely filled with use-ful matter. One number will be published well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv after the election, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible.

It will be chirfly devoted to a vindication of

the character, fame and principles of AN-OREW JACKSON, with a view to his reelection. It will promptly repe the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to testroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" p to merited detestation.

From the nature of the undertaking, all sub-criptions must be paid to advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be re-ceived. To enable all subscribers to begin with the first number, we beg our friends who may re-ceive these proposals, immediately to raise a

subscription and make returns. F. P. BLAIR. Washington, March, 1832.

YOUNG RINALDO. This splendid young herse, remarble for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his sire, John Randolph's RINALDO, will stand this season, at the following laces, viz.—At Easton, every Monday and Tuesday; at the Trappe, every Saturday; the rest of the week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles from Easten. Season commenced on the 98th from Easton. Sesson commenced on the 26th of March and will end on the 29th of June.

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

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

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated

horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his ped-igree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county. April 8

The thorough bred Stallion .

SASSAFRAS. The subscribers have procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beau-tiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed.

To be admired, it is only necessary that he should be seen. His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A

cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

TERMS.

8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 dollars to insure a mare to be in toal, 4 dollars the single leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows; the spring's chance at the time of putting the mare to the horse. A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

HENRY THOMAS. Easton, April 3, 1832.

PEDIGREE. SASSAFRAS was herd by me: he was got y Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey Bell, by McCarty's Cut; his great grand dam, Templation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Lauder, by Doc-tor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g-g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin out of a Shark. Express was got by Post Muster, out of a S, plan mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorick, hi dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen, Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Fearnought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was im-

What are we to expect from the success of SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foalgetter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition; and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sas-

safras, bud 1 cross of old Diomede, (sire of Sir Archy,) 2 crosses of old Shark, imported, 2 crosses of old Fearnought, imported, 1 cross of Kitty Fisher, 1 cross of Jinny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN. Sassafras's stands, for the season, other than Caston, will be stated in posting-bille. Easton, april 3

PETER W. WILLIS.



Denton, Maryland:-Offers his services to his friends and old cuwill repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry: all

MAKER.

Watch

of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS." N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges February 21, 1832.

UNION TAVERN,

RECENTLY occupied by Wm C. Ridgaway and having undergone a thor-

The public's humble serv't HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, may 15 300 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase them from the age of 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber. Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rail road, with the Washington City road.— Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.
AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

bove till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

VOL. IV .-- No.

EVERY THESDAY A

EDWARD MU

THE TER Are Two Dollars and Annum payable half yearly VERTISEMENTS are inserted DOLLAR; and continued

TIVE CENTS per square. REPO OF THE COMMITT FACTUR

[CONCLUD HOUSE OF REPRESENT The commercial hosti The commercial nosts was, however, exercised a less than in peace. She 1793, by interdicting all net her enemy. She next us provisions, bread, food for life of man, to be include cles, contraband of war. exclude us from all com with the colonies of her every sometimes excluded. were sometimes excludes of peace; but, when she she was constrained to ad self, and she was reduced inviting our people into sometimes in violation of hibitory of the trade. In political chicanery, and crossings, so large a porti and navigation of the wo sistible course of events, th that all the floating capit turned into the channels scarcely any manufacts were attempted, until a c gressions, and at last an to annihilate our comme even that with her enen the ruins of all neutral on her part the deliberat or as her enemy. In pre to the necessities of a se tion of our people was dis ty of forming among our establishments to turnish cles most indispensable t and which we had been by importation chiefly fr Great Britain. The in practices and pretensions ecame grievous and back upon our own res commerce, as well as were contending, and in finally fretted into open things it was that our manufactural production most sensibly and most of

> which they terminated Southern neasures. I Carolina, in both House unanimously for the dec bad supported the adries of their restriction non-importation, non i go. These were not the Northern and Eas on. The people of the try, and a majority o in Congress, remonstr They were forced upon dering weight and infl by no State of the con more inflexibly exercises South Carolina. For the commerce, the na the belligerent nation against those outrage dust. But, by anothe causes, the scarcity a deed from all the res intense. The capita Northern and Middle double pressure of i the craving wants of tures. For the esta for the use of the without which they extensive capitals, c and complicated ma chases of land and w employment of large materials to be wron ing hands to be con

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EVERY THESDAY MOUNING. BY EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLICAGE OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION. THE TERMS

Are Two Dontags and Fight Can'ts per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ap-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR: and continued weekly for TWENTYrive cents per square.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANU-FACTURES.

that all the floating capital of our wealth was turned into the channels of commerce, and scarcely any manufacturing establishments were attempted, until a continual series of aggressions, and at last an undisguised attempt to annihilate our commerce, and to engross iffs which have obtained the sanction of even that with her enemies to herself, upon Congress, have increased in animation, and the ruins of all neutral navigation, disclosed on her part the deliberate purpose of forcing us into the war, either in league with herself. or as her enemy. In proportion as it became apparent that our neutrality must finally yield to the necessities of a self defence, the attention of our people was directed to the necessi ty of forming among ourselves manufacturing establishments to turnish supplies of the arti cles most indispensable to the comforts of life cles most indispensable to the comforts of life, and which we had been accustomed to receive by importation chiefly from the workshops of Great Britain. The injustice of belligerent practices and pretensions in proportion as they became grievous and intelerable, threw us back upon our own resources, gave rise to a succession of measures restrictive of our own commerce, as well as of that with which we were contending, and induced a conflict which finally fretted into open war. In this state of were contending, and induced a conflict which finally fretted into open war. In this state of things it was that our dependence upon the manufactural productions of our enemies was most sensibly and most extensively left. Then it was that the conviction become general, that doncatio secondary of the committee, is a conclusive reason for abandoning the specific to the comfort of humandife, were assential to the comfort of humandife.

mong the primary elements of national inde-pendence. Let it be observed, that, this re-strictive system, throughout, and the war in which they terminated, were pre-eminently Southern measures. The Delegation from S. impost are paid, not by the consumer of the Carolina, in both Houses of Congress, voted article, but by the producer of the article exries of their restrictions; in all their acts of non-importation, non intercourse, and embargo. These were not measures acceptable to the Northern and Eastern section of the Union. The people of that portion of the country, and an amjority of their Representatives in Congress, remonstrated against them, opposed, resisted, almost rehelled against them, opposed, resisted, almost rehelled against them of the community of burden, to provide for the community of the community of the community of burden, to provide for the community of burden, the provided against them, opposed, resisted, almost rehelled against them. Of the community of burden, the provided against them to the union, provided agovernment of the community of burden, and that all our customents and the provided agovernment of the fection to the Union, the color wing the felters of oppression, which what tended against them to provide for the community of burden, and the provided agovernment of the fection to the Union, provided agovernment of the fection to the Union provided agovernment of against those outrages, were ground as if to dust. But, by another operation of the same causes, the scarcity and want of all the articles of importation from Great Britain, and indeed from all the rest of the world, became intense. The capital and the industry of the Northern and Middle States was thus, by the

ouble pressure of its own revulsion, and of the craving wants of the community, forcibly furned into the channel of domestic manufactures. For the establishment of these, and for the use of the labor saving machinery, without which they could not be maintained. extensive capitals, costly buildings, expensive and complicated machinery, burdenson a purchases of land and water courses, a constant employment of large sums for the stock of raw employment of large sums for the stock of raw to use every exertion in their power to commuterials to be wrought up, numbers of working hands to be constantly employed, and daily or weekly paid, were all indispensable.—
Very few, scarcely any, individuals had command of wealth and credit competent to the Tormation of such establishments. They were the citizens of one section of our country committee believe it the duty of Congress to use every exertion in their power to con materials to be wrought up, numbers of working hands to be constantly employed, and daily or weekly paid, were all indisjensable. formed, therefore, in the truly republican informed, therefore, in the truly republican in-stitution of joint stock companies, of which every class of the community may share in the benefit, proportionably to their means and their resources—the poor, even the feeblest and most helpless of the poor, females and children, by constant moderate labor and re-

by the double duties of imports upon all articles thus imported. The restoration of peases was a formidable crisis of their fate. The double duties were soon repealed. The guan of foreign importations, upon the re-opening of the aluices of commerce so long closed, glutted with the success of commerce so long closed, glutted the markets, and the domestic manufaction are we to believe that all this is the eluices of the war they had, by the recording to the station whence that portraiture of national glory and act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been act of Congress, by the restriction of pease while their prosperity—the summarised the proposition of human repositions of human institutions. While that along the very close of the war they had, by the continues, all our warmest sympathics act of Congress of the Congress of the U. States, in the order of the people of the United States to produce for the people of the United States to produce of the people of the United States to produce of the articles to the articles the matter to our hands, with all its of Europe, have one aspect in which it may be produced for the proposition. Upon every part of this inheritance there are obstately to produce the forth people of the United States to produce of the proposition. Upon every part of this inheritance there are obstately to prove the exercises, and compression of a beased imagination? The principle of undertaking and accomplishing the serious and compression of a beased imagination? The principle of the United States to the proposition. Upon every part of this inheritance there are obstately to prove the exercises to the remove the exercises and succession of the exercises. The principle of undertaking an

prove the error of that assertion.
It contains a graduated scale of ad valorem

presentatives in Congress. At its first establishment, however, it met with opposition from that geographical section of the Union which it was forseen would derive from it the least advantage, and that opposition has increased, at every stage of revision which it has undergone. The discussions upon the several Tar iffs which have obtained the sanction of Congress, have increased in animation, and Congress, have increased in animation, and collisions of interests between the different sections of the Union, have sharpened into a con-flict, which, spreading from the Hulls of Congress among the people of those sections, threa-

ten- the permanency of the Union itself.

They have led to the arguments which it has been one of the principal objects of this Report to meet and to relute. Of these argu-ments, that which contests the Constitutional power of Congress to protect the manufaccarnest have been made. To abandon it altogether, it would seem to be necessary to renounce the whole system of raising a revenue by impost. For, if it be true that duties of by no State of the confederacy more steadily.

of impost are not the only means of raising remore inflexibly exercised than by the State of renue nor even the only means of protecting South Carolina. For years before the war, our domestic industry. If duties of impost ne-the commerce, the navigation, the fisheries of cessatily result in burdens on one portion of the North, between the rapacious outrages of the community for the benefit of another, in the beligerent nations, and the measures of their own Government for the common defence two portions of the community are under the stead of coming to the conclusion that those two portions of the community are under the influence of interests so diametrically opposite to each other, that they cannot continue members of one social compact, the committee would rather say, abandon your system of tax-ation, raise your revenues by direct taxes or by excise; tax your lands; tax your polls; atamp your evidences of title or of debts; tax stamp your evidences of title or of debts; tax the food of your people; tax the windows and the furniture of your dwelling houses; tax, as other nations have done, and do, the air that you breathe, and the light of Heaven that visits your eyes—but abandon at once your impost duties, and never dissolve your Uni n but with death.

but with death. Before we come to this extremity, however, the Committee believe it the duty of Congress plain, it is incumbent upon the common legis lative protectors of the People to beware, in removing oppression from one part of the uni-on, of transferring it to another. Especially to beware of converting—perhaps the more proper term would be, of perverting—the new and unexampled blessing of release from tax-ation, into a fire which shall consume all the

the very close of the war they had, by the act of Congress, by the 18th Jan. 1815, been heavily visited with taxation themselves, and those duties only were repealed cotemporaneously with the tariff act of 27th April, 1816.

This act has been recently said to be only a tariff for revenue, but the internal evidence which it carries with it is amply sufficient to prove the error of that assertion.

Believe—a sense of decorum due to the station whence that portraiture of national glory and the only other alternative upon which great and essential error could be attributed to that survey of our national condition—but are we to believe, that it was false and bollow—total and noforious existence of reality?

Even so—So we must believe, or we must

Even so-So we must believe, or we must withhold our assent from the representations of those who are now urging us; with a vehe-

ritance received from our fathers of the bur-dens which their necessities had imposed upon it. We are now to discharge the debt due from us to our posterity, by improving the trust that the renovated European man will from us to our posterity, by improving the condition of the estate we are to transmit to them. The improvement of the condition of the whole con munity is the first object of he man association in civil society. It is for this that "Governments are instituted among men." It is the first of moral obligations which attaches itself to the institution of government. It is the purpose for which intel-

lectual power was given to man by his Ma- all the shackles by which they have been ker; and were it possible to conceive of an aggregation of men, who, in the very compact by which they should unite themselves together, should deny to themselves the exercise of the facilities by which alone their con-

ture and for the past - for after ages as well as for present time?

We are so far from considering the extine tion of the public debt as presenting an occaion for easting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common lefence, that the Committee do not besitate to declare their belief that it is the duty of Congress to retain a portion of the revenues, which have been applied hitherto to the discharge of the debt for the purpose of enlarging the appropriations for the objects of great nation al importance. Relieved entirely from the burden of the debt, it would neither be a wise nor a salutary policy to relax into langour and inactivity the energies which have been exerthe sanction of Congress has already been given, and to others already suggested, and equally entitled to engage the attention and to occupy the resources of the country. This however, they neither recommend nor deem expedient. They recommend a remission of existing du-ties, equivalent to little less than the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund; but they would

ten millions of the sinking fund; but they would deem it great improvidence to give up at once taxes to that whole amount.

The experience of our own history has amply confirmed that maxim of political wisdow, which relies upon prepation for war as the most effective accurity for the continuance of the blessings of peace. The situation of the European world, and especially of those portions of it with which our relations are the most extensive, and the most liable to be affected by changes of policy among themselves. ados, into a fire which shall consume all the manufacturing experiments of the complex of the properties of the stream of the complex of the

We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the re-sult will be a signal and glurious triumph of human rights, and we believe that when it shall be achieved, the nations by whom this mighty change shall have been accomplished will emerge from the contest greater, wiser, hap-pier, and more formidable than they have ev-er been before. And what will then be their

trust that the renovated European man will be renovated in the sense of his duties as well as in the enjoyment of his rights. But the freedom and independence of one nation was never yet maintained by reliance upon the justice of another. We hope and believe that our elder brothers of the Eastern Hemisphere, our juniors in the Science and in the possesour juniors in the Science and in the posses-sion of Freedom, will, when disenthralled from bound for countless ages, exercise their emancipated energies for the improvement of their own condition and not for the depression of ours. That the uncient maxim of British policy, divulged and avowed by one of her own

dopt and to improve those of her neighbors. It is now most pertinaciously defended, and susis by their improvements in the mechanic arts, tained, and by their application to manufactures, that The and by their application to manufactures, that the modern nations of Europe surpass so far the solution of the States, at the close of the year 1831, just An operation by which as has been shown by those of the other quarters of the "globe. It cised for the accomplishment of the end. It sively to enjoy, and retain, without sinking incannot be doubted that the whole amount of to a state of defenceless interiority before them. the annual appropriation, which, from the The Steam boat is an invention of our own close of the late war with Great Britain, has country; the Rail-way is a corresponding abeen applied to the gradual extinction of the debt, might, with the greatest advantage to the nation, for an equal number of years to come, be applied to those great works to which our posterity, which for long ages will continue to swarm upon its surface, and the Governments under which we live, and the freedom of thought and of speech, and of action which we enjoy, seem as if adapted by the beneficent hand of Providence, all to each other for the advancement of the welfare of human kind. The extensiveness of our Territory has ded upon the experience of former ages, as an objection to the long continuance of our Uni on under one Government. To obviste the difficulties of combining with energy and de-

inheritance there are obstacles to be removed, and capacities of improvement to be exercised. The principle of undertaking and accomplishing these improvements by the labor and the fiscal resources of the people of the Union, has been assumed with solemn responsibility, time after time, by the Congress of the U. States, it has been undertaken in numerous instances, and with great success to the extent of many of common sense. But its appropriate the price of the articles upon which they are

if we have laid the foundations of a formidable navy, have made large advances in covering the whole line of our sea coast with fortifications, and have expended millions upon improvements admitted to be within the Constitutional power of the National Legislature; and while all this has been accomplished, the nation has been advancing in population, in wealth, in physical and intellectual cultivation. in all the elements that constitute the prosperity of nations-what sudden blast of lightning from Heaven could strike with more fatal blind-

of future plenty?

It has been assumed in the discussion, that

to an average of two dollars a head. During he same year, in the I-land of Great Britain, upon a population of about sixteen millions there was levied by taxation, about two hun-dred and forty millions of dellars, or fifters dol'ara a head. No other nation in Europe is so heavily taxed as Great Britain, and none only the amount of taxation in the latter. i

rect taxes only upon occasions of emergency. The mode of levying all, or nearly all, the revenues of the Union, by impost upon articles of merchandize imported from abroad, was originally adopted, and has been perseveringly pursued, because it had always been considered as a maxim in statistics, that duties of imported there always paid by the consumer.

It has been undertaken in numerous instances, and with great success to the extent of many millions of dollars. The principle of internal improvement is not confined to the construction of roads, or the digging of canals. The Break waters in the Delaware, and the Merri mack, the whole of our light-house establishment, to which we now annually appropriate upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, the upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, the certainly contrary to the natural course of things, that millions upon millions and of Florida by purchase, the millions upon millions of annuals. Howse or Reflectant and this graduation is obviously adapted to the condition of the aerent articles, according as they stood in competition with a production in the model. The commercial hostility of Great British was, however, exercised against us in war on less this in peace. She began the war of 1793, by interdicting all neutral commerce with the cannot be received to the condition of the aerent articles, according as they stood in competition with sub-freeded. The system of peace the provisions, breat, food for the suppressions to be included in the production of the state of the condition of the aerent articles and the production of the productio and would have been as effectual to reduce the prices as it had been with the aggravation of the duties. In that competition our own manufactures might not indeed have shared but it would have existed in all its force between those who furnished the supply, and could not have failed to reduce the prices to the level of the moderate profit necessary to

the existence of trade. But the duty upon the article imported from abroad enabled the domestic producer to enter into a competition with the importer from of future plenty?

It has been assumed in the discussion, that it he picture of the national prosperity and happiness exhilted by the Message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the Session of Congress, was not a creation of fancy, but drawn from the life. It has been generally seknowledged as such—The general prosperity, at least, has not been defined. But in the existence of nations as well as importation continues, the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. Some cise of the facilities by which alone their condition could be improved, we should see a anciety founded upon the violation of the first law of nature—a social compact of barbarism as of electronic particles, and should the most interval of self-degration, abdicating the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the most civable principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration of the distinctive glory of the species, the capa bility of self-degration, abdicating the principle of christian morality, will be discarded as a detestable principle defined. But in the existence of attions as well be paid by the purchaser of the article. Some of the interval of the importance of the article. Some of the interval of the interval of the importance of the distinct on the principle degration of the principle degration of the distinct on the principle degr the existing system of taxation by impost is pation and subsistence, suffer by the extinegenius of their people is chiefly turned to the
purposes and necessities of their condition; to
the advancement of the warlike arts. When
they are at peace, the labours and discoveries
of the mind are applied to the cultivation of
the arts of peace. The honest pride of every
nation, and its ardour for self improvement,
is stimulated by the example of every other.

Every nation is impelled not only to avail
herself of the genius of her own rons, but to adopt and to improve those of her neighbors. It

would be no exaggerated estimate to say that the very recent inventions of the Steam boat and of the Rail way have opened avenues of power to the nations possessing them, which their neighbors could not permit them exclusively to enighbors could not permit them exclusively to enighbors and an arrive millions of the Free Trade Convertion to Congress, they must have incurred a loss of near five millions of dollars a year, to remain the profits upon yearly sales to the amount of perhaps 260,000 dollars. It is very certain the reduction of eight dollars a sixely to enighbors could not permit them exclusively to enighbors and ratio millions of the Free Trade Convertion to Congress, they must have incurred a loss of near five millions of dollars a year, to retherefore, that the reduction of eight dollars a ton upon the price of British iron in 1823, though cotemporaneous with our Tariff act, was in no wise connected with it in the relation of cause and effect. We may, and probably do, often greatly exaggerate to our-selves the immensity of exercions and of an-crifices made by the British manufacturers to retain and preserve in their own hands the control of foreign markets. But that such only the amount of taxation in the latter, it might occasion some surprize that there should have arisen in any quarter cause of complaint.

The principal mass of taxation in Great Britain is by excise. By that alone she raises more than one hundred millions of dollars of yearly revenue. The Government of the United States have resorted to excises and direct taxes only upon occasions of emergency. The mode of levying all, or nearly all, the revenues of the Union, by impost upon articles of memberoid; imported from abroad was a complex of the Government of the career of loging manufacturer. But this career of loging trade cannot continue length. career of losing trade cannot continue long. In the competitions between different lines of steamboats and stages, we have some other, till the traveller has been treated gra tuitously with his fare. But the result even of tuitously with his fare. But the result even of a very short contest of that nature proves us terly ruinous to one, if not to both the contending establishments. And so it is, and must be with any reduction of price in the market upon articles furnished partly by importation from abroad, and partly by dense tie industry, which ensues upon the lary of an additional duty upon the article importa-

ir internal in dustry will not be desirous of making. We cannot subscribe, therefore, to the doctrine that the duties of impost protective of our own manufactures are paid by the foreign mer chant or manufacturer. Nor can we more readily believe that they are paid by the purchaser of the articles exported from our coun try to pay for the importations which we re-crive in return.

It is contended that by excluding the foreign

manufacturer of cotton from our markets we disable bim from purchasing the raw material produced in our own country; but it, by the exclusion of the foreigner, the effect of the du ty is to bring into the market our own manuturer in his place, the market for the raw material is in no wise diminished—has only changed its place. Instead of shipping his cotton to Liverpool or Glasgow, the Southern Planter sends it to Providence or Boston.— The demand for the article is not diminished by the diminution of importation from abroad. Whatever falling off there may be of shipping for foreign markets, is supplied by the in-crease of enrolled tonnage and the coasting

The argument of the South has been som times stated in another form. It has been tion to them by the nation made at the ex pense of those partions of the Union where there are no manufacturing establishments. A contrasted view is taken of the population, soil, and climate of the Northern and Southern see tions of the Union. In the North it is said. the climate is rugged-the soil barren-the whole population white and free. The land will not feed its inhabitants. They are driv-en by necessity to the Ocean, to be wilder ness, or to the establi-hment of manufactures These are their only resources for arresting the tide of emigration. In the South the cli-mate is mild and genial, the soil fertile, and the population divided in nearly equal num-bers into black and white-masters and slaves The cultivation of the land is performed by cause slaves are both morally and physically disabled from working in them. They are be sides very apt to set fire to the buildings, as the experience of certain Yankers has taught ence or freedom dependent upon the power of them, who, in defiance of the Laws of Nature, another. And in this case there is an element did recently attempt to set up some in inufac-tures in the neighbourhood of Charleston.— The duty levied then upon articles of foreign anufacture for the protection of domestic in dustry, must therefore always operate to the erifice of his interest for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, for that would reduce him to a state of colonial vassalage.

This argument is approached with painful reluctance. It is believed to be here candid ly stated, and as it has been time after time re peated by some of the ablest and most intelligent statesmen of the South, and as it is betem, it will be proper to examine it in the that great interest would be found imperit of candor and of kindness, dictated no mediately after the separation should have as by a feeling of sympathy for our brethren untrymen, than by an anxious solici tude for the preservation of the Union.

The first remark which obtrudes itself upon as, that it strikes directly at the heart of the the bill which they should present to the con-Union itself. It presents two great, transcendent, opposite, and irreconcileable interests, not only to the interests, but to the feelings of in deadly hostility to each other; each perva ding the two great Atlantic sections of the sale ed itself most aggrieved by the existing country, each operating within its appropriate Tariff. It has at the same time, however, been their equally anxious desire to make all nature, and leading to the fatal and unavoidable conclusion that between two large masses of mankind, thus situated in natural conflict with each other, no bond of union under one the attanment of these objects, their attention and the same government even partaking of a was in the first instance turned to the Execu oderal character can be maintained. It will be deing no injustice to more than one distine affirm, that his mind has been made up to this result. Nor is it possible to observe the litleal movements in progress at this time o the part of the country where the excite ment against the protective system principally prevails, without believing that the effort of the leading spirits among them is to turn the current of popular sentiment to that conclu-sion. To calculate the value of the Union.

But if this high ground is taken in one quar-

ter of the yet common country, what choice or alternative is left to the other? The South, in the person of her champion, says-I am a planter and cultivate my land by slaves-I cannot quit the soil-I cannot change my oc--my slaves are my subsistence, as cupation—my slaves are my subsistence, as well as my property, and they can not be made to work at manufactures—my first want is to sell my crop, as dear as possible, and my sec oud, to buy manufactured articles as cheap as possible, in return. All protection of domes o manufactures, by duties levied upon those of my customers, who purchase my plantation' produce, and work it up into manufactured ar-ticles for my use, is an invasion of my rights a depredation upon my property -1 cannot marks upon the character of the bill, as project manufacture my self, and 1 will not suffer you ed by the Secretary; and upon the modification to manufacture for me; I prefer to purchase the fabric from the foreigner, to whom I sup ply the raw material. Manufactures are nesessary for your subsistence, because you have but I will not bear a tak upon the negro cloth of Manchester, to enable you to supply me the same article equally cheap, because your gain must be my loss, and because your prosperity must in the nature of things be incompatible

with mine. Inthis view of the subject, the interest of the South is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the Northern Manufacsurer, and against him, and for his rain, the Southern planter and the British Manufacturer are colleagued. How strange the association! How deeply it conflicts with the whole history of our flevolutionary War! What a satire it speaks upon all our his itutions!

ot be true. There are theories i politics and morals, as well as in the science of mind, the fallacy of which is far more easi-ly detected in the absardity of the conclusions which they arrive, than in the process of ason by which they travel. When Mande-lie, by a commentary upon the Table of the commentary upon the l'able of the dertook to prove that private vices lie benefits, he made an ingenious book, which has perhaps never been very sa tisfactorily answered, but to the conclusions of which, no man of correct, moral feeling can assent. When Berkley, from the deepest accesses of Philosophy, raised an argument to prove that mind has no conclusive evidence of prove that mind has no conclusive evidence of nual appropriation thus liberated, that is, ten the existence of matter, he was said to have millions of dollars.

and the operation for increasing the price of demonstrated beyond all possibility of reply, the domestic article, would be to repeal the duty upon the same article, imported; an ex. When we are told that the Cotton Planter of the South and the Manufacturer of Pennsylvania, or of New England, have interests so diametrically and irreconcileably opposite to each other, that they cannot remain perma-nently associated as members of the same Community, we answer, in the language, of the Roman Moralist and Poet, "Incredulus odi." We disbeliere, and we have a doctrine which appears to us to contain, in itself, a satire upon human nature; or, at least, to solve itself into that melancholy and exploded theo

ry of Hobbes, that the state of nature between

man and man, is a state of war. For were it true, that the interests of the planter, and the manufacturer, were irreconcileable with each other, as members of the same Community. what must be the necessary and unavoidable consequence of the dissolution of the tie be gether, cotton only excepted. With regard tween them as fellow citizens, represented in to these articles, the draft of the Secretary the same legislative assemblies, authorized to enact laws binding upon them both? For suppose that common tie to be dissolved, and what would be the relations then subsisting between them? They would remain in the same relative geographical position to each other, each still employed in the same occupations, and with the same irreconcileable and opposite interests, without that link of union between them, which had existed by their re said that the portion of the impost dities paid by the inhabitants of the Northern and manu facturing States, instead of being burdensome, is actually profitable to them. That to the minufacturing interests themselves instead of Could it be otherwise, than that the irracon being a tax, it is a bounty, a gratuitous dona cileable and opposite interests should speedily fret and kindle into war, and then how would their relations stand? Must not the weaker party, on which side soever it might fall, fly for assistance to a foreign Power? Nay, are there not elements in the very nature of the contest itself, which must drive the planter nation, severed from their present associates, to Great Britain for alliance, and would not that alliance be but another name for protec tion? Must not the re-colonization prove the nevitable doom of that nation so constituted and so neighbored? And what next? The irreconcueable and opposite interests remain in all their force, and with redoubled aggravation. War, inextinguishable, or extermina ting war, between the brothers of this sever ed continent, and a foreign empire to-perpetthe coloured population. The planter cannot take, or to adjust their strife, not according change his occupation. He is rooted to the interests of either of the parties, but acsoil. Munifactures cannot be established he- cording to her own, To her own, necessari ly and unavoidably hostile to both. The whole experience of mankind has proved, that no nation can ever maintain either independ

assistance of a third. To this the Committee benefit of the Northern and to the injury of will barely allude, without expatiating upon the Southern section of the Union. Tuey are its character or its consequences. They would irreconcileable interests; and the planter of simply suggest to those who deay the power the South cannot and will not submit to the the energy and the resources of the whole na tion, a great and comprehensive, but not uni versal interest, that there is such an interest most deeply their own, protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and effectively protected by them alone. Among the consequences from which a statesman of either portion of this Union cannot avert his eyes in contemplating that which must ensue mediately after the separation should have heen consummated.
The Committee will refrain from all further

of weakness, of discord, and of desolation, be-

youd those which have heretofore operated in

the history of mankind, in the case of a na-

tion defending itself against another, by the

observation upon them. Representing as they do, the manufacturing interest of the country, the mind upon the statement of this argument they have been most anxiously desirous, in suleration of the House, tondapt its provisions, the concessions required for the accomplishment of this object, without any essential suc-rifice of the interest entrusted to them. For tive Department of the Government; the De partment specially charged with the duty of taking care that the laws should be faithfully executed; the Department therefore liable to be most deeply affected by the great change in the whole system of our revenues, and o their collection, to be affected upon the extinction of their national debt. In the multiplied conflicts of interest and of feelings affecting every portion of the community on the approach of this event, it was believed to be impossible to compose them into any semblance of har mony, unless upon some general plan, pro ceeding from or sanctioned by the Executive Head or the nation.

Sharing in the diversities of opinion prevail ing in the community upon all these subjects the Committee very early came to the conclusion, that the modifications suitable to the ad justment of the Tariff, should be prepared and presented to the House first from the Depart ment of the Treasury.
Two resolutions to that effect were adopted

by the House in January last, and the report of the Secretary was presented to the House, accompanied by the project of a bill, which has formed the basis of that now presented to the House for their consideration. A few remarks upon the character of the bill, as project tions of some of its provisions, by which it may be rendered, as the Committee believe, more acceptable to the House and to the coun try, will close the present Report.

The draft of the bill presented by the Secre

tary of the Treasury, was prepared in a spirit of compromise between the two great and seemingly conflicting interests chiefly to be af fected by the feduction of the revenue. In this purpose it was to be expected that it could to a much greater amount have probably pass-not be altogether satisfactory to either. Its ed without detection. There is besides in the this purpose it was to be expected that it could provisions have, accordingly, been considered system of graduated minimums an appearance as of questionable policy by different members of indirection little consonant with the frank as of questionable policy by different members of the Committee, under the impression, on the one part, that the reduction of the revenue contemplated by it was too extensive, and on the other, not extensive enough. It proposes to reduce the revenue to be raised from duties on imports, to twelve millions of dollars, and proaches cast upon the Tariff by its adversage and the Committee are anxiously dethereby, to remit of the existing duties, upwards of ten millions. This reduction, in the view of the manufacturing interest of the coun-try—an interest intimately and closely connect-ed with its internal improvement, and the interest specially represented in this House by this Committee—is deemed to be excessive. It proposes a diminution of revenue of more than the sum liberated from its present appropriation for the payment of the National Debt.—A majority of this Committee are of opinion. founded upon principles submitted to the con-sideration of the House in this report, the no reduction should be made, at least at the pres-ent time, equal to the whole amount of the an

riety of views, the Committee have made several modifications in the bill proposed by the

The first and greatest alteration of the ex isting system of revenue proposed in the draft competition, and of the manufacturer in whose of the Secretary, is that relating to the artifavor the free admission of the raw material cles of wool and manufactured woollens -- articles involving interests perhaps equal to al proposes not only a very great reduction in the ported articles, but a total change in the system of collection, substituting ad valorem duies in the place of the graduated mini established in the preceding Tariff laws. A change, in the estimation of many of the prin cipal manufacturers of those articles, more for midable to the prosperity of their establishments than the reduction of the duties them

The committee, after a full and deliberat hem upon this question by several of the most minent of the manufacturers, and af er giving them the most friendly and respectful attention, have found their conclusions concur-ring with those of the Secretary of the Trea-sury, that the system of graduated minimuns upon the manufactures, of woollens must upon which this opinion is founded, they refer the House to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the draft of the full to which they will add considerations of perhaps yet deeper influence upon their minds. This system appears to a majority of the com mittee to constitute the greatest and the moeasonable objection of the South and of Southern interests against the existing Tariff. The Committee cannot perceive how or in what

The graduation must necessarily operate in one of two ways-either as a prohibition upon the importation of all articles included between vard of broadcloth of one dollar s cost at the place of exportation, pays a duty of 45 cents, upon the imported sugars themselves. while if the cost at the place of expertation be out one dollar and one cent, it is taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and a half, and pays a duty of one dollar and twenty cents: ready within the last two years been reduc the difference between them being, that be one half; and the Committee having satisfactiveen forty eight per cent., and one hundred tory evidence that the duties could not be furand twenty per cent., while the article of one dollar and one cent's cost, pays the same duty as the article costing two dollars and a half. It appears to be impossible that the practical York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. They operation of such a system should not be un ust-and it contains within itself the seeds of have been such heavy complaints on the part of the American Manufacturers. The report of the Secretary notices these frauds, and the of Virginia. With respect to the duties upon difficulty, if not impossibility, of providing a gainst them. Measures for that purpose were reported by this Committee at an early peri of of the session, in the form of a bill, since re-committed to them by the order of the House. Measures reported by the Committee with great reluctance, but deemed indispensable by the inanufacturers themselves, as pensable by the inanufacturers themselves, as the still are by the Committee, in the event upon which, heretofore, there has been no corresponding discrimination in the duties levied upon them. The duty proposed by the committee should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimums should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimums should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform such that the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of graduated minimum should be expected to perform the system of grad of manufactured woollen of cost, nearly intermediate between two successive minimums, afford opportunities and temptations, which

The measures in the bill reported by the Committee were some of them of a character troublesome, vexatious, and expensive, to the importing merchant; and the necessity which the Committee believed there would be for them under the continuance of the graduated minimums, was among the most cogent reasons which produced the conviction upon the minds of the majority that the system itself ought to be abandoned. One of the effects which has been produced already is the transfer of the importing trade from the American merchant, our fellow citizen, to the exporting toreigner in Great Britain.

neither rigor of legislation, nor vigilance of ex-

ecution, can prevent.

The valuation of the article by its cost at the place of exportation enables the exporter to fix the cost in his invoice much at his discretion; and although that discretion may octhat a fraud upon the revenue laws, of a toreign country is no offence against the laws of es but an indifferent security for the correct-ness of the invoices at the place of exporta-tion. The Committee have received inforof unquestionable character, that offers have open heartedness of Republican institutions. It has the air as if the legislators of the nation, in taxing their constituents, were unwilling to let them know the real amount of that taxaries. And the Committee are anxiously described of taking away from those adversaries

their most forcible argument.

But to renouncing the system of graduated minimums, it is not their intention to abandon the protection of the manufacturing interest. Nor was that the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury in the preparation of this bill. the Treasury in the preparation of this bill.

The impression of the manufacturers, however, so far as it has come to the knowledge of the Committee, is that the reduction of the a mount of duties upon the article of manufacturerd woollens is too great for the establishments of this country to bear. Such is the impression of a majority of the Committee; and they have accordingly modified that part, of the Secretary's draff. Whether the amount

to determine. It has been the sincere desire of the Committee at once to conciliate the interests and feelings of the South, not only by the abandonment of the system of gradua Secretary of the Treasury, and now report ted minimums, but by the admission of course for the consideration of the House, a bill, not wools free of duty, and by a corresponding such as would, in its details, be satisfactory to resuction upon the duties of the article manuany one member of the Committee but as that feetured from them. In this they have also upon which alone they have been able to a consulted the interest of the American wool must likewise operate. On the imported wool with which that of natice growth must stand in competition they propose a reduction which they believe will be sufficient to retain in the hands of the American wool-grower the command of the market.
In all the other modifications of the Secre-

tary's bilt proposed by the Committee, both with regard to wool and woollens, and to all other dutiable articles, the object of the com mittee has been to reduce largely those arti cles which are not in competition with our own manufactures, and very little, or not at all those that are. On this principle the bill our national independence, now reported deviates from the draft of the Secretary in the article of cotton twist yarn and thread, which is excepted from the genonsideration of the arguments submitted to eral duty of 25 per cent, on all manufactures of cotton, and prescribes that the cotton man ufactures to be valued at 30 and 35 cents per square yard shall not be of those exceeding those values respectively. They have also U. S. Bank for the month of April and May, affixed a specific duty of 124 cents per square was taken up, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Scoate pro-Secretary's bill with floor matting, at a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. Ou unmanufactured hemp the committee have reduced the sum proposed in the Secretary's draft to thirty five dollars per ton: it having been amply ascertained that this article, as imported from a broad does in no wise enter into competition with that raised in our own country; and it being a raw material, essential to all our manufactures of cordage and sail duck. In vary ing from the draft of the Secretary on the ar ticles of silk the committee have raised the manner it can be essential to the protection of duty on those coming from beyond the Cape the domestic manufacturer. duty on those coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, from 25 per cent to 30 ad va from 20 per cent to 18, and excepting sewing silk, which is raised to 40 per cent in considthe rates of the respective minimum, or by laying a duty upon the articles of intermediale value far higher than that apparent upon the face of the law; and thereby affecting an artificial inequality between the burdens im posed upon articles of the same kind, and the duction into it of the article of syrup at the same value; and an equality of burden alike same rate of duty as that upon brown sugar, unnatural upon articles of different value, but which the committee believed would operate of the same kind. Thus, for example, a square | as a compensation to the manufacturers of the domestic article for the diminution of the duty

On the article of salt, the Committee have not deemed it expedient to propose any reduction of the existing duties, they having al ther reduced without injuriously affecting various manufactures, both on the sea coast of Massachusetts, and in the interior of New did not, however, feel themselves justified i proposing the restoration of the former duty glass, the Committee have adopted the duties proposed by the draft of the Secretary, with the exception of those upon Apothecaries and perfumery vials, an article of which there are extensive manufactories in the city of Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and they have intro-Secretary of twelve and a half cents per gal lon on olive oil in casks, the Committee have thought it proper to raise to twenty cents per gallon; this rticle coming in immediate com petition with the product of our whale fish-

From the articles proposed by the Secreta ry to be exempt from duty, the Committee have thought proper to exempt side arms quills prepared, and brass in plates, blue vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, macaroni; and among the articles included under the general description of "articles coming under the duty of twelve and a l'aif per cent." they have also excepted bichromate of potash, prus-siate of potash, chromate of potash, nitrate of lead, aqua fortis, and tartaric acid. And they have excepted also from the non-enumerated articles now paying an advalorem duty of 15 per cent. tartar emetic and rochelle salts.— The articles thus excepted being extensively

manufactured in this country.

To the provisions in the 5th and 6th section of the Secretary's draft relating to cash pay of the oath required, yet as it has long been ments or optional credits at three and six settled by the suges of British jurisprudence months, the Committee have added wool to the manufactures of wool as specified by the England, the mere administration of an oath unsanctioned by any practical penalty, furnishes but an indifferent security for the corrected ness of the invoices at the place of exporta-Secretary. The seventh section of the draft teet him against a public inquiry, in which tion. The Committee have received infor-mation from an American importing merchant erai of the States of this Union.

The Committee have added to the draft of been made to his agent in England for the the Secretary a section providing that the supply of the manufactured article to any a pound sterling shall hearester be rated at the mount that he might desire, and at any cost in the attested invoice which he might see lit to prescribe, the real prices of the articles to be adjusted between them at the rate of the real value of the article. Hence it is that expressed juice of the sugar cane, and syrup real value of the article. Hence it is that frauds to so extensive an amount have been detected at our custom houses, and that trauds to a much greater amount have probably passed of the same duties as salt. The object of without detection. There is besides in the system of graduated minimums an appearance of the Secretary of the Treasury, being to take away means of evading the duties on sugar and sait, which have been practised, and which there is reason to believe are more extensive-

ly contemplated.

In these deviations from the draft of a bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the flouse the majority of the committe have done full justice to the intenitons of that offi They have perceived in the draft a spirit and emper entirely congenial to their own, an earnest desire to conciliate and harmonize the adverse feelings and interests of the two divisions of the Union. Unable to concur with turn in all the details of his drafted bill, they have let it their duty to depart from them as

Upon this opinion, however, they will not now further enlarge. The project, in the draft of the bill, is considered by other members of the Committee as exceptionable for the opposite reason, that the reduction is, in their opinion, not extensive enough. Under this vaiderable portions, if not of the interest most deserving to be cherished by him, at least of those interests as understood by those to whom they are of deepest concern In considering its various provisions they would ask of every member of the House, before judging of the result, to make the allowance grower, with whose products the coarse article imported from abroad cannot come in
competition, and of the manufacturer in whose
favor the free admission of the raw material to be one of those occasions upon which no thing less than a spirit embracing the welf-re of the whole nation can determine that which is due to all its parts. The measure, like all those which have preceded it on the same subject, is experimental, and even if it should fail to restore entirely that harmony in which the happiness of the Union can alone consist, they cherish the belief that it may be matured into an act of legislation destined to lead hereafter to a final & more complete re-establishment of the common sympathies which carried us through the conflict for the establishment of

> TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION. IN SENATE, Saturday, June 2.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton yes-terday, calling for the monthly returns of the U. S. Bank for the month of April and May,

ceeded to consider the bill to release from du ly imported iron prepared for, and actually laid on rail roads and inclined planes, which was ordered to be read a third time. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate then proceeded to consider in Committee of the Whole, the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the sub scribers to the Bank of the United States. The bill having undergone some modifica

ion was reported to the Senate as amended. On motion of Mr. Webster, the amend nents were ordered to be printed; the Senate HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Doubleday moved for the printing of an amendment which he intended to offer to the bill for adjusting the Tariff.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment to the bill reported by Mr. Adams, from the Committee of Manufactures, proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to in sert as a substitute a bill consisting of fifteen sections, embracing substantially sions of the two bills reported by Mr. Dick-

erson, in the Senate.

Mr. Russell asked leave to offer a resolu ion, that the House, during the residue of the session, shall meet at ten o'clock in the morning. Objections being mide, he moved to suspend the rule to allow him to move it. and this motion was decided by year and nays, as follows-Yeas 125, Nays 32. The resolution was then offered and agreed

[So the House meets hereafter at 10 o'clock.] POST OFFICE INQUIRY.

The resolution of Mr. II. Everett, in relation to a Post Office contract, together with Mr. Whittlesey's amendment thereto, coming Mr. R. M Johnson, who was entitled to the floor, repeated the expression of his relucwould withdraw his amendment. If, however, the gentlemen should decline to do so, he should then proceed to discuss the subject un der the following heads:

1st. The unreasonableness of the amend

a duty within the remainder of this session 4thly. That the character of the House was involved in the inquiry.

5thly. That the time of the House, and the

money of the nation, will be spent in an improper manner.
6thly. That the Post Office Department is a

great blessing to the country.
7thly. That if it is a blessing to the country. then its operations ought not to be embarras sed by taking clerks from the performance of of their stated duty, and employing them un-der a general wagrant to examine into every

thing.

Sthly. That an inquiry like this ought always to be based on specific information given in ordinary cases upon oath, and, when member of Congress testify, upon honor.

9th. An eulogium on the House generally. showing that this inquiry will tend to take a way from the House the merit of much of that great amount of business which it has done luring this session.

10thly, That in all criminal prosecutions

probable cause should be shown. 11thly. That the character and services of the Postmaster General were sufficient to pro-

Mr. J. said that his object was to throw the entire responsibility of this debate on his friend from Ohio. He was perfectly willing to give up the plan of his speech, if the gentle man would either withdraw his amendmen

or make any motion of a specific character. Mr. Root said that he thought very sufficien cause had been shown why this subject should now be disposed of, and he therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. Whittlesey remonstrated, and said that he hoped that the House would hear him for a few minutes, in reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. He did not wish to be thus cut off from all opportunity of answer.
The Chair replied that the motion could not

be discussed: And, the question being put, the motion for he previous question was seconded-ayes 74

The previous question being then about to Mr. Whittlesey demanded that it be taken

y yeas and nays; which was ordered.

Mr. Conner inquired what would be the el et of the previous question? The Chair replied that it would cut off the imendment of the gentleman from Ohio, and all farther debate; and would require the House to vote on the resolution of the gentleman from Vermont, as modified.

In the Senate ye sterday, the Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the monthly returns of the U.S. Bank for the months of April and

May.
Mr. Wilkins gave notice that to-morrow he would beg leave to introduce a joint resolution for transferring the duties imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury by the Pension Bill to

the Secretary of War.

The bill for the remission of duties on iron imported for the use of Rail Roads was read

U. States was taken up as the unfinished business, the question being on concurring in which was debated till the hour of adjournment. In the House of Representatives, after the journal was read, Mr. Pendieton resumed the

liscussion of the petition which he presented on Monday last, relative to the release of the missionaries confined in the Georgia Peniten-tiary. The subject he said, did not necessarily involve the important and delicate points raised by our Indian relations. The real question referred only to the fair and legitimate extent of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. The motives under which these missionaries had acted in the transactions for which they were now confined had nothing to do with the subject .-Whether they were fanatics or not, was a point of no importance. He would, however, remark that the cause of civil liberty was more indebted to ecclesiastical persons than to any other class of individuals English liherty was more indebted to Hooker and Chillingworth, than to Hampden and Sidney.— Why should these missionaries be denied the release to which they had been adjudged to be entitled by the decision of the Supreme Court? Mr. P. went into an extensive assertion of the constitutional supremacy of the General Government over the governments of the respective States, &c.

Mr. Foster rose and commenced a reply to Mr. Pendleton, but gave way to a motion by Mr. Clay, to postpone the discussion till Mon-day next, which was agreed to. Mr. Speaker Stevenson presented several

communications from citizens of Pennsylvania, and one from citizens of the State of Ohio, in relation to the Cariff
ORDERS OF THE DAY.
The bill for the improvement of certain

harbors and the navigation of certain rivers, was then taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reasting.

Mr. McDuffie moved to suspend the rules

of the House to enable him to move the postponement of bills on the table in order that he discussion apon the Tariff might proceed; the motion was lost-Ayes 106, Noes 57-(not two thirds) The act, from the Senate, to provide for

the liquidation of certain claims of the State of Virginia, was taken up but without deciding the question on its passage, the House ad-

Wednesday, June 6. In the SENATE, yesterday, Mr. BEN-TON laid on the table a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the whole amount of branch bank orders which have been issued, and from what branches. Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from sundry farmers and mechanics, &c., of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any abandonment of the protective system. In the course of the morning's business, several bills were considered and passed to a unite reading, among which were the bills to confirm certain claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas, and the bill to amend the act for the rehet of the purchasers of public lands that have reverted for conpayment of the purchase money, passed

At one o'clock, the special order of the day coming up, the bill to modify and continue the charter of the United States Bank, Mr. Tazewell suggested the necessity of going into the consideration of Executive business pending, and made a motion to that effect, the motion was lost on division, 20 to 18. The bank char-

ter was then taken up.
In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill to extend the Naval Pension Fund to the allowance of half 1 ay to the wid ows and children of naval officers, &c., was read a record tine and comm t . d; and, after disposing of some other Lu-mess, the House went into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the tariff bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Wickliffe called the attention of the Speaker to that part of the bank document which reates to money advanced by the branch at this city, on account of the pay and mileage of nembers, in anticipation of the appropriation; and the Chair explained. A discussion subsequently took place, in which several members oined: but no motion was taken on the subect, when, at half past five, the House adjourned.

Thursday, June 7. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to modify and continue the set to in-corporate the subscribers of the BANK of the United States. The question being on the motion of Mr. Sprague to strike out \$150,000 as the annual bonus, for the purpose of insert-ing a larger sum. Mr. Foot moved to add to the motion, and insert 200,000 dollars .- Year 43. Navs 4.

The amendment of the Committee introlucing a section for the distribution of the bonus among the States was disagreed to by a vote of Ayes 16, Noes 31. Mr. Tagewell moved to add a provision that the President and Directors of the Bank shall, on or before the first day of the next session of Congress, signify their acceptance of the Act, which was agreed to -Yeas 41 Nays 6. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

TIVES. The House refused to suspend the rule, to enable Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, to sub-

mit a resolution, directing the printer of the House, and Editors, &c. of newspapers, enjoying by permission of the House privileged seats, to publish in future the names of all the members voting on every question. [Mr. B. proposed this resolution to deterabsentees.]
Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee who had been instructed to inquire into the condi-

tions, &c. by which Mr. W. B. Lewis, the Second Auditor, of the Treasury, had acquired the reservation of land, (formerly discussed at length,) from the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, presented a report thereon, with a re-solution, that the President be called on to Communicate the report, &c. to the Senate.

The turther consideration of this resolution,

&c. was, atter some discussion, postponed to

Thursday next.

The bill from the Senate, giving pre emption rights to actual settlers on the Public Lands, was also postponed to this day week.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Speight in the Chair, and took up the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Adams, after a brief notice of the speech

to state what was the diffifactures and that proposed amendment by Mr. Stew. bill, he showed, proposed mun system, and even to tem, in all the points resp most complained of. He its provisions, the amount it proposed to give a preloths to the amount of the Committee on Manufacture after mature deliberation benden the system of mi tote therefor an ad valoren the Committee, however. reduce the duties on oth much as that of Mr. Stew which the Committee pro 10 or 12 per cent. only, v went to a reduction of 20 Mr. Jeniler objected to

because while it rejected as to woollens, it retained i of cotton. He therefore Stewart's bill, provided it mended; and he went on mendments which it was proper time, to propose. n some of these amendr reply to the speech of Mi remarked on the candid Mr. Drayton. He concl Stewart to accept an ame Mr. Stewart declined a ment as a modification, ply to the remarks of Mr.

ted that if some of the art applied should be impo-charged with the duty, M as the duty was so high, i those articles, operate as Mr. Hoffman wished to Committee on Manufacto which Mr. Stewart's a strike out, and inquired on amendment would be The Chairman replied Mr. Stewart appealed

a long discussion on the sued: and the result of w withdrew his amendment Mr. Jenifer then offe which went to effect the gro cloths: Which was opposed b proposing, without benef to the manufacture of sal Mr. Craig. o. Va. wer

remarks on the general s Mr. Jenifer's amendme the Tariff did not appear doctrine, that raising du Mr. Jenifer now prop ment; which, after a fa Semmes, was negatived. -He then moved a thir to strike out the elevent art's bill, for a gradual on woollens &cc. and ins of the bill reported by th ufactures in the Senate. Mr. Adams, though i ment, considered it only of the bill reported by therefore thought it best use that bill as a text, o

Mr. Stewart, observing ment had not been prin of the committee, to all The motion was lost. Mr. Cuitton Allan mo

by striking out four ce cents, as the duty on co Mr. Mardis replied to stating the relation of t the price of cotton, who put the amedment was Mr. Davis of Mass which he continued to of a very lucid speech of the bill, until nearly way to a motion of Mr of the Committee.

> EASTO TUESDAY MORNI

REPUBLICA FOR PRESIDENT OF ANDREW JACK POR VICE PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN B REM

The office of the E

the Post Office, is ren

ing next to Mr. Lowe site the north front of We conclude, this of Mr. Adams's able This is a question wh mately connected wit ity of our union, that

to urge again upon of so important a stat The subject, it w at present the anxiou of Representatives; unyielding and uncor is observable, in the members, we cannot tory modification, wi gress, at the presen bring ourselves to th gress is so lost to 7 without settling this Mutual concessions section and class int and prospects must Can the ambitious

believe it, without FROM
The Baltimore A tains highly import

permitted to triumpl

love of union? We

The cholers in L though from the de the most slarming in Ireland. A correspondent the number of dead to April 25th, at m On the 4th of May

. There was a rep

to state what was the difference between the bill reported from the Committee on Manu factures and that proposed in the form of an amendment by Mr. Stewart. Mr. Stewart's bill, he showed, proposed to retain the mini mum system, and even to aggravate that system, and even to aggravate that system. tem, in all the points respecting which it was most complained of. He briefly recapitulated its provisions, the amount of which was, that it proposed to give a protection on coarse cloths to the amount of 270 per cent. The Committee on Manufactures, on the contrary, after mature deliberation, had concluded to abindon the system of minimums, and substi tote therefor an ad valorem duty. The bill of the Committee, however, did not propose to reduce the duties on other articles quite so much as that of Mr. Stewart. The reduction which the Committee proposed amounted to 10 or 12 per cent. only, while the other bill went to a reduction of 20 per cent, within two

Mr. Jenifer objected to the Committee's bill, because while it rejected the minimum system as to woollens, it retained it upon manufactures of cotton. He therefore should prefer Mr. Stewart's bill, provided it could be suitably a mended; and he went on to state different a mendments which it was his intention, at the proper time, to propose. After commenting on some of these amendments, he went on to reply to the speech of Mr. Bouldin, and then remarked on the candid concessions made by Mr. Drayton. He concluded by asking Mr Stewart to sceept an amendment as a modifi-

Mr. Stewart declined accepting the amend ment as a modification, but proceeded to re-ply to the remarks of Mr. Adams. He admitted that if rome of the articles to which his bill applied should be imported, they would be charged with the duty, Mr. A had stated; but. as the duty was so high, it would in regard to those articles, operate as a prohibition. Mr. Hoffman wished to amend the bill of the

Committee on Manufactures, in a part of it. which Mr. Stewart's amendment went to strike out, and inquired of the Chair if such an amendment would be in order? The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Siewart appealed from his decision; and a long discussion on the question of order ensued: and the result of which was, that Mr. H. withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Jenifer then offered his amendment.

which went to effect the duty on plains and ne-Which was opposed by Mr. Dearborn, as

proposing, without benefit to the South, ruin to the manufacture of sattinets. Mr. Craig, o. Va. went at some length into

remarks on the general subject, inferring from the Tariff did not appear to believe their own ment we do not believe that the members dectrine, that raising duties lowered prices. of the conference have been convoked to ex-Mr. Jenifer now proposed a second amend ment; which, after a few remarks from Mr. Semmes, was negatived.

He then moved a third amendment, going to strike out the eleventh sections of Mr. Stewart's bill, for a gradual reduction of the duty on woollens &c. and insert the second section of the bill reported by the Committee on Man-

Mr. Stewart, observing that part of his amend ment had not been printed, moved the rising of the committee, to allow time for that to be

The motion was lost. Mr. Cuitton Atlan moved to amend the bill by striking out four cents and inserting five

put, the amedment was rejected.

Mr. Davis of Mass, then took the floor which he continued to occupy, in the delivery of the Committee.

# EASTON. MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. JUNE 12, 1832

REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. BOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York. REMOVAL.

The office of the Eastern Shore Whig, and the Post Office, is removed to the new build ing next to Mr. Lowe's Easton Hotel, opposite the north front of the Court House.

We conclude, this morning, the publication of Mr. Adams's able report, on the Tariff -This is a question which is viewed, as so intimately connected with the peace and prosperity of our union, that it is unnecessary for us to urge again upon our readers, the perusal of so important a state paper.

The subject, it will be observed, occupies at present the anxious attention of the House of Representatives; and although we fear too unyielding and uncompromising a disposition is observable, in the course of several leading members, we cannot but hope, that a satisfactory modification, will yet be adopted by Congress, at the present session. We cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion, that, Congress is so lost to patriotism, as to separate without settling this question satisfactorily .-Mutual concessions must be made, by every section and class interested. Individual hopes and prospects must yield to the public good. Can the ambitious views of any aspirant, be permitted to triumph over a love of liberty, a love of union? We hope not. Nor will we believe it, without substantial evidence.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Baltimore American, of Satur lay, contains highly important intelligence from England, to the 8th of May. We have no room

The cholers in London was nearly extinct, though from the details given, it prevailed to the most slarming extent in the country, and

tion of Peers. Accordingly, says the Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in

In Paris, it was thought a new ministry was about to be formed, headed by Marshal Soult. The universal impression was, that the existing Ministry would find it impossible long to

LATEST FROM FRANCE. The packet ship Edward Quesnel, at New York, brings Havre papers to the 5th and Par-

o M. Montalivet is performing the duties of Minister of the laterior in France in consequence of the illness of M. Perief. Serious disturbances have broken out in the south of France.

The ratification by Russia of the Belgian treaty, has arrived at Loncon.

It would seem too, that an amicable arrangement has been made with France in relation to the occupation of Ancons, and that both the troops of Austria and France are to evacuate that part of the Papal territory simul

The Cholera continues to make great ravages in Dublin and the County of Cork. It is also rather severa in Edinburgh, where it is said Charles X. finds himself no longer at his case, and that he already speaks of going to a country where he will have nothing to fear .-He will probably set off for Italy to meet the Duchess de Berri. At London, the cholera is fast duninishing, and it is hoped that the city

will soon be entirely free from it.

The London Courier says—The Russian remarks on the general subject, inferring from rattlication of the Belgian treaty arrived in the Mr. Jenifer's amendment that the friends of city yesterday afternoon, but up to this mochange the ratifications. We do not know it this delay is to be attributed to the absence of M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister who left London a few days ago un a visit to his friends in Belgium, or to some desire ex pressed by the Daten Minister, that the exchange might be delayed until he has time to receive instructions from Holland, on the line of of the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the Senate.

Mr. Adams, though in favor of this amendment, considered it only equivalent to a part
of the bill reported by his Committee, and
therefore thought it best, that the House should
use that bill as a text, on which to found fu peared to act in concert with Russia, to give his minister an opportunity to ratify at the propable that this conciliatory conduct may be followed towards Holland, particularly it there is any foundation for the reports which have lately been in circulation of the hos ile

The Moniteur says -For three months past cents, as the duty on cotton bagging.

Mr. Mardis replied to him in a few words, government has been aware of the existence of stating the relation of the price of bagging to the price of cotton, when, the question being surrection at Marseilles and on the coast. It respondence was going on between that place, Paris and Italy, and that travellers of more or of a very local speech on the general subject less distinction, but all equally devoted to the of the ball, until nearly 4 o lock, when he gave legitimate party, arrived one after the other, way to a motion of Mr. Wilde, for the rising but particularly, of late, carrying orders, counter order an intelligence.

[FOR THE WHIGH

CAMBRIDGE, June 2, 1822. Mr. Mullikin-You will oblige me, the re resentative of a large part of the inhabitants of this county, by inserting in your paper, the piece enclosed, signed E pluribus unum, which our cock-sparrow editor that promised to publish; but upon mature deliberation, one whom we supposed never deliberated, after procrastinating and equivocating, drawls out, "we cannot publish it;" and endeavours to qualify his refusal with the following pittful, pompous, ridiculous tirade: "In our last, the reference to E pluribus unum, was probably calculated to induce the confident expectation that we would give it place to day. Last week we did think we should do so—we entertained a wish to gratify our correspondent, and thought certainly we should have the pleasure of realizing it. But when we read the article, preparatory to handing it to the compositor, mo ther leeting was aroused,"—(what a tremen--"and a conflict ensued,"-(parturient mon tes et nascitur mus; what a pity it was be should have been in such labour) - he proceeds, "the struggle was momentary but decisive- the desire to please the contributor, was unequal to the contest, and the sense of duty to the community and self, at once triumphed, al most without effort," &c. a continuation of nonsense, unnecessary to repeat, at last arriving to the magnanimous conclusion, "re" (the ing to the magnanimous conclusion, "re" (the intile man always puts himself in t. e plural) "cannot publish it." But unfortunately for our second Tom Thumb or Geoffrey Hudson. he expresses more truth, by putting himsels in the plural number, by way of attaching im-portance to himself, than he is aware of. It plainly shews that he is not regulated by his own will, but governed by an individual or in-dividuals, who would restrain the publication of a piece which paints corruption, the grow-ing evil of the state, and of the anti-Jackson party of this county, of which our poor little Geoffrey is an humble and submissive tool. I therefore, relying upon your judgment and good sense, hope you will give place in your paper, to a piece which many of the citi-zens of this county desire to see published, together with these prefatory remarks.

It has been customary from the original establishment of our government to the present day, to hold meetings in every State and sec tion of the Union, for the purpose of delibera-ting and acting upon questions which were calculated to affect the honor and dignity of by party spirit or under expectation of politi-cal preferment. Bby reminding you of a duty which you owe yourselves and which the county imperatively requires of you, I do not desire nor never did an othice or an appoint ment at your hands of any sort. I have been regulated by the purest principles on earth, in reminding you of the critical and mortifying situation in which you are placed. If therefore you do not remedy the evil, the blame rests the nation, or the wealth, happiness and pros-perity of the people; where the violence of faction seldom exceeded discretion, or the inin Ireland.

A correspondent of the Globe insists that the number of deaths in Paris by cholera up to April 25th, at midnight, was only 11,783.

On the 4th of May the number of deaths was 62.

There was a report in London on the 7th, tions according to their merit.

that Casimir Perier, Prime Minister of France, died on the 5th; but it appears not to have been correct.

DEFEAT OF THE MINISTERS ON THE REFORM BILL.

An "Express Edition" of the London Sun, dated 12 o'clock on the 7th, contains the proceedings of the House of Lords up to the hour of Ministers, on the Reform Bill, by a majority of 35. Although the defeat was on an amend ment proposed by the Ministers, it appears to thave been considered decisive of the fate of the Bill, unless resort should be had to a creation of Peers. Accordingly, says the Sun, "it seemed to be the opinion of several Peers in the House, that an Extraordinary Gazette containing a list of Sixty New Pers would appear on Wednesday," May 9th, the further discussion of the Bill having been postponed till Thursday, at the request of Ministers. We subjoin a sketch of the debate.

In Paris, it was thought a new ministers. at Cambridge, not to express the sentiments

commens, whose much to be lamented the valier course, neither commands the reluctant admiration of his enemies, nor augments the spontaneous regard of his friends.

It is extremely mortifying to an intelligent community to have cringing minions of an individual among them to trumpet forth in the papers the services of a representative which only consisted in voting with his party, right or wrong, and endeavoring to remove an officer of the Senate chamber, for these heads of the senate chamber, for the senate chamber, the senate chamber of the senate cham papers the services of a representative which only consisted in voting with his party, right only consisted in voting with his party, right or wrong, and endeavoring to remove an officer of the Senate chamber, for tear he might relate some of the Senate chamber, for tear he might relate some of the hopeful proceedings of the said Ezekiel F. Chambers, he, the officer, being a Jackson man, and he, Ezekiel, the only Time, 1st heat, 8m. 3s.—2d heat, 8m. 4s. voter against the said officer. These are the services appreciated so highly by the people of Maryland, as specified by the honorable his hoofs, in the second heat, which prevented assembly of twelve, the resolutions of which m y be treasured up as the monuments of as great presumption, stupidity and ignorance as were ever stamped upon the annals of politi-cal history. The honorable body were not contented by complimenting a designing & am bitious politician, contrary to the wisnes of the people & the desire of the party, but they have set themselves up as an umpire to decide the leading questions of the government, without regard to truth, justice or common reason.—
They have charged a man chosen by three fourths of the Union with being destitute of integrity, and ignorant of the great leading principles of fuerier, and domestic policy.—

"The letter of Mr. S informs us that on the 14th inst. Maj. Stillman meeting a small party of Indians attacked them, killing two and taking two others prisoners. He pursued them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag—who fled into a swamp, where they were tollowed by Major S. and his detachment: a large body of Indians there a principles of fuerier, and domestic policy. bitious politician, contrary to the wishes of the principles of foreign and domestic policy.—
How ridiculous, what errant stupidity; what arrogant presumption. If the people of the United States had not ample confidence in them several miles. On calling the roll Mathe integrity and firm principles of Jackson, jor S. found that there were 52 of his compa-or were not aware of his entire knowledge of my missing. the civil and political history of his country, which is a political history of his country, which it was in type, we have seen would they have elected him to the highest the chaplain of the Illinois Militia, the Rev. honor which it was in their power to confer? A Mr. Horn, who has just arrived express from man that had the half of an idea, or endowed with the ordinary blessings of education, would reply in the negative, but is unnecessary to dwell further upon a subject so utterly sally and ridiculous. I will therefore proceed to speak of the subject which is highly interesting to the county, and reflects upon the indepen-dence and dignity of the people, and which in fact is the main object of this publication. From the first framing of our constitution every voter in our State has had a voice in our egislature through the medium of his representative, and was privileged to vote according as his inclinations directed him, with freedom and without political restraint, which privilege it seems is now-denied us, unless stig matized as traitors to our party and apostates in principle, by a collection of demagogues,

who for self aggrandizement and political preferment, have established a sort of system injurious to the county and disgraceful to its mhabitants. It seems that a few men who have more conning than principle, have taken advantage of the late apathy of the people to hamper them with certain regulations which are illiberal in their nature and pernicious in their effect. They have raised a held without consulting the wishes of the peo ple or seeking the advice of experienced sage and intelligent citizens. They have been the instruments of electing men to important offi ces who have neither principle, talents, discre-

tion nor ordinary integrity, and who will act in all things to further their views & promote their designs; in other words, corruption is carried on an honest man is almost ashamed to engage in istration of justice in our county courts; no Jackson m in is appointed to any of the subordinate offices which are in the power of the levy court to bestow. Suppose that a Jackson man should have a case to litigate in court where the jury are Anti Jackson men, the law-yers, the sheriff, the clerks, the register, the constables, all anti-Jackson, what can be expected from the present state of circumstances but a verdict sgainst him? 'He has to contend with the prejudice of the jury, the artifices of lawyers, and a whole regiment of subordinates, obstacles sufficient to deser the most contiding from our courts of justice, for the redress of public and private wrongs. What a miserable state of society. How low & contemptible do we appear in the sight of our neighbouring counties, particularly when they read in the papers resolutions passed at political meetings by cruging minious, complimenting an aben from the counties, when there are men of superior worth among us who have never beenhonoured by such distinction, and who retiring to their domestic fire sides, turn with disgust from a scene of intrigue and corruption which would cause the most abandoned politicism to recoil with horror at its increasing and destructive progress. But there is no evil but can be partially some died, with the philosopher, if not entirely, my fellow citizens; and this remedy lies with you you are the means by which this growing evil is to be removed, and you will be the suffer-

ers if it is not speedily accomplished. The pat-ties who have musted you by trand and artifice and who have been raised undeservedly to houour and distinction by your indulgence, have abused the confidence reposed in them, by giving their aid and continuance to political and fraud ulent designs; they are the channel through which this mass of corruption is propagated, and they are persons to be dragged from their purposele of political distinction, and re-uced to the obscurity from which they ema-usted. This is the first step-by which you are to remove the manacles that hamper, are to remove the manacles that hamper, and the integue that surrounds you; the second is to give you support and influence to men of honest worth and real integrity, without regard to the dictates of party, or the violence of faction. By making a bold, firm and honest opposition to the present system of this county, you will produce such a revolution in affairs as to cause these political stakes to shrink into their slimy holes of corruption to ruminate upon the honour they have lost by their base designs to injure an indulgent and too confident people. I am not, my

gent and too confident people. I am not, my

by party spirit or under expectation of politi-

a stigma will rest upon your shoulders like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, and every effort to remove it will fix it more closely and ren der your ignominy more apparent.

E PEURIBUS UNUM.

The St. Louis Times adds, to the informa tion which we have given of the affeir of the Indians, contained at the proclamation of Governor Reynold's, that-

" I'he letter of Mr. S informs us that on the

the scat of war, and confirms the foregoing

BALTIMORE PE	June 8.
GRAIN-	
Wheat, white	1-1-
Do. best red	1 30
Do. ord, to good (Md.)	100 a 123
Corn, white	. 55 a -
Do. yellow	55
Rye	85 a -
Outs	40 a 42
Clover seed, (store)	\$5 3-4 a 6 00
Timothy do.	2
PLASTER PARIS, ground,	bbl. 1 50 a -

To the lovers of Fine Horses.

THE citizens of Talbot and the adjacen counties are particular requested to mee at the Easton Hotel in Easton, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Jockey Club, for the trial of colts raised on this shore, and particular for the improvement of that noble animal the horse. june 12

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manu facture TIN WARE, at his old stand, opposite the Market house, where he will attend to to such extent in this state and in this county that all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortthe present political controversy. According ment of articles in his line of business; and r ght cheek. Had on when committed a grey

A. J. LOVEDAY.

WOOL! WOOL!! WOOL!!!

The subcriber will give the highest prices either in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also inform those persons who are indebted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest My assortment of shoes and boots is com

plete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or wool. PETER TARR. june 12 Sw

MARYLANDS Talbot County Orphans' Court,

On application of Captain Valentine Bry on, administrator of James L. Smyth tate of Calbut county, deceased—It is order said deceased's estate, and that he cause the the space of three successive weeks, in one o the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times" printed in the town of Centreville, Queen Ann's coun

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office athrest this let day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James L. Smyth, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persona having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, at the store of Grason & Bryon, Queens Town, on or hefere the first day of January. Yown, on or before the first day of January, 1833, or they may otherwise by law be ex-Given under my hand this first day of June, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty

Capt. VALENTINE BRYON, adm'r. of James L. Smyth, deceased

# A CARD.

JOHN MECONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome as-sortment of MA1 ERIALS, which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures hem that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city, and on as reasonable terms.

Talbot County Court, on the Equity side thereof,

MAY TER V, 1832. Thomas Perrin Smith, PETITION &c. -- of the officers thereof in receiving Complainant It is represented, to money subject to interest, vis:--Complainant this Court, sitting as Benj. Kemp and wife a Court of Chancery, days after demand, certificates Wm. Edmondson and by John Stevens of shall be issued bearing interest wife and others, Taltot County, by at the rate per annum of his Solicitor, by peti-

and that letters of administration, on the per-sonal estate of the said Smith, have in due form of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talbot county; he therefore prays to be admitted, and made a party, complainant, in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this court, will order reasonable notice of such his ad mission to be given to William Edmondson, and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth Mc Neal, and to John Nice, defendants in the case, residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their res pective usual places of abode, and by publication, as in the case of absent defendants, to Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife, Robert H. McNeal and Joshua Barton, defendants in the above case, residing out of the State of Maryland, as is set forth, in the original petition aforesaid: And this court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore, on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and this ly two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, and by the authority of the same. sitting as a court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid, be admitted to become and be made a party, complainant, to the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further ordered and adjudged that three months notice, before the third Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, be given to the said William Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNesl, and the said John Nice, of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as a foresaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respective usual places of abode, & hat notice be given of the admission of the said John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by inserting and publishing this order, three suc cessive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord

said Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent defendants. RICH'D. T. EARLE.

eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said

Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth bis wife, the

True copy, Test: J. LOOCKERMAN, C.k. june 12 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-VV timore County on the 21st day of May 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself DANIEL JACKLIN, says he is free born and was raised in Stadford, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a chesnut colour, has a black mole on the the present political controversy. According to the aforesaid system the ipse dixit of the above mentioned few, no Jackson man sits in bove mentioned few, no Jackson man sits in highest cash prices.

In our property in the admin-highest cash prices. scribed colored man is requested to come forward, prove properly, pay charges, and take him sway, otherwise he will be discharged ac

cording to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail. june 12

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased, in the Town of of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (except the Bank Stock and negroes) consisting of a large quantity of very valuable

Household and Kitchen Furniture. THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable.) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job prin-ting, in the Star office, which, to a man with a small capital, would be a handsone invested, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the bers, with a good share of Job and advertising attentions and deceased's estate, and that he cause the business—also one CHARIOTTEE & HAR.

NESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various dions to rumerate, will be a could of an armine and the country of the The terms of sale will be a credit of six

nonths on all sums over five dollars, by the pur. chaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars

LEATHER & BARK. THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have opened, and intend constantly keeping at the the adjacent counties, the Hat Store of Mr. Enualls Roszell, opposite gaged for a long time in

A FULL AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF UPPER & SOLE LEATHER, which they will sell for Cash, Hides, Tan Bark or country produce. We wish to pur-chase 150 cords of Tan Bark, for which cash,

and the usual price will be given.
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. may 15 4w AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A single man, who can come well recom-mended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the june 5

#### MRS. RIDGAWAY MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON, WISHES to employ one or two young la-dies, who understand the Millenery business, in all its various branches, and one Mantuamaker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and con-stant employment will be given.

june 5 The Baltimore American, will pleas nsert the above to the amount of \$1, and charge this office.

BANK OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the governm of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of Fordeposites payable ninety

at the rate per annum of For deposites payable thirty tion in writing, that the above named 'I hom- days after demand, certificates as Perrin Smith has lately departed this life, shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

R. WILSON, Cashier. By order, 125Sept.

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and ar ranged their new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c. Also a good assortment of

FRESH IMPORTED THAS. which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punc-

tual customers.
The friends of the subscribers, the former customers of the store, and the public general ly, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers,

ROSE & SPENCER. Easton, May 15th, 1832.

#### A CARD.

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned home from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

SPRING GOODS, of all descriptions, embracing the latest fashfered extremely low for CASH, or on time to punctual dealers. SweoSw

# NEW GOODS.

WM. H. &. P. GROOME Have received and are now opening, a large. and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestic DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHIMA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PRINSYLVANIA TOW LINENS and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importa-

Easton, April 24

DOMESTIC GOODS.

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

a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER" "AVERY" and PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favour-

able terms by the Package or Piece.

Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m NEW GOODS.

Kennard and Loveday HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS. To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public gen-

> THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CULTERY, CHINA, Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, STONE & EARTHEN

WARE, &C. &C. They have also a few boxes of prime POR-TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superi-

r quality. Easton, April 17th A CARD.

THE subscriber would respectfully bear leave to say to the Farmers of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that having been en-

Cradling of Scythes, has established himself in this place, and laid in a good supply of most excellent, well

SEASONED TIMBER Sawed from the natural growth, which known to keep its position much better. He would also say that his mode of putting together, by inserting the braces in the sneed, is sup-

posed, by a vast many agriculturalists, to be vastly preferable to the old mode.

The public's obedient servit.

EDWARD STUART.

Easton, may 29 3w

-With kindling brow he tred The haunts of pleasure, while the viol's voice, And beauty's smile, his joyous pulses woke. To love he knelt, and on his brow she hung Her freshest myrtle wreath. For gold he sought, And winged Wealth indulged him, till the world Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prime Swell'd to its climax, and his busy days And restless nights swept like a tide away. Care struck deep root around him, and each shoot Still striking earthward, like the Indian tree, Shut out with woven shades the eye of heaven, When lo ! a message from the Crucified-"Look unto me and live." Pausing he spake Of weariness and haste, and want of time, And duty to his children, and besought A longer space to do the work of heaven. -God spake again, when age had shed his snov On his wan temples, and the palsied hand shrank From the gold gathering. But the rigid chain Of habit bound him, and he still implored A more convenient season.

"See, my step Is firm and free-my unquenched eye delights To view this pleasant world, and life with me May last for many years. In the calm hour Of lingering sickness, I can better fit For vast Eternity." -Disease approach'd

And reason fled. The maniac strove with death, And grappled like a fiend, with shricks and cries, Till darkness smote his eyeballs, and thick ice Clos'd in around his heart strings. The poor clay Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soul-The soul, whose promis'd season never came, To hearken to its Master's call, had gone To weigh His suffrance with its own abuse, And bide the audit. Hartford, Feb. 1832.

#### FROM COLERIDGES "SIBYLLINE LEAVES."

Te Clouds! that far above me float and pause, Whose pathless march no mortal may control! Ye Ocean-Waves! that wheresoe'er ye roll, Tield homage only to eternal laws!

Ye Woods! that listen to the night-birds' singing. Midway the smooth and perilous slope reclin'd, Save when your own imperious branches swinging, Have made a solemn music of the wind! Where! like a man belov'd of God,

Through glooms which never woodman trod, How oft pursuing fancies holy, My moonlight way o'er flowering weeds I wound,

Inspir'd, beyond the guess of folly, By each rude shape and wild unconquerable sound Oh ye loud Waves! and oh ye Forests high! And oh ye Clouds that far above me soar'd! Thou rising Sun! thou blue rejoicing Sky!

Yea, every thing that is and will be free! Bear witness for me, wheresoe'er ye be, With what deep worship I have still ador'd The spirit of divinest Liberty.

From the Temperance Recorder.

THE BLACKSMITH'S BOTTLE. A blacksmith in extensive business, had a bot bottle that held exactly a pint, and in the large willage where he resided, it was soon known in its various trips to the stores as an exact guage for that quantity, and on its appearance for re-plenishing, was filled without recourse to the measure. This bottle became celebrated.— Eighteen years it performed the drudgery of being the medium of conveying the ruinous beverage to the owner and his workmen.— During this long course of service, the shop in which it was so conspicuous an appendage. was three several times consumed by fire, but each time the bottle was found among the ruins uninjured. Phænix like, it rose, and was taken again into active service. It was kept in motion like a weaver's shuttle, and such zealous devotees at the bacchanalian al tar, were its possessors, that it has been known to convey FOURTEEN SHILLINGS WORTH of the poison IN A SINGLE DAY to the occu-pants of the shop. The bottle has survived its owner, who has recently passed into the grave at the age of 60 years, a veteran toper; al though he originally possessed a constitution that under different habits, promised to carry him to the period attained by many a temper ate pilgrin, that of 80 years or more; and inetead of competence to his survivors, has left the little bottle emptied of its contents, as their only legacy. This veteran bottle has been the medium of conveying more wealth from its owner and his workmen, than would have sufficed to purchase the most extensive and valuable farm the country can boast. As well might the occupants of the shap have beaped up coals on their forge, and put their utmost exertions in exercise upon their bel lows to put out the fire, as to undertake to quench alcoholic thirst with ardent spirits. The more frequent the recurrence to the little bestle for augustics, the more powerful is the bottle for supplies, the more powerfal is the desire to embrace it again and again, and the more frequent the embrace, the greater and more certain the necessity of return.

Are there not many more tittle bottles that are conveying the wealth, by daily, small, certain and more certain the necessity of return.

tain and sure steps, out of the possession of the owners, and pouring into their systems a tide of ruin which will never cease to flow, and which will finally overwhelm them in a destruction that has eternity for its duration. ULSTER.

Henry Young and John Wesley Dowdle, two young men, acither of whom appeared to be more than twenty years of age, were con-victed, on Monday last, in Frederick County Court, of having stolen a trunk, containing

QUEBEC Fourteen hundred and fifty Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to dive emigrants arrived at Quebec on the 13th, which is most suitable for their use.

Baltimore, june 5 4w

At Wheeling, on the 23d instant,, the Ohio There had been eighteen arrivals and as many departures of steamboats during the week.

Carriers.-Judge Martin, on or about the 12th inst at Barnwell, caused three of his negroes to be tried for the Murder of his over seer. They were all found guilty, and are sen-tenced to be hung. 'The chief witness against them was a boy, who was present. From his evidence it appeared that one of them went up to the overseer while riding in the woods, and feigning that himself and the other two, (who had runaway), would come in, got flear enough to pull the unfortunate man from his orse, when another of them felled him with a oaded stick, and then strangled him-they were deliberate enough to feel his pulse when the deed was done, to determine the sact. Charleston Mer.

Shower of Eels .- A friend of ours, yester day, presented to us a small paper of eels, gathered after the heavy rain on Sunday in the neighborhood of Lafayette place. They are perfect in form, and attracted the attention of thousands who yesterday called at our office.

N. Y. Gazette.
Washington Inving, after a long absence. during the latter part of which he was Secre-tary of Legation to London, has returned to his native city of N. York.

Insurrection at Pernambuco.-Pernambuco papers to the 21st ult, have been received at the office of the Salem Mercury, brought by the brig William, Captain Conway. A revolutionary movement was made on the 15th, the object of which was to restore the govern-ment of the abdicated Don Paparo.—The insurgents took possession of a fort which com-mands most of the town, and stationed them force, and a rigorous contest commenced, which lasted for twenty four hours, when the insurgents were defeated. Many horrible outrages were committed by the Brazilian mob upon such of the old Portuguese as fell into their power. Insurrectionary movements in the country show the plot to have been extensive. The vessels in port were embargoed by that said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixty. sive. The vessels in port were embargoed by the Government, and the William was he first that sailed. Many vessels in the harbor were crowded with Portuguese refugees. The for eign merchants had also taken the same refuge-the contidence of the whole being great ly increased by the presence of a British ship of war.—Balt American.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I will offer at public sale, at Queen's Town, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 25th of June, instant, a farm, belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two tracts called Coursey's Range, and Hemsley's Britland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Ann's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good

The terms of sale are:- That one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the Chanellor; and the residue in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or note for the same. with security to be approved by the Trustee. And on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser. WM. GRASON, Trustee.



WM. W. HIGGINS Has just returned from Bultimore with splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he will dispose of on terms the most ac commodating. may 22

LUCK'S A FORTUNE.

IN either of the two following schemes, CLARK would recommend his friends to try their Fortune. He had the pleasure in the last Lotteries of disposing of good prizes in various parts of the country, and he would respectfully request adventurers to be as early as possible with their orders. The Tickets sent from his office are in all cases the original ones, and the cash can be had for them any

where on pre-entation.
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOT-TERY, Class No. 19, for 1832. To be drawn June 13th, 1832.

100	SCH	EME:	
prize of	20,000	- 51 prizes of	\$50
	10,000	51	40
	2,500	51	. 30
	1270	51	2
	1000	102	20
	300	1530	10
	200	11475	
	100	13395 prizes, \$13	6,88
Tickets	5, halves	2.50, quarters 1 25	j

For Luck be sure to direct your orders to J. CLARK, Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

WARE at very reduced prices.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on

great bargain, well worth the attention of pur-chasers in asmuch as the discount he would al-low, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, between S. High and Exeter streets, O. T.—

The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID PROME.

DAVID BROWN. N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has prov-Court, of having stolen a trunk, containing 1900, from the mail stage, near Winchester, learing, to be had as above, (which has proven the were each sentenced to ten years en its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will show (action,) and There are now residing at Thornwaite a family, (father, mother and son) whose united ages amount to but \$7!—Carlisle (Eng.)

Patriot.

QUEBEC —Fourteen hundred and fiftyFOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called WAR. FIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Ro-bert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or
THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md. may 29

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles dis-tant from Easton. The buildings are conve nient and in good repair; a further descrip fion is deemed unnecessary, as those wishin to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the pur-chaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utenchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming their sils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

may 15

LAND FOR SALE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November in the year of the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of

twelve months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the pur chase money; and at the end of twelve months the residue of the purchase money with inter-est on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase mo-ney and interest as aforesaid—after the payment of the purchase money and interest, Deed will be made to the purchaser and not

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, ? may 1st, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Presi dent Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was morigaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of another tract of land called Lowe's Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good carefully the waters page and stinning abound

months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purhase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not from the day of sale, one third of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase other horse in Maryland. chase money; at the end of eighteen months from the stay of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four manths, from the day of sale, the residue of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the pur-chase money and interest as aforesaid; after the payment of the purchase money and in-terest, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton Easton, April 10th, 1882.

Maryland Colonization Society. HE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hun-dred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants dur-ing the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, condition and character of such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of appplications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorise an expedition, shall offer, the man-

agers will send one at any time during the ummer or autum, of which one month's notice

will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Rebert
S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the
same capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several
counlies for the purpose of concerting measures with the citizens, that the benefit of the

CHARLES HOWARD, CHARLES C. HARPER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. Denton, Caroline county. }

13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rail road, with the Washington City road. Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber. AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 17 The Easton Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

\$50 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per-sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently set-tled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to.
Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber. at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is

white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. may 29 Baltimore.

PETER W. WILLIS.

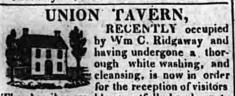


Denton, Maryland:-

will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; al of which will be warranted to perform.
"CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

February 21, 1832.



The sbscriber would respectfully beg leave to say, that he shall endeavor to accomodate all who may see fit to call upon him; he will be prepared with grain, blades and hay, with careful ostlers, and his table will be supplied with such as the market will afford—his Bar is well supplied with the best of liquors.

The public's humble serv't

HENRY CLIFT.

Esston, may 15

The thorough bred Stallion SASSAFRAS. The subscribers have procured the services of this noble animal: for the citizens of Talbut and the

should be seen.

His Pedigree, (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse is our country. A cross from him and our hest country mares,

TERMS. 8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 dollars to insure a mare to be in Ioul, 4 dollars the sin-gle leap, and 50 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows; the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb., 1833, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse, A mare insured, and parted with before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid. JAMES C. WHEELER.

HENRY THOMAS.

Easton, April S, 1832.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Lauder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle. Go dolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Shark. Express was got by Post Muster, out of a Syphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by Yorick, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen, Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Fearnought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foalgetter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good dispostion, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafras, had

1 cross of old Diomede, (sire of Sir Archy,) PEDIGREE.

1 cross of old Diomede, (sire of Sir Archy, 2 crosses of old Shark, imported, 2 crosses of old Fearnought, imported, 1 cross of Kitty Fisher, 1 cross of Jiany Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN. Sassafras's stands, for the season, other than aston, will be stated in posting-bills. Easton, april 3

JAMES GARDETTE, DENTIST OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL REMAIN A PEW DAYS IN EASTON.

HE may be consulted in the various branches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's.

J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

Murch 20

Reference Hop. Judge Farl J. B. Fooleston

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

AGENCY OFFICE. 48 BALTIMORE Street, BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them.
In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to,

may depend on having every justice done them, as if present. JOHN BUSK.

YOUNG RINALDO.

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

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

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

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that

was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebraled horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph, Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832. JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, April S

The Celebrated Horse RED ROVER

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels. Easton, the Trappe and Chapel, in Talbot county, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dol lars the season-Twelve dollars to insure : mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1833. The money of the season to be paid by the 20th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the in-

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

quality—the waters near and adjoining abound in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the control of the country of the cannot be surpassed.

To be adjoined and the Land is considered of good action, he challenges comparison with the first instant, and at the Chapel on Wednesday 17th instant, and attend the above named stands the sale will be made on a credit of nine months. For one third of the country of the cannot be surpassed. instant, and attend the above named stands reer of him who "has filled the measure of his reer of him who "has filled the measure of his 7th day of April instant, and end on the 23d

Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Ro ver. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley out of one of the finest Oscar mares ever rais ed on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingt-un. The grand dam ran at the Centreville races, the four mile heats when in foal with the dam of Red Rover and won the money, beating the second heats, and the dam of Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the Easton course and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.— Chance Medley was got by Col. Tayloe's im ported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Tayloe of Washington, at a very high price, and was landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Spectator, Accident, Scape's Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day. EDWARD ROE. JOSHUA M, FALKNER.

CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832. We do hereby certify that Messrs. Roe and aulkner's horse Red Rover, has been located as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, i this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure toal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much cred it. The blood of his sire Chance Medley. cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the alue of its cresseshis dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excel-lent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN.

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

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

John W. Jenkins. march 6, 1832. [G] Land for Sale.

For sale the farm near Miles River Ferry, called Botfield's Addition, adjoining the lands of Lambert W. Spencer, Esq. containing 1194 acres. This farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements in good order.—
Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises, and make application to the subscriber, who will remain here until about the first of June.

In the subscriber will be subscriber with the first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns. JOSIAH BOTFIELD.

State of Maryland: Caroline County, to wit:

DURSUANT to the act of Assembly, entitled an "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of William Manship for the benefit of the said act, and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday in October next for the final hearing of said application of the said William Manship and for is appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such alle-gations as may be made against him and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next. Given under my hand this twenty-second day of May, Eighteen hundred and thirty-

ABRAHAM JUMP.

# The Steam boat

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

She will leave Baltimore every Monday norning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corica) and Chestertown, and return the same

All baggage at the risk of the owner or wners thereof L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

**PROPOSALS** 

AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching. A "New Coalition" of fectious men are ma-naging at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tar-iff and the Autnor of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to buffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our

country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the slarm!—
The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt net of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace, a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avarious, corrunt and con-

all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt and cor-rupting influences which pervade the Repub-lic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europa's bravest armies, and

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

try with complaints and factions. It is the interest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their govern-ment in honest hands. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country new, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be content with his simple re-election by the same vote which placed him in the presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion and enable him to finish his rareer of public usefulness in glo-

to finish his rareer of public usefulness in glory and triumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmatized with the imputation of ingratitude.

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

It will be chiefly avoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of ANDREW JACKSON, with a view to his relection. It will promptly repe: the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" up to merited detestation.

up to merited detestation.
From the nature of the undertaking, all sub-

scriptions must be paid in advance, and so paper will be sent until the money shall be re-

Washington, March, 1832.

DAST

VOL. IV.---N

EVERY TUESDAY EDWARD M PUBLISHER OF THE LA

THE TE Are Two Dellars an Annum payable half year VERTISEMENTS are inserte DOLLAR; and continued FIVE CENTS per square.



LAWS OF THE UN Passed at the First Session

[PUBLIC N AN ACT for altering the District Court of the U District of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Ser
presentatives of the United Congress assembled, The of the United States for ana shall be hereafter ho days of May and Novem stead of the first Monday is now required by law. Sec. 2. And be it fu all proceedings of a civi now pending in, or retur shall be proceeded in by same manner as if no al

for holding said Court he A. STEVE Speaker of the House J. C. CAL Vice President of the APPROVED, May 19. and Pres

AN ACT to extend t Wood Be it enacted by the

Representatives of the U ca in Congress assembled hereby is, granted unto zen of the United States and legal representatives teen years from the las thousand eight hundred full and exclusive right king, using, and vending his improvements in the plough; a description o schedule or specification the same on the first da thousand eight hundred ded. That all rights and sold by the said patent vend the said improveme be enjoyed by the pure as fully and upon the sa the period hereby grant term: And provided als which the same has been said patentee, shall no

future purchasers. Approved, May 19th, [Public I AN ACT for giving et arrangement between the Republic of Colum Be it enacted by the Se presentatives of the Unite Congress assembled, Topublic of Colombia, and er of foreign or domesti ture, which shall come that nation to the Unite greater duties on import nage, or any other kin hereafter may be, levied

United States. Sec. 2. And be it fur restriction of coming d Colombia, contained in shall be taken off as s shall receive satisfactor restriction is taken off f nited States in the por Colombia, and shall m by his proclamation dec Sec. 3. And be it if the President of the any time receive satisfa the privileges allowed of ed to American vessel the ports of Colombia those, extended, or to I to Colombian vessels as ports of the United Sta or annulled, he is here clamation, to suspend or both of the provisio case may be, and to w privileges allowed, or lombian vessels or thei Approved, May 19,

[PUBLIC AN ACT authorizing sion of the rules and val service.

Be it enacted by the Representatives of the L

un Congress assembled of the United States I authorized to constitut cers to be composed sioners and two Post C Seat of Government, v with the aid and assis General, carefully to rules and regulations g vice with the view to sea and future exiger arm of national defend ulations, when approv ed by Congress, shall and stand in lieu of all APPROVED, May 19

[Public An ACT to alter the t

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY

EDWARD MULLIKIN. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dellars and Fifty Cents per DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per square.



BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC No. 24.]

AN ACT for altering the time of holding the
District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana shall be hereafter holden on the last Mondays of May and November, in each year, instead of the first Mondays of said months, as

is now required by law.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all proceedings of a civil or criminal nature, new pending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall be proceeded in by said Court in the same manner as if no alteration of the times for holding said Court had taken place.

A. STEVENSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate. APPROVED, May 19, 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

[PULLIC No. 25.] AN ACT to extend the Patent of Jethro

Wood. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri ca in Congress assembled, 'That there be, and hereby is, granted unto Jethro Wood, a citizen of the United States, his heirs, assigns, and legal representatives, for the term of four teen years from the last day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the full and exclusive right and privilege of making, using, and vending to others to be used, his improvements in the construction of a plough; a description of which is given in a schedule or specification annexed to letters patent granted to the said Jethro Wood for the same on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen: Provided, That all rights and privileges heretofore sold by the said patentee, to make, use or vend the said improvements, shall enure to and be enjoyed by the purchasers, respectively, as fully and upon the same conditions during the period hereby granted, as for the existing

said patentee, shall not be advanced upon future purchasers. Approved, May 19th, 1832.

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[Public No. 26.] AN ACT for giving effect to a commercial arrangement between the United States and

term: And provided also, That the price at

the Republic of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes, whether of foreign or domestic produce or manufacture, which shall come direct from the ports of that nation to the United States, shall pay no greater duties on importation, anchorage, tonnage, or any other kind, than are now, or hereafter may be, levied on the vessels of the

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the restriction of coming direct from the port in Colombia, contained in the preceding section, shall be taken off as soon as the President shall receive satisfactory evidence, that a like restriction is taken off from yeasels of the Urestriction is taken off from vessels of the United States in the ports of the Republic of Colombia, and shall make known the same

by his proclamation declaring the fact.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall at any time receive satisfactory information that the privileges allowed or which may be allowed to American vessels and their cargoes in the ports of Colombia, corresponding with those, extended, or to be extended by this act, to Colombian vessels and their cargoes in the ports of the United States, have been revoked or annulled, he is hereby authorized, by proclamation, to suspend the operation of either or both of the provisions of this act, as the case may be, and to withhold any or all the privileges allowed, or to be allowed, to Co-

lombian vessels or their cargoes. Approved, May 19, 1832.

[Public No. 27]

AN ACT authorizing the revision and extension of the rules and regulations of the Naval service.

of the United States be, and he is hereby, dollars.
authorized to constitute a board of Naval officers to be composed of the Naval Commissioners and two Post Captains to meet at the Seat of Government, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of the Attorney General, carefully to revise and enlarge the rules and regulations governing the naval service, with the view to adapt them to the pre-and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence, which rules and reg-ulations, when approved by him and sanctioned by Congress, shall have the force of law, and stand in lieu of all others heretofore enact-

APPROVED, May 19th, 1832.

[Public No. 29.]
An ACT to alter the time of holding the Dis-

trict Court of the United States for the western district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the western district of Washington be, and it is hereby, emcond Monday of June, in each year, instead

proceedings of a civil or a criminal nature now the fifth section of said act, or any part theremanner as if no alteration of the time for holding said Court had taken place.
APPROVED, May 22d, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 30.]

An ACT to authorize the removal of the Land Missouri.

in Congress assembled, That the Land Office fifth section.

at Mount Salus, in the Choctaw District, in Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the State of Mssissippi, shall be removed to, and located at, such place in the said Land District as the President of the United States of Tobacco for the town of Alexandria; and rial Courts of the United States, or before and located at, such place in the said Land the power to appoint one or more Inspectors may direct, if in his opinion any removal be necessary: and that the Land Office at Franklin, in the county of Howard, State of Missouri shall be removed to, and located in, the faithful discharge of the duties of office of Intown of Fayette, in said county; and it shall spector, a certificate of which he shall return be the duty of the Registers, and the Receivers of public money for said Land Offices, within sixty days, from and after the passage of pass all needful laws for the due and proper this act to remove the books, records, and inspection of Tobacco, and for regulating the whatever else belongs to said Offices, to their conduct of the said Inspectors; And the said respective places of location as herein provided for.

APPROVED, May 22, 1832.

[Public No. 31.] AN ACT to exempt the vessels of Portugal from the payment of duties on tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no duties upon tonnage shall be hereafter levied or collected of the vessels of the kingdom of Portugal: Provided always, That whenever the President of the United States, shall be satisfied that the vessels of the United Stares are subjected, in the ports of the kingdom of Portugal, to payment of any duties of tonnage, he shall, by proclamation declare the fact, and the duties now payable by the vessels of that kingdom, shall be levied and paid, as if this act had not

Approved, April 25, 1832.

been passed.

[Public No. 32.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limits of George
Congress assembled, That the limits of George
For the pay of Indian interpreters and transfiltent thousand dollars.

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For the pay of Indians, as authorized by in some foreign country; such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes.

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For the pay of Indians, as authorized by in some foreign country; such deed shall be good and effectual for the purpose or purposes.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if pect," recently purchased by the Corporation of the said town, as a site for their Poor's house; beginning, for the said piece of ground, at a stone marked number four, extending at the end of four hundred and seventy six poles

on the first line of a tract of land, called the "Rock of Dunbarton;" said stone also stand ing on the western boundary line of lot numbered two hundred and sixty, of Beatty and Hawkin's addition to said town; and running thence, north, seventy eight degrees, east thirty eight poles; south eighty degrees, east three poles; south, eighteen poles, south twelve degrees, east nine poles; south eleven degrees, dred and filly-nine dollars. west twelve poles; south seventy two degrees, said line, to the beginning.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the rights, powers and privileges, heretofore granted by law to the said Corporation, and which are at this time claimed and exercised by them, may and shall be exercised and enjoyed by them, within the bounds and limits set forth and described in the first section of this act.

APPROVED, May 25, 1832.

[Public No. 33]

AN ACT for improving Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public Buildings with water, and for paving the walk from the western gate to the Capitol with flagging. ing due notice by public advertisement, for improving the avenue, in the city of Washington, leading from the Capitol to the Executive offices, by paving the centre way thereof forty five feet in width, with cobble or pebble stones, or with pounded stone upon the McAdam plan, or in any other permanent manner, as the President of the United States may direct; and also, for the graduation, and covering with the best gravel to be obtained, the sideways of said avenue, and for proper gutters and drains to carry off the water, for which purpose, the sum of sixty two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, un der the same direction as prescribed in the first section, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For conducting water in pipes from the fountain, on square number two hundred and Be it exacted by the Senate and House of Control of Con

> For bringing water in pipes to the Capitol and the construction of reservoirs and hydrants, and the purchase of the rights of indi viduals to the water, forty thousand dollars. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to contract for the purchase, delivery, and laying of Seneca flagging on the walk from the western gate to the Capitol; and for this purpose, the sum of sev-en thousand one hundred and two dollars be and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 25, 1832.

to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia."

Louisiana, shall be hereafter holden on the se-cond Monday of June, in each year, instead rate of one per centum and thirteen hun-Annum payable half yearly in advance. Annum payable half yearly in advance yearly yearly yearly yearly yearly yearly yearly yearly yearly year pending in, or returnable to, said Court, shall of, for the purposes and objects designated in be proceeded in by the said Court, in the same said act, by the same officers, process, and means by which said Corporation is now, or may hereafter be, empowered to collect any other taxes; and to pay over said money, when so collected as aforesaid, to the Treasury of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person the United States, in the manner, and within Office from Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi, and to remove the Land Office from Franklin to Fayette, in the State of paving over as aforesaid the collecting or bereditaments, lying and being within the such case, the President of the United States Be it enacted by the Senate and House of may proceed to exercise the powers reposed estate or interest, or for declaring or limiting Representatives of the United States of America in, and conferred on, him, in and by the said any use or trust in and of the same, before any

> dria, or the Mayor of the Corporation, for the faithful discharge of the duties of office of Into the Clerk of the Common Council. And the said Common Council shall have power to for just cause, any Inspector, and appoint a-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from the passage thereof. Approved, May 25, 1822.

(Public No. 35.)

AN ACT making appropriation for the Indian Department for the year one thousand

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

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as established by law, including an A-gent for the Kansas, agreeably to a treaty with that tribe of June third, eighteen hundred and

hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the pay of gunsmiths and blacksmiths and short assume, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under trea-

ty provisions and the orders of the War Department, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars. For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gunsmiths' and blacksmiths' shops,

lars. For expense of transportation and distribu-tion of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hun-to do so by fear or threats of ill usage by

five thousand four hundred and twenty-six dol-

west twenty three poles, to the said first line of the "Rock of Dunbarton," thence, with sixess, with the different superintendents and in the mode prescribed in the first section of agents, and when assembled on public busi-

> the same, when required, in the several agencies, seven thousand dollars.

ment, twenty thousand dollars: Provided, in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be used for the purpose of rewarding Indians for settling disputes among themselves. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for defraying the expenses of conducting a deputation of Indians from the head waters of the Missouri to Washington City, and from thence to their own country: Provided, That no compensation beyond their actual expenses for extra services, shall be allowed any Indian Agent or Sub-agent for services when doing duty under the order of their government detached from their agency and boundary of

the tribe to which they are Agents.
Sec. 3. And be it furter enacted, That there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, be to expended under the direction of the Se eretary of War, in the purchase, and delivery of corn, or other provisions, for the use of the Seminole Indians, who are likely to suffer on account of the failure of their crops from a severe drought the last year. Approved May 31, 1832.

[Public No. 36.]

AN ACT to aid the vestry of Washington parish in the erection of a keeper's house, cilmen, shall have full power and authority to bers of Congress, and other public officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, for the purpose of aiding the vestry of Washington arish, in the erection of a keeper's house, for planting trees, boundary stones, and otherthe interment of members of Congress, and other officers of the General Government.

basin at the Virginia Avenue, sixty feet, at the other officers of the General Government. Approved, May 31, 1832.

[Public No. 87.] AN ACT in relation to the Penitentiary for

the District of Columbia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri-

ent year, to be expended under the superin-tendence and direction of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary. APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

[Public No. 38.] AN ACT for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the estates of purchasers within the District of Colum-

or hereditaments, lying and being within the District of Columbia, shall execute and acknowledge a deed for the conveyance of such state and county in which such persons may any two Justices of the Peace of the State, District or Territory and county in which such person or persons may be; and such Judge, Chancellor or Justices shall annex to such a deed or certificate, under his or their hands of the execution and acknowledgment thereof, and that the grantor or grantors was or were known to him or them, or that his, her or their indentity had been satisfactorily proved, and the Register, Clerk or Prothonotary of such Court or county, shall also certify under his hand and the seal of his office, that the Judge, Chancellor, or Justices, is or

are, was or were such at the time of the exe cution and acknowledgement thereof; or if any such person or persons, seized or possessed as aforesaid, shall be in some foreign country, and shall execute and acknowledge any such deed before any Judge or Chancel lor of any Court, master or master extraor dinary, in chancery, or notary public, in such foreign country; and such execution and acknowledgment, and also the identity of the grantor or grantors shall be certified upon, or sexed to, such deed, under the hand and seal of any such judge, chancellor, master or master extraordinary, or notary public, and such deed, so executed, acknowledged and certified in the several and respective modes aforesaid, shall be recorded amongst the land records of the county of Washington, or the aty of Alexandria in the District of Columbia, within six calendar menths from the day

cies and agencies, twenty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the nav of gunsmiths and blacksmith and share a superintendencies and agencies, under treating the provisions and the orders of the War Delivery provisions and the orders of the war and the order of the wa justices, master or master extraordinary in chancery or notary public, aforesaid, before whom the same may be executed and acknowledged, shall make the contents thereof known to her, and shall examine her, out of the presence and hearing of her husband, whether she doth make her acknowledgment of the her husband, or fear of his displeasure; and For expense of provisions for Indians at the such examination and acknowledgment, and this act, according to the place or country ness, eleven thousand eight hundred and of such examination and acknowledgment, and For expense of building houses for Indian a- such deed shall be recorded within the severgents, blacksmiths' shops, and for repairs of al and respective periods herein before mentioned; the same shall be good and available for

the purposes therein mentioned, and thereby For contingencies of the Indian Depart-intended. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the counties of Washington and Alexandria, respectively, are hereby, authorized to record any deed or conveyance, executed and authenticated agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Approved, May 31, 1832.

[Public No. 39.] AN ACT vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington, all the rights of the Washington Canal Company; and for other purposes.

HEREAS, it is represented that the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, have purchased, and are now exclusive owners of all the stock of the Washington Canal Company, and are desirous that the entire property, rights, privileges, and immunities of the said Company be vested in them for the use and benefit of the said city:

right, title, interest, property and estate, either in law or equity, of the Washington Canal Company, be, and the same are hereby, vested in the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council for the use aforesaid; and that the and the improvement and security of the dake possession of the Canal and works of the ground allotted for the interment of members of Congress, and other public officers. repair the same, from time to time, as occasion may require, and as to them shall seem expedient Provided, That said canal shall be finished and completed, of the breadth and depth, and in the manner and within the time

street west to Sixth street west, at the water line, shall be one hundred and fifty feet; from Sixth street west to B street south, eight feet, wise improving the burial ground, allotted to at the water line; from B street south to the and twenty feet, at the water line: and the said cansi, throughout its whole length and breadth aforesaid, shall have a depth of at [Public No. 34. AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act and the same is hereby, appropriated to be and Common Councilmen, three basins at-

cured by walls of stone or other materials, in; all which work hereby required to be done to complete the said canal and basins, shall be done and finished in the manner aforesaid by the first day of March in the year or in default thereof, this act, and all the rights and privileges thereby granted, shall cease and determine. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all

such provisions, in any former law, as required the Washington Canal Company to raise, red the Washington Canal Company to raise, said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Coundrain, or improve the low or wet grounds cil, shall not be authorized to occupy, nor along or near the said canal, shall remain in full force; and be obligatory on the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council: Provided, That ne funds for that purpose shall be tern branch to Seventeenth street west upon

raised by lottery.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for and in consideration of the expenses which have been, and will be, incurred in finishing the said canal and basins, and of securing the sides thereof, and of the expenses of erecting and maintaining locks, and of completing the whole work according to the provisions of this act, and of keeping the same in repair, including the expense of draining or otherwise by authorized to collect, on all articles and materials landed on each side of the canal and basins, from on board any boat, scow, or other vessel, or water craft, or placed on either side of the said canal or basins for the purpose of being taken therefrom by any boat, scow, or other vessel, or water craft, wharfage, according to such rates as they, by ticles carried along the said canal, tolls not exceeding the following rates; that is to say:

for each unloaded boat, scow or other vessel or water craft, twenty five cents; for each barrel of flour, beef or pork, two cents; for each barrel of whiskey, brandy, or spirituous liquors, of any description, three cents; for each hogshead or pipe, six cents; and upon all other articles, packages or commodities, ter that rate for any article or quantity weigh ing less than one ton. And said Mayor, Althe exclusive right to establish a packet boat ble on any boat, scow, vessel, or other water craft, on any of the articles aforesaid for a any part of the said canal, but the public proand pass free of wharfage and tolls.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, shall, from time to time, erect and keep in repair, all such bridge or bridges over the said same, as the convenience of the inhabitants of the city may require; which bridges shall be erected at least eight feet above high water, and of not less width than twenty-four feet, and be safe for the passage of footment horses, cattle, carriages, and loaded wagons.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the

said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, shall, annually, in the month of January, lay before Congress a true statement of the capi-tal invested by them in the purchase, comple-tion, and improvement, of the said canal and works, with the amount of their annual expenditures and receipts, so as to show the clear nett profit by them so received on such investhappen to fall short of six per centum on the suid capital so invested, it shall be lawful for them to increase the said rates of toll and warfage in such manner as they may judge sufficient to produce six per centum per annum on the said investment; and should it so happen at any time the nett proceeds aforesaid shall exceed a rate of ten per centum per annum, they shall so reduce the said rates as not to produce a greater nett firofit than of the Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and not to produce a greater nett firofit than of the House of Representatives of the United States said rates of ten per centum. In estimating of America in Congress assembled, That all the the amount of capital invested, the proceeds of sale of the real estate hereby granted to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, to aid them in the execution of the works hereby required, shall not be included, but the amount of sales of the said property, showing what part thereof shall have been sold, and at what price each part of the said property shall have been sold, shall form part of the said annual report.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, shall not begin to collect wharfage or tolls, until the said canal and works shall have been wholly completed according to the provisions hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said canal shall be finished in such manner that the width thereof, from Seventeenth that the width thereof, from Seventeenth the same shall have been so comhis opinion, the same shall have been so completed; and upon obtaining such certificate and depositing the same with the clerk of the circuit court for the District of Columbia, in the county of Washington, to be by him re-corded, it shall and may be lawful, to and for fifty five feet, at the water line; from L street the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Counsouth to N street south, forty five feet, at the cil, to commence the collection of the said the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Counpair as to impede, the free and convenient use stant employment will be given. thereof by vessels or craft drawing four feet water, so long as the same shall so remain out of repair or obstructed.

SEO. 8. And in order to aid the said May- charge this office.

paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of completing the Penitentiary and building connected with it, for the erection of railing on the exterior walls, and for the support of the convicts, and pay of the officers for the pressure of the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the exterior to be expressed under the pressure of the said canal, which shall be by or, Aldermen, and Common Council; in fulfilling the objects and requirements of this act, and the objects and requirements of the objects and requirements of this act, and the objects and requirements of the object Eastern branch, at the eastern termination of the said canal, of at least one hundred and twenty feet in width and six hundred and nineSixth and Fifteenth streets west, and extendty feet in length; and one at the Virginia avenue, of at least eighty feet in width, and one hundred feet in length; each of which basins shall, at all times, have, throughout its length and width, a depth of water equal to that and width, a depth of water equal to that to A street south, and lying between Sixth and because equired in the said canal. And the ing from Canal street two hundred fifteen feet. Fifteenth streets west, and all the right, title, interest, and estate, which is now, or ought to where necessary, of sufficient strength and be, vested in any trustees, commissioners, or height to allow the use of steam vessels therefor the benefit of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, vessed in the said May-or, Aldermen, and Common Council, in see, for the purpose, and to be by them sold and one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, applied for the purposes aforesaid, or so much thereof as they shall deem it advisable to sell for the said purposes, and the said residue to hold and use for the benefit and convenience

of the said city: SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the permit others to occupy, more than forty feet for the purpose of landing on either side of the said canal, extending from the said Eas-

the plan of the city.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That street be laid out along the entire length of said canal, on the south side thereof, of the width of eighty feet, between said Sixth and Fifteenth streets west, which shall be kept open for ever as a public street, and subjected to the same rules, regulations, and ordinances, as shall and may affect the other streets and avenues in said city; and that all the streets improving or drying the low and wet grounds along and near the said canal, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, are here. ning westwardly and eastwardly would in like manner intersect the same, shall, in like manner, be opened and kept open, and subject as aforesaid.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a map or plat of the said land, squares, streets, and avenues, made and prepared by F. C. De Krafft, United States' Surveyor of the city by-laws or regulations may from time of Washington, dated December twenty sevto time ordain and establish: Provided, That enth, one thousand eight hundred and thirtythe said rates shall, at no time hereafter, and one, marked A, be, and the same is hereby, in no particular exceed those charged on the ordered and directed to be recorded in the office same articles by the owners of private wharves of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and alin the said city. And it shall and may be so in the office of said Surveyor of the said city lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen, and of Washington, and shall be held and deemed Common Council, to demand and receive, at as indicating correctly the said lands and the most convenient place or places for all ar squares, streets and avenues, and be of full au-

thority as designating and exhibiting the same. SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any proprietor, or proprietors of any lots now fronting north on B street south, between said Sixth and Fifteenth streets; shall signify his, her, or their, desire and intention to exchange said lots for an equal quantity of the lands herein and hereby conveyed to the said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, situated on the south oids of A street south, and immediately north of his, her, or their, said lots, it shall be the duty of the dermen and Common Council, shall also have said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, on such intention and desire or boats on the said canal for the conveyance being made known to them, to and upon a of passengers; and no other boat or boats for conveyance in due form of law, clear of all in-that purpose, except such as are established cumbrances, being made to them for the said or permitted by them, shall be allowed to lands so held by such proprietor or proprietors, convey passengers on the said canal for hire. to convey and assign to the said proprietor, The tolls hereby granted shall be demanda- or proprietors a corresponding quantity on the square immediately north and fronting on A street south. And passage through either of the locks, or along or proprietors shall have made any substantial improvements on the said land so held by him perty of the United States shall be landed or them as aforeseid, to make a fair and equitable allowance on said surrender or conveyance, either in land or money, as may be agreed on between the parties: Provided, Said proprietor or proprietors shall make known such intention to the said Mayor, Board canal, in each and every street crossing the of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, on on or before the first day of August next.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, be, and they are hereby, required to lay out and wide the said lands, so conveyed and vested by viatue of this act, into lots, with alleys, as to them shall seem meet and proper, and to dispose of and sell the same, or so much thereof as shall remain unexchanged as aforesaid, and also all such lots as they shall receive in exchange as aforesaid, at such times and upon such terms as to the said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, shall seem meet; and to execute, or cause to be executed, good and ment; and if at any time the nett profit shall sufficient deeds of conveyance to the purchasers thereof.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That, the proceeds arising from said sales shall be, and constitute a fund, which shall be applied by the said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council, to pay and extinguish any debt which has been or may be, contracted, either in the purchase of the Wash-ington City Canal, or the shares of stockholders in said canal, or in the completion of the same, and in the expenses attending said purchase and completion, and shall not be applicable to any other object or purpose until said debts be extinguished. SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That

nothing in this act contained shall be held or deemed, in any manner or way, to impair or injure any private rights or interests, or in any manner to affect the same beyond the mere transfer of the rights of the United States to said Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council.
Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That

the several acts passed on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and two; the six-teenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twen-ty-six, in relation to the Washington Canal Company, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except as herein before provided.
APPROVED, May 31, 1832.

# MRS. RIDGAWAY

MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER. WASHINGTON STREET, BASTON, WISHES a employ one or two young la-dies, who understand the Millenery business,

water line; and from L street south to the wharfage and toils. And such right to collect in all its various branches, and one Manuachannel of the Eastern branch, one hundred the said rates of toll and wharfage shall cease, maker, who understands her business in all and twenty feet, at the water line: and the whenever the said canal shall be so out of rejune 5

The Baltimore American, will plea nsert the above to the amount of \$1, and From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Mr. Gouverneur. "You have passed them," | majority to a doubtful policy, will have any GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

The call for a public meeting last evening, upon the subject of the Tariff, was answered | cended from his elevation, his full melodious | greater injustice, than it would profess to remby a large assemblage of our citizens. The voice being lost in the universal uproar. call was addressed to all those who "feel that an arrangement of the Tariff Question during hair and whiskers, a low forehead, nose turnthe present session of Congress, on principles of ed up, and folding his arms, very deliberately mutual concession, and embracing such modilications as may allay discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of the country, is absolutely necessary for the preserva-tion of Peace and Union." From the nature of certain publications in some of the papers, and in consequence, we are told, of hand bills which were yesterday posted in the upper wards, it was anticipated that the meeting might not be all of one way of thinking, even it its proceedings should be marked with oreight o'clock, until which time the doors of the session room, which had been engaged for the meeting, were kept closed. The people, however, began to assemble soon after seven, and when the doors were opened, we should judge there were from two to three thousand persons present. Wishing to ascer tain what was to be the complexion of the meeting, we passed through the crowd in several directions, and it was very evident that the friends of the Tariff were largely in the majority. The correctness of this conclusion was demonstrated at every stage of the sub sequent proceedings. The moment the doors galleries being considered insecure were orvery cheerfully complied with by the multi- not stand forth. tude, as soon as they understood the cause.

No time was lost in calling the meeting to order, and on the nomination of Preserved Fish, Esq. Chancellor Kent was appointed low Citizens! - Are you prepared to put your-President, and Stephen Allen and Gideon Lee, Esqs. Vice Presidents. Cornelius W. Lawrence and John A. Stevens, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries.

Peter A. Jay, Esq. opened the proceedings of the meeting, by a brief, but very able and judicious speech. He commenced by sketchour government from the revolution to the the orator, and thrusting forward a brawny result of compromise, and urging the necessity of continuing to act in the same conciliating spirit. He spoke in a temperate and dig-nified manner, and at times with fervid eloquence-calling forth the applause of the meeting, as he described the prosperous state of the country under our existing institutions .-He admitted the constitutionality and utility of protection to our industry, and though he favored conciliatory measures to the South, he said he did not approve of their course .-"You," said he, "think them madmen, if this be so they will be likely to act as madmen.' We have a full report of the excellent remarks in preparation, but have not been able to com plete it for the present publication. The ketches in the morning papers are very imperfect. Our full report will appear on Mon-

Mr. Jay was listened to with great deference and attention, considering the size and character of the meeting and the inconvenient proximity with which the people were crowded together. The assertion of the Journal of Commerce, that the applause with which he was frequently greeted, was "uni formly mingled with hisses and other marks moved that they adjourn, which was tumultuof disapprobation," is entirely incorrect .-The only serious interruption that took place, arose from an anxiety to hear the orator .room - Speak louder'-'we can't hear a word' -'adjourn to the Park'-the Park'-the Park,' &c -with now and then a casual remark, such as are to be expected at crowded ublic meetings. Indeed, considering the heterogeneus materials of which the meeting for particular interests, nor sacrificed to ab- manded in several expeditions against us durwas composed, and considering also the indis stract opinions. putable fact, that a majority were evidently opposed to the purposes for which they image of the purposes for which they are the purposes for the purpose of the purposes for which they image of the purpose o which Mr. Jay was listened to by such an as semblage-all crowded meetings being impatient when they cannot distinctly hear-was a most honorable testimonial to his elevated character, and a strong evidence of the respect in which that character is held by the

Mr. Jay having concluded his remarks, proposed the resolutions which will be found below. But such a tumu't arose, that scarce one word was heard at a distance of six feet from the chair. Mr. W. Lawrence having stronger lungs, read the resolutions again, with some what better success; but it is not believed that one person in ten present, heard a sentence. The resolutions were seconded by David W.

Ogden. Esq. At this moment, several gentlemen rose to address the meeting-among whom were Eli jah Paine, and S. L. Gouverneur, Esqrs.-But such a hubbub was raised against them, that not a syllable of what either uttered, could the one hand, and on the other by an abandon the help of all the strange languages with of the system. which they were so suddenly confounded, 5 Resolved, jabbering at once. Mr. Paine continued his what amount of revenue is adequate to de attempting to obtain a hearing for him, and of government, that a reduction of the existthe friends of the meeting laboring with lea- ing duties to that extent is essential under any thern lungs to drown his voice. His gestures, modification of the Tariff, to preserve the un and the movements of his lips, were all that

could be distinguished.

Meantime the President declared that he should put the question on all the resolutions at once. He did so: but few could hear a word from the Chair or any other quarter .-Happening to stand near the Chair, we heard the question taken. The resolutions were pronounced to be carried, but whether in the af firmative or negative; no mortal could tell, amid such a clamorous din. A motion was then made to adjourn, which the meeting did not, and could not hear; but an adjournment was declared, and the officers of the meeting retired.

The uproar now increased. An attempt was made to put out the lights, and several candles were extinguished, and a lamp or two broken; but High Constable Hayes, the most efficient officer in a mob that we ever saw, refused to sllow other lamps to be put out. Indeed, it would have been an act of wanton wickedness, to have enshrouded such a multi tude at once in darkness, for many lives and limbs would thereby have been jeoparded .-Various attempts were now made to re organize the meeting. Mr. Gouverneur succeeded in pushing himself through the crowd until he took possession of the situation abdicated by the President. He mounted upon the table, and attempted to address the mob-for such it had become, although it was perfectly good-natured. Mr. G. succeeded in obtaining hearing for a time, but as he had no propo sition to make, and talked to no question, the meeting soon interrupted him. Cries of "Come to the point," -"What have you got to say?"-"Let us hear the resolutions,"and a hundred other exclamations, interrupted him. "Where are the resolutions?" demanded one. "I have not got them," said Tariff, that shall sacrifice the interest of a from one of the St. Louis presses:

have crammed them down our throats," roar ed a Tariff man back: Mr. G. at length des-

Next uprose a man with dark eyes, black high import. He began with great delibera-tion, and an indiscribable intonation:—"Fellow-citizens-I-a-peal-to-your pat-ri

-ot-ism"-but a universal roar of laughter stopped all further utterance. He paused again, and folding his arms as before, awaited another cessation of the noise. At length the troubled elements were again hushed, and the stranger commenced his oration anew in exder and regularity. The hour of meeting was actly the same words, and the same singularly picturesque style of oratory. But another guffaw, loud as when Ætna bellows, once more interrupted the eloquence evidently laid up in store for the public edification; and the orator descended in discomfiture.

Anothor patriot thereupon rose to speak but was disconcerted by an inquiry from a gentleman from another country, no doubt as beautiful as our own, who seemed to fear that the would-be orator was like many other unlucky people, born an exile from his native land, and demanded to know whether he was an American. Another peal of laughter resounded through the hall; whereupon a mowere opened, there was a rush, and the hall tion was made that Gen Swartwout take the was instantly filled almost to suffocation. The chair. The question was fairly taken and carried-but Gen Swartwout, although called dered to be kept clear-an order which was for by a thousand mouths in a breadth, did

Mr. Noah Cook then ascended the tribune and was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Cook,-"Felselves on a footing with the slaves of South Carolina?" And here another uproar was commenced, distracting as when the thunder plays fantastic gambols among the rocks and glens, and peaks and avalanches of the giant Alps. A huge, square shouldered, bronze-visaged man, done up in a butter-nut colored reing the history of the origin and progress of gimentals, now jumped upon the table facing present time, having, in its origin, been the arm, with a clenched fist shaking portentously on the end of it, exclaimed-"I have got a sword thirty one inches long, and I know how to use 'um." He did not, however, produce his Excalibar, which is probably the same wielded by the Cid, and is now in the armory of Spain. A tremendous haw haw succeeded this explosion of patriotism. .

The next exhibition was still more amusing. A queer-looking man, with a straw-hat which looked as though it had endured the peltings of many a pitiless storm, mounted the forum and attempted to deliver an exhortation of some sort. But somebody else sprung up by his side, and imitated the orator's attitude and manner - his every movement and gesturewith such pantominic effect, that the whole multitude were in danger of cracking their ribs with laughter.

These scenes, which were interrupted with ten thousand voices of ten thousand descriptions, continued until about 10 o'clock, when Alderman Murray succeeded in obtaining a hearing. He stated that it was apparent that no further business would be done, and that the Police Committee had instructed the officers to extinguish the lights. He therefore ish band of Sacks under the celebrated Chief moved that they adjourn, which was tumultuously carried, the lights were put out and the have been joined by the Winnebagoes and assemblage retired.

The following are the resolutions, as offi-Union of these States, "in which are involvour national existence, is an object of paramount importance, never to be endangered

gued it was called, we think the manner in portant questions which at times must vari- at Rock Island. I should like to have an opously affect States "differing in situation, climate, habits, and particular interests," it is necessary that each should relax of some points, and always to recollect that our happy Constitution itself was declared by its august Saturday furnish the following intelligence: framers to be "the result of a spirit of amity, and a mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation renders indispensable."

3. Resolved, That an arrangement of the Tariff question during the present session of Congress, on such principles as may allay dis content and restore harmony to the different sections of the country, is essential for the preservation of peace and union.

4. Resolved, That this important object cannot be effected otherwise than by a sincere mutual deference and concession, evinced by great sacrifices of opinion and of interest on both sides; by acquiescence in special protection to certain branches of industry on be heard. Such a noise could hardly have ment of exorbitant protecting duties, and of been made by all the people of Babel, with the most obnoxious and oppressive provisions

5 Resolved, Without pretending to decide attempt to speak for some time, his friends fray the expenses and to meet the exigencies divided confidence of the people in the gene-

ral government. 6. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, certified by the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, with a copy of the notification calling it together, be transmitted by them to the Senators of this State and the Representatives of this city in Congress, with a request that the same may be laid before both flouses, and that they will themselves endeavor to effect a settlemet in the spirit and

upon the principles before recommended. Whereupon the meeting was adjourned. JAMES KENT, President. STEPHEN ALLEN, Vice President.

GIDEON LEE, Vice President. Cornelius W. Lawrence, | Secretaries.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretaries.
We understand that had the meeting not been adjourned with such precipitation, and had order been preserved, and a full and free discussion allowed, Gen. Lynch, Mr. H. Ketchum, and other gentlemen were prepared to address the meeting, and that the following resolutions would have been proposed as substitute for those which received the official

sanction of the meeting.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to be the steadfast and unwavering friends of

Resolved, That we fully acknowledge the rights of minorities, and they ought to be respected. That we are prepared to yield any concession to our fellow-citizens of the south that can be done consistently, with due protection to our merchants, agriculturists, mechanics, manufacturers and artizans; while we cannot give up to theory the solid interests of the majority of our citizens. Resolved, That no alteration of the present

said an Anti-tariff man to the meeting:-You tendency "to allay discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of our country," inasmuch, as such change would work

Resolved, That we have looked in vain, and with great solicitude, for some fair proposi-tion of compromise from our Southern brethawaited silence, which was soon awarded him, ren, which would be compatible with what is gled and exposed. Two highly respectable as he appeared to be charged with words of due to our own just rights and essential in young women, of 16 and 18 years of age are

> Resolved, That such reduction of the duties murdered, are perhaps reserved for a more on imports as may be necessary to meet the present prosperous state of the country, should take place, upon articles neither produced nor manufactured in the United States.

INDIAN WAR. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city from his friend in Illinois, dated

SPRINGFIELD, May 23d. "You are doubtless by this time aware, that the northern part of our state has been invaded by the Indians. It was for a while thought that they might be driven from the state, as last year, without bloodshed, but on Monday the 14th inst. a war party found a favorable opportunity of attacking and defeating a detachment of our army of about 275 men, under the command of a Major Stillman. It appears that Stillman's battalion was decoyed a white flag shown by the Indians, into an ambuscade, laid by them and totally routed. The loss on our side was eleven killed; that of the Indians supposed to be about 20 or 25 .-The battle occurred on Sycamore creek, about 30 miles from our main army. When the main body of our troops are wed at the battle ground a scene of horror was witnessed, such as has not been seen in this country since the settlement of the state. The slain were scalped, and mutilated to a degree of savage bar barity seldom before heard of,-their heads and limbs were severed from their bodies, which were ripped up and strewed over the ground in wanton and savage triumph. The aggage wagon, ammunition and provisions fell into the hands of the enemy, besides a num ber of horses and all the camp equipage. The fight commenced about dark and was contin ued until between eight and nine o'clock at night, over a space of about eight miles; our men retreating and occasionally rallying, and the Indians pursuing and surrounding them The force of the Indians engaged is supposed to have amounted to about 700 warriors-Af ter the fight they retired across Rock river, carrying off their dead with the exception of three which it is supposed were overlooked in the darkness of the night. One other, a chief, was found supported by a piece of bark against a tree with the scalps of three white men at his feet.

The Indians it is thought are endeavoring to make their way to the Canadas; but they will find great difficulty in attaining their object, as Gov. Reynolds is taking measures to intercept their route. . I shall leave this place in a few days with a company for Hennipen, on the Illinois river, to join a new requisition of 2000 mounted men, intended to form a junction with the main army under Gen. At kinson, or else to get between the Indians and their intended place of destination.

When last heard of they were in force at a Winnebago town, at the mouth of the Peckatotica, to the amount of about 2500. The hostile Indians consisted orginally of the Brit-Patawattomes. It is likely that we may have like, and are conducted by chiefs of great co-1. Resolved, That the preservation of the lebrity. The Black Hawk was taught the art of war in the school of Tecumseh, and is ed our prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps said to be inferior in no way to that great chief in point of talents and prowess. He is remarkable for his hostility to the whites, and comportunity of sending it to you."

Latest intelligence by express from the seat of the Indian War. The Washington papers of Extract of a Letter to a Western gentleman now

in Washington Mr. Mills has just arrived at this place by Express from Galena, which place he left of the 23d of May, and his accounts are of a very distressing character. In the late skirmish upon Sycamore Creek, on the 14th ult. our loss as reported officially is 12 killed and 12 wounded. The killed were treated with the usual Indian barbarities. On the succeeding day, a small party of our spies were attacked at the head of Buffalo Grove, distant about 25 miles from the scene of the skirmish spoken of, and one of their number killed. On the 16th, the small settlement at the mouth of Plum River. only 20 miles from Galena, was attacked and retreated to a block house which they had erected. After an hour's ineffectual firing, the Indians retreated, and at the approach of night the inhabitants made their way to Galena in a canoe. The mails had been intercepted, and every reason existed that a drove of cattle intended for the garrison at Praire du Chien. had been taken by the Indians. The inhabitants of the whole frontier had retired to the towns, or where the settlement was sufficienty strong, and fortified themselves in block-

In short, the whole section of the country as pervaded by a general sentiment of alarm At Galena, civil process had been suspender by a military order from the commanding officer of the militia in that district, and stock ades and block houses were erecting for the protection and defence of the town.

PATRIOTISM OF THE WEST.

We have seen a letter, written at Cincinna

on the 2d inst. which says-"Last evening we had the largest meeting ever held in this place-the Court House being filled to overflow-to consult on the propriety of sending relief to the citizens of Illi formed; and the light battalion meet this evening to consult on the same subject. Ken-

tucky is doing the same. "A letter received to day by a gentleman clared suspected in 1826. of this city from a passenger on board the men, and children.

"I understand that a messenger from Gov. Reynolds passed through this place on Thursday last, to ask of the Government a force from the West is a call from the proper authorities. and at the shortest notice a sufficient number of hardy young men can be raised to meet any exigency.

From the Louisville [Ky.] Advertiser. We were favored last evening with the following statement, in the shape of a hand-bill. It is without date, but we believe it was issued

WAR, WAR. WOMEN AND CHILDREN BUTCH-ERED!!!

Two young Ladies taken by the Savages. Authentic information has been received rom the Illinois frontiers, informing of the umber of fifteen defenceless inhabitants of the frontier, most inhumanly butchered, and the women in a most shocking manner mann the bands of the Indians, and if not already cruel and savage fate. Whole families are driven from their homes, actually starving and conveyed to Siberia, to labor in the mines for without a day's provision before them. men of the country are under arms.-No corn is planted, and as if nature herself had leagued with these ruthless murderers against them, the last inclement season has destroyed the farmer's seed grain.

New York, June 11. LATEST FROM FRACE.

By the packet ship Henri IV. Capt. Rock ett, which sailed from Havre on the 11th ulti mo, we have papers to that date, and from Paris to the 9th inclusive.

The intelligence of the ratification of the Belgian treaty by Russia, had a favorable efect upon business and the Funds in Paris. The French troops have evacuated Ancona and the Austrians have received similar orders.

and most of them are already gone. The Russian ratification had been received at Brussels, and it was doubtful whether the chamber would assent to the terms imposed y the Conference of London.

The Cholera was greatly abated in Paris.-There were but 48 deaths during the 24 hours ending at midnight on the 7th, and 35 on the preceding day. It continued its ravages, however, in the provinces. A consultation of phyicians on the 8th, pronounced the case of M. Perier to be favourable, and anticipated steady

convalescence.

Paris 9th.—The deaths by Cholera, the last 24 hours in the city 23, in the hospitals 12eing 13 less than in the preceding 24 hours.

Cholera at Havre.-The official bulletin of the 10th, states that 69 cases had occurred at that place and vicinity since the commence ment of the disease-of which 33 had died, 18 recovered and 18 remained in the hospitals.

Arrest of the Duckess du Berri.- The steam boat Charles Albert having on board the Duchess du Berri, the Duke of Almazan, the Duke de Escars, and the son of Marshal Bourmout with several other prominent members of the Carlist party, having attempted to land at Marseills, so recently the scene of political disturbance, was seized by the armed Sphynx, conducted to Ajaccio in Corsica, and the distinguished passengers were put on board a frigate which was to return them to Holy Rood. The Moniteur gives demi official details on the affair, which has excited much attention and remarks. The Constitutionel declares against the illegality of the proceedings. It is said the Geonese steam boat left Leghorn on the 25th of April, ostensibly bound to Barce ona, but touched at Roses, in Spain, and landed 7 of her passengers. When taken the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 20. The folpossession of by the Sphynx, there were on lowing is given by the National latelligencer, board three passengers, with whom the captain of the Sphynx conversed, the eldest 50 years, one of about 28; a lady who appeared to be about 35 years of age, remained covered with a night-cap, and had her neck enveloped by a boa, her hair was not seen.

The vessel was covered within with the armorial bearings of the elder branch of dollars, which shall be binding on the corporthe Bourbons. The apartment of the lady man liveriously furnished. It is presumed that this lady is the Duches of Berry; her identity would soon be established, as the vessel culation any notes, or any checks or drafts, of a the passengers. In case the suspicions of the captors should prove true, the Dutchess was to be returned to Holy Rood palace in a French | bound to receive, in payment of balances due ing the last war. He has taken more than a frigate. Mr. Kergolay, one of the passengers, them from other banks, notes or bills of the we have adverted missing. The alarm was Court of Assizes of the Seine, to six month's

mprisonment. It was confidently expected that Prussia would yield to the solicitations of the Polish committee of Paris, and permit the Poles, about 5000, now in Prussia, to depart for France, and that she would moreover defray the expenses of the journey. These troops the benefits of the charter, during the whole on the surrounding settlements, flocked in evwould pass through Germany, the French go- period of fifteen years. verment having made an arrangement to that end with the power whose territories they would traverse, and who were to be indemnified for their support.

GREECE. STRA, March 18 .- Extract of a letter from a Greek -"The unexpected news of the choice of a Prince of Greece, in the person of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, has created perhaps a greater enthusiasm than the news of the victory of Navarino. In less than a quarter of an hour, the whole town was apprised of it. All the inhabitants were delighted.—They ran to the churches to render thanks to God."

Paris, May 9 .- It is generally reported. that the young Duke of Reichstadt, whose sickness was announced in the Austrian newspapers, is dead. [A Vienna paper of 28th April, says the health of the Duke had as

sumed a satisfactory character.]

Paris, 8th May.—Extract of a letter from Belleisle .- "We have received here the news new charter, and for the short period of fifthat the English and French governments have declared that they will recognize the government of Donna Maria, as soon as the Regent, her father shall be master of all the Azores.

FATE OF THE POLES.

Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller between Wiatka and Bobruysk, early in February. Abridged from the Nuremburg Gazette.

WIATKA .- There are here 360 Polish pris oners of war, who have been tried by a spe cial Commission. Two Russian officers, for merly Adjutants of the Grand Duke Constan tine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to en ter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the Two volunteer companies of horse were capital of Siberia; their final destination is still unknown. At Bursk and Woronez there is a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were de-

Wasil .- in this town there are 15 officers steam boat Illinois, state that the Indians have of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged commenced murdering and scalping men, we to the corps of General Dwernicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorparated as soldiers in the battallions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their the eastern garrisons. All that is wanting in own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Wilna, the oldest only filteen, are at Turkin. They are on their way to Siberia to labor in the mines All those who are condemned to this kind of labor lose their names; they are only known by numbers:

DRACZOW .- There are here a multitude of

woods of Volhynia, Lithuania and Podolia, and carried to New York. have fallen into the power of the Cossacks and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called osirogs, inclose vic tims of the revolt, of all ranks, of all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart breaking spec-

KAUIGA .- In the ostrog of this town groans young Gothard Sobanski, with his hands and feet loaded with chains. After having passed five years in this horrible prison, he is to be conveyed to Siberia, to labor in the mines for

Lipnow .- One hundred and fifty Lithuanian Nobles, in chains, have passed through here with their feet naked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be incorporated as soldiers in the regiments of the Caucasus, Orenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Pyszkiewicz, almost children, present a heart-breaking spectacle. At every step they fall, through the weight of their chains, and beg on the road for means to purchase lighter chains, which are refused to them by their keepers.

KRUPLIA.-About 100 soldiers, prisoners, part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragging on o Siberia.

CHORBACEWIEZ --- Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains are conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, to a small height above the surface of the wareturned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears on seeing us, others endeavor- fastening at the bows, forced the sloop back ed to sing, "Poland is not yet lost;" others with violence, and in an instant both were said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear mother."

Beyond Chorbacewiez, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the Kirg hises assassinated 300 men, women, children, and old men in a church,) has been brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes, with his feet and hands loaded with chains; and a ring of iron round his neck. His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were half black and half white; he is condemned to compulsory labor for life.

BobRUISE. - Six hundred soldiers of the 4th regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labor in the fortresses. They are chained ten by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labor. Zaba, a Lithuanian Noble accused of having conspired to deliver up the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about nim a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing. The Soirros, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of

U. S. Bank .- On Saturday, the 9th inst the bill to recharter the U States Bank, after the expiration of the present charter, passed as the substance of the bill:-

1. The Bank charter to be continued for fifteen years, from and after the 3d day of March, 1836; that being the day on which the present charter expires.

2. The Directors may appoint two or more officers to sign notes less than one hundred ation, in the same manner as it signed by the President and Cashier. 3d. The Bank is not to issue or put in cir-

was ordered to Ajaccio. 'The Duke of Alma- less denomination than fifty dollars, which other three years old, were, in the absence of zan, and a son of Count Bourmont were among shall not, on the faces thereof be payable at the parents allowed to go into the woods in the bank where issued. 4. The Bank, and all its officers, shall be

> 5. The Bank is to hold no real estate (except bank buildings and land, mortgaged, &.c.)

> for a longer period than five years. 6. The Bank shall not establish or continue more than two offices in any one State. 6. The Bank is to pay two hundred thou-

> by law, that the Bank shall be restrained, at any time after March 3, 1836, from issuing or keeping in circulation, bills of a less de-

nomination than twenty dollars. 9. The cashier shall report annually to the Secretary of the Treasury the name of all stockholders; and the Treasury of any State. on request, shall be furnished with a list of stockholders who may be citizens of such

It will be perceived by our readers, that, with the exception of the section containing the charter, and that authorizing the signa-President and Cashiers, all the provisions and enactments of the bill are limitations and restraints on the Bank or increasing its burdens. First, as to the bonus. For the present charter, and for the whole twenty years, the Bank paid one million and a half of dollars; for the teen years, the Bank is to pay two hundred thousand dollars a year; that is to say, three millions in all.

2. The circulation of small checks and or ders is prohibited. 3. All notes issued at any office shall be payable at that office.

3. All the officers are bound to receive the notes of all other offices, when offered in payment of balances due from State banks.

5. The very important power is reserved of estraining the circulation of all bills under wenty dollars. This provision was inserted for the alleged purpose of giving a large por tion of the circulation of the bank to State in stitutions, if the States shall be of opinion, that the public good requires a withdrawal from circulation of all notes under five dollars, portion of specie into the general circulation 6. The number of Branches is limited to two in any one State.

In Committee of the Whole a section was introduced for distributing the bonus among the several States, according to numbers; but this section was subsequently rejected, and the money is to be paid, like other public mo nevs, into the National Treasury.

It seems to us that this bill very fairly presents the question, whether the Bank of the United States shall be continued; since it in roduces no new cause of dispute, but, on the contrary, contains several constraints on the Bank, introduced to give greater security to the public interests.

from Charleston, was on the 3d inst. capsized,

Siberia; a little further are detachments of children and 1 gentleman,) were drowned .-100 individuals. These are the unfortunate The crew and the rest of the passengers, 35 lugitive samilies, who seeking refuge in the in number, were taken off by the ship Amelia,

> From the N. Y. Inquirer of yesterday. HORRIBLE ACCIDENT. We regret to state that two females were rushed on Sunday afternoon at the launch of the ship Saratogal

The vessel was launched into the slip lying on the east side of pier No. 56. On the west was also the deck of the sloop. Of these a large number were females. No sooner had the ship plunged into the slip, than her bulk swelled the waves to a great height, and caused them to rush with so much force across the pier that they broke the fastenings which held the sloop's stern, whilst those by which her bows were secured remained firm. All who stood on the pier were drenched, several were thrown down by the waves, any many were precipitated into the slip in which the sloop ay. Among the latter were two females whose melancholy fate we have to record. The moment was alarming, and a cry of fear arose from the multitude; but soon a number of persons, perceiving no further danger, rush-

ed to the rescue of those in the slip.

The two deceased females had fallen into the slip, between the pier and the sloop, and were quickly seized by two men, who had crushed to death against the pier!!

One of them, a young female, named Mar-garet Force, had the two sides of her head literally crushed together!-'Twas a sight too shocking to look at. The other named Bailey Cohen, had her body, near the breast,

crushed in the same shocking manner. The bodies were immediately removed with all decency to the adjacent houses, where the Coroner held his inquest, and a verdict in accordance with these facts was entered by the jury .- The jurors were at the same time decidedly of opinion that no blame attached to the persons connected with the sloop, or with the ship. Mr. Webb, of the firm of Webb & Allen who built the ship, went down to the pier previous to the launch, and repeatedly cautioned those standing on it against remaining there.

We learn that Margaret Force was only 17 years of age, the daughter of respectable parents who reside within a few miles of Newark, N. J. and was on to this city to visit her uncle, Mr. Wilson of Chatham street. Mr. W. had accompanied his niece to see the launch, and was the person we are told who raised her when she was crushed to death in his hands!

Mrs. Bailey Cohen, the other lady, appeared to be about 33 years of age, and had arrived in this city from New Orleans about two months since. She boarded in the house of Mrs. De Young, in Canal street near Elm street. She was a widowed lady and was accompanied to the launch by her youngest son, aged about ten years. This boy, with his rother who is aged about 14 years, are now left orphans upon the world. "I'was piteous indeed, to hear the poor boys wail over the body of their dead mother. They were, we believe, taken into the care of a gentlemannamed Solomons, who was on the jury.

LONDON, (U. C.) May 10. Children lost in the Woods. -On Saturday. 28th ultimo, two children belonging to Mr. Crouse, of Westminster, the one five and the quest of flowers and nuts -When Mr. Crouse returned home in the afternoon, and inquired for the children, she found the two to which search immediately made. At night, fires were lighted in the woods around the farm, with the hope of guiding the children homewards. All however, proved unavailing.—On Sunday morning, all who heard of the event joined in the pursuit; and on Monday the woods were literally covered with men who sand dollars a year to the United States for with an alacrity which will ever reflect credit ery direction, to assist in rescuing the unfor-8. It shall be lawful for Congress to provide tunate infants from impending ruin, and their heartbroken parents from a state of almost hopeless wretchedness .- Not a trace however of them was discovered until Tuesday morns ing, when the youngest was found sitting on a log about four miles from its father's house. We saw the child a short time after it was

found; it appeared in perfect health, and exhibited no signs of delerium; on the contrary, it seemed to us, perhaps owing to its sufferings, the most interesting looking child we had ever noticed. After its mother had pressed it to her bosom, and bathed its face in tears of joy,. we handed it a cake, which it commenced to ture of small bills by other officers besides the eat without any apparent avidity or extreme hunger. Apprehensive that the whole cake might be too much for it, we offered to exchange our watch for it, and had scarcely presented it towards the child when it eagerly reached for it and resigned the cake; we then asked him where his brother was-he said he went to get food for him a little while ago, that he slept with him last night and covered him with leaves. The search although preser ved in with an industry and an energy unparalleled, has up to the present moment been unsuccessful. This is the 14th day, and it is evident that the child was alive on Sunday last, as fresh tracks were on that day observed upwards of ten miles from home, yet it remains still, and we fear ever will, a lost child. The woods are very extensive, spreading from the north branch of l'albot road east upwards of twenty five miles, and extending north and south between twelve and fifteen miles. This immense tract is without a human habitation, not having a footpath through its whole extent, save a road partially cut out, but not yet travelled, from Talbot street to the commissioners road. Some of the nights have been very cold, with a view to the introduction of a greater and one or two remarkably wet; still it is generally thought that the child yet lives.

British and Foreign Bible Society -The annual meeting of this society was held on the 3d May, at Exeter Hall, London, Lord Bexley in the chair. Mr. Brandram read the re-port, which stated that though the income of the Society was less by £13,000 than last year, if they were to deduct the legacies made n 1830 and 1831, there had been an increase of £647 on the subscriptions. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued amounted altogether to 593,888, the greatest number issued in one year. There had been 260 new subscription societies-4000 copies of the Bible' had been distributed in Manchester-the Prussian Committee had distributed 530,000 Shipwreck and loss of lives.—It is stated in the New York papers, that the brig Edwina, France—40,000 in Malta—12,000 in Greece -14,000 in Calcutta-great progress had children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women off Cape Hatteras, and the passengers in the been made in the West Indies, and 1000 with infants, and old men who are dragged to cabin, at the time of the disaster, (2 ladies, 2 copies had been distributed in Mexico—many

auxiliary societies h nited States and in of the New Testam among Jews in Heb

EAST

TUESDAY MOR REPUBLI FOR PRESIDENT ANDREW JA FOR VICE PRESIDED MARTIN VAN

GREAT MEETING

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this Union, of para continuance of the success of the ultra of men who do not Union by the grovel cents-but of those Congress the impor compromising cour portant question of timore, on a somew meeting was disgra factious partizans of few supporters of the have taken the acco preference to that of seen, not so much ness, as with a view to what lengths cer and his System, are may know how utte ciple of true patriot claims all the love all our institutions a as they permit them the fruits of the lal possible, that men o of country, and, on ing to yield any this less to redress the v -but yet we see it. are exclaiming aga gainst those who conciliate the good and every interest, fully persisting in a must end in disunic lead of ambitious a We have heard a culating the value calculations have be sured strains; but value of the union ted by the objector time to make the more, and it will b

> called out 3000 ad militia. Gen. Atk ferry, on Rock riv the regular troops worth and Fort W The Sioux and M join the Whites. ceived at St. Loui on the defenceless ges will be conti cleared of the ene LATEST FROM M

INDIAN FRONTIE

2d inst. state tha

pico, of the 25th A of Santa Anna, as ed the governme promises himself from the date of t The shock of a

mington, about he

The U.S. friga cholson, will lear for the Mediterra

JESSE HUNT, E for the Mayoralty election. HEALTH OF BA

citement having various rumours, ship from Liver board, we give from the Health more, on the su acquaintance of confidence in his ment; to others, say, that, this ge important and holds, for many tion of his fellow lives, he is one o

Messrs. Editor. ance with the su beg leave respectation of the at quarantine on The Ship I fo

and passengers ever since. The ship sailed the 30th the firs a child of 5 year of May a child months; the 4th of 4 years; 5th man aged 25 yes May, a girl of 8 years old; 8th c

age; 9th and las the 9th May—th on the 23d day not been on boa

auxiliary societies had been formed in the U- Five other deaths occurred from the following | who should advise his Majesty to dissolve | Yesterday's Southern mail brought us the nited States and in Scotland; and 1000 copies causes. of the New Testament had been distributed among Jews in Hebrew.

#### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. JUNE 19, 1832.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW-YORK .- We ex tract from the N. York Commercial Advertiser. the account of the great Union Meeting in New York. This meeting, it will be seen was intended to be composed of that part of the community, who consider the integrity of this Union, of paramount importance to the continuance of the American System, or the success of the ultra doctrines of the Southof men who do not compute the value of the Union by the grovelling medium of dollars and cents-but of those who seek to impress upon Congress the importance of a conciliatory and compromising course in regard to the all important question of the tariff. But, as in Baltimore, on a somewhat similar occasion, the meeting was disgracefully interrupted, by the factious partizans of the American System, and a few supporters of the free trade doctrines. We have taken the account of the Commercial in preference to that of the other papers, we have seen, not so much on account of its facetiousness, as with a view of letting our readers see to what lengths certain followers of Mr. Clay and his System, are prepared to go-that they may know how utterly reckless of every principle of true patriotism, that party is, which claims all the love of country; who look upon all our institutions as worthless, except so far as they permit them, to enrich themselves by the fruits of the labour of others. How is it possible, that men can prate about their love of country, and, on such a ground, be un willing to yield any thing to the opinions, much less to redress the wrongs, of their fellow-citizens? Such a thing could not be dreamt of -but vet we see it .- We see men, daily, who sufficient number of Peers to carry the bill in are exclaiming against the administration, against those who are exerting themselves to conciliate the good feelings of every section and every interest, and yet they are either wilfully persisting in a course which they know must end in disunion, or blindly following the lead of ambitious and factious demagogues .-We have heard a great deal said about "cal culating the value of the Union," and such calculations have been condemned in no measured strains; but we could sincerely wish the value of the union were more nicely calculated by the objectors to the term. Now is the

2d inst. state that Governor Reynolds had called out 3000 additional troops of the Illinois militia. Gen. Atkinson was still at Dixon's ferry, on Rock river, and would be joined by the regular troops from Cantonment Leavenworth and Fort Winnebago, on the 16th inst.

KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE
MEASURE PROPOSED, and that refusal Ohio did not wish to forestal the general discussion of the question, he would withdraw the motion. Should it be persisted in, it worth and Fort Winnebago, on the 16th inst. join the Whites. Intelligence was daily received at St. Louis, of murders and massacres gues from the government. cleared of the enemy."

LATEST FROM MEXICO .- Letters from Tampico, of the 25th May, represent the prospects of Santa Anna, as brightening-he had defeated the government army of Calderon-and promises himself to be in the capital in 8 days from the date of the letter.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilmington, about half past 5, P. M. on Saturday, 9th inst.

The U.S. frigate United States, capt. Ni-on the duties of premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and cholson, will leave New York in a few days for the Mediterranean station.

JESSE HUNT, Esq. is the Jackson candidate for the Mayoralty of Baltimore at the next Lord Lyndhurst reascend the Woolsack.

various rumours, in regard to the arrival of a ship from Liverpool, with the Cholera on board, we give place to the annexed letter from the Health officer of the port of Baltimore, on the subject. Persons enjoying the acquaintance of Dr. Martin, will have every confidence in his candour, as well as his judg-village of Hounslow without anymotice being ment; to others, it will be but necessary to say, that, this gentleman has filled the highly important and responsible station he now holds, for many years; much to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, of whose health and

Messrs. Editors of the Chronicle-In compliance with the suggestion of "a Subscriber," I beg leave respectfully to make known the condition of the Ship Brenda, on her arrival

lives, he is one of the chief guardians:-

The ship sailed from Liverpool 24th April; on the 30th the first case of Cholera appeared in five and six o'clock, cheering and hissing those a child of 5 years—2d and 3d cases on the 1st who passed in and out, as they were friends man aged 25 years; the 6th case on the 5th 16th; and a drawing room and ball the day May, a girl of 8 years; 7th case a female 40 years old; 8th case an old lady 60 years of turn to Windsor. age; 9th and last case a man of 29 years on the 9th May—the subject of this last case died on the 23d day of May, since when there has not been on board a solitary case of disease.

Iturn to Windsor.

A meeting of the National Political Union was testimony in the trial, is called upon to make a full statement of the case to the public. His silence, is reprehended, in no meanot been on board a solitary case of disease.

ATTORNEY A.W.

A meeting of the National Political Union was testimony in the trial, is called upon to make a full statement of the case to the public. His silence, is reprehended, in no meanot been on board a solitary case of disease.

2 from Dysentery-1 of old Age, no other cause could be assigned—1 of Consumption— I of Intemperance, or its effects.

The ship is discharging cargo at the Lazar-etto, and shall be perfectly cleansed, &c. The passengers that remained on board on her arrival. 123 in number, have, with great pains and under my almost constant inspection, washed and aired their clothing, and with a few exceptions, are patiently waiting their discharge from the limits of the Quarantine. Two or three families (by death.) have been left destitute; and should any philanthrophic citizens feel disposed so to do, here is a good opportunity to extend charity to the distressed.

I have not time to be more particular-eveeffort shall, I assure you, be made on my part, to protect the health of that city which gave me birth, and where all my interests lie.

Most Respectfully, S. B. MARTIN, Health Officer.

#### From the New York Commercial. FROM ENGLAND.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. The ship Marmora, Capt. Low, from Liverpool, has arrived at this port to day. Capain L. brought a Liverpool paper of May 14. House of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of FORTY. On the 13th, news of the result was received at Liverpool. Placards were immediately pasted around the streets, with the heading:——"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS!" It is said that the King refused to sign the patents for the new Peers whom Earl Grey wished to create to carry the bill .- The Ministers thereupon resigned, and a new Ministry was to be created at the head of which the Duke of Wellington would be again placed. A meeting of 200, 000 persons had been held in Birmingham, at which, it was resolved to refuse the payment of taxes.

#### STILL LATER.

ONE O'CLOCK. Since the foregoing paragraph was in type, we have received copious files of London pa-pers to the 15th of May, inclusive—but at so late a moment that we have but little time to

speak of their contents this evening.

These papers were received by the packet ship Britania, Capt. Marshall, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 16th of May. RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the Reform Bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident, from his language at he close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a his own way. And that the king would sanc tion such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, has been made to believe that it was the Primier who was hesitating upon this measure, even

more than his Majesty. It appears, however, that so far as the King was concerned, this impression was a decep tion. The further discussion of the bill, was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the King for the new reations, and the papers in the confidence of the Ministers announced the members to be al motion was made to fix to created, viz. twenty five eldest sons of Peers journment for the 25th inst. were to have been called up on the 10th, and twenty five new Peers created, on the 11thwith as many more afterwards, as the case

INDIAN FRONTIER.—St. Louis papers of the

might require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the Sth, at which the Ministers agreed to require the creation of the Peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His Majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE The Sioux and Menominies, it is said, would on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and collea-

The debates which have ensued, particularon the desenceless frontier-and these outra- ly in the House of Commons, in consequence ges will be continued "until the frontier is of this unexpected turn of affairs, have been full of spirit.—On the night of the 19th, Lord Ebrington moved the resolutions in Com

That an address be presented to the King, requesting him to reorganize his cabinet with a view to the passage of the Reform Bill, as a measure in which the people felt the most

intense interest and anxiety. The resolutions were adopted, after a long and animated debate, by a majority of 80, in a house of 496—the number being for the mo-

tion, 288, against it 208.

The King came to London on the 12th, on which day THE DUKE OF WELLING. TON was appointed first Lord of the Treasury. and kissed his majesty's hand on entering up-

morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring it was said, would

The Livery of London, in the Common-hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Com-mons to withhold supplies until the Reform

night of the 14th. The course taken by the King on this question, has drawn down upon his head the fierce wrath of the Reformers through the nation. We have only time to note the following:-

Their Majesties visited London on the 12th, taken of their progress. A party of Lancers, twenty in number, met them at that place, and escorted them. This seems to have been necessary; as, at Brentford, the people had collected in large numbers, and assailed the royal carriage with groans, hisses. &c. and with pieces of mud.—This continued along the whole road to London, and in the Park, through which it proceeded to the palace. It reached there at half past one. The Duke of Wellington was there, in full uniform, and had been treated by the people in like manner. Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, and Colonel Woodford repaired The Ship I found perfectly clean, the crew and passengers all in health and have been so there soon afterwards. Three hours after. the Duke retired amidst the hisses of the mob. who continued before the palace until between a child of 5 years—2d and 3d cases on the 1st who passed in and out, as they were friends administered medically, and in what quantity of May a child of 13 months and one of 7 or foes of the late Ministry. Sir Francis Burties; what would be a safe dose for a child, months; the 4th case on the 2d of May a child dett, passing on horseback, was greeted with and what for an adult; to which questions, put of 4 years; 5th case on the 2d of May, a wo three cheers. There was to be a leves on the with apparent innocence, and by a person of

Parliament, in the existing crisis. A run on the bank for gold was recommended in a pla- TER, of South Carolina, the veteran soldier of card. Meetings were called in several of parishes of London, for the purpose of peti-tioning the house to cut off the supplies.

When the news of the resignation of minsters reached Manchester, the reform committee assembled forthwith, and prepared a petition to the House, begging they would grant no further supplies. Fifteen or sixteen thousand signatures were obtained; buf, it is said, fraudulently; as one boy signed sixteen "was about 48 years of age,) larger in frame, better fitted in strength of body to the toils to the toils and like his compeer, devoted to the

conded with it forthwith to London.

At Birmingham, the Council of the Political Union were in high debate on the matter. The death-bells were all tolled from the evening of the 10th when the news was received 'till eight o'clock of the next morning. The report of the debate on Lord Ebrington's motion was received with great enthusiasm, and reated a revulsion of popular feeling. At Carlisle and Preston the news seems to have been received with indifference.

At Bolton, the Manchester resolutions to "vote no more supplies" and "pay no taxes,"
were re-echoed by the mob. At Bristol, a
public meeting of the 'Union' took place on
the 11th, and declared that it was 'disgusted' with the proceedings of the House of Lords. Remonstrances were also got up at Bath and Brighton. A dumb peal was rung on the bells of the parish church of Sheffield; and the town crier, with his bell shrouded in erape, summoned the inhabitants to assemble in the evening. The Dublin tory papers rejoice in the result.

FRANCE. The Paris Moniteur of the 11th, contains a telegraphic depatch, stating that the lady taken on board of the steamboat, by the captain of Sphynx turned out not to be the Duchess de Berri.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Monday, June 11. In the Senate, Mr. Dickerson, moved the Tariff be taken up, and proposed an amendment, apparently based on Mr. Clay's proposition. Mr. Tazewell, proposed an amendment going to fix permanently the duties on articles now more than fifty per cent. at fifty, and so of other articles, establishing them at 40, 30, 20, 10 and 5 per cent, which amendments were ordered to be printed.

The U. S. Bank bill was taken up and

passed. House of Representatives .- The resolution in regard to the missionaries confined in the Georgia penitentiary, introduced by Mr. Pen-

dleton, was laid on the table, 106 to 57. The Tariff bill was further discussed to the hour of adjournment. Tuesday, June 12.

were ordered to be printed. call up the bill providing indemnity for the and Rev. T. A. Morris, bruised; Rev. Mr. spoliations committed by French prior to Green, arm broken, Rev. Mr. Edmondson,

In the House of Representatives an ineffectual motion was made to fix the time of ad- and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held

Bank of the United States .- The bill from the Senate to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States was read twice by its title-Mr. McDuttie moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Drs. T. Thomas

Mr. Thomson of Ohio moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the first Monday of December next and make it the special order for that day.

Mr. McDuffie, said, if the gentleman from

Mr. Thomson said he had made the motion

to avoid a general discussion which was not in order. At the present period of the session, he presumed, the House were not disposed to take up a subject which would probably take three months to settle it. For himself, he was not prepared to act upon it at all at this time. When he left his constituents, this question was not expected to come before the House. The charter of the Bank would not expire these four years. There is no necessity for definite action on the bill at this time. It is now placed before the House and the country in a tangible shape, on which the opinons of our constituents can be ascertained during the recess. He could not help feeling that this subject had been brought before the House by surprise. He had not expected to be called to vote upon it. It was most proba-ble to him that a Bank of the United States Was necessary - and that he should vote for a Bank, but his constituents felt that they ought to have one upon the best terms. He was not now prepared to act definitely upon that ques tion. At another session he propably should be prepared to vote in favor of a Bank till, But with another subject of universal interest be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and and great importance before us, the House could hardly be supposed to act as calmly on this matter as its magnitude required, even were the session prolonged beyond all example. The friends of the Bank would not in

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—Considerable excitement having been raised on this shore, by sketch of the proceedings of Parliament on the time. This bill could not be driven through the House without doing violence to the respect that was due to the opinions of our con stituents-few of whom have expected that it

would now be brought forward. The question on laying the bill on the table was decided by yeas 88, nays 111.

The Tariff then occupied the House the re-

mainder of the day. Wednesday, June 13. In the Senate the bill for the relief of Heman Allen, late marshal of Vermont, was ordered

to a third reading.
In the House of Representatives the bill from the Senate for continuing and amending the charter of the United States Bank, was, after considerable debate, made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Slade's resolution, calling for the expenditures or the late mission to Russia, was laid on the table 95 to 91.

The Tariff was further discussed.

Mrs. Chapman.—From certain publications in the Philadelphia papers, it appears that this woman, previous to the death of her husband, consulted a physician of that city, relative to the properties of arsenic; whether it was not respectable character, he had given answers The physician not having made this known so as to permit the state to take advantage o

news of the death of General THOMAS SUMPthe Revolution, and the sterling patriot of later years. He died at his residence at South Mount, on the 1st inst. full of years and full of honors. He had lived so long, that his contemporaries have to look to history for in-"freedom of his country. His aspect was "manly and stern, denoting insuperable firm"ness and lofty courage. In his military char"acter he resembled Ajax, relying more upon "the fierceness of his courage, than upon the "results of unrelaxing vigilance and nicely ad-"justed combination. Determined to deserve success, he risked his own life and the lives

of his associates without reserve." It is to civil life, of course, that our knowledge of Gen. SUMPTER is confined. We re-member him in Philadelphia as a Representative in Congress; we knew him afterwards at Washington as a Senator, and well do we re member his manly figure, the dignity of his deportment, and the unbounded respect in which he was held by his associates, then, for the most part his juniors in life; for he was then old, and must we think have reached his ninetieth year at the time of his decease.-

From the London Times of April 24. The Moniteur contains the convention between France and the United States, alluded to in the King's speech at the beginning of the session, for settling the claims of their respective subjects, on each other for captures made during the late war, or under the authority of the anti-commercial decrees of NAPOLEON. France advances to the Government of the United States 25,000,000f. (or 1,000,000£) in satisfaction of all these claims; and the United States reciprocate by an advance of 1,500,000f or about 60,000 &. When it is considered that many of those claims were created by captures made in 1806 and 1807, the perseverance of the United States' Government in its endeavors to obtain satisfaction for its subjects, is above all praise .-The convention stipulates for a commercial intercourse between the two countries, in which the duty on French wines is reduced by the Americans, in exchange for the reduction on American cotton wool by the French.

Accident.—A stage in which were several Methodist Clergymen, returning home from the General Conference, in descending Pol lock Mountain, about ten miles this side of Cumberland, was precipitated over a precipice, In the Senate, Mr. Dudley presented the and the following persons injured: Bishop proceedings of the great "Union meeting" of Soule, lip cut, and slightly bruised; Rev. Da New York, which on motion of Mr. Webster, vid Young, collar bone broken, and other wise much bruised; Rev. J. B. Finley, face Mr. Wilkins made an ineffectual motion to and arm bruised and cut; Rev. A. N. Eliott, September 1800. 'The Senate then went into face mangled .- Poulson's Phil. Amer.

> At the annual convention of the Medica at Baltimore, on the 5th instant, Dr. Robert GOLDSBOROUGH, of Centreville, was elected president for the ensuing year—and the fol-lowing officers appointed for the Eastern-

J. Sykes G. Martin. P. Wroth T. Denny

Chestertown, P. Wroth Counties. Cecil, J. W. Venzey, A. Evans Kent, E. Scott, M. Brown Queen Ann's, J. Crane, Robert Goldsbo-Caroline, M. Keene, S. Harper Talbot, S. T. Kemp Dorchester, W. Jackson, F. Phelps

Somerset, S. K. Handy

Clover seed, (store)

Timothy do.

BALTIMORE PRICES, GRAIN-Wheat, white 1 35 Do. best red Do. ord. to good (Md.) 1 10 a 130 Corn, white Do. yellow 85 a 90 Oats 40 a 42

Worcester, J. S. Martin, J. P. R. Gillis.

PLASTER PARIS, ground, bbl. It is intended, by divine permission, to administer the sacrament at Mr. N. Willis' in Miles River Neck, on Sunday the 24th inst.

\$5 3-4 a 6 00

# AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting, at Otwell, the seat of N. Golsborough, Esq. on Thursday next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly re-By order
MAR'TIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

june 19

# HARVEST GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned rom Baltimore, with an assortment of HARVEST GOODS.

Consisting of RUM, WHISKEY, MOLAS-SES and RICE. Also an additional assort-ment of DRY GOODS—in part, DOMES TIC MUSLIN, COTTON YARN, CALI-COES, GINGHAMS and BLACK ITAL-IAN LUTESTRING (of superior quality) all of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool. Feathers or Rags.
june 19 Sw [G]

# NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S. Winder, Esqr are respectfully requested to furnish the sub scriber with the date and amount of their sev eral claims so soon as convenently may be being desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment.

WM. HAYWARD, jr. agent
for E. S. Winder.

# PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

C. HAYDEN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Ludies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity-he is at the Easton

Money is the one thing needful, With it you can do any thing and every thing. THEN basten with your orders for Prizes in either of the following Schemes to CLARK, who has sold more Prizes and paid more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

MARYLAND STAFE LOTTERY, Class No. 7. for 1839 1 prize of \$20 000 | 51 prizes of \$50 6,000 51 2,500 | 51 2,270 51 1,000 | 102 500 1530 250 11,475 100

13,395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880. Tickets \$5, halves 2,50 quarters 1,25.

CAPITALS \$30,000 and 20,000 One drawn No. in this Lottery is entitled to either \$10, \$12, \$16, or \$20. NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-RY, Class No. 21, for 1832, to be drawn

ou vy eunesc	CONTRACTOR STATES		
2 44 5 5 5	SCHEME		
1 prize of	\$30,000	44 prizes of	\$1
1	20,000	56	1
1	5,000	56	- 3
1	8,000	56	
- 1	2,024	56	
1	2,000	1112	
10.	1,000	2194	
10	800	1540	
10	600	1540	
10	500	4600	
10	400	7700	
20	200		
19040			

19040 prizes amounting to \$366,080. Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2.50, eights 1,25. For Fortunes be sure to direct ; our orders to J. CLARK, Baltimore.

FORTUNE'S FAVORS! SYLVESTER'S OFFICE, No. 83, Baltimore street.

Official Drawing of the NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 18, for 1832. To be drawn June 6th, 1832. 19 63 20 48 17 24 58 34 5 42 19 20 63, \$20,000 was sold by the "all and ever lucky" Sylvester!!

Whole Ticket, \$1000, was sent in a certificate to a gentleman in an adjoining State. CPOur distant friends will please address

all orders for Tickets, by Mail to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore. .. All letters addressed as above will receive the same attention as on personal appli cation, and the official statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTE RY, No 20, for 1832-To be drawn on WEDNESDAY, June 20th, 1832: 66 Num ber Lottery-10 Drawn Ballots, \$10,000.

SCHEME. 1 prize of 10.000 | 1 1,000 6 800 20 150 | 51 &c. &c. 18400 prizes, amounting to 102,000 Tickets \$3-Shares in proportion.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 7, for 1832-To be drawn on Friday, June 22d. 1823. 60 Number Lottery-9 drawn ballots. \$20,000.

SCHEME: 1 prize of \$10,000 | 51 prizes of \$50 6.000 | 51 2,500 | 51 1.270 | 51 1.000 | 102 500 | 1530 250 | 11,475 100

13,395 prizes - amounting to \$136,889. Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

# Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of the present month (June) at the late residence of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. deceased, in the Town of of Easton, all the personal estate of said deceased, (except the Bank Stock and negroes) affixed this 1st day of June, in the year of our consisting of a large quantity of very valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, THE WHOLE STOCK OF BOOKS, (some of them very valuable.) BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. in the store. THREE PRINTING PRESSES, ONE STANDING PRESS, all the TYPE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, for Newspaper and Job printing, in the Star office, which, to a man with a small capital, would be a handsome investment, the paper having a good list of subscribers, with a good share of Job and advertising business—also one CHARIOTTEE & HAR NESS, nearly new, one GIG and HARNESS, one HORSE, four COWS, BACON, LARD, and various other articles too te-

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by JOHN STEVENS, Administrator

of Thomas Perrin Smith, deceased

BANK OF MARYLAND, ? BALTIMORE, Dec. 24th, 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and

rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of money subject to interest, viz:-Fordeposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest

at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest 4 per cent. at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked

or at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of R. WILSON, Cashier. By order, R. May 15 \*125Sept.

#### NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and ar ranged their new stock of Spring and Sum-mer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of

Dry Goods, Croceries, Hardware, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c.

Also a good assortment of FRESH IMPORTED TEAS. which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Cash, or at short dates to punc-

ual customers. The friends of the subscribers, the former ustomers of the store, and the public general y, are invited to call and examine the assortment, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER. Easton, May 15th, 1832.

# NEW GOODS.

WM. H. &. P. GROOME

Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestie

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CHIMA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c. ALSO A GOOD LOT OF PENNSYLVANIA

TOW LINENS and FRESH TEAS, of the latest importa-

#### Easton, April 24 DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY ORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets

Baltimore, has for sale a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS

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

MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece.
G. C. Baltimore, Jan. 7 6m

NEW GOODS.

Kennard and Loveday HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their Store House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of NEW AND FRESH GOODS. To the inspection of which they invite the attention of their friends and the public gen-

> THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF DRY GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, OULTERY, CHIMA,

Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, STONE & BARTHEN WARE, &C. &C.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR-TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of superior quality. Easton, April 17th

# MARYLANDS

Talbot County Orphans' Court, April Term, Anno Domini 1832. ON application of Captain Valentine Bryon, administrator of James L. Smyth, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in the "Centreville Times" printed in the town of Centreville, Queen Ann's coun-

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office

Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county. In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphana' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James L. Smyth, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, at the store of Grason & Bryon, Queens Town, on or before the first day of January, 1833, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate .-Given under my hand this first day of June, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Capt. VALENTINE BRYON, adm'r. of James L. Smyth, deceased.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-V timore County on the 21st day of May 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself DANIEL JACKLIN, says he is free born and was raised in Stadford, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a chesnut colour, has a black mole on the a chesnut colour, has a black mole on the right cheek. Had on when committed a grey monkey jacket, blue trowsers, check shirt, red and yellow vest, black fur hat, pumps and stockings. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged accepting to law.

cording to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore County Jail.

june 12 Sw. JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND REPEDI-

TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE MHIC OFFICES On Horeb's Rock the prophet stood-The Lord before him passed; A hurricane in angry mood Swept by him strong and fast; The forest fell before its force, The rocks were shivered in its course; God was not in the blast, Twas but the whirlwind of his breath, Announcing danger, wreck, and death.

It ceased. The air grew mute-a cloud Came, muffling up the sun; When, through the mountain, deep and loud, An earthquake thundered on. The frighted eagle sprang in air, The wolf ran howling from his lair;--God was not in the storm. 'I'was but the rolling of his car, The trampling of his steed from far.

Twas still again-and nature stood And calmed her ruffled frame; When swift from heaven a fiery flood To earth devouring came; Down to deep the ocean fled,-The sick'ning sun looked wan and dead,-Yet God filled not the flame. Twas but the terror of his eye That lighted through the troubled sky.

At last a voice all still and small, Rose sweetly on the ear; Yet rose so shrill and clear, that all In heaven and earth might hear. It spoke of peace, it spoke of love, It spoke as angels speak above, For God himself was there-For oh! it was a father's voice That bade the trembling heart rejoice.

From the New England Magazine. SABBATH EVENING. Serenely sinks this holy day, And, in the chambers of the West, The sunbeams slowly melt away Where clouds in purple splendor rest, All, all the countless lamps that burn With light from Heaven's unwasting urn, Night's solemn gloom will soon reveal, For lo! one star has burst its seal.

Bright herald of the quiet hour, With what a joy the spirit springs To see thee shining o'er the bower Where thought can fold her wearied wings; The bower of home-bow sweetly glows On this calm Sabbath's sacred close. Affection's smile-with beam divine, Undimmed and pure, dear star, as thine!

Deeper, still deeper on the vale, And on the venerable wood, That bends to feel the stirring gale,-And on you mountain's solitude, The shadows of the evening fall; And darker spreads the gorgeous pall Of clouds,-for every ray that shone Among their massy folds is gone.

Calm day, farewell! Heaven's fadeless choirs Glow, as forever in the sky. And, like the sound of angel lyres, I hear their tones come floating by; They chant thy requiem-but now While the soft night-wind cools my Gratefully let me kneel to share This hour of fervent, voiceless prayer!

From the Alhambra; or Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards .- By Irving. REFLECTIONS ON THE MOSLEM DOMINATION IN SPAIN.

One of my favourite resorts is the balcony of the central window of the Hall of Ambassa-dors, in the lofty tower of Comares. I have just been seated there, enjoying the close of wife and others, Talbot County, by a long brilliant day. The sun, as he sank behind the purple mountains of Alhama, sent a stream of effulgence up the valley of the Darro, that spread a melancholy pomp over the ruddy towers of the Alhambra, while the sonal estate of the said Smith, have in due

the grand but gloomy solemnity of the Gothic edifices, reared by the Spanish conquerors .-The very architecture thus bespeaks the op-posite and irreconciliable natures of the two warlike people, who so long battled here for the mastery of the Peninsula. By degrees I whose whole existence is as a tale that is told, and certainly forms one of the most anomalous yet splendid episodes in history. Potent and durable as was the dominion, we have no one distinct title by which to designate them.— They were a nation, as it were, without a legitimate country or a name. A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation, cast upon the shores of Europe, they seemed to have all the impetus of the first rush of the torrent.— Their course of conquest from the rock of Gibraltar to the cliffs of the Pyrenees, was as rapid and brilliant as the Moslem victories of Syria and Egypt. Nay, had they not been checked on the plains of Tours, all France, all Europe, might have been overrun with the same facility as the empires of the east, and the crescent might at this day have glittered on the fanes of Paris and London. Repelled within the limits of the Pyrenees,

the mixed hordes of Asia and Africa that formed this great irruption, gave up the Mos-lem principlies of conquest, and sought to es-tablish in Spain a peaceful and permanent do minion. As conquerors their heroism was on-ty equalled by their moderation; and in both. for a time, they excelled the nations with

whom they contended. Severed from their native homes, they loved the land given them, as they supposed, by Allah, they strove to embellish it with every thing that could administer to the happiness of man. Laying the foundations of their power in a system of wise and equitable laws, diligently cultivating in the year of our Lord, Eighteen hundred the arts and sciences, and promoting agriculture, manufactures and commerce, they gra-dually formed an empire unrivalled for its prosperity, by any of the empires of Christen-dom; and diligently drawing round them the graces and refinements that marked the Arabian empire in the east at the time of its greatest civilization, they diffused the light of oriental knowledge through the western re-gions of benighted Europe.

The cities of Arabian Spain became the resort of Christian artisans, to instruct themselves in the useful arts. The universities of Toledo, Cordova, Seville and Granada, were sought by the pale student from other lands. to acquaint himself with the sciences of the Arabs, and the treasured lore of antiquity: the lovers of the gay sciences resorted to Cordova and Granada, to imbibe the poetry and music of the east; and the steel-clad warriors of the north hastened thither, to accomplish themselves in the graceful exercises and courteous usages of chivalry.

If the Moslem monuments in Spain; if the Mosque of Cordova, the Alcazar of Seville and the Alhambra of Grenada, still bear inscriptions fondly boasting of the power and permanency of their dominion, can the boast be derided as arrogant and vain? Generation after generation, century after century had passed away, and still they maintained possession of the land. A period had elapsed longer than that which has passed since England was subjugated by the Norman conquerer; and the descendants of Musa and Tarik, might as little anticipate being driven into exile, across the same straits traversed by their triumphant ancestors, as the descendants of Rollo and William and their victorious peers may dream of

being driven back to the shores of Normandy With all this, however, the Moslem empire in Spain was but a brilliant exotic that tool no permanent root in the soil it embellished. Secured from all their neighbours of the west by impassible barriers of faith and manners, and separated by seas and deserts from their kindred of the east, they were an isolated people. Their whole existence was a prolonged though gallant and chivalric struggle for a foothold in a usurped land-They were the outposts and frontiers of Islamism. - The peninsua was the great battle ground where the Gothic conquerors of the north and the Moslem conquerors of the east, met and strove for mastery; and the fiery courage of the Arab was and conveyed by William Martin to James

Never was the annihilation of a people more complete than that of the Morisco Spaniards. Where are they? Ask the shores of Barbary and its desert places. The exiled remnant of for one half of the purchase money, and of their once powerful empire disappeared a- twelve months for the residue thereof, with mong the barbarians of Africa, and ceased to be a nation. They have not even left a dis- that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the tinct name, behind them, though for nearly end of six months one half of the purchase eight centuries they were a distinct people.— The home of their adoption and of their occupation for ages refuses to acknowledge them but as invaders and usurpers.—A few broken est on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will monuments are all that remain to bear witness to their power and dominion, as solitary rocks curity, for the payment of the purchase moleft far in the interior bear testimony to the extent of some vast inundation. Such is the Alhambra. A Moslem pile in the midst of a Christian land; an oriental palace amidst the Gothic edifices of the west; an elegant memento of a brave, intelligent and graceful people, who conquered, ruled and passed way.

To the lovers of Fine Horses. THE citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties are particular requested to meet at the Easton Hotel in Easton, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of establishing a Jockey Club, for the trial of colts raised on this shore, and particular for the improvement of that noble animal the horse.

FARMER. june 12 Talbot County Court, on the Equi-

ty side thereof, MAY TER M, 1832. Thomas Perrin Smith, ] PETITION &c .-It is represented, to Complainant this Court, sitting as

Vega, covered with a slight sultry vapour that form of law been granted to him by the caught the setting ray, seemed spread out in the distance like a golden sea. Not a breath prays to be admitted, and made a party, complain disturbed the stillness of the hour, and plainant, in the above case, in the place and though the faint sound of music and merri- stead of the said Smith, and that this court, ment now and then arose from the gardens will order reasonable notice of such his ad of the Darro, it but rendered more impressive mission to be given to William Edmondson, the monumental silence of the pile which over- and Mary B. his wife, and to Elizabeth Mcshadowed me. It was one of those hours and Neal, and to John Nice, defendants in the scenes in which memory asserts an almost case, residing in the State of Maryland, by magic power, and, like the evening sun beam-serving it personally or leaving it at their resing on these mouldering towers, sends back pective usual places of abode, and by publicaher retrospective rays to light up the glories tion, as in the case of absent defendants, to Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth his wife, Ro As I sat watching the effect of the declining day-light upon the Moorish pile, I was led into a consideration of the light, elegant and voluptuous character prevalent throughout its ginal petition aforesaid: And this court being internal architecture, and to contrast it with satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated in the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore, on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, and by the authority of the same, sitting as a court of Chancery, that the said fell into a course of musing upon the singular John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid, be features of the Arabian or Morisco Spaniards, admitted to become and be made a party, admitted to become and be made a party, complainant, to the aforesaid suit, in the place and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is further ordered and adjudged that three months notice, before the third Monday in November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, be given to the said William Edmondson and Mary B. his wife and to the said Elizabeth McNesl, and the said John Nice, of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as a

> lished in Easton, in Talbot county, before the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, the said Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua Barton, the absent defendants. RICH'D. T. EARLE. True copy,
> Test: J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
> june 12 3w

foresaid, by serving a copy of this order on each

of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at

each of their respective usual places of abode, & that notice be given of the admission of the said

John Stevens, as complainant, as aforesaid, by

inserting and publishing this order, three suc-

cessive weeks, in two of the newspapers pub-

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County, on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and part of another tract of land called Lowe's Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality-the waters near and adjoining abound

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton Easton, April 10th, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President, Directors and Company of the Court-house of Talbot county, on TUESDAY our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, at length subdued by the obstinate and perse-vering valour of the Goth.

Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing the quantity of one hundred and sixtyfive acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months interest on the whole from the day of sale; money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money; and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interbe required to give Bond, with approved seney and interest as aforesaid-after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton

Branch Bank, Easton, may 1st, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm containing one hundred and seventy-nine acres of a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles distant from Easton. The buildings are convenient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements. If desired by the purchaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils, (all which are new and of the most approved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be immediately given. HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancellor o Maryland, I will offer at public sale, a Queen's Town, between 10 and 12 o'clock, on MONDAY the 25th of June, instant, a farm, belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two which he will dispose of on terms the most ac tracts called Coursey's Range, and Hemsley's commodating. Britland, is situated on Wye River, in Queen Ann's county, and contains about two hundred acres of land, a proportion of which is in good

The terms of sale are:- That one fourth of the purchase money is to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, by the Chancellor; and the residue in three annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or note for the same, with security to be approved by the Trustee. And on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser. WM. GRASON, Trustee.

A CARD.

JOHN MECONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome as-sortment of MATERIALS, which he intends manufacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city, and on as reasonable terms. june 12

JOB PRINTING

TIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDIwhig. of fices

SUCH AS HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTES, PAMPHLETS, VISITING AND OTHER CARDS. MAGISTRATES, and all other BLANKS immedication.

PETER W. WILLIS,



MAKER.

Denton, Maryland: by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all part of another tract of land called Lorse's kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry? all of which will be warranted to perform. "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."

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

easonable. February 21, 1832. JAMES GARDETTE.

WILL REMAIN A FEW DAYS IN EASTON. HE may be consulted in the various bran ches of his profession at Mr. Lowe's. J. G. not having made suitable arrangements for receiving Ladies will by preference attend upon such as desire his professional services at their residences.

DENTIST

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

Maryland Colonization Society. HE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hunlred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November. as they do not intend to send emigrants durng the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment condition and character of such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for which they would prefer going, and any oth-sale, at public auction, at the front door of the er useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed the twentieth day of November, in the year of of appplications for removal to other places our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorise an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autum, of which one month's notice will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert

S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the same capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of concerting measures with the citizens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of Letters may be addressed to the managers

at Baltimore. MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD,

CHARLES C. HARPER.

may 29

may 22

AGENCY OFFFICE, 48 BALTIMORE Street, BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them. In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present. JOHN BUSK.

SADDLERY.



WM. W. HIGGINS Has just returned from Baltimore with

splendid assortment of

may 22

John Manross, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And general agent, for collecting debts, con-

eyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills, Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. repared at short notice. Denton, Caroline county, March 20, 1832 Sm



The subscriber will give the highest prices either in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also inform those persons who are in-debted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest cash prices. My assortment of shoes and boots is com-

PETER TARR.

june 12 3w

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to manu facture 'HN WARE, at his old stand, opposite the Market house, where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefor, cash, wool, feathers, and all other kind of trade at the highest cash prices.

A. J. LOVEDAY. june 12 Sw

AN OVERSEER WANTED A single man, who can come well recom mended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the june 5

FOR SALE.

That handsome, small FARM called WAR-FIELD, containing 138 acres, situated on a branch of Third-haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Ro-bert Bartlett and William Hayward.

Apply to
JOSEPH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton, Md. eow3t

THE STEAM BOAT

Wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton. Returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge (by Castle Haven), Annapolis and Baltimore. She will leave Baltimore every Monday

morning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Corsica) and Chestertown, and return the same All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

The Celebrated Horse red rover.

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels, ensuing season at St. Michaels, Easton, the Trappe and Chapel, in Talbot county, Maryland. The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dollars the season-Twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1833. The money of the season to be paid by the 20th August next. The money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service-Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance RED ROVER is now 8 years old, of the best

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

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

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

JOSHUA M. FALKNER. CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton, 17th Mar. 1832. ted as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, in this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and

sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its crosseshis dam by Oscar, grand dam by Vingt-un, and g. g. dam an excel-lent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Tra-

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, NICHOLAS MARTIN. april 10.

YOUNG RINALDO.

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

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

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, fully 15 and a half temper and great activity.

He was got by John Randolph's celebrated zed with the imputation of ingratitude.

horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, TRA GLOBE, commencing about the first of May, and continuing until the election of May, and continuing until the election of May, and continuing until the account. plete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy, wool. Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his pedigree at length, see National Intelligencer, March 15th, 1832. JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, April 3

300 NEGROES WANTED. WISH to purchase them from the age of

13 to 25 years. Persons having such to sell, shall have CASH, and the HIGHEST Prices by applying to the subscriber, Pratt street, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rail road, with the Washington City road.— Liberal commissions will be paid to those who will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

april 17
The Easton Whig will copy the above till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Wash ington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come into market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber. at his residence, above the intersection of Aisquith st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, HAS commenced her regular routes, leaving Baltimore from the end of Dugan's near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

may 29

WARE at very reduced prices. THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

STONE, FINE AND COMMON EARTH-EN WARE. The whole or any portion would be sold a

reat bargain, well worth the attention of purhasers inasmuch as the discount he would allow, (more than usual) would itself be a handsome profit-he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly situated in the vicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, between S. High and Exeter streets, O. T .-The Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets.

DAVID BROWN. N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the hearing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will shew (among others one of forty years duration,) and as he has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use. Baltimore, june 5 4w

PROPOSALS

AN EXTRA GLOBE,

A severe political conflict is approaching.

A "New Coalition" of factious men are managing at Washington to accomplish their selfish ends at the hazard of their country's peace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tarinstant, and attend the above named stands iff and the Autnor of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle faction in our halls of legislation, and fill our country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the alarm! -The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of this "Holy Alliance" against every thing that is pure in our government and patriotic in its administration. It will soon be followed by others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and peace. a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the selfish, avaricious, corrupt and cor-rupting influences which pervade the Republic. With these they hope to vanquish the

conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace, the public career of him who "has filled the measure of his country's glory."

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

It is the interest and desire of the people to

preserve the administration of their government in honest hands. To effect this object, t is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration. They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hazard fortune, fame and life, in repelling our invaders. They will not be content with his simple re-election by the same vote which placed him in the presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion and enable him to finish his rareer of public usefulness in glohands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine ington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmati-

Electors, for ONE DOLLAR. It will be a large imperial sheet, entirely filled with useful matter. One number will be published after the election, giving the result in every State, as much in detail as possible. It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of

the character, fame and principles of AN-DREW JACKSON, with a view to his reelection. It will promptly repel the slanders and falsehoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the "New Coalition" up to merited detestation.

From the nature of the undertaking, all sub-

scriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be re-To enable all subscribers to begin with the

first number, we beg our friends who may receive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns.
F. P. BLAIR.

Washington, March, 1832.

PRINTE EVERY TUES EDWARI

TII Are Two Dent Annum payable h VERTISEMENTS APE DOLLAR; and cont

FIVE CENTS per se

LAWS OF TI Passed at the First

AN ACT chang Be it enseted by presentatives of the Congress assembl of the District of W shington, sha fourth Monday is Monday in Nover of the times now court for the cou held on the first ! first Monday in C and that all processor to the said terms act shall take effe day of June next

Speaker of the J. C. Vice Preside APPROVED, MI AN ACT definit Be it enacted Representatives of

d in the L'errit of six months ne special election, voting in the ele-reside and put core of said Ter Approved, Ma AN ACT maki annuities, and year one thou

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ty two. Be it enacted presentatives of t hundred and thi and five dollars appropriated, or sury not othern ment of the ann dian tribes here the sum of twen dollars, stipula youthe; twenty seventy dollars, blacksmiths, go agriculturalists, dian service, at iron, and seet bus entirental

year one thous two, that is to To the Wyat bundred dollar To the Wya To the Sir w lars, and sixty To the Det hundred dodar

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hundred and tubbe, a chie and to Move fifty dollars; dred dollars

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THESDAY MORNING, BY EDWARD MULLIKIN. PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE URION.

THE TERMS

Are Two Dellars and Fifty CENTS per Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ap-VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS DET SQUARE.



#### BY AUTHORITY.

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

[Public No. 40.]

AN ACT changing the times of holding the Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That the Circuit Court To the Missing tribe, twenty-live to of the District of Columbia, for the county of dollars; also two thousand dollars for the sup-W-shington, shall hereafter be held on the port of the poor and infirm, and education of fourth Monday in Merch, and on the fourth Monday in November, in every year, instead of the times now designated by law; and the court for the county of Alexandria shall be held on the first Monday in May, and on the first Monday in October, in every year, in-stead of the times now designated by law; and that all process shall be made returnable to the said terms as herein directed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of June next.

A. STEVENSON. Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALIIOUN,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate. APPROVED, May 31, 1832. ANDREW JACKSON.

[Poblic No. 41.]

AN ACT defining the qualifications of vo-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ameri ca in Congress assembled, That every free white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the Cerritory of Arkansas for the term of six months next preceding any general or special election, shall have the privilege of voting in the election district where he shall core of said Territory. Approved, May 31, 1832.

(Public No. 42.]

AN ACT making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re

presentatives of the United States of Americain Congress assembled, I hat the sum of three sury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay ment of the annuities due to the various in dian tribes heremafter mentioned, including the sum of twenty four thousand five hundred dollars, simulated for education of Indian youthe, twenty five thousand four hundred and eventy dollars, supulated for the expenses of blacksmiths, gunsmitus, millers, milwrights, Bariculturalists, and laborers employed on hi dian service, and for furnishing sail, tobacco iron, and sieel et cætera; and four thousand three hundred and sixty dollars for expenses of transportation and distribution of certain annuities and agricultural implements, not otherwise provided for, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and tourty

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To the Wyandot tribe, five thousand nine bundred dollars.

To the Wyandot, Munsee, and Delaware tribes, one toousand donars.

To the Sa twanes true, tures thousand dollars, and sixty dollars for furnishing sail. To the Shawance and S neca tribes,of Lew

istown, one thousand dollars.

To the Delaware tribe, six thousand five hundred dodars, and one nundred dollars for furnishing salt.

To the Wea tribe, three thousand dol-

To the Plankeshaw tribe, eight hundred

To the Kaskaskias tribe, one thousand dol

lars. To the Ostawa tribe, five thousand three

hundred dollars. To the Ottowa and Missouri tribes, two thousand five hundred dollars, and fitteen bundred dollars for the expenses of black

smith's tools and agricultural implements. To the Chippewa tribe, three thousand eight bundred dollars; also, one thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand dollars for the purchase of larning utensils and cattle, and the employment of persons to

To the Chippewa, Ottowa, and Pottawatame tubes, sixteen thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-live unliars for lurinsis

ing salt. To the Pottawatamie tribe, sixteen thousand three hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars to 1 openine, principal chief; also, three thousand dollars for the purposes of education, and two thousand live hundred and twenty dollars, for expenses of placksmiths, milers and agriculturalists, and for turnishing salt,

To the Pottawatanne tribe of Huron, four

To the Choctaw tribe, fifty thousand nine hundred and twenty-live dollars; to Mushala tubbe, a chies, one hundred and titty dollars, dred dollars for purposes of education, and thousand eight hundred and two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five dol- following sums, namely:

And the second

lars for expenses of blacksmiths and millwrights, and for turnishing iron and steel. Tot e E I nver tribe, one thousand one

hundred dollars.
To the S. x Nations, New York, four thou and five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars to the Young King, a ch.ef of the Sen "To the Seneca tribe, New York, six thou

sand dollars. To the Creek tribe, thirty-four thousand

five hundred dollars.

Yo the Cherokee tribe, ten thousand dol lars; also two thousand dollars for purposes

or education. To the Chickasaw tribe, twenty-three thou

To the Sac tribe, three thousand dollars. To the Sac and Fox tribes, two thousand

dollarrs. To the Sic. Fox, and loway tribes three thousand dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and furnishing farming

utensils and cattle. To the Fox tribe, three thousand dollars. To the loway tribe, three thousand dollars; also nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and turnishing agricultural tools.

To the Usage tribe, eight thousand tive hundred dollars. To the Seneca tribe, of Lewistown, one

thousand dollars To the Quapaw tribe, two thousand dol-

To the Kickapoo tribe of Illinois, two thousand dollars.
To the Florida Indians, five thousand dol-

lars; also one thousand dollars for purposes of education, and one thousand dollars for the

To the Means tribe, twenty-five thousand dollars; also two inpusand dollars for the sapyouth; and two tnousand and twenty dollars for expenses of blacks gith, and for furnishing salt, iron and steel and tobacco.

To the Winnebago tribe, eighteen thousand dollars; also three thousand seven hundred and muety dollars for expenses of blacksmiths and agriculturalists, and for furnishing sait To the Kanza tribe, three thousand five

hundred dollars. To the Christian Indians, four hundred

To the Sioux tribe, of Mississippi, two thousand dollars; also, one thousand seven hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and

furnishing agricultural tools. To the Yancton and Santie bauds, three thousand dollars; also, one toousand four nun dred dollars for expenses of blacksmith and

furnishing argicultural tools.
To the Omaha tribe, two thousand five hundred dollars for expenses of otacksmith, and

furnishing agricul ur. I tools.
To the Sac trace of Alassouri river, five hundred dollars; atso, nine hundred dollars for expenses of blacksmith, and furnishing agri cultural tools.

For purposes of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others, as scipulated for by the treaty of tifleenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars; and

Total the Billy of the Senera tribe, of New To Anderson, three hundred and sixty dol

lars, and to Lapahodine, one nundred and for-ty dollars, emels of the Delaware nation, agreeably to an understanding of the commis-sioners who negotiated the treaty of one thou sand eight hundred and eighteen.
For expenses of transportation and distri

bution of annuities to the Winnels goes, Chip pewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies, Sacs Foxes, and others, and of salt, tobacco, agrired and thirty six thousand four hundred cultural implements, and tools, not otherwise and five dollars be, and the same is hereby, provided for, the sum of four thousand three appropriated, out of any money in the I'rea mundred and sixty dellars.

SEC 2. And be it further enacted. That so much of any act as provides for the payment of any of the annut es and signil don herein mentioned, shall be, and the same is herety, repealed.

Approved, June 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No 43.]

AN ACT making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain treating

with the Crees Snawness, Ottoways, Senecas, Wyand its, Cherokees, and Choctans. Be it enurted by the Senate and House of Re resentatives of the United States of Imerica in Congress assembled, That the lollowing sums be, and the same are nereby, severally appropriated to the several objects herematter spe citically enumerated, according to the stipulations of certain fudian frea is, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise

appropriated, namely:
For the payment of debts due by the Creeks and their relief, according to the minth arti-cle of the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians, twenty fourth March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Delegation to the city of Washington, the payment of the ex to the tenth article of the same treaty, sixteen eight hundred and thirty one. nousand dollars.

For the payment of certain claims for fer-States, at tifteen dollars for each, and for com pensation to those who suffered in conse-

five thousand and eighty dollars.

For the cost of rifles, ammunition, and blankets, according to the thirteenth article of the same treaty, thirteen hundred and rection of the Secretary of the Treasury, be

twenty dollars. For the expenses of taking the census, and

thousand five hundred dollars. For the service of a person to be selected to titled to said pay, nor small any officer, non certify the contracts for the sale of lands ac commissioned officer, musician or private, recording to the third article of the same treaty. one thousand doil irs.

For the expense of removing and keeping For the expense of removing and keeping to the same, in conformity to the provisions of intruders from the Creek lands, according of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall to the fith artese of the same treaty, two not be in any way transferable or liable to atthousand dollars.
For one years' allowance for the purposes

of education, according to the thirteenth arti-cle of the same treaty, three thousand dollars. For carrying into effect the treaty with the and to Movert Cole, a chief, one hundred and Shawnee in hans, of Ohio, according to the fifty dollars; also, twelve thousand five hunthousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the

ents, en im rated in the math, twelfth, and fourteents articles of the same treaty, two

treaty, three hundred dollars. For carrying into effect the treaty with the

Ottoways, of Onio, concluded the thirtieth August, one thousand eight hun Ired and thirty-one, the following sums, namely: For the payment of cortain articles as stip-

ulated for in the tenth article of the said treaty, twelve hundred and fifty four dollars. For expenses attending the sale of Indian property, according to the sixth article, three hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the mixed bands of the Seurcas and Shawners, of Lewistown, Ohio, concluded the twentieth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one,

For the expense of selling the property of said ladians, according to the sixt's article of

the said treaty, three hundred dollars. For carrying into effect the treaty with the tracts: uary, one thousand eight hundred and thirtytwo, the following sums, namely:

thousand acres, as stipulated for in the second article of the treaty, twenty thousand dollars, remainder of the passengers and crew are For payment for improvements on the ce said to be now perfectly healthy. The ves-ded reservations, and expense of appraising sel lies at the quarantine ground below Que-the same, according to the third article of said bec. An investigation is going on by the

the provisions of the several treatics above excited, by the supposition that it was the mentioned, two thousand tive hundred dollars, cholers, but the public mind is more at case For the payment of improvements within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, abandoned by Cherokee emigrants under the treaty of "We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and sixth May, one thousand eight hundred and regret to say, that the unknown disease allutwenty-eight, as valued by appraisers, seventy thousand dollars.

For gratuities of fifty dollars for every five migrants from within the chartered limits of Georgia, ten tho is and dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of diffeenth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the following

For the blankets, rides, axes, ploughs, hoes, wheels, cards, looms, trou, and steel, stipulated for in the twentietn article of the said treatys thirty five thousand six hundred and twenty

For fulfilling the stipulation of the sixteenth article in relation to cattle, in addition to for-mer appropriations, ten thousand dollars. For the payment of Choctaw Indians who nave relinquished lands, according to the pro visions of the nineteenth article of said treaty, he sum of thirty thousand seven hundred and

For expenses of aabove named, three thousand five hundred tollars.

APPROVED, June 4, 1832.

[PUBLIC No. 44] . AN ACT supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and sol

diers of the revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America viving officers, non commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers and Ladian spies, v.bo shall have served in the continental line, or State troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are no entitled to any benefit under the act for the resief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the lifteenth day of M .y. eighteen hundred and twenty eight, be authorized to receive, out of any money it the Creasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, accor ding to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand, right hundred and thirty one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non com m s-ioned officer, m isician, or private, as a foresaid, who shall have served in the conti nental line, State troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months shall be authorized to receive out of any unap propriated money in the Pressury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of ser vice did to the term aforesaid, to commence penses, and of claims against them, according from the fourth day of March, one thousand

SEC. 2 And be it further enuced. That no For the payment of certain claims for fer-ries, bridges, and causeways, for judgments against chiefs, for losses, for improvements, for annuities, for the expenses of Creeks who have emigrated without expense to the United be shall first retinquish his further claim to such pension; and in all payments under this act, the amount which may have been receivquence of being prevented from emigrating, ed under any other act as aforesaid, since the eleventh article of the same treaty, twenty- shall commence, shall first be deducted from

paid to the officer, non commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or making the selection of reservations according their authorized attorney, at such places and to the second article of the same treaty, three times as the Secretary of the Treasury may times as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be en ceive the same until he furnish the said Secre tary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled tachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal propersonal benefit of the other, non-commissioned officer, musician or soldier outitled to

the same. Sec. 4 And be it further enacted. That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the per son entitled to the same as soon as may be, in

For enabling them to erect houses and the manner and under the provisions above open farms at their intended residence, according to the fifth article of the said treaty, thereafter shall be paid senu annually, in the thirteen thousand dollars. For the payment for sundry articles as presults, the payment for sundry articles as presults, enumerated in the math, twelfth, and conteents articles of the same treaty, two housand tour hundred and four dollars. thousand tour hundred and four dollars.

For expenses of selling the property of indians, according to the sixth article of the said mount of pay which shall accouse between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the leath of such person, shall be paid to his wi dow, or if he leave no widow, to his children SEC. 5. And be it furter enacted, Tha e officers, non-commissioned officers, mari hers, or marines, who served for a like term n the naval service, during the revolutionary rar, shall be entitled to the benefits of this set, in the same manner as is provided for the thicers and soldiers of the army of the revo

APPAOVED, June 7th, 1832.

CHOLERA IN CANADA! the following sums, namely:

The New York Commercial Advertiser

For an advance to said Indians, in lieu of says:—It is our painful duty to announce the compensation for improvements, according to atarming fact, that the India pestilence, which the fifth article of the said treaty, six thousand in its progress westward has clad Europe in atarming fact, that the India pestilence, which dollors.

For the payment of sindry articles stipulated for as presents in the tenth article of said tenth in Quebec and Montreal—having been brought to those cities by the emigrants freaty, thirteen hundred and lifteen dollars. nourning, has at length distinctly appeared from Ireland.

We have received several letters from Montreal, from which we make the following ex

"We regret to say that one vessel from

Dublin, with a full number of emigrants, had For payment for the reservation of sixteen lost 42 persons during her voyage by an un known disease, as is reported; although the treaty, four thous and dollars. Physicians, to ascertain and report the cha For transportation and contingencies under racter of the disease. Some lattle alarm was

> within a day or two." "Montreal June 11. "We refer to ours of the 9th instant, and ded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant masengers on board the Carricks, from Dub lin, proves to be the Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing it Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th inst., and several deaths. And we turther regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to day, were decided cases of Cholera -We, as well as others, are very naturally a larmed -and we are aware that when it be comes knowy abroad that tois dreadful diseas exists here, it must op-rate much to the disad vantage of business generally, and curs in particular-yet we consider it the duty of ev ery one to state facts as nearly as they can be collected, and not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their

> business and interest. The influx of emigrants into the Canadas the present season, is enemously great; and altogether beyond precedent in any former On the sin instant, the steamboat John Molson arrived at Montreal with 882 steer age passengers, and the Hercules with 740.
> The smaller boats were crowded, having from 150 to 400 on board. The small ferry boat Lady Almyer, which plies across the river. was chartered, and carned from Quebec to Montreal 230.

We learn from the Quebec papers that the streets in what is called the Lower Town. grants which are shipping." It is added that the three steam ers, John Bull, British America and Chambly, departed from that city with 2500 emigrable,

bound to the Upper Province. The Police of Quebec, as it regards the Lower Town, is very bad. That part of the town which is called the Cul de Sac, and which is at this time, probably, filled with em igrants, is one of the most fifthy places we have ever seen, and in the summer season to is surprising that disease is not engendered in every dwelling; and no place could be more easily kept clean than that portion of the Ca-nadian capital. The following is the official return of the number of emigrants who have arrived the present year, at Quebec, up to the

QUEBEC, June 9 .- Total number of Emirants,arrived from the 2d June to the present date, both days inclusive. Males 4039; females 3559, under 14 years of

age 3001. Total to date, Previously reported, 15.101 25.700 Total

POSTSCRIPT. From the New York Commercial of Saturday THE CHOLERA - The intelligence from

Montreal, received yesterday, was but too true. The Asiatic scourge less in very truth, enter ed the heart of the Western Continent, and the Destroying Angel is stretching his arm

Thus far, in Montreal and Quebec, The dis ease has assumed its direct form, and w s ap parently approaching our own territory with fearful rapidity. A gentleman who left Que-bec on Tuesday morning, (12th, has turnish ed the Courser with the Quebec Gazette of Monday, the 11th, by which it appears that FIFTY NINE CASES AND FORTY FIVE. DEATHS had occurred up to the evening of the 10th, and he reports that at the time of his departure the cases in Quebec amounted to EIGHIY, and the deaths to upwards of SIXIY. He described the disease as exceed ing in malignity, any previous accounts of virulence either in Europe or Asia, and all connenced it ravages in a province bordering who were attacked were considered hopeless. on the Utiled States, and on this Diocese. From the Albany Evening Journal, Extra. and the warring of our own danger being his

day, and is one day in advance of the mail — He permitted us, a few countes before the North American left, to see a copy of the Quebec Gazette of the 11th inst., from which

likely to be more severe than in Europe.

It becomes the duty of all to be vigilant repelling the ravages of this common destroy er. Cleanliness, temperance; regularity of habits, moderate eating and exercise, and exemption from all excess, are the best preven-

The greatest number of deaths are from Cham hin street. Three or four deaths, have occurred in the upper town. Deaths have been caused in from five to a x hours!

Four o'clock, P. M.
The Board of Health have just made a re-

port, from which the following is an extract: Board of Health, Quebec Jule 11th, 1832. It becomes the painful duty of the Board of lealth to announce the existence of the Asiatic Cholera in our city and neighborhood -This decision is founded after mature delibe ration, upon the unanimous opinion of the medical gentlemen of the city.

Thurty four deaths have occurred within

the last forty eight hours. The editor of the Gizette gives the follow

ng rases, as having been reported.

At the Emigrant's Hospital. 39 cases-26 deaths -2 containment

At private duellings —20 cases—15 deaths.
On board the steambod in which Mr. Cone.
our inform n', started for Montreal, one death occurred before she left the wharf, four persons were attacked soon after they got underway; one person died and was thrown overboard, before reaching Sorrel, where the authorities of Mintreal stopped the boat, and

where cases had already broken out. In addition to the foregoing, a gentleman direct from Montreal who arrived this morning. informs us that there had been 15 cases and 7 deaths at that ploce; and that the disease had broken out at St. Johns and Lapra-

The Cholera at Queter is not confined to emigrants, but attacks citizens and strangers indiscriminately.

this, perhaps, our duty to inform the citizens of New York, that three gentlemen who left Qu bee on Thursday, in the boat with cholers patients, left in the North America this morning.

A gentleman who leit Quebec on the 12th instant informs the editors of the New York Courier that he witnessed the first symptoms of the Cholera upon free emigrants standing upon the wharf, and before they could be conveyed to the bespital, free of them died. A servant woman living in the house where died within three bours' and a creekery merchant of his acquaintance living in the upper town was e reied off within six heurs. Three them a resident Canadian, was a corpse-ile

other two could not be ve servived.

At Montreal the disease was also spreading with fearful and destrictiv reputity, but he did not hear the nonter of cases or deathstated, nor did be possess himselt of a late also informed in Pollsburgh, that a Physician ral For the truth of this rumour, he will not vouch, but all the other particulars may be implicitly relied upon. He says the greatest consternation pervided all classes, and that by directions of the Board of Health, every individual carries with him a vial of lauda-num and perpermint to be taken at the first appearance of spasn odic symptoms, which generally commence in the arms.

PROCLAMATION

Canada; and whereas, it is at times proper to guard with preu iar solici ude every avenue by which dive se might by possibility of fect this city; Therefore, by virtue of the mito thy hands, O Gracious Father, in the powers in neby law vested. I Walter Power hope of a blessed immortality, through the Mayor of the city of New York, do order and direct, that from and after the publication of our Lord, Amen this Proclamation, to best, seem lost or ves sel of any description, having on board any person sick with hever, or the disease called Chelera, or any disease resembling it, shall approach any part of the city of New York. nearer than three but dred yards, por shall a ny person belonging to such vessel, except the master or son a person deputed by bine. (who shall immediately repair to this effice) be permitted to land from any such vessel without permission first obtained from this

And I do further order and direct that no carriage, wagon, or vehicle of any kind, which may convey any sick person affected with fever, or the disease called Cholera, or any disease resembling it. into the city of New York, from also d, shall approach nearer to the City Hall then one mile and a half, with out permission obtained as aforesaid; under the pains and penalties prescribed by the

Health Laws of this State. In testin ony whereof, I have bereun ed the Seal of Mayorely of said City to be lereunto affixed this eixtrenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two. WALTER BOWNE.

BRETHREN-The pertlence that w. Ike th in darkness, and the sickness that destroyeth in

the noon day, having, as there is reason to be-

Mayor or the city of New York. TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

lieve, in the shape of the dreactul Cholera which has so extens vely scourged the nations of the earth, reached the American shore, and

esting provisions for all occassions of ordinary spiritual and temporal necessities, provides, also for the appointment of special religiouwe make a hasty extract.

From the Quebec Gazette of June 11.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We announced the existence of the Cholera

Diocese to the dreadful disorder which has so

tions of the earth, presents a case fully war-ranting the exercise of the canons, of setting torth forms of prayer for extraordinary occaforth forms of prayer for extraordinary occa-sions. I therefore, brethren, hereby set forth and appoint the following prayers to be used in the congregations of this Diocese, immedi-ately before the General Thanksgiving at Morning and Evening Prayer. And besides inviting you to the use of these prayers, in a truly divout and Christian frame of mind; with days greaters for your same with hum. with deep repentance for your sins, with humble and sincere resolutions of amendment of our heart and life, and in the exercise of the true and living taith of the Gospel, I would also most exenestly and affectionately urge you to think seriously of the impending judgment of God, to consider the things which belong to your everlasting peace, before they be forever hidden from you, and in the daily exercises of religion, and in the constant manifestation of its pure and holy influence on your character and conduct, to pray and strive that through the mercies of God in Christ, and by the blessed influences of the Holy Spirit, the hand of your Heavenly Father may be apon you for good and not for evil.

My Rev Brethren, the Clergy of the Dia-

cese. I would especially and affectionately call to diligence and earnestness in urging upon their people that improvement which Christians shou'd make of the impending judgement of God, as seriously impressing upon them their exposure to death, and their responsibility at the great judgment to which death will be the summons.

With my humble prayers that the threatened scourge may be averted from our nation, and commending you to the gracious protec-I am, dear Brethren.

your affectionate Diocesan, BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK. New York, June 25th, 1832.

To be used in the Congregations of the Diocese of New York during the continuance of danger from the Cno era Morbus, immediarely before the General Thanksgiving, at

Morning and Evening Prayer.

Most Gracious Father and God, who hast romised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to ther, look down, we beseren ther, from beaven thy awesting place, apon us tay unworthy servants, who, under an awul apprehension of thy judam uts, and a deep conviction of our simulates, prostrate ourseives before thee. We acknowledge it to be thy goodness alone, that, want thou hast visued other nations he bourded, was seized with the disease and with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us, Hav puy, O Lord, have pity up in us Withuran tay heavy hand from those who are suftering under thy judgments, and arrest the persons were attacked on board the s'eambout in which he came passenger to Mon real, and have been scourged, and against which our before they reached the next landing, one of only security is in thy compassion. We coniess, with strone and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our bearts, we have shows ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own tochnations instead of thy holy laws: yet, O Mercian Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to uft up his band paper. He unders of however that three against us, but keep us in health and safety; cases had occurred at La Prairie, and he was and grant, that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our mas, we may Mediator and A tyocale, Jasus Canter.

dinen. O. Almoney God, who by the many instances of moriality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especial-iy urged upon us, o our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, and remindest us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach ut "resemble a fair day, from the crowds of emi- By Walter Bowne, Mayor of the City of New to number our days, that we may apply our mentis unto wisdom. Give de gin Whereas is formation having been re- unto ther with tunely repentance, and thus to the name of the Asiatic Cholera, now exists partion to-day, for which to-morrow, it may in or at the cities of Montreal and Quebec, in d by thy good 5 Intr against the terrors o meath, and daily advancing in godiness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls mediation and for the merits of Justa CHAIRS

> From the Alpany Argus of Saturday. June 16. busho or linates, ALBANY,

> In consequence of the numerous reports, mind, in relation to the existence, or probable introduction or the Asiatic Cholers, the Board of Health deem it proper to state that they have taken every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease, by interdicting, as far as possible, all communication with places supposed to be infected, and that they have no information of any case of Choiers this

> side of St Johns.
> The Board are happy to state also, that the city is entirely free from contagious disease of by order of the Board.

JOHN TOWNSEND, Mayor. CI-It was reported last evening upon the authority of letters and the information from Troy, that the captain of the one packet boats was seized with the cholers, in that city yeaterday. We receive the report of course with

From the Battimore American. The toilowing article, it is proper to mention, was written prior to the receipt of the intelligence that the Cholera had appeared in

Can. da.]
THE CHOLERA.—Public attention becomes daily more and more generally attracted towards the progress of the Cholera in Europe. This terrible pestilence after have ing desolated Asia and part of Europe with its fearful and continually repeated ravages, sweeping off in its career, according to the common computations, at least fifty millions of human beings, has at length teached the western shors of the A lante. What may be us luture advance, whether the wast expanse Friday, 9 A. M.

CHOLERA AT GUEBEC, MONTREAL.

SOUREL, ST. JOHN & LAPRARIE.

Our worst apprehensions in relation to this dreadful disease, are panefully realised. Its ravages at Quebec are most appalling.

We this morning saw Mr. Cone, of Charleston, S. Carolina, who left Quebec on Tuesday, and is one day in advance of the mail.

each of water may not arrest its further progress, and preserve us from its appalling visitations, and proper to call your attention to this subject, as one that denends your most series of water may not arrest its further progress, and preserve us from its appalling visitations, and preserve us from its appalling or whether we also are destined to be reached and struck down in its irresistible career of the most increasing the most scriptural, affecting, and into ing the most anxious inquiry, are up the most arrangements of our charge. of justifiable and salutary attem in the fir est minds. Since the fourteenth century there

has not been known in the world, so wide spread and fatal a malady. We leave to medical men the medical history of the disease. Very numerous publications have been made in India and in Euro, to guide and direct them. If, in the own

It is not uniformly admitted to be true that the Cholera,-the name by which the pests lence is improperly known, although said to have none of the peculiar symptoms of chole ra proper, is a new disease, within the pre-sent century. The physicians of India who have treated of it, found records of its existence at very remote periods. It was at Bengal in 1762, and carried off 30,000 persons. and returned again in 1781. It was at Mades in 1774, at the Mauritius in 1775, and in Arcot in 1787 It is also said to have appeard in the epidemic form in England in 1669 and 1676. However the identity of these diseases may

be settled, the present Cholera made its first appearance on the 28th of August, 1817, at Jessore, a town situated north east of Calcutta about 100 miles. In September it reached Cilcutta. During the year 1518 it spread in different directions from Calcutt ; northward to Delhi; westward to Bomb w, which it reach ed in September 1818; southward to Madras. which it reached in October 1819; and eastward a ong the coast of the Bay of Bengal, to the king lom of Arracan, where it arrived in the commincement of 1819. The whole of the India Peninsulti e mt i ing sie hundred thousand square miles was thus traversed by the Cholers in about a year. Its progress captward continued to be rapid. From Arra can it extended to Sam, and after destroying 4.000 persons in Bake or Bank k. the capi tal of that kingdom, it passed t rough the P minsula of Malacca, successively visited the is ands of Sumatra, Java and Borneo, and in 1820 reached Canton, and ravaged the Philip piae and Spice Islands. In less than two year t had thus traversed and ravaged a space in Asia, not less than 1300 leagues in length and a thousand in breadth, or nearly one hundred and twenty millions of square miles.

Its western progress to varis Europe con inued, but with various rapidity. From Bom bay it proceeded in 1821 in one direction : long the coast to the Gulf of Ormus and the Persion Gulf, attacking the Islands also; -and crossing the Arabian S a it appeared on the opposite shore, and followed the coast there up to the same gulfs, on the Arabian side .- Passing up on both sides in Arabia and Per sia, it attacked Bussors with great violence. corrying off fifteen thousand or eighteen thou sand, or more than one fourth of the whole population in fourteen days. Shortly-after it separated into branches, one of which ascended to Astracan, a large and populous town situated at the mouth of the Volga, on the northern shore of the Caspian Sea, which i reactied in September 1823; -and by the oth er passed through and ravaged Arabia, Mesa pot mis and Saria, to the shores of the Mediterranean, in November 1822. In seven months the disease had extended itself over a vost extent of territory, with undiminishes virulence and repidity, and as early as 1825 it was es tablished at two points on the frontier of Eu

During the entire period from 1823 to 1830. Asia was annually subjected to the ravages of the pestilence, which thus alclayed upon the extreme bound ries of that continent, and with every facility for its introduction acrosan imaginary boundary into Europe, especially through the Mediterranean ports. Yet it aves not until 1830, seven years after its some at-

in that year, it attacked Astrecan severely and passing along the Don, the Daisper and Volga into Europe, spread with amozing ra pichty, traversiag a space of sixteen hundred little more than two months. Itgradual advance through Europe since its in troduction into Poland by the Russian Army in 1831 is well known. It has finally reaches some of the busiest and most populous points of the western coasts of Europe. Where is it to stop? Will the mighty volume of waterwhich coll between as and its present victims be a more formidable and impassable barrier than were the mountains of Asi-? Or is the Great Pestilence destined to overcome all ob stacles of nature, and circumpavite the work carrying its destroying ravages into every habitable region? These are the inquiries which ful the thought and alarm the apprebensions of all, -inquiries to which no answer is expected or can be given but a reference to the fearial future. The History of the Cholera thus far, has

shown that where it has once attacked a place it establishes itself permanently, and becomes an epidemic, re appearing at intervals with violence. Up to May 1831, a period of fourteen years, six hundred and fifty six irruptions of Cholera had been ascertamed to India a lone, the number of irruptions has been 413. Calcutta has been attacked every year, Bom bay twelve times. Madras uine times, &c. M lonnes estimates the mort day in India at 9,500,000 annu illy, or \$5,000,000 for the fourteen years! The lowest calculation give eighteen Millions for Ludostan, and about thir ty six millions for the rest of Asia and Europe being more then fifty millions of deaths in

fourteen years from one fatal disease.

Whetever the cholera has appeared, it has seldem destroyed less than one third of the diseased. In India the proportion has been generally about one half No sufrequently three fiths, two thirds, and six sevenths of the infected, perished. We have heretofore remarked upon the caprice with which its ravages have been apparently directed, the mortality under precisely similar c.reumstances varying, in a manner yet unex plained and apparently unaccountable.

Its caprice of movement is not less remark abie. The reports of the India Medical Board state that the disease would sometimes take : complete circle round a village, and, leaving it untouched, passed on as if it were whoily to depart from the district. Then, after a lapse of weeks, perhaps months, it would suddenly re appear, and scarcely touching the parti formerly attacked, ravage the spot which had so recently escaped. It is also stated that in the very centre of infected districts there are sometimes found narrow patches and strips of territory into which the disease has never pen-Other caprices have also marked its career. In most cases of irruption it has been found to increase with the advance of sum mer, and to decrease or disappear as the win-

The second second

the villages at the foot of the Himlaya moun

sea, were al-b s verally visited. It has gener lly attack d the filthy and those who five in crowded and unclean habitations. collect and republish for the information of It nevertheless originated in a country where frequent ablotions are not a pleasure but a religious duty. It spread in India over the pro-vince of Caucasus, where there are but eight uhabitants o a square league, as well as Hin-

For these details we are chiefly indebted to rticles in the Foreign Quarterly Review for October List, the Westminster Review for the November. These Reviews contain a vast multipude of facts an I speculations on the subject, which are important and interesting -They all concur in maintaining the conta giousness of cholers, and support their views by an im so-ing array of facts and reasonings. It is a question of infinite importance. in which we are disposed to believe with the Philadel phia Board of Health, -themselves non con a ionists, that it is were for public safety to assume and treat it as contagious, until the contrary is demonstrated.

EDINBURGH BOARD OF HEALTH. We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. J. Blunt, of New York, for a copy of the Report of the Edinb migh Board of Health, which is regarded as decidedly the most successful mode of treating the Cholera which has any where been practised. We has en to give i

This report was kindly published by Dr. Dune in arrived in the city this morning. Dr D was in Edinburgh when the Cholera broke out there, and witnessed the salutary influence of this made of treating it.

Report of the Edinburgh Board of Health or the Mode of Preventing and Treating the

Cholera The Edinburgh Board of Health having maturely considered what steps should be ta ken for checking the Epedemic Cholera, if it be proper time is now arrived for making put lie the following directions for the guidance of the inhabitants:

I The Board are satisfied, that the disease may arise spontaneously from hidden causes: and that it may also become contagious in circonstances not yet ascert used. Bu they are fully warranted in declaring, that, when recom s contagious, the risk of its spreading in that manner is very much dimmished if duattention be paid to cleanliness and subriety but they then fore intrest the inhabitants of Edinburgh, is the event of the disease appear og here, not to be misled by exaggerated no tions of its contageous nature—the inevitable tendency of which would be to leave the sick belpless, and without that attendance from friends and others which is more pres ingl equired in this disease than in any other.

Experience has shown, that the most sential precaution for escaping the disease sobriefy .- that intoxication during the pre drare of the ep-demie is almost sure to b olowed by an attack, and that those addicted to drinking are the most subject to take chil era, and the most likely to sink under it 1. like manner, strict attention to personal clean iness .- to cleanliness and ventilation of ciwell ing bouses, to warm clothing, - to regularity of hours for sleep .- to keeping as much as possible within doors at night, and to taking food before going out in the morning .- man be relied on as important means of security. 111. The Board ore providing, that should the disease appear, several Hospitals shall be opened over the other, at well as at the hospit , medicines and heating apparatus may procured at all hours of the day and night; and tikewise that, it necessary, all night watch men shall be supplied with medicines for the immediate use of any who may need them -B, these means it will be in the power of ev

Notice of the situation of hospitals and sta tions for medicines will be given the instan the disease may apppear

one to procure justant aid.

IV. But to prevent the possibility of delay especially in the dead of night, when the dis case is very apt to begin, the Board recom mend famines to provide the following arts

1 Mixture -Take sulphuric ether and aro matic spirit of hartshorn, of each half an ounce: compound ti cture of cinnamon one onne; -Mix and cork up carefully.

2. Laudanum-An ounce to be kept in rea

3 Pills-Take of opium twenty four grains; camphor one drarbin; spirit of wine and con serve of roses enough to make a mass of proper consistence; divide into twenty four

4. Clysters -Take of laudanum an onnce inchire of assafætnia two ounces; Mix for keeping. Before using, mix three tea spoon tills with a wine glass full of then starch; and retain it, when injected, by pressure below ai h a warm cloth, as long as possible.

5 Mustard Poultices - Have always at hand our ounces of powdered mustard. A fourth part of this, spread over porridge positices. will be sufficient for one pati nt.

6 Hot dir Bath - The B is d have approv ed of a hot air teath of a simple construction. which may be seen at the Bland Asylum and made by any carpenter, price about ten shill ings Every family the can afford it ought to have one.

V No time should be lost in sending for medical aid. But when the disease commen res suldenly n a viol nt orm, it is dan gerous to lose even the time which must pass selore such aid can be had - I'ms form is at once known by sudden weakness, a contract ed ghastly coustenance, blueness of the lips and general coldness, accompanying or preceding vomiting, purging, and cramps.

In such cases, the friends will without d y give a table spoonful of the Mixtures N with 60 drops or laudanum. h if a wine glassful of cold water Follow this with a ta nie spoonful occasion illy of warm spirits an water, or strongly spiced wine. Repeat tw ica spoonfuls of the Mixture, with 30 drops of audanum, every half nour if the first done fai to reflere. If the mixture be vomiled, the give two Pds No 3, and repeat one ever half hour if the first two fail to relieve or ae vomited. But after the vomiting an ramps cease, the Mixture of Pills must no e repeated without medical advice. To Clyster, No. 4, should be resorted to also frohe first, and repeated once if not retained N. B .- The dose of the Mixture, Land man Pills, and Clister, must not be exceeded, place: Cholera invaded Moscow in the dead of winter, with the thermometer at 160 below zero, and spiral as the weather became colder.

In general it has been most fatal in hot most places, the Banks of rivers and the sour ces of missmal y apours. On the other hand, this attacked with great violence places the most fatal with constant rubning of the whole body is the attacked with great violence places the most fatal with constant rubning of the whole body is the attacked with great violence places the most fatal with constant rubning of the whole body is the attacked with great violence places the most fire ks. sand, salt, or bottle hot water, together with constant rubning of the whole body should likewise be resorted to from the first of the Mustard Poultices, should, as soon as possible, be applied over the belly and on the crally is, at two drauguts, and upon an empty for children of fourteen half the dose mer

1 to 1

By the time these measures have been put n force, opportunity will have been given procuring medic d'advice; which is indisp able for the treatment of erwards. board think it necessary trapprise the public that where this dis and his privilled, blooletting, when resurted to within the first cond or third hour from the commencement of the attack, has been generally found udostan where there are 1200 inhabitants on an ful along with other remedies, notwithstan ing the appearance of sulden we kness and

excessive sinking already mentioned. VI. By following these rules, and taking prompt advantage of the provision mida at the Stan points, the Board are convinced that many cases of it will be checked at the outset But at the same time, they strongly exhor the laboring classes to convey the sick friendwith all speed to the hospitals, rather than try to cure them at home, where they can seldom have the proper means at command.— The hospitals will, it is hoped, be so numer ous that one shall be near every man's habit ti m, and carriages, to serve at the same time as dry heat baths, may be found always rea dy at the hospitals and stations, for the instant removal of patients at all hours of the day and eight .- The Board feel assured, that by quickly availing themselves of these provis ons, working people will get their sick friend brought sooner and far more eff ctually under treatment than in any o her way; and they must not forget, that every minute s delay is

highly dangerous. VII The moment the disease is, suspected to have appeared, information must be given to William G. Cunningham E-q Clerk to the Board, at the City Chamber. And, should it establish itself in the town, medic I men are expected to send to the same quarter, every morning before helt pestuine, a report of each new case, death or recovery. -- preifying the name, residence, age, employment, date of seizure, and date of the event. The Board anxiously look for panetu dity in this respect from every me he I person.

Specimens of the Lab is as here annexed for the information of medical persons and a chould appear in this city, are of oninion that there in the country who may be applied to for the acticles recommended by the Board

No L. CHOLERA MIXTURE.

A table-spoonful, with 65 drops of lauda num, in half a wine-glossful of cold water. It this fail to relieve, repeat two spoonfuls, with 30 drops of landanum every half hour.

Hil these doses of mixture and landanum for children of 14; one fourth for chil iren o 7 stop when the voniting and cramps cease, un-tess you have medical advice.

To be used if the mixture No. 1 he romied-Two pills at first, and then one everhalfhour, if the first ful to relieve. Half these doses for children of 14; one fourth for chil dren of 7. Do not exceed the doses preseri bed; and stop when the vomiting and cramps and every revulsive agent. Of these the cease, unless you h ve medical a tvice.

CHOLERA CLYSTERS.

Inject three tex spoontuls in a wine glassful f thin warm gruel, and ret in as long as postible by pressure below with a warm cloth one fourth for children of 7.

MUSTARD FOR POULTICES A fourth part is enough for one person Dust it thickly over porridge poultic s. of

Copy of Doctor Edward's report on "Chole ra," as it appeared in the United States Frigate Congress, in the Chinese Seas in

U. S. NAVAL REND ZVOUS. ?

Sin: In answer to the request with which I am honored, proposing certain inquiries respecting the disease called "Asiatic Cholera," which prevailed on board the U S. Frigite Congress, in the Chinese seas, in D cember 1840. I beg leave to summit the following re marks, expressive of my views and opinions regard to that disease as it appeared under m. observation Tue first appearance of the Cholers of

board the Congress, was on the third day after we had anchored at Manilla. The disease there were the form of the most deadly pesti ence. The environs of the City were supposed to have lost unwards of ten thousand phybitants, in the spice of two months, Few ied within the walls of the city, where most resid d the wealthier class of citiz as.

The principal cause of this disease in the Congress, was unquestionably attributable to in intemperament or insalubrity of the atmos there; a full explanation of which cannot be given. Of some of its characteristics, I can speak with confidence. The sir about Mani a, was evidently much vuisted by noxims exhalations from the surface of the earth. It was also affected by a very great and sudden reduction of temperature at night account med with thick heavy fogs, remarks de for their humility. These perceptible charges ue princed of the aimo-phere, must have aided materially ale. Frei in giving . feet to other causes, mysterio-iand necrutable. It appears, however, that this dangerous constitution of the atmosphere, is not fully equal to an elaboration of the disease until the human asstem has been prerious predisposing causes. In this class must he ranked whatever tends to depress the mind, enervate the body or impair the functions of its organs. Such of these causes as are believed to have contributed to this predisposition on board the Frigate Congress small be here enumerated, viz. a dread of the disease -frequent necessary exposure at night. to a malignant atmosphere. Sometimes sleep ing thus exposed when thinly or negligently ring the day. It is of the utmost importance. inder such circumstances, that the body should e well protected by flauncis, or other warm clothing A loss of tone, and an impaired state of the functions of the system generally, with a tendency to hepatic derangement, and morexiel disease.

This state or the system may have been oro luced partly by the long continued infla nce of a tropical climate, and partly by the eff cts of a less generous diet than seems t when, we left Manila Lowing propality to cir-cimstances which could not have been fore een) were of rather an inferior quality, and

in a the second of the same

of events, it shall afflict our own country, we less inte of water, was fearfully savaged, and a neles and calves, and a rindication of Executive business, in which palanation of events, and a rindication of

nent, bight g stric excitement, which is neces-iril. followed by correspondent debility. If lose who are unwilling to relinquish their raous of ardent spirits were permit of to drink unt previous to. Int during or immediately tier their meals, it would, no doubt, contri ate more to the purpose of an agreeable and ultry stimmus, and the increased excitenent, instead of being transferred to the brain round be expended in the process of digestion The unbeality state of the atmosphere pre

possly men toned. I cannot believe will eve xiond upon the ocean where there is neithe the 4th exadation nor dew or any change of emperature at night. 1 : en induced ats at eve that the Cholera appears commonly within three or lour days, very rarely after si or eight days from the time of exposure to it atmophere. We took no precaution to sepa-rate the sick from the healthy, and we were ware of no circ anstance, which could induce belief that the disease was ever communica ed from one person to another, either on ward the ship or on shore at Manilla, where he poor and destitute were falling by thou

The attack of the Cholera was seldom muc preceded by preminitory sympoms. It was requently an induced by an un nediate pros tration of all the powers of he. The patient nable to stand and describe his feelings, would w down upon deck, and ery out with pain. -In a few cases it was preceded by a pain in the stomich and head, in some by a numbnes and sense of tormer tion in the extremi irs, sliow d by spisms, full vomiting and dejecions of a cop o s waters secretion, first at long intervals but soon recurring every ten or twelve minutes, with a borning pain in the stomach, great tarst, unceasing agonizing roups -a de eth like countenance -a hotiow voice - old clammy sweats -c. It extremittes -superession of urine-dark livid skin-toss fp ilse, and the mind in despair

In most cases after these symptoms had continued commonly from three to six hours e spasors and vomiting abated, and the pa ent was left free from pant, but extremely shausted, like one in the last stage of typhuver, and generally survived but a few hours Diring illa as the mind became depressed and during the last stage of the disease, the stient although free from pain, seldem ex pr seed a wish to survive. In some of the worst cases, there was neither vomiting nor parging, but the system was bound until death,

by in its olubbe sparm. From the moment of attack, there was never sufficient reaction to indicate depletion, or Do not exceed the doses prescribed; and any antiphlogistic treatment. Venesection was practiced in one case, deemed the most fivorible, but threatened the immediate ex tinction of life. In most of the severe cases we proved the total inelliciency of all busian aid. We employed stimulants, and anodynes of almost every description, and in every variety of doses - bitters, aikalies, warm baths, steam baths, emorocations, frie ions. most effectual remedy was and lynes, given in full dos s, and repeated after every parox. vsm. or until the system became tranquilized; if this was soon effected there were hopes of re covers if not nothing availed. The drink was hast water sipped by the spoonful -larg If not retained, repeat immediately, but other drough's renewed the vomiting; a full dose of wise not. Half the dose for children of 14; calonel and opinin it it enalls have been given twenty four hours previous to the accession of the disease might have continued the di iary and other secretions, and possibly have provened the attack, but wat of no off et atter,-Those of the sick who were under the influ which apply a large one on the belly, and or ence of mercury escap of the disease. In post there on the soles and calves. Remove when an arrein examination, we imputed the number of the patient computation the number of the patient computation. on ortens ex contention, we topulate the more in the second

bredeoog that There was no appearance of bile in the dundenum, which seemed much in flued The probe passed easly through the biliary duets. The galt bladder was filled with upon the amen ments as they might be again a fluid resembling molasses—the liver and Fige venous tranks were such arged with blood, thin and nearly black, but not coughtfed The stomach exhibited sight symptoms inflomation

The disease was evidently more nomanage able in Asia, than it has yet been in Europe. where the symptoms it my mider, reaction ensues, in I an inflor dory diatnesis is presen-The treatment must necessarily be adap ted to the grade of the disease, to the stage of its advincement, and to the circumstances of the case Tais is always best done at the bedside of the patient.

I have here en leavored to present on the specific points of enquiry, the best information I am possessed o ; it it can be made to serve in any degree, to promote the benevolent ob ject proposed, it will be highly gratifying to, Sir. with great respect.

Your o edent servant. D. S. EW (ROS. M. D. Surgeon U States Navy. To The Hos. Levi Wo DBU Y. Secretary of the Navy Was ington.

TWENTY SECOND CONJRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Friday, Jime 15. Is the Senate, Friday, the Vice President communicated the proceedings of a meeting held by the friends of domestic industry to New York, which were read and ordered to

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the remon stance of surery emzeus of Urange county New Jersey, against any reduction of profee tive duties. A sun lar remonstrance from enizens of Vermont, was presented by Mr. Pren-

Mr. Dickerson, pursuant to notice, moved that the orders preceding the bill reported from the Committe on Minuactures, appro pristing, for a mailed time, the process of the sale o the public lands among the sever at States, for the pu pose of last g up that bile. be postponed. Aster some conversation, the n mon was agreed to, and the oilt was lake a up, and mane the special order of the day for I desday or It

Mr. Benton mule un unsuccessful effet to ake up the till to grant a township of land o the French Codege Th St. Louis,

Or motion of Mr. Mircy, me Senate pro erded to consider the out to am not the ac or the renef of Insorvent Deutors of the Uni led States. An aur it intent to the our s riallia out apart of the second section, and meeting substitute, after some discussion, was agreed to Further amenoments were adopted or notion of Mr Marcy, and the bill as an mi it, was ordered to a linte reading. Pop bute ord red on turd reading on Thu

day, were read a third time and passed Mr. Wilkins moved a reconsiders ion of the rote ordering to a third reading the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. His object he state to be, to move an amendment, which he read,—Some discussion ensued, in which Alesses. Wilkin Webster, Marcy, Freninghuysen, Hayne, and inith took part, and the motion to reconsid er was agreed to, and the bill was amended, this memorial contained any thing disrespect-and ordered to a third-reading.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate, at

the were engaged till a lite to y:

In the House of Representatives, the second reading of joint resolution is ported from the

Committee on Revolutionary Lensions, was postponed to this day Mr. E. Efereit offered a resolution

ling a mode of distribution the Public Door opents—which by the rules, lays one day on the table.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Duscan requested the House, by gene I consent, to take up the bill for mounting and equipping a part of the A my of the Uni ed States, as amended by the Senate. Mr Watmaugh obj c.ed Mr. Duncan s id the .x eme importance

of this measure upon the secu ity of the frontier settlements compelled him to move the suspension of the rules of the House, 'o ena le this bill to be immediately acted on. Mr Watmough then withdrew his objec-

The amendment of the House providing for raising 1.000 mounted gun men, and the amendment thereto made in the Senate, mode fring the bill so as to raise 600 mounted ran gers to be organized into a battalion under the command of a major—the privates provi ding their own arms and horses, and receive ing one doll riper day as compensation-the officers to receive the same pay and emolu

ments as officers of regular service.

Mr. Drayton believed that the friends of the measure preferred this amendment of the Senate, to the shape in which the bill passed

Mr Dancan said the gentleman from South Circlina was mistaken in supposing that all the friends of the measure preferred this a mendment to the one he had proposed in the House. If re was to be a batt-hon without a single at if officer-even a surgeon. But this plan was so in ach better turn the misera ble project of mouning regular troops, and the matter not admiring of delay - he was per feetly willing to accode to the amendment of the Senate.

Mr Dravion said he was not before ap prised that the gentleman from Illinois en ertained on o jection to the amendment The question was then taken upon the hill is amended by the Senate, and was agreed to

without a division.

Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, offered a reso lation permitting ladies to occupy the privil ezed seats in the House.

Mr Taylor moved the question-will the House now consider the resolution? Mr. Speight enquired, whether by the rules he resolution must not lay one day upon the

The Speaker replied in the affirmative VIRGINIA CLAIMS. The Bill providing for the big didation and

asment of certain claims to the State of Viginia-was taken up. The qu sion bef re he House was - shah this lab be read a third

Mr. Root resum d the speech in opposition to the general priociple of the bill which he continued till 12 o'clock. THE TARIFF.

The House then went into Committee upor the Ta off -Mr. Speight in the Chair, Mr. Sutherland resumed his speech, which he concluded after speaking about an hour

and a hair-when Mr. Lewis addressed he Committee upor the general ques ion about an nour and

When he concluded, Mr Young also adtresaid the Committee about an hour and gestion of Mr Anderson, who is marked toat

no call could take place in Committee-and ti Was lumaterial want decision was now had ac.en on in the House. Mr. Jewett moved an amendment to the

amendment of Mr. Davis striking out the proviso which p.o. ided that ad va orem outes up on wootlen goods should be computed at the current wholesale value at the principal ports of the United States to be estimated by the appraisers.

dr Adams had understood the question before the Committee to be on an amend ment off red by the gentlem in from Georgia (Alr. Clayton.)
The Chair said no such amendment had

been off red Mr. Clayton had intended to offer an a mendment but in deerently omittee it when ie to d tursted his speech.

Mr. Newart and understood that the gen them in from diassichusetts (Alr Davis) who was at this time detained from his sear by ind sposition, lateraled to withdraw his use no ment and permit the Committee to decide between the oth from the Committee of Minu actures and he amendment proposed by that s li. He was anxious to live him hat oppor tu ty, and moved the Committee rise - which MU ION WAS IUS .

Mr. Daies of Massachusetts, and understood to be the intention of his colleague, [Mr J. Davis, to explain his views for her upon, and to money has amendment—and rather from the ques ion be now taken on the amendment, 

could not exercise that right in the absence of the mover of the athenument.

Mr. R. M. Jonnson expr . ad at length his visnes that this devare migni he concludedwhich was he said, required by the health of the members—the honor of the House—and the interests of the nation. Mr. Bullard then addressed the House up-

on the general question, and was proceeding in his tematas when our paper went to press.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Vice Pre adent last before, the Senate a communica non from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the 26 a March. 1882, enclosing a statement of the commercial laws and regu The bin to ad allon to an act entitled an

act for the relief of modvent debtors of the

Cintied States, was read a tour true and pass al: . Clay presented the memorial of sundr nan dactu ers of ir n ware, &c. at Pollarel pola, Pa., praying that the outres on the arti les of their to-mulacture be not reduce , and

mat the p ocective system be strengti oued mistean or weakened, by legislation On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Senate, at me o clock, proceeded to the consideration of directive business, in which they were eng ged till the adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES Saturday. June 16.

Mr. Horn, on leave, presented the memori be laid on the table and printed. Mr. Ad our wished to understand whether

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate, at Mr. Horn repri d, that the memorial had affects minutes past one, proceeded to the been read in his hearing, and was a mere ex-

the memorialist from certain imputations contained in the Reports of the mailten; "

Mr Craig called for a division of the quesion-The branch to lay on the table was a greed to.

ared to: Mr. C, said, if the reports of the Committee had improperly alloced to the men origint, he could not consent that this liouse should orm itself into a tribunal for the trial of cases of slander. - It imputations had been jubicly circulated by these Reports, the person who It hims It is jured might seek retires through

the public newspapers.

Mr. Horn said, the petitioner wished to explan a su ject which had been brought betore the House by one of its Committees .- In a it g for the printing, he had requested nothing but the u u l cou e-he and a tabote an extra number of copies as had been done in the case of the Reports-but barely enough to put the members of the House in posses-

sion of the facts.
Mr. H. Exercit wished to know whetler a-1) particular religi was asked for by this me-

Mr. Wain ough was apposed to the motion o print the me morial-toth from its sair me ngth, and the bad character of the matriche at making it The lacts in which the newotills: Was concerned had a very slight bearing upon the report ailmed to. He was perectly willing the paper should by upon the ry to the expense of printing such a cocu-

Mr. Alexander thought this course of objecton very unusu 1-and seemed to a ree with the opposition to every step of inquity or investigat on into the share of the tank that ed been constantly mante steu. To chouse had not no to co with the character of the memori list-he was represented to re by He member from Pail a fpm. [Mr liurn.] ugestion lay a clust ety between him and the omer gentlem in from that city (Mr. Watmonghi was started it From the manner in which the mitvidual in whose behalf the memortal was offered, how been in peached tefore the House, common justice required that he should be heard is he toquested it. If the House refused to exchange this paper of all be thought the citzen would have just ground for complaint. He was, therefore, in favor of the pri ding in order that the statement might he known.

Moved to by the motion to print on the ta

tile - Car ted, Ayes 74, Noes 69. Gales and Seaton & Reports of Debates. The tollowing reson on was offered by

the Library: R. solven, That the order of this House for subscription for the hree first volum Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, be exrended to the volume which has since been published, and to the volumes which may hereafter be published, of the atoresaid work. Mr. Fower moved to amend the resolution striking out the latter clause, which relates o the luture publication of the work

At er some debate the questi m was taken. and Air Foster's amendment, was carried, 14 8 106 mors 68 Mr. E. Ever ti moved an amendment ad

ding the text volume to the superrption, ligh was agreed to. A.ter a truet conversation between Mesers. raig and Dingel, in Prodution as amended

Was adopted we hout divi-hone THE LABITE. The House then went into a Committee upon the Tariff, Mr. Spenght in he Chair. addressed the Committee upon the gent .! surject about six nours—all rise had ded, a bust conversion ensued between mm and Mc. Walde, waen-

Mr. J rvis outsined the floor. Mr E Everett moved the Committee rise

-which was lost, ayes 60, nors 84. Mr. Jarvis said, at the request of sever-1 friends around him who w re abxious th title re-non might in taken, he would for a niendon of addressing the Committee at that

The amendment, off red some days ago by Mr. J. Davis, naving been withdrawn-Mr Jewett me'ved an amenun cut, proviling that the au val rem day on vool be calculated upon its vame in the principal markets in the United States.

The question was taken on Mr. Jewett's amendment, which was top cleu, ayes 76, noes-

Mr. Wilkins offered an amendment ir creaing the ad valuem uty on Rool to be per cent -which was lost. Mr. Horn proposed an amendment, but

virtures it at the request of Mr Hoffm n. who intrated gentlemen to permit the question to be t ken beine in the all from the Committee and he and due t off red by Mr. Stewart. It the americans at was rejected, the bill would be bull open on "e amended in any, or all of its that ils—but tay am edment now adopted, would be lasned upon the bill and could not afterwards be got rid of. Mr. J Davis offered a modification of his

torner an endment -providing, among other things, that on all it augustures of wool, worth above 25 cents per square yard, 50 per cent. duy ad calorem be charged, to be calculated on the wholesate value in the pemerpol more kets of the United States-provided, also, that not less than 20 cents per pard duty be assessed upon fl unels. Before coming to any decision, the Comnittee at nine o clock at night, rose and the

louse adjourned. On Monday, 18th, in the House of Repre-

sentatives, Mr. Drayton requested the House to take up, by quantimous consent, the bill from the Senate for increasing the number of the Surgeons in the army of the United States. -to show the meessity of acting on this bill, he requested the following letter might be remail: DEIARTMENT OF WAR.

June 15, 1832. Sin: The President has deemed it expedient

concentrate a considerable force of the rege har a my at Chicago, drawn from the gartie sons upon the sea board and the Lakes, with view to co operate with the troops under tioneral Atkinson, and thus by carrying on operations against the hostile I dians from ke Michig n and the Mississippi, to afford the most effectual protection to the frontiers and to put a speedy termination to hostili ics in that quarter. - But the medical staff of the army is posufficient for the duties now required of them, and it is very important that the corps should be increased without delay, that the troops may not suffer for want of Surgeans in the exposed situations in which they will be placed. Allow me to suggest to the Mi itary Committee, the expediency of requestives upon the bill now pending before them from the Senste, for increasing the Medical Staff of the Army.
I have the honor to be.
Very respectfully....

Million bases by H s. William D Chairman Con House of Re And also a lett al, dated 13th Jan

the force belongie

The House acc tee of the Whol Mr. Root in the was subsequently ment, read a ther

On Tuesday, b

ral of the Hon.

consequently no On Wednesda Commerce, offer \$50,000 at the di the United State the Asiatic Chole one day on the t Mr Howard rules to enable resolution, which The Tariff is

> The Hon. C. sentative from ti a. was drowned the night before how the land fits have heard that the light of the sured to return terrened between direct line to th tue fight, he fet ving it There which, it is supp and which may cating hunself obtain these cur the occurrence there may be

> > EAN TUESDAY ! REPU FOR PIESIDE ANDREW

FOR VICE PRES MARTIN V. THE CHOL bas made its now desolating some of the neig In regard to it ces, we have g first page, accon ry of the disease East Indies, in servations on its the Board of H a notice of its ap ted States friga Edwards Surger da, received by

treal, its mortal ing extent. Fr lower town is Thursday the Fatract

PLATT-BURG.

thought it nece

however, o'ser

with us beyond door. Two died ye and there are t Plattebu g is tion, and every parations to qui The most ri adopted at All

ties, to prevent

Whether the merely epidemi sanatory regular out the country to be paid to ke cleansed, and p use of line, she lings, but in qu cabins ought to as amongst this discase may be leuce, except c ness, and pro "passover" ma ancient Israel.t

Having dos

dreadful calan to ned, let us ti tion, before th and trust in t deliverance becoming and President o't ced to set span served through ALICA. LAS this is a duty v ber the repent by the Jews, v ments of Heat Bud delite rate

THE LHO TANL -UL our leilon-chi with a panydil greatly desirou took to the Ex Action Pop It h insertion. It matter of curin burgh to Sund acter of the United of medicine

Chairman Committee Military Affairs, A. House of Representatives.

And also a letter from the Surgeon Gener. al. dated 13th January, 1832, stating in detail the force belonging to that branch of the ser

The House accordingly went into Commit ter of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Root in the Chair, upon that bill—which was subsequently reported without amend ment, read a third time and pass d.

On Tuesday, both Houses attended the fune ral of the Hon. Mr Johnson, of Virginiaconsequently no business was transacted.

On Wednesday in the House of Representatives. Mr. Howard from the Committee of Commerce, offered a joint resolution placing \$50,000 at the discretion of the President of the United States to be expended in the precantionary measures against the ravages of the Asiatic Cholera which by the rules lays one day on the table

Mr Howard moved the suspension of the rules to enable the House to act upon this resolution, which was lost, Ayes 59, Noes 62. The Tariff is still under discussion.

The Hon. CHARLES C. JOHNSON, Representative from the Ahmgton District. Virgin ia, was drowned at the Dock in Alexandria the night before last. It is not escertained how the land fitable accident occurred. We have heard that a servant ponted out to him the light of the Sterm Loat, in which he proposed to return to this city; that the cock in ters ened between the boat and where he stood and hence it is presumed that in going in a direct line to the boat, with his eye fixed on the light, he left into the Dick without obser ving it There is a contusion on the head, which, it is supposed, was received in falling. and which may h ve disabled him from extri cating houself from the water. As we did not obtain these circumstances at the spot where the occurrence took pl ce, but from report, there may be some mustake in the facts .-

#### EANTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING. JUNE 26, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT- D STATES, ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

THE CHOLERA - This awful scourge has made its appearance in Canada, and is now desolating Quelice and Montreal, and some of the neighboring towns.

In regard to its appearance in these provin ces, we have given detailed accounts on our first page, accompanied by an abridged history of the disease, since its appearance in the East Indies, in 1817-together with some ob servations on its prevention and treatment, by the Board of Health of Edmburgh; and also a notice of its appearance on board the Uni ted States frigate Congress, in 1820, by Dr Edwards Surgeon of the ship.

The getalls of its further progress in Cana da, received by the last mails, we have not thought it necessary to publish; we would however, o'serve that in Quebec and Mon treal, its mortality had reached to an alarm ing extent. From Quebec we learn that the lower town is deserted. In Montreal, on Thursday the 14th there occurred 150 cases between sun and sun. 105 of which proved h

Extract of a private letter dated PLATT-BURG, June 17th - The Cholera with us beyond a doubt-even at our very

hy

nt'

Two died yesterday a few steps beyond us. and there are three new cases to day. Those who died were only ill between 5 and 6 hours Plattsburg is in a circulal state of comme tion, and every body who can, are making pre parations to quit the village

The most rigourous measures have been adopted at Albany, New York, and other ci ties, to prevent the introduction of the disease Whether the disorder is contagious, or merely epidemic, is not so in pertent Strict sanatory regulations should be acopted through out the country -the utmost attention ough to be paid to keeping houses and varis well cleansed, and properly ventilated-and a free use of line, should be made, not only in dweilings, but in quarters and out houses. Negro cabins ought to be justicularly attended to as amongst this class of our population, the disease may be expected to exert areat vio leace, except care be taken to compel cleanti ness, and proper habits; unless, indeed "passover" may be granted to them, as to the ancient faraclites, in Egyptian bondage.

Having done all in our power, to avert th dreadful calanity with which we are threatoned, let us then humble ourselves, as a na tion, before the Almighty Day over of Events and trust in the merits of our hereener for deliserance - and, that this not be done in a becoming and proper names, we hope the President o't the United States, may be indu cen to set spart a Lay, to be religiously observed throughout the country, for HUMILI-ATHON, FASTING AND PRAYER. That this is a cuty we cannot doubt, if we remem ber the repeated con mands to its observance, by the Jews, when threatened with the judg ments of Heaven; and the promises of success and deliterance, upon this condition.

THE CHULERA- HIGHLY IMPOR TANL -LI. MILLEAN WHO IS WELL KNOWN our feilon-chizens, called upon us yesterday with a paraphilet, the contents of which he was greatly desirous of placing before the punks a soon as possible, and which in consequence, he took to the Evening Post to be published had a Vening, but it probably was received too lee h insertion. It appears by the report of a conbuiltee of cumbent Physicians sent from Eding agier of the Cholera, and also to the discoveries of the justij celebrated Dr. ABEMURUM MIE, that the Unolers is entirely totain the control of medicine AND EASILY GUAND, if the pre-

monitory symptoms are observed. They say that no case of Cholera has ever occurrfor as they have been able to ascertain, whiel h a not been preceded by a buzzing in the cars and a looseness of the bowels and that a power tul cathartic taken at this stage of the disease IS H CERTAIN AND INFALLIPLE CURE. If these by uptons are not attended to, and the reme ly applied, then, and then only, does the dis ase become in a measure incurable.

If this he so, and we are disposed to believ it, then will this scourge of the human race pass by us without its track being marked by desolation and death —N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.-Londo dates are to 5 o'clock of the 15th ult. by the ship John and Elizabeth.

Lord Wellington has not succeeded in for ming a cabinet, and it is confidently asserted that Earl Grey and his ministry, will contin ue; the King transmitted a communication to the Earl, in consequence of which a council of the late ministers was summoned at the residence of the premier,-which sat a consid erable time.

A private letter, we understand, was receited at Portsmouth on the moining of the 16th, in which it was s. id "Earl Grey is recalled " An endorsement on the copy of the London Courier of the 15th, received by an evening contemporary says, Lord Althorac announced in the House of Commons that Farl Grey would resume office. This scrap

The run for gold upon the bank of England continued throughout the 15th. The King, it is stated, had refused to reeive the Address of the Birmingham Political Union, saying he could not recognize the parties signing it, nor the association they

The London Board of Health have declared the cessation of the Cholera as an epidem-

FROM JAMAICA - Ry the brig Ambassa

dor, Captain Vaughan, we have received Ja-maica papers to the 24th May inclusive. His Majesty's schooler Speedwell captured on the 7th, after a chase of 11 hours, and sent into Havana, a Spanish slaver, with 239 slaves on board. The prize was called the

The Port of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette Ex raordinary gives an account of an extensive destruction of growing cape on several es tates, by fire. "From the conduct evinced by the slaves during the conflagration, it was leared that a still greater destruction would

An irruption of negroes had been made in to the town of Angosture. They got posses sion of the fort, but were eventually driven out with great slanghter.

The state of insuborcination among the -laves at Berbice is represented as very alarming.

FROM BRAZIL -The rews to the 7th of May from Rio Janeiro, represents the country as more settled; and, if the Assembly sus tain the Regency in the measures adopted holds out the prospect of continued peace. and increasing prosperity -We extract the following from the circular letter of Maxwell, Wright & Co. an American commercial house at Ruo.

Commodore Rogers in the sloop of war Warren, attended by the schooler I nterprise, mat Burnes Avres, the Lexington at Monte video. I have not learned what has been the result of his negotiation with the Buenos Ay rean government in relation to the Falkland Island affair There has been great excite ment in consequence of Capt. Doncan's proceeding there, but I can make bold to say, that he has been supported in the course he adopted, by his countrymen at home and abroad, and will no doubt receive the approbation of our tiovernment. Capt. Duncan has taught them a lesson which they will not shortly forge ! tle has taught them, that if a child tread on a big man's tor, he should lamitly beg parion, and not aggravate the offence by spitting in his face.

From the N. Y. Auerican. The frigate Linted States, lying of anchor if the Dattery, has been fi ted out for the Meinterranean. She will bear the broad penment of Commodore Daniel S Patterson, apsomied to the command on that station. The

ollowing is a list of her officers Captam-John B Nicholson; Lieutenants -Win. E Mckenney, John L. Saunders, John S. Chauncey, Edward Byrnes Henry J Ascannity; and Lt Asien, passenger, to join the squadron; Marine Guard-Land, J. L. stall Lt William Lang, Surgron-Battey ingmaster-brorge M. bach; Assistant Sur groos-J V Smith, Robert M. Baltzers; Communiore's Secretary - Houry J. Handy Passed Mulshipmen - James F Schenck, nobert Fughugh, Simeon Bissed; Minshipmen-David D Porter, Robert Cassin, Na thaniel G. B. y. John C. Graham, Clarence Watkins, John J. Thurston, Francis E. Barry, Franklin Chaton, Wm. 5, kinggola, A.b n Mc Lane, James H. North, Robert B Pegram Charles J. Ause, Joseph H. Acams, vone B. Reushaw, Wm. Craney, Jas. C. Williamson, treo, Colrocresses, Themas W. Commung, Robert Lillotson; Gunner- Sond. Ciliy; Dunts wann-Gen. Blanchard; Carpenter-Patrick Dee; Satimaker-John B. Perd.

#### • • OFFICIAL.

Notice is hereby given that the indemnities Warned by the sale Commission under the hist Article of the Treaty of thent, in the ol owing cases, not having been claimed, the parties chitted to the same, or their legal representatives may receive the money upon application to this Department, viz:

in the case of Inomas by, Baines, of Ma Do. Benj. Farrow, Virginia, 280, " Do John it motor ugh, " 200, for 2 slaves Do. I nomes Lettered, " 200, for 1 slave 200, for I slave Do. John Turpin, Department of State, . 500, "

lou June, 1832.

scalmadon.

HERALD OFFICE Norfolk, June 11-0 P. M.

Military Movement .- Unders were received Fortress Monroe on Saturday, from the war Department, requiring five companies of Artifiery to be despatched from that pos-ninediately, to the orience of the North Wesern frontier against the ravages of the homoark on board the Steam boat Columbus or Vednesday alternoon, and proceed on to

nes the following judicious and well written rticle. Such productions, appealing to the lain good sense of the people, in a familiar tyle, will have the effect of enlightening the ir inds on a subject, in which our opinions hould, as our interests are, be unagimous.

From the Easton Gazette. As this is the season for clipping the fleece, ny thoughts have been some weeks engaged in a sort of woot gathering (methods I here some caustic just wit exclaim, "a fit occupa-ion for such brains") and reflecting upon the prices of veol ir variousyears—and by assocition they have been drawn to manufacturers. he price of wool this season is as low as i ever was known to be in any year of the life the oldest inhabitant now above groundast year the price was good-what makes he difference? one of two causes, or possibly oth combined viz: either the present Tariff of excessive high duties is defective and fails o do what was promised - or, it is the colla sion of the woolen Manufacturers and their aderents to depress the price of wool, just at this time, when the question of a "modification of the Tariff is pending before Congress, for the purpose of creating and getting up a factitious excitement in behalt of keeping on the high duties to serve the Woolen Manufactu. rer's interest alone. Last year when a good and air price was given for wool after a ver d years of low prices, we were told by the Alyanof course and their friends that this was "The course of the steam beat was then di-the effect of the high tariff west it tood to selected towards a bay schooner, name unknown, the effect of the high tariff - weil it had its effeet, and the poor depressed f rm is who lying bott in upwards. There were four men could get little or nothing for their gram, were glast enough to get a good price for a little wool, and many, wi hout much reflection, were inclined to think that may be the high wiff was well shough. But now, wood is lown to nothing again - can this be fair plat? an it be right to build up such a system of things as shall place the wool growers in the hands and at the mercy of the Manufacturers? What do we see before us? It you will give the Manufacturers the monopoly of your mar-ket, prevent your people by law from buying any thing from abroad, and subject them to such prices as the manufacturer choose to ack for their woollen clothe, v.h. then the man ufacturers will give you, as long as they please, a pretty good price for wool. The price of grain being low and stationers, farmers will be induced to increase their ficks of sheeps soon as the Manufacturers encourage them to do that -down they knock the price of wool to nothing, and tell you, have g v. u. vour wool. the supplying you with woulden cloths, and all in their power, that the wool growing is verrione -just as mill es and others have told the farmers that gr in g owing was torer done 'which the minuliciu ers cought at, and pressed them to turn their attention to sheep and join in with them and grow wool The the poor farmers are, in one instance, the sport and victims of the guiling Grain Purcha

of running things to death, forcing up one in-I alledge all this to the improper practices and place of Manufacturers—it is not the fair result of things—it is the result of their schemes. I am a decided friend to Manufac turers in 'mt own country—I would promote them with all my heart, retionally and fairly and securely—but I peter would let any per-ticular set of interested men direct me how much tax 4 should by upon the People as large to serve such interested u en's 'plans.' would give the manufacturer of Am rica a de caled preference, by supered ing up in the se-cessary costs and charges of introducing the foreign article the amount of duty that would most entire the National Treasury, that shibt I encouraged Manufacturers, I would of the government and of in proving the counet climen. I would be faithful to that wis and just Constitutional principle, "monopolics are onlines and ought never to be granted"

sers and speculators—and in another, the tools and victims of the golling Manufactu

rers -'I his is the result of passionate pursuit

The Tariti question ought never to have been name a political question; but should have been kept entirely distinct from every political consideration; it should have stood upon its own merits. But the friends of Henry Clay have thought and acted otherwise: they have determined on tocking on to the Torit or "American System." Henry Clay; and resolved that both should either stand or fall together. Clay's election to the Presidency is now utterly hopeless, and the sooner his nam and interests are separated from the country' interests, the letter. We hope to see the Tariff question settled in such a way that the interests of the whole half be consulted and protected. And in no way can this be done. but by a spirit of mutual concession on the part of those wro are in meriately interested in the question in dispute .- Auristown he

wister.

A FARMER.

Charlettesville Contempen- '11+ Charlottes ville Convention, for the nomination of a can didate for the Vice Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, has been held agreeably to appointment. I have were but nine com ties and there towns represented, and th whose number of the delegates in attendance was but fairty. They recommended the sup-port of Andrew Jackson for President, and Philip I: Barboor for Vice Trescent, but de clinca forming mather enctoral ticket, propoposting metely that the toters who are posed to Air Van butten shall endorse the name of Mr. Barbour on the back of thertickets. Our rei ders may perceive, from the tesult of this Convention the weakness of Mr Cashoun in Virginia, and the ut er imposit i e ity of his fire nos oring able to make there a my impression.

From the New Lork Commercial Advertiser.

LUSS UF STEAMBUATS. A gentleman , ho within the past 6 month has stated hearly corry principal town in the Valley of the Mississippi, has furnished us with the following list of Diean boats totally des troyed on the weatern waters since the breakng up of the ice last Spring.

New York St. John Shamrock Ulu sapenko Antelope tendy Washington Amazon brandy wine Emigrant Talisman Fatton 'itteburgh

Dolphin greatly damage Nountameer 1 rader Union Vestern Virginia Favorite-Total 24

It is mentioned in Tercetra papers, that the x Emperior. Don Pedra, was present at a rithant ball given by the Consul of the United States of America.

We take pleasure in transferring to cored VIOLENT SQUALL IN THE PATAPSCO | RIVER.

We regret to state that a sudden and very violent gale of wind was experienced at the nouth of the river Patapaco on Monday after toon about half p st one o'clock The steam bost Carroll of Carrollton, then on her way from Frenchto in to Baltimore, reached th mouth of the river soon after the blow, and immediately went to the assis ance of the toig Catalina, captain Drebert, bound from this port for the West Indies, laden with ft ur. fring on her beam ends, and in a very danger ous situation. The captain, perceiving the approach of the squall, had taken in all sail. and was fully prepared when the accident or curred. The lanyards were instantly cut a way in hopes that she would right, but she remoned in to t situation until the timely arrival of the steamboat. Four men and the proof were taken off, leaving five of the crew upon her side, with the long boat at hand waiting assistance from the city.

to the Catalina, the steamboat proceeded to the schooner Lighthouse, of Boston, Ryder mister, loaded with corn and flour for an eas tern port, lying on her beam ends. . The cap schooner was le t lying on her side, and it wa

She next proceeded to the schooner China, of Vienna, Del. from Old Point Comfett, bound to B himore; Ling bo tom upwards. and took off the captain and three hands -The C. was in ballast

upon her cutting a hole for the purpose of rescuing a binale who was in the cabin at the time of the accident. They succeeded in finding her dead body after it had been about two hours in that situation The crew, after she w.s upset, swam to a small vessel which hap pened to be near, which they reached in salety Four Men, belonging to the latter vessel, in stantly departed in their boat with an axe, and were engaged when the steam-boat came up. The above particulars were communicated to us by a passe, ger in the steamboat, and by the pilot of the Catalina. Great praise is due to Captain Coaytor for his prompt and active person l'exertions in rendering assistance to the crews of the several vessels, and for the dinane treatment extended to them when or

board of his boat The steamboat Pocal ontas, which took the zen's Union Line, experienced a heavy squal on Sunday night, when in about the sam-place in the Patapaco River. No other dam age was experienced than the carrying away of the rading on the upper deck. - Ball. Amer

Butter.- This important article in domestic No water is pur either in the cream or in the butter after it comes from the churn. Jude thei considers that much of the aroma, or which the agreeable flavor of souther greatly sepende, is c. rried off with the water, particu lirly when warm or hot Care is taken to have Il the buttermilk thoroughly work dout, and the purest salt well incorporated with the but ter. It is then put away in stone pots unit srom the air, in which the preservation of itgood qualities depends in a very considerable regree, even after being made in the very best moiner Butter thus made and preserved, in in cotting it, neither sticks to the knife like soft was, nor crumides or er cks like che.se Phat of last June a make in now apparently w unid and weet as when first picked down

"What can a temperate man do?" was ques wa put to us a ten days since, by a per son who, after it ing some miles, became wea is but not thirsty -his horse was both. He sould stop at a public house -he would spend provide the means of learning all the expenses half an hour to cool house if & refresh his beast -be would dome a tumider of water and his try-I would grant a monepoly to no man or horse would drink a gallon-he would give the 'a levenpenny by: 'but in all this them r. son who purchased the heence, wh rented or Father. For 30 years she had been an ac owned the hors , and port line author, would not ceptable member of the Methodist E. Church be benefitted, alto ugh all the advant ge deriv ed would have been at his expense. Ine visiter being a temperate man, could not drank hq .o . and augut be scrupulous about paying for a has left 3 children, 7 brothers, and 5 sisters, ny. Now as temperance by no means implies parsimony, it would perhaps be well that those who rotate old cu-toms should ea tablish new ones Why not, then, make at once a rule of leaving at the har of the public house entered for res., as much as would have been spent und r former ei cum stances, for the usu I privileges of the bar. The first attempt would startle the landlord. but he would soon perceive that he had fur nished all that his visiters preded, and that perenary expenses gave him a right to a com pensation, 'It is would be a "quit pro quo, and the proposition, we think, could not repugnant to either host or guest. - U. S. Gar.

> FIRE PROOF CEMENT. The French cement for the tools of houses to preserve the wood and protect it from her. is made in the following manner.

Take as much line as is usual in making a of rull of white wash, and let it be mixed in pail tell of water; in this jut two ard a haif ands of brown sugar, and three pounds fine alt, mix them well together, and the comen is con pleted. A little land black, yellow chre, or other coloring community, may be stroduced to charge the color of the cement. o please the toury of those who use it. has been used with great success; and been recommended particularly as a protection a minst the. Small sparks of the that tri quentlonge on the roots of houses, are prevented this rement from burning the slungles this destructive element ought not to pass un rud. I hope who wish to be better sa isfied of its utility can easily make the experiment by using a small ten porery building—or it may be tried on shingles put together for the purpose, and then exposed to the fire.

No alive are the prople of this city to the preservation of the Union, that more than one half of those who six moths ago were advorates of the protective system, have so chang ed their views, that, rather than even the the salely of the States, they would note for the I at H of 1816 The good work is commenced -let it go on, and the Union is saft ,-JV. Y.

Archille Murat has published in Paris small solume entitled, A Moral and Politica, Sheich of the Lunted States of North A

TE OPERANCE SOCIETY.

The trends of the Temperance cause, it Denton, are requested to meet in the Methodast Church near PHURSDAY EVENTS at early caudie light, to take into computers non some means for the purpose of establishing a Temperance Society.

PHILO CIVIS.

Denton, Tuesday 26th June, 1882.

POSTSCRIPT.

We received by rester aveve i g's mai the Baltimore papers of vesterday morning. Now at Debtors," passed November serious. They contain little else of interest, except designteen hundred and five, and the several tails of the alarming PROGRESS OF THE supplemen's thereto, I do hereby refes

the path of the engrants, but attacking, in a greater or less degree, all classes. Boats on the St. Lawrence are left deserted by their cation of the sait Thomas Groce and for his crows. In one interest of the sait Thomas Groce and for his crows. crews. In one instance, out of seven hands on board one of these vessels, six were found

The latest accounts are up to the 19th inst when it had progressed as far as Present, on the Canada side, and in the United States, had reached Sarkett's Harbor, at the Eastern or lower end of Lake Ontario.

It carries consternation and dismay wherever it goes, and puts a total stop to all kinds of business.

The Home of a Poetess. -'I he Boston Trans riot contains a letter from Harford, (Ct. which says: - "I must not omit telling you that we passed half an hour in rooming over the omantic gardens and woo land that sorround the residence of Mr. Signarney -Her has hand, who is himself a man of letters an taste, his organi nied his estate with every thing that can render it desirable as the home of tilent and genius. I do not wonder the Mrs. Signarney has written so much exquisit poetrs. The muses must be her frequent companions; for it, as it is fabled, they some times condescend to visit the planet earth they can never return to the tary I ad without having launed their wings in the breeze which sigh around her rom intic bowers."

For the Whis.

By your permission, I would beg leave through the medium of your widely extended namer, to recommend to the nature of the eit izens of Dorchester, Talliot, Queen A n's and Kent counties, a labor saving machine fr washing and rawing of cloths, of all kinds; it will be found up on total operform in one hour what woulder quice the labor of two women for a day, and with I satisfied. The patent right has been purchased for the above four counters by Mesers S. T & R W . Kennard & W . Lave day of this piace, and are no voff-red for sal at a price which I think every friend to econ my will say is reasonable a nough. I have tri ed the machine in an family to the cutice sa tistaction of Mr., .. .. A FRIEND TO ECONOMY.

Wyr, 26th June.

Mr Walls Receipt for keeping horses fat as First, give the horse a table spoon full f

Copperas pounded very fine, draw out his tongue and put the copperas high upon it, so Second, three days after give him in his

food of bran, a table spoon heaping full of a maxture, as follows: one third diam one hird Saltpetre., one third common Salt; and this mixture repeat once a week, and the horse will have a goot coat, high health, be free from worms, in time spirits, and keep in elegant condition.

MARRIED On Thursday last, m the Reverend Atwell In tee, Mr. Benj min Venor, to Miss Maha lah Pritchett, both of Caroline county

DIED On Sunday, 17th mst. at her residence in Broad Creek Neck, Talbot county, Mrs Ma MY FAIRBANKS, aged 58 years, after a long places, which she bore with christian patience, and died with the utmost composure, relying on the metits of her Hed ermes, and assuring her friends that she was ready to deport She and a numerous circle of triends and relatives to lame at their loss, which is her gun. In this county, on the 17th inst, after a short illness Mrs. Kerecca, corsort of Mr. William

BALTIMORE PRICES.

Hexter, in the 28 h year or her ag .

Wheat. (Md.)

June 21 1 20 . 1 25 60 a 64 1 2

COTILIION PARTY. MR F. D. MALLET has the honor to in form his fri mis that he will he ve a Cotimon Party on Friday eveni g next, 29th that at half past 7 o'clock, at Mr. L. we's as sembly room. Subscription paper at Mr. 5

NOTICE.

general meeting of the members of the A Association to improve the breed of Horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is berely requested, in Easton, on the THIRD TI ESDAY, of July next, for the purpose of appointing officers and forming a constitution for the government of the Association .-I hose gentlemen who have been kind a nough to take charge of subscription papers in the distant countres will please bring them on, or tornard them to the meeting. A member of the Association.

Easton, Talbor county, 26th June. 1832

CAMP MEETING. Camp Meeting will te held by the Pro A testant Methodist Church, in the immedi ate vicinity of their to se of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of An ne Arunder county to commence on Friday the 20th day or July 1832. By tubutary atreams to the riv is. both of Magathy and Parapaco a convey nee by water within lesthan a mile of the encan pment, from either point; is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of a l denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend June 26

HARVEST GOODS. SAMUEL MACKEY would respectfully beg leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned

rom Baltimore, with an assorthient of HARVEST : GOODS, Consisting of REM, WHISKEY, MOLAS-ES and RICE. Also an additional assort MENT OF DRY GOODS in part. DOMES IC MUSLIN, COLTON YARN, CALL-COES, GINGHAMS and BLACK TTAL-AN LUTESTHING (of superior quality) ill of which will be offered at a very small advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers & Mags. june 19 Sw [G]

STATE OF MARYLAND

Ca oline County, to we:

DURSUANT to the act of assembly cutitled "An act for the relief of sandry within application of Thomas Groce for From these accounts the disease appears to the repully processing to the West, following other papers, to the Judges of Caroline counappearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against his to h in by his creations or any of them; and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first l'ursday after the second Munday of nest Oc

Given under my hand this 19th day of June anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty RICHARD CHAMBERS.

True copy,
Test, Jos Richardson, Clk. iune 26

C. HAYDEN,

ESPECIFULLY offers his professional Easton and its vicinity-he is at the Easton

Money is the one thing needful, With it you can do any thing and every thing. A HEN hasten with your orders for Primes in ei her of the following Schemes to more Money in the last few years than all the other Offices in the State besides.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 7, tor. 1831. \$20 000 | 51 prizes of \$50 6.000 2.500 | 51 2.270 51 5.0 1530 1.000 250 11.475 100

13 395 prizes, amounting to \$136,880. Tickets \$5, balves 2.50 quarters 1,25.

CAPITALS \$30 000 and 20.000 One drawn No in this Lattery is entitled to NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-R1. Class No 21. for 1832, to be drawn on Westnesday June 27.

	SCHEME		
1 prize of	\$30,000	44 prizes of	6150
1	20,000	56	100
1	5,000		170
1	3.000	56	60
1	2.024	56	. 50
1	2,000	112	40
0	1,000	2184	
0	800	1540	. 31
0	600	1540	26
0	500	4600	235
10	400	7700	-
20	. 200	the same of	prov.
19040 mri	zes amount	nr to \$365 OF	0.

lickets \$10, haives 5, quarters 2.50, eights 1.25. For Fortunes be sure to direct your orders to J CLARK, Baltimore.

NEW GOODS. Kennard and Loveday

AVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening, at their tore House in Easton,

an extensive and complete assortment of DECODE SEET GOODS To the inspection of which they invite the

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE, CULTERY, CHIMA. Glass and Queens-ware, Wooden, STONE & BARTHEN WARE, &C. &C.

They have also a few boxes of prime POR-TER and ALE, and Fresh TEAS of supers or quality. Easton, April 17th

MARYLANDS

Talbot County Orphans' Court, ON application of Captain Valentine Br

On, administrator of James L Smith ed, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the some to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one the space of three successive town of Easten, the newspapers printed in the town of Easten, and also in the "Centreville Times" in the town of Centreville, Queen Ann's count

In testimony that the foregoing is truly on pied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans.

Court, I have hereunto sat my hand, and the scal of my office. effixed this let day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two. The JAS. PRICE. Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talhot county, hath obtained from the Orphane' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of ad-Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jance L. Smyth, has of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper southers thereof, at the store of Gruson & Bryon, Queens Town, on or before the first day of January, 1833, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of January, Anno Domini Eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Capt. VALENTINE BRYON, adm'r.

# POETRY.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL. By Bynon. When coldness wraps this suffering clay,

Oh! whither strays the immortal mind? It cannot die-it must not stay-But leaves its darkened dust behind: Then unembodied doth it trace By steps each planet's heavenly way, Or fill at once the realms of space, A thing of eyes that all survey!

Eternal, boundless, undecayed, A thought unseen, but seeing all-All, in earth or skies displayed, Shall it survey, shall it recall. Each fainter trace that memory holds So darkly of departed years, In one broad glance the soul beholds.

And all that was at once appears.

Before creation peopled earth, Its eye shall roll through chaos back, And where the fairest heaven had birth, The spirit trace its rising track; And where the future mars or makes Its Plance o'er all dilate, to be, While sun is quenched or system breaks, Fixed in its own eternity.

Above, or Love, or Hate, or Fear, It lives all passionless and pure-An age shall flee like earthly year, Its years like moments shall endure. Away, away, without a wing. O'er all, through all, its thoughts shall fly-A nameless, and eternal thing, Forgetting what it was to die.

From the Hagerstown Mail. ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

PY A LADY Cornelia; to Heaven thy spirit hath flown, To commingle with those that are pure like thin

Oh babe! lovely babe! from thy region of bliss, As thou smil'st, in thine innocence down upon this Thou wilt see what a valley of darknes and strice, Is the place thou hast left in the dawn of thy life.

Like the sweet morning twilight that melts on the

Mid the leaves of some flower of Elysian hue; So bath life's early light been extinguished in thee, Lovely miant so dear to thy Atother, - and me. But the twilight of morn melts in radiance away, And 'tis charming to pause on the last, lingering ray.

So in rapture I hung on thy dear little face, As thou panted'st away into life-round the place, That saw thee go forth to the regions above There bovered the Angel - of Death? - no of Love; And it whispered to thee, as life quivered away, "sister spirit, come forth to the region of day."

Thou did'st smile, in thine innocence, beauteously smile, As thou turned'st on thy Mother, who watch'd thee

the while.

An eye-oh so pure, and so meek, that methought Already the calm light of Heaven it caught, And thy weet little voice, which like music that

On the ear of the evening, seem'd tun'd for the skips Thou hast gone, spotless spirit, to the Heaven

Thou hast flown, in thy flight, on the wings of the MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.

Thou hast mingled with angels, and join'd in the throng; And perhaps -- was it so sweet babe? thy first song

Was "Glory to God in the highest," and then '. -Peac--Peace to my Father, and Mother-and

# NEW SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers have just opened and a ranged their new steek or Spring and Sun-mer Goods, purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE, &c. Also a good assortment of

PRESH IMPORTED TEAS. which they are prepared to sell at very low prices, for Casa, or at short dates to punc-tual customers.

The friends of the subscribers, the former

customers of the store, and the public general ly, are invited to call and ex mine the assortnent, which will be found of the newest style. Highest price given for Wool, Feathers, Tow Linen &c.

ROSE & SPENCER. Easton, May 15th, 1852.

# NEW GOODS.

WM. H. &. P. GROOME Have received and are now opening, a large and very complete assortment of British, French, German, India & Domestic

DRY GOODS. GROCERIES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE. CUTLERY, UHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

ALSO A GOOD LUT OF PENNSYLVANIA TOW LINENS

and FRESH TEAS, of the latest imports Easton, April 24

# DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY CORNER of Baltimore and Charles Streets,

a general assurtment of DOMESTIC GOODS

CONSISTING IN PART OF "Waltham" "Appleton" "Lowell" "HAMILTON" "NASHUA" "EXETER"

AVERY and PITTSFIELD" MANUFACTURES, which will be sold on favourable terms by the Package or Piece. Paltimore, Jan. 7 6m

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Presi mers Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House or the Promises, on the fitteenth day or October, in the year of our Lord Eigeneen hundred and thirty two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being the longed to Win Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called Woolsey Manor and part of another tract of land called Lowes Rambles and contains the quantity of 226 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well sit uated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and actioinmer abound quality—the waters near and adjoining abound fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole rom the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of nine months from the day of sale, one third of the purchase noney, with interest on the whole of the pur chase money; I the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, another third of the purchase money, with interest on the part unpaid, and at the end of twenty four months, from money, with interest on the part unpaid. The surchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purhase money and interest as aforestin; after he payment of the purchase money and intere-t, a deed will be made to the purchaser and not before.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Branch Bank at Easton Easton, April 10th, 1832.

#### LAND FOR SALE.

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

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and welve months for the residue thereof, with nterest on the whole from the day of sale; that is to say the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the pur chase money; and at the end of twelve months the residue of the purch se money with interest on the part unpaid.—The purchaser will be required to give Bond, with approved se curity, for the payment of the purchase mo ney and interest as aforesaid-after the payment of the purchase money and interest, a Deed will be made to the purchaser and not be fore.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton

Branch Bank, Easton, ?

# MRS. RIDGAWAY

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON.

WISHES to employ one or two young la dies, who understand the Millenery business in all its various branches, and one Mantua maker, who understands her business in all its varieties; to such, liberal wages and con stant employment will be given.

june 5 30 The Baltimore American, will please nserI the above to the amount of \$1, and harge this office.

BANK OF MARYLAND: ) BALTIMORE, Dec 24th. 1831. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the governmen

of the officers thereof in receiving deposites of noney subject to interest, viz:-Fordeposites payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest 5 per cent. at the rate per annum of

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest it the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deosites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depo-

sitor, interest shall be allowed t the rate of 3 per cent. R. WILSON, Cashier. By order, "125Sept. may 15

# NOTICE.

THE creditors of Edward S Winder, Esqr are respectfully requested to furnish the sub-scriber with the date and amount of their sev eral claims so soon as convenently may be It heing desirable to ascertain the amount of said claims with a view to their adjustment WM. HAYWARD, jr. agent for E. S. Winder.

# PHILIP FRANCIS THOMAS

ATTORNEY AT LAW: Office on Federal Alley, opposite the Court touse, and next door to the Post Office. Eiston, June 19.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jul of Baltimore County on the 21st day of May 1832, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore. as a runaway, a colored man who calls him-self DANIEL JACKLIN, says he is free born and was raised in Stadlord, State of Connecticut. Said colored man is about 22 years of age, five feet eight inches high, of chesnut colour, has a black mole on the right cheek Had on when committed a grey monkey jacket, blue trowsers, check slart red and yellow vest, black fur hat, pumps and stockings. The owner of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him sway, otherwise he will be discharged ac-cording to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

Baltimore County Jail. june 12 Sw

A CARD

WILLIAM CLARK begs leave to inform VV his customers and the public generally that he has just returned home from Philadel

phia and Baltimore, with an ELEGAN P ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY SPRING GOODS

BY virtue of a decree of the Chanceller of Maryland, I will offer at public sale, at Queen's Town, between 10 and 12 o'clock. on MONDAY the 25th of June, instant, a iarm, belonging to Henry Hobbs, Amelia Gwinn, Benjamin Gwinn, Elizabeth Gwinn, and Louisa Gwinn. This farm is part of two racts called Coursey's Range, and Hemsley's Britland, is situated on W ye River, in Quee Ann's county, and contains about two hundred seres of land, a proportion of which is in good

The terms of sale are:- That one fourth of he purchase money is to be paid on the day of ale, or on the ratification thereof, by the Chansellor; and the residue in three annual instal ments, with interest from the day of sale, the ourch ser giving bond or note for the same with s curity to be approved by the Trustee And on the ratification of the sale and the payment of the purchase money, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser. WM GRASON, Trustee.

#### Talbot County Court. on the Equity side thereof,

MAY TER V, 1852. Thomas Perrin Smith, | PETITION &c .-Complainant It is represented, to this Court, sitting as

Benj. Kemp and wife >a Court of Chancery Wm. Edmondson and | by John Stevens Taloot County, by wile and others, Defendants. I his Solicitor, by peti-

as Perrin Smith has lately departed this life and that etters of administration, on the per sonal estate of the said Smith, have in due orm of law been granted to him by the Orphans Court of Talhot county; he therefore prais to be admitted, and made a party, con piainant, in the above case, in the place and stead of the said Smith, and that this court, will order reasonable notice of such his ad mission to be given to William Edmondson and Mary B. his wife, and o Elizabeth Me Neal, and to John Nice, defendants in the case, residing in the State of Maryland, by serving it personally or leaving it at their repertive usual places of abode, and by publica ion, as in the c so of absent deren Benjamin Kemp and Elizabeth Lis wife, Ro pert ti. McAral and Joshua Barton, defend ants in the above case, residing out of the State of Maryland, as is set forth, in the original petnion aforesaid: And this court being satisfied of the truth of the facts, as stated i the petition of the said John Stevens, it is therefore, on this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ordered and adjudged by Talbot counly court, and by the authority of the same tting as a court of Chancery, that the said John Stevens, administrator, as aforesaid, be admitted to become and be made a party, complament, to the aforesaid suit, in the place Nov. inder in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty two, be given to the said "CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS."
Witham Edmondson and Mary B. his wife N. B. Persons having clocks in the co and to the said Elizabeth McNesl, and the said John Nice, of the admission of the said John Stevens, to become complainant as a soresaid, by serving a copy of this order on each of them personally, or leaving a copy thereof at each of their respec ive usual places of abode, & that no ice be given o the admission of the said John Sevens, as complainant, as atoresaid, by meerting and publishing this order, three so

ressive weeks, in two of the newspapers pubished in Easton, in Talbot county, before the

Benjamin Kemp, and Elizabeth his wife, the id Robert H. McNeal and the said Joshua highest cash prices. Barton, the absent defendants.
RICH D T. EARLE.

tenth day of Ju'y, in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and thirty two, to the said

True copy, Test: J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk. june 12 3w

# LAND FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to remove from the county, I will sell at a fair price, and on accommodating terms, the FARM I purchased of William W. Moore. This farm con taining one hundred and seventy nine acres of land, is beautifully situated on Miles River, in a pleasant neighborhood, about four miles dis-tent from Easton. The buildings are conve nient and in good repair; a further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wish to purchase, can visit the premises and judge of the improvements If desired by the pur chaser, I will also sell the stock, farming utensils. (all which are new and of the most sp proved kind,) the growing crops and supply of provender for the present year, in which case possession will be imm

HENRY HOLLYDAY, Jr.

# A CARD.

JOHN MECONEKIN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a handsome assortment of MATERIALS, which he intends manulacturing in the best manner, and in the newest style; he solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and assures them that he will manufacture articles in his line, equal to those manufactured in Baltimore, or in any other city, and on as reasona-

Sw

june 12 JOB PRINTING VERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDI THOUSEY EXECUTED AT THE WHIG OFFICE

> SUCH AS HAND BILLS, POSTING BILLS, CIRCULAR LETTES, PAMPHLETS. VISITING AND OTHER CARDS. MAGISTRATES, and all ther BIANKS ELECTION TICKETS, 40. 40.

SADDLERY.



W.M. W. HIGGINS Hae just returned from Baltimore with

plendid assortment of SADDLERY.

which he will dispose of on terms the most acommodating.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!!

The subscriber will give the highest prices ither in cash or shoes, for good wool. He would also inform those persons who are in lebted to him, that he will receive wool in payment of all dues, and allow the highest cash prices.

My asso tment of shoes and boots is complete, and I will sell them cheap for cash or PETER TARR.

AGENCY OFFFICE, 48 BALTIMORE Street, BALTIMORE

june 12 3w

THE subscriber continues the business o buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be ure of getting good and fair prices for them. In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my bands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to may depend on having every justice done

JOHN BUSK.

#### may 22 JAMES GARDETTE. DENTIST

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

March 20 Reference.Hon. Judge Earl, J. B. Eccleston. Wickes, 4th Esqrs.

PETER W. WILLIS,



Denton, Maryland:-

and stead of the said Smith deceased, and it is Offers his services to his friends and old cu tomers, and the public generally: -He further ordered and adjudged that three will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all sire of Grim Ikin, Spectator, Accident. Scape' months notice, before the third Monday in kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all Colt, &c. all first rate runners in their day.

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

February 21, 1832.

# TIN WARE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he still continues to mann facture 'IIN WARE, at 14s old stand. opposite the Market house, where he will attend to all orders for articles in his line; he has on hand and intends keeping a general assort ment of articles in his line of business; and will take in exchange therefor, cash, wool feathers, and all other kind of trade at the

A. J. LOVEDAY. june 12 Sw

AN OVERSEER WANTED A single man, who can come well recom mended, for sobriety and industry, will find immediate employment, by applying to the

june 5 Maryland Colonization Society.

HE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five bundred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and as they do not intend to send emigrants during the winter, solicit from all the triends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, dition and character o such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of appplications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such co operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper peri

ods will be exceedingly great. Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorise an expedition, shall offer, the man agers will send one at any time during the nmer or autum, of which one month's notice

will be given.
The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the nization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of concerting measures with the emzens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part or the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore. MOSES SHEPPARD, CHARLES HOWARD, CHARLES C. HARPER.

John Maniboss,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. And general agent, for collecting debts, conveyancing, &c. Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Wills.
Insolvent Papers, Chancery Proceedings, &c. prepared at short notice.

Denton, Caroline county, 2

March 20, 1832 Sm 5

FOR SALE.

That handsome, smell FARM called WAR FIELD, containing 133 acres, situated on a manch of Third haven creek, about 3 miles from Easton, and adjoining the lands of Ro-Apply ... PH BARTLETT, Baltimore, or

THOMAS II DAWSON, Easton, Md.

THE STRAM BOAT

MARYLAND

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

norning at 6 o'clock for Centreville (by Cor ica) and Chestertown, and return the same All baggage at the risk of the owner or

wners thereof L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

The Celebrated limse

# RED ROVER

RED ROVER will stand the ensuing season at St. Michaels. Easton, the Trappe and Chapel. in Talbot county, Maryland. The prees upon which the services of Red Rover will be sent and the services of Red Rover. will be rendered, are as follows, viz. Six dol lars the season—Twelve dollars to insure a chaser who mare in foal; Three dollars for a single leap, to market. with 25 cents to the Groom in each case. The ary, 1833. The monry of the season to be mid by the 20th August next. The money for he single leap to be paid at the time of ser ice-Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in tool, the person putting will be held accountable for the in-

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

admired and approved by judges.

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

Pedigree of the celebrated horse Red Ro er Red Rover was got by Chance Medicy. out of one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore; his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vington. The grand dam ran at the Centre ville faces, the four mile heats when in foal with the dam of R d Rover and won the money, beating the second heats, and the dam of Red Rover at 3 years old, ran over the Easton course and won and took the Easton course and won and took the Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's im-ported horse Chance, who was selected in England by the best judges for Col. Taylor landed in Philadelphia in 1812; he was the sire of Grim Ikin, Spectator, Accident. Scape's EDWARD ROE

CERTIFICATE.

Talbot county, Easton 17th Mar. 1832. We do hereby certify that Messrs Roe and Faulkner's horse Red Rover, has been loca ed as a stallion, since he was 4 years old, it this county; that we have seen many of his colts, and believe him to be a vigorous and sure toal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much cred it. The blood of his sire Chance Medley cannot be excelled, either for its purity or the value of its currerlus dam by O-car, grand dam by Vington, and g. g. dam an excet lent racer, descended from Col. Lloyd's Tra-

veller. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

NICHOLAS MARTIN.

# YOUNG RINALDO.

This splendid young horse, remarble for his line form, strength, marble for his fine form, strength, activity, and resemblance to his-sire, John Randolph's RINALDU, will blam this season, at the following places, viz .- At Easton, every Monday and Tuesday; at the Trappe, every Saturday; the rest of the having limited the period for the sailing of week, at the subscriber's farm about 4 miles the last expedition to the 1st of November, from Easton. Season commenced on the 26th of March and will end on the 29th of June.

Terms-Ten dollars for the Spring's chance myable on the first of September next; Fit en dollars to ensure that the mare is got with fool-should the mare lose her tool from ill treatment, disease or accident, still the in surance money will be expected- Five dollars or a single leap .- Fifty cents in every case to invaders. They will not be content with his DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Young Rinaldo will be 5 years old in June. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail, and near hind foot white, fully 15 and a half hands high, and of fine form, strength and movement. He is a horse of high spirit, fine temper and great activity.
He was got by John Randolph's celebrated horse Rinaldo, out of Lady Lightfoot, that

was got by King William, his grand dam by the celebrated horse Gay, his great grand dam by Pilot. Rinaldo was got by Sir Archy and is deemed by his owner, John Randolph Esquire, one of his finest studs. For his jedgree at length, see National Intelligencer March 15th, 1832.

JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Talbot county. April 3

#### 300 NEGRCES WANTED.

WISH to purchase them from the age o 13 to 25 years. Persons having such to shall have CASII, and the HIGHEST Peices by applying to the subscriber, Prat treet, Baltimore, near the intersection of the rarl road, with the Washington City road.will aid in purchasing for the subscriber.
AUSTIN WOOLFOLK.

The Easton Whig will copy the a bove till forbid; Globe, Intelligencer, Washington, and Gazette, Alexandria, till forbid.

WARB at very reduced price. THE subscriber being desirous of changing

his business, offers for sale, his entire stock on hand consisting of

STONE, FINE AND COMMON EARTH. The whole or any portion would be sold a

great bargain, well worth the attention of purchasers masmuch as the discount he would al-low, (more than u-ual) would itself be a handsome profit—he also would dispose of the Pottery Lot and Improvements, being eligibly ituated in the sicinity of the best water, and in as healthy a situation as any part of the city of Baltimore, being on Salisbury street, the Lot is 110 feet front by 80 feet (more or less) deep; for terms apply corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets. DAVID BROWN.

N. B. The Columbian Restorative for the earing, to be had as above, (which has proven its efficacy) as the number of certificates in possession of the subscriber will shew (among others one of forty years duration,) and as he has different preparations therefor, those who require it will please send (post paid) a minute description of the sensations in their Ears, &c. &c. to enable him to determine which is most suitable for their use. Baltimore, june 5 4w

> \$350 NEGROES WANTED.

WISH to purchase three hundred NE-GROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Per-sons having Slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may bereafter come in-

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency ofice, 48 Baltimore street, or to he subscriber, t his residence, above the intersection of Assquith st. with the Harlord Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.

PROPOSALS

AN EXTRA GLOBE.

A severe political conflict is approaching. "New Coalition" of fectious men are managing at Washington to accomplish their selpeace, prosperity and honor. Extremes have met. The Champion of an unreasonable Tar-iff and the Author of Nullification, having no principle in common but a restless ambition, are found united in their efforts to baffle the President in his foreign negotiations, kindle action in our halls of legislation, and fill our

country with discontent and anarchy.

It is time for the people to take the alarm!—
The causeless rejection of our Minister to Great Britain, was but the first overt act of his "Holy Alliance" against every thing that s pure in our government and patriotic in its others equally hostile to the interests of the people and insulting to the President of their choice. Instead of devoting themselves to the promotion of justice, harmony and neace-a band of political managers in Congress are spending sleepless nights and anxious days in devising means to array against the President all the school, avaricious, corrupt and cor-rupting influences which pervade the Repub-tic. With these they hope to vanquish the conqueror of Europe's bravest armies, and close in obloquy and disgrace, the public ex-

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

try with complaints and factions. It is the isterest and desire of the people to preserve the administration of their government in honest hames. To effect this object, it is only necessary that they guard against deception, and take steps to procure correct information in relation to the administration They will find ANDREW JACKSON as true to his country now, as he was when he put to hagard tortune, tame and life, in repelling our simple re election by the same vote which placed him in the presidential chair; but, by securing him an increased majority, they will reward his patriotic devotion and enable him to finish his rareer of public usefulness in glory and trumph. As in the case of Washington, so in that of Jackson, they will take care that our Republic shall not be stigmati-

zed with the imputation of ingratitude.

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

State, as much in detail as possible, It will be chiefly devoted to a vindication of the character, fame and principles of AN-DREW JACKSON, with a view to his reelection. It will promptly repe the slanders and talschoods which may be promulgated to destroy him, and hold the New Coalition up to merited detestation

From the nature of the undertaking, all subscriptions must be paid in advance, and no paper will be sent until the money shall be received. To enable all subscribers to begin with the

irst namber, we beg our friends who may reeive these proposals, immediately to raise a subscription and make returns. F. P. BLAIR.

Washington, March, 1832.

VOL. IV.

EVERY TUE EDWAR TI

Are Two Det. Annum payable h TERTISEM ENTSAFE DOLLAR; and con FIVE CENTS per s

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